Experiment-6

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Branch: BE-CSE **Section/Group:** KPIT-901/B **Semester:** 6th **Date of Performance:** 06/03/25

Subject Name: Advanced Programming Lab - 2 **Subject Code:** 22CSP-351

1. Aim: Dynamic Programming.

1. Problem: 55. Jump Game.

2. Problem: 322. Coin Change.

2. Objective:

- 1. This program checks whether you can reach the last index of the given array nums, where each element represents the maximum number of steps you can jump forward.
- 2. This program finds the minimum number of coins needed to make up a given amount using coins of different denominations. If it is not possible, it returns -1.

3. Implementation/Code:

```
1.)
class Solution {
public:
  bool canJump(vector<int>& nums) {
  int maxReach = 0;
  int n = nums.size();

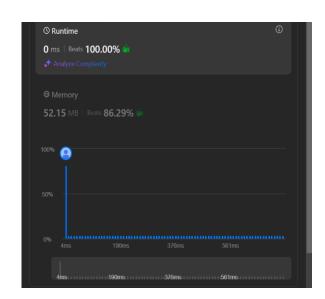
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (i > maxReach) return false;
    maxReach = max(maxReach, i + nums[i]);
    if (maxReach >= n - 1) return true;
```

```
}
     return false;
  }
};
2.)
class Solution {
public:
  int coinChange(vector<int>& coins, int amount) {
     vector<int> dp(amount + 1, amount + 1);
     dp[0] = 0;
     for (int i = 1; i \le amount; i++) {
       for (int coin : coins) {
          if (i \ge coin) {
            dp[i] = min(dp[i], dp[i - coin] + 1);
          }
        }
     }
     return (dp[amount] == amount + 1) ? -1 : dp[amount];
};
```

4. Output:

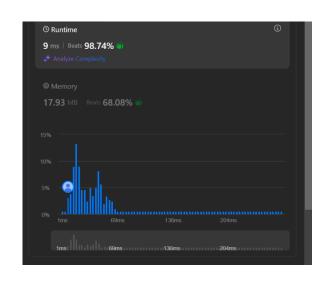
1.





2.





5. Time Complexity:

- 1. O(n)
- 2. O(n * m)

6. Space Complexity:

- 1. O(1)
- 2. O(n)

7. Learning Outcome:

- 1. Understand greedy algorithms and dynamic programming (DP) and their applications in solving optimization problems.
- 2. Learn how to track reachability in arrays using a greedy approach and how to use a bottom-up DP approach to compute the minimum number of coins.
- 3. Gain experience in handling edge cases, such as unreachable indices in the Jump Game and impossible amounts in the Coin Change problem.
- 4. Improve problem-solving skills by breaking down complex problems into smaller sub-problems and optimizing solutions using efficient conditions and early exits.
- 5. Learn how to optimize space complexity (O (1) in Jump Game, O(n) in Coin Change) while maintaining efficient time complexity.
- 6. Gain insight into real-world applications, such as pathfinding, resource allocation, and financial computations, by applying DP and greedy strategies.