## LeetCode

Introduction

Algorithms

Depth-first Search

**Breadth-first Search** 

Union Find

Tree

**Dynamic Programming** 

**Topological Sort** 

**Substring Problem Template** 

Kadane's Algorithm

**KMP** 

Fenwick Tree or Binary Indexed Tree

Segment Tree Range Minimum Query

Subset Sum

Sweep-line Algorithm

**Expression Tree** 

Interval Search Tree

Monte Carlo Method



## 188. Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV (Hard)

Say you have an array for which the  $i^{th}$  element is the price of a given stock on day i.

Design an algorithm to find the maximum profit. You may complete at most **k** transactions.

## Note:

You may not engage in multiple transactions at the same time (ie, you must sell the stock before you buy again).

## Solution 1: 6ms

这道题实际上是之前那道 Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock Ⅲ 买股票的最佳时间之三的一般情况的推广,还是需要用动态规划Dynamic programming来解决,具体思路如下:

这里我们需要两个递推公式来分别更新两个变量local和global,参见网友Code Ganker的博客,我们其实可以求至少k次交易的最大利润。我们定义local[i][j]为在到达第i天时最多可进行j次交易并且最后一次交易在最后一天卖出的最大利润,此为局部最优。然后我们定义global[i][j]为在到达第i天时最多可进行j次交易的最大利润,此为全局最优。它们的递推式为:

local[i][j] = max(global[i - 1][j - 1] + max(diff, 0), local[i - 1][j] + diff)

global[i][j] = max(local[i][j], global[i - 1][j]),

其中局部最优值是比较前一天并少交易一次的全局最优加上大于0的差值,和前一天的局部最优加上差值后相比,两者之中取较大值,而全局最优比较局部最优和前一天的全局最优。

但这道题还有个坑,就是如果k的值远大于prices的天数,比如k是好几百万,而prices的天数就为若干天的话,上面的DP解法就非常的没有效率,应该直接用Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock II 买股票的最佳时间之二的方法来求解,所以实际上这道题是之前的二和三的综合体,代码如下: