一. 采用深度优先搜索的策略,在搜索过程中通过优先选取面值较大的硬币 来决定优先搜索对象实现搜索树剪枝。

具体实现中,维护一个最小堆,将 amount 减去各个面值的硬币后所剩金额压入最小堆中,弹出顶层元素,再减去不大于其的所有面值并压入最小堆,直至顶层元素为 0 (或者未找到结果),同时使用一个字典来记录硬币个数。

Algorithm 1 min_nums

21: return -1

Input: an array of coins, the total amount

Output: the min numbers used to match the amount if found, -1 if not found

```
1: Min_heap heap
2: Map path
 3: heap.push(amount)
 4: path.put(amount, 1)
 5: while heap is not empty do
     top = heap.pop()
6:
     len = path.get(top)
7:
     if top == 0 then
8:
9:
        return len
     end if
10:
     if top < min(coins) then
11:
        continue
12:
     end if
13:
14:
     for coin in coins do
        if top - coin \ge 0 then
15:
          heap.push(top-coin)
16:
          path.put(top-coin, len+1)
17:
        end if
18:
     end for
19:
20: end while
```

=

(1)

g(n) 为从起点到节点 n 的代价。

h*(n) 为从节点 n 回到起点 (不经过已经走过的节点) 的优化路径代价。

(2)

记

h(1) = 0,

h(2) = 2,

h(3) = 3,

h(4) = 6.

搜索树如下所示:

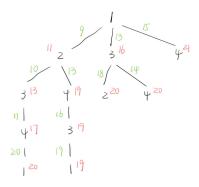


Figure 1: serch tree