# 灯塔(LightHouse)

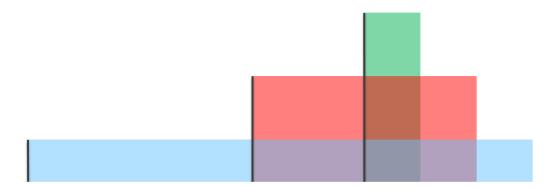
# **Description**

As shown in the following figure, If another lighthouse is in gray area, they can beacon each other.

North-East

South-West

For example, in following figure, (B, R) is a pair of lighthouse which can beacon each other, while (B, G), (R, G) are NOT.



# Input

1st line: N

2nd  $\sim$  (N + 1)th line: each line is X Y, means a lighthouse is on the point (X, Y).

# **Output**

How many pairs of lighthourses can beacon each other

(For every lighthouses, X coordinates won't be the same, Y coordinates won't be the same)

# **Example**

#### Input

322

4 3

5 1

#### Output

1

## Restrictions

For 90% test cases:  $1 <= n <= 3 * 10^5$ 

For 95% test cases:  $1 <= n <= 10^6$ 

For all test cases:  $1 <= n <= 4 * 10^6$ 

For every lighthouses, X coordinates won't be the same, Y coordinates won't be the same.

$$1 <= x, y <= 10^8$$

Time: 2 sec

Memory: 256 MB

## **Hints**

The range of **int** is usually  $[-2^{31}, 2^{31} - 1]$ , it may be too small.

# 描述

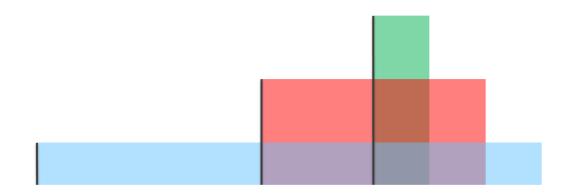
海上有许多灯塔,为过路船只照明。

North-East

South-West

(图一)

如图一所示,每个灯塔都配有一盏探照灯,照亮其东北、西南两个对顶的直角区域。探照灯的功率之大,足以覆盖任何距离。灯塔本身是如此之小,可以假定它们不会彼此遮挡。



### (图二)

若灯塔A、B均在对方的照亮范围内,则称它们能够照亮彼此。 比如在图二的实例中,蓝、红灯塔可照亮彼此,蓝、绿灯塔则不 是,红、绿灯塔也不是。

现在,对于任何一组给定的灯塔,请计算出其中有多少对灯塔能够照亮彼此。

# 输入

共n+1行。

第1行为1个整数n,表示灯塔的总数。

第2到n+1行每行包含2个整数x, y, 分别表示各灯塔的横、纵坐标。

# 输出

1个整数,表示可照亮彼此的灯塔对的数量。

# 样例

见英文题面

# 限制

对于90%的测例:  $1 \le n \le 3 \times 10^5$ 

对于95%的测例:  $1 \le n \le 10^6$ 

全部测例: 1 ≤ n ≤ 4×10<sup>6</sup>

灯塔的坐标x, y是整数,且不同灯塔的x, y坐标均互异

 $1 \le x, y \le 10^8$ 

时间: 2 sec

内存: 256 MB

# 提示

注意机器中整型变量的范围,C/C++中的int类型通常被编译成32位整数,其范围为[-2<sup>31</sup>, 2<sup>31</sup> - 1],不一定足够容纳本题的输出。

UI powered by Twitter Bootstrap (http://getbootstrap.com/). Tsinghua Online Judge is designed and coded by Li Ruizhe. For all suggestions and bug reports, contact oj[at]liruizhe[dot]org.