



The Coin Change Problem

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Problem

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How many different ways can you make change for an amount, given a list of coins? In this problem, *your code* will need to efficiently compute the answer.

Task

Write a program that, given

- The amount N to make change for and the number of types M of infinitely available coins
- A list of M coins - $C = \{C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots, C_M\}$

Prints out how many different ways you can make change from the coins to STDOUT.

The problem can be formally stated:

Given a value N , if we want to make change for N cents, and we have infinite supply of each of $C = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_M\}$ valued coins, how many ways can we make the change? The order of coins doesn't matter.

Solving the overlapping subproblems using dynamic programming

You can solve this problem recursively, but not all the tests will pass unless you optimise your solution to eliminate the [overlapping subproblems](#) using a [dynamic programming solution](#)

Or more specifically;

- If you can think of a way to store the checked solutions, then this store can be used to avoid checking the same solution again and again.

Input Format

First line will contain 2 integer N and M respectively.

Second line contain M integer that represent list of distinct coins that are available in infinite amount.

Constraints

- $1 \leq C_i \leq 50$
- $1 \leq N \leq 250$
- $1 \leq M \leq 50$
- The list of coins will contain distinct integers.

Output Format

One integer which is the number of ways in which we can get a sum of N from the given infinite supply of M types of coins.

Sample Input

```
4 3
1 2 3
```

Sample Output

4

Sample Input #02

```
10 4
2 5 3 6
```

Sample Output #02

5

Explanation

- *Example 1:* For $N = 4$ and $C = \{1, 2, 3\}$ there are four solutions: $\{1, 1, 1, 1\}$, $\{1, 1, 2\}$, $\{2, 2\}$, $\{1, 3\}$
- *Example 2:* For $N = 10$ and $C = \{2, 5, 3, 6\}$ there are five solutions: $\{2, 2, 2, 2, 2\}$, $\{2, 2, 3, 3\}$, $\{2, 2, 6\}$, $\{2, 3, 5\}$, $\{5, 5\}$.

Hints

- Think about the degenerate cases:
 - How many ways can you give change for 0 cents?
 - How many ways can you give change for >0 cents, if you have no coins?
- If you are having trouble defining your solutions store, then think about it in terms of the base case ($n = 0$)
- For help on reading from STDIN, see the [HackerRank environment help page](#) under the "Sample Problem Statement" section.

Environment and Samples

Environment for the programming language

Sample Problem Statement

Printing static information to a file

f t in

Submissions: 19277

Max Score: 60

Difficulty: Hard

Rate This Challenge:

☆☆☆☆☆

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DP recursion:

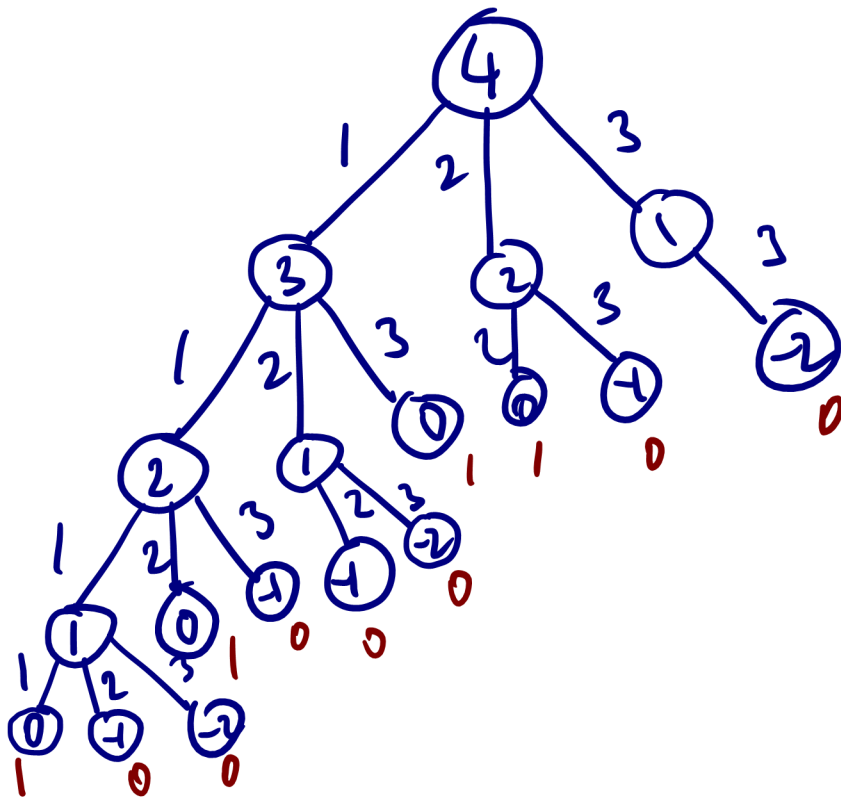
$$C = \{C_1, \dots, C_M\}$$

$$DP(i, j) = DP(i - C_{j+1}, j) + \dots + DP(i - C_M, M-1)$$

$$0 \leq i \leq N, DP(i - C_{k+1}, k) = \begin{cases} 0, & i - C_{k+1} < 0 \\ 1, & i - C_{k+1} = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$0 \leq j \leq M-1$$

For example :

Recursive approach: $N = 4$
 $C = \{1, 2, 3\}$



Iteration approach :

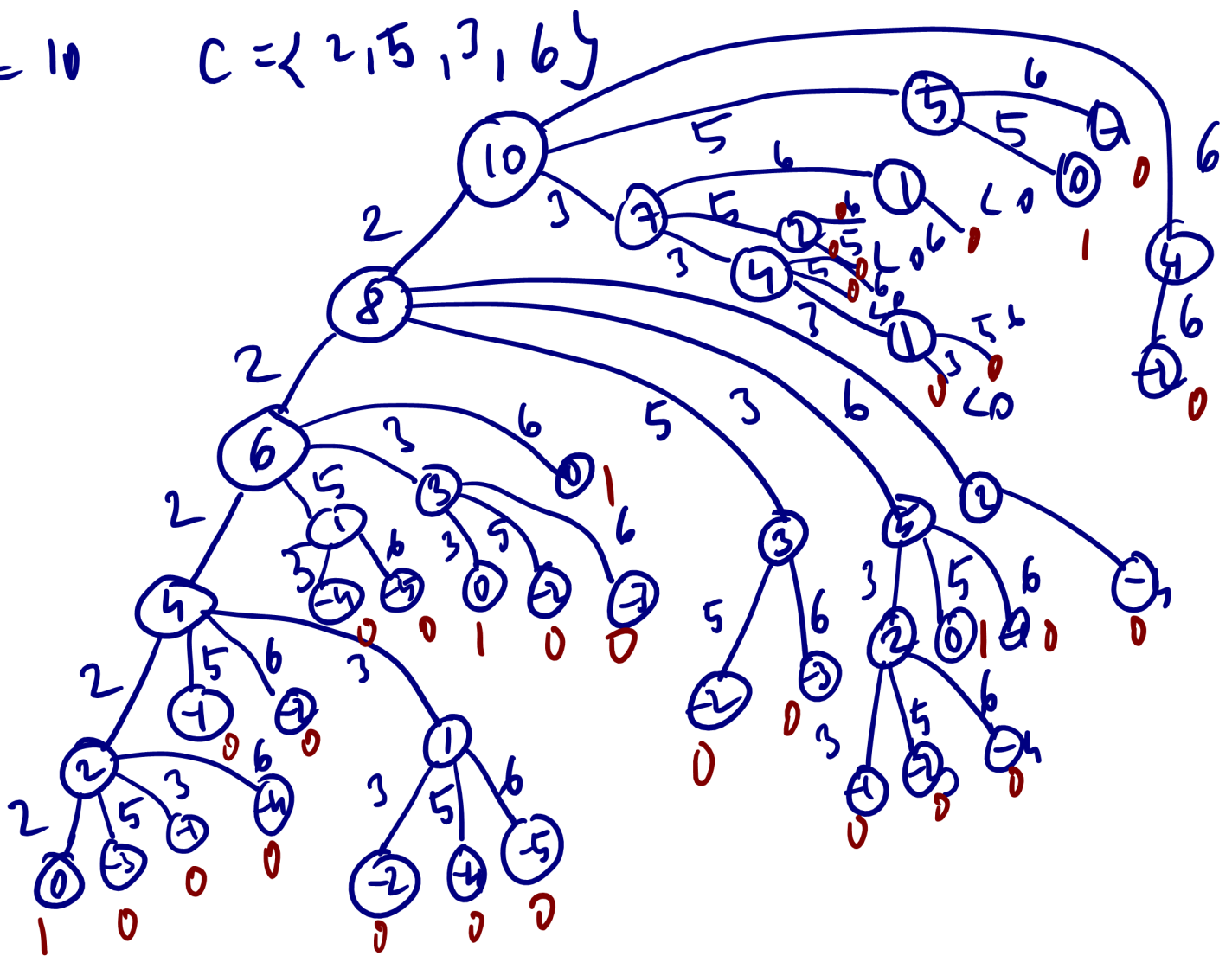
		0	1	2	3	4	
$C_1=1$	0	1	1	2	3	4	result
$C_2=2$	1	1	0	1	1	1	
$C_3=3$	2	1	0	0	1	0	

$$DP(0, j) = 1$$

Result is in $DP(N, 0)$.

		0	1	2	3	4	
$C_1=1$	0	1	1	2	3	4	result
$C_2=2$	1	1	0	1	1	1	
$C_3=3$	2	1	0	0	1	0	

$N=10$ $C=\{2,5,3,6\}$



$\{2,2,2,2,2\}$

$\{3,3,2,2\}$

$\{6,2,2\}$

$\{5,3,2\}$

$\{5,5\}$

DP Recursion: recursion + memoization

memo = {}

of ways = DP(N, 0)

DP(i, j)

if memo[i, j] doesn't exist

if $i < 0$

memo[i, j] = 0

else if $i = 0$

memo[i, j] = 1

else

memo[i, j] = DP(i - c[j], j) +

... DP(i - c[n-1], n-1)

return memo[i, j]