We can prove that we should never take more than 2 consecutive -1 operations. Suppose we reach an integer with i /2 operations and j /3 operations. Then that integer is $\lfloor \frac{n}{2^i 3^j} \rfloor$, independent of the order of the /2 and /3 operations. Use memoization to compute the optimal solution, and we know $i, j \leq O(\log n)$. $O(\log^2 n)$.

References