

300. Longest Increasing Subsequence

Medium Topics Companies

Given an integer array `nums`, return the length of the longest **strictly increasing subsequence**.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [10,9,2,5,3,7,101,18]`
Output: 4
Explanation: The longest increasing subsequence is [2,3,7,101], therefore the length is 4.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,1,0,3,2,3]`
Output: 4

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [7,7,7,7,7,7,7]`
Output: 1

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 2500$
- $-10^4 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^4$

Follow up: Can you come up with an algorithm that runs in $O(n \log(n))$ time complexity?

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Code

Python3 Auto

```
7     idx = bisect_left(sub, num) # Find the first element greater or equal to num
8     if idx == len(sub):
9         sub.append(num) # Append if num is larger than all elements
10    else:
11        sub[idx] = num # Replace an element to maintain a minimal sequence
12    return len(sub) # The length of sub is the answer
13
14    # Example usage:
15    solution = Solution()
16    print(solution.lengthOfLIS([10,9,2,5,3,7,101,18])) # Output: 4
17    print(solution.lengthOfLIS([0,1,0,3,2,3])) # Output: 4
18    print(solution.lengthOfLIS([7,7,7,7,7,7,7])) # Output: 1
19
```

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Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

`nums =`
`[10,9,2,5,3,7,101,18]`

Stdout

4
4
1

Output

4

Example 2:

Input: coins = [2], amount = 3
Output: -1

Example 3:

Input: coins = [1], amount = 0
Output: 0

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{coins.length} \leq 12$
- $1 \leq \text{coins}[i] \leq 2^{31} - 1$
- $0 \leq \text{amount} \leq 10^4$

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Yes No

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Code

Python3 Auto

```
1 class Solution:
2     def coinChange(self, coins, amount):
3         dp = [float('inf')] * (amount + 1)
4         dp[0] = 0 # Base case
5
6         for coin in coins:
7             for i in range(coin, amount + 1):
8                 dp[i] = min(dp[i], dp[i - coin] + 1)
9
10        return dp[amount] if dp[amount] != float('inf') else -1
11
12 # Example usage:
13 solution = Solution()
14 print(solution.coinChange([1, 2, 5], 11)) # Output: 3
15 print(solution.coinChange([2], 3)) # Output: -1
16 print(solution.coinChange([1], 0)) # Output: 0
17
```

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Case 1 Case 2 Case 3

Input

coins =
[1,2,5]

amount =
11

Stdout

3
-1
0

Input: $m = 3, n = 7$

Output: 28

Example 2:

Input: $m = 3, n = 2$

Output: 3

Explanation: From the top-left corner, there are a total of 3 ways to reach the bottom-right corner:

1. Right -> Down -> Down
2. Down -> Down -> Right
3. Down -> Right -> Down

Constraints:

- $1 \leq m, n \leq 100$

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Yes No

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Code

Python3 Auto

```
1 import math
2
3 class Solution:
4     def uniquePaths(self, m, n):
5         return math.comb(m + n - 2, m - 1)
6
7 # Example usage:
8 solution = Solution()
9 print(solution.uniquePaths(3, 7)) # Output: 28
10 print(solution.uniquePaths(3, 2)) # Output: 3
11
```

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Case 1 Case 2

Input

m =

3

n =

7

Stdout

28

3



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Explanation: the subarray [1] has the largest sum 1.

Example 3:

Input: nums = [5,4,-1,7,8]
Output: 23
Explanation: The subarray [5,4,-1,7,8] has the largest sum 23.

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^5$
- $-10^4 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^4$

Follow up: If you have figured out the $O(n)$ solution, try coding another solution using the **divide and conquer** approach, which is more subtle.

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Python3 Auto

```
1 class Solution:
2     def maxSubArray(self, nums):
3         max_sum = cur_sum = nums[0]
4         for num in nums[1:]:
5             cur_sum = max(num, cur_sum + num)
6             max_sum = max(max_sum, cur_sum)
7         return max_sum
8
9 # Example usage:
10 solution = Solution()
11 print(solution.maxSubArray([-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4])) # Output: 6
12 print(solution.maxSubArray([1])) # Output: 1
13 print(solution.maxSubArray([5,4,-1,7,8])) # Output: 23
14
```

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Input

nums =
[-2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4]

Stdout

6
1
23

Output

6