2633. Minimum Cost to Split an Array

Difficulty: Hard

https://leetcode.com/problems/minimum-cost-to-split-an-array

You are given an integer array nums and an integer k.

Split the array into some number of non-empty subarrays. The **cost** of a split is the sum of the **importance value** of each subarray in the split.

Let trimmed(subarray) be the version of the subarray where all numbers which appear only once are removed.

• For example, trimmed([3,1,2,4,3,4]) = [3,4,3,4].

The **importance value** of a subarray is k + trimmed(subarray).length.

• For example, if a subarray is [1,2,3,3,3,4,4], then trimmed([1,2,3,3,3,4,4]) = [3,3,3,4,4]. The importance value of this subarray will be k + 5.

Return the minimum possible cost of a split of nums.

A **subarray** is a contiguous **non-empty** sequence of elements within an array.

Example 1:

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Input: nums = [1,2,1,2,1,3,3], k = 2
Output: 8
Explanation: We split nums to have two subarrays: [1,2], [1,2,1,3,3].
The importance value of [1,2] is 2 + (0) = 2.
The importance value of [1,2,1,3,3] is 2 + (2 + 2) = 6.
The cost of the split is 2 + 6 = 8. It can be shown that this is the minimum possible cost among all the possible splits.
```

Example 2:

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Input: nums = [1,2,1,2,1], k = 2
Output: 6
Explanation: We split nums to have two subarrays: [1,2], [1,2,1].
The importance value of [1,2] is 2 + (0) = 2.
The importance value of [1,2,1] is 2 + (2) = 4.
The cost of the split is 2 + 4 = 6. It can be shown that this is the minimum possible cost among all the possible splits.
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Example 3:

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Input: nums = [1,2,1,2,1], k = 5
Output: 10
Explanation: We split nums to have one subarray: [1,2,1,2,1].
The importance value of [1,2,1,2,1] is 5 + (3 + 2) = 10.
The cost of the split is 10. It can be shown that this is the minimum possible cost among all the possible splits.
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Constraints:

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    1 <= nums.length <= 1000</li>
    0 <= nums[i] < nums.length</li>
    1 <= k <= 109</li>
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