## 题目:

We are playing the Guess Game. The game is as follows:

I pick a number from 1 to n. You have to guess which number I picked.

Every time you guess wrong, I'll tell you whether the number I picked is higher or lower.

However, when you guess a particular number x, and you guess wrong, you pay \$x. You win the game when you guess the number I picked.

## Example:

```
n = 10, I pick 8.
```

First round: You guess 5, I tell you that it's higher. You pay \$5.

Second round: You guess 7, I tell you that it's higher. You pay \$7.

Third round: You guess 9, I tell you that it's lower. You pay \$9.

Game over. 8 is the number I picked.

You end up paying \$5 + \$7 + \$9 = \$21.

Given a particular  $n \ge 1$ , find out how much money you need to have to guarantee a win.

## 思路:

这题按类型分的话可以划为博弈类 DP , 类似的还有 Lintcode 上的 Coins in a Line 1,2,3 我们先定义 dp[j] , 代表着如果我们在区间 [i , j] 内进行查找 , 所需要的最少 cost 来保证找到结果。(当然 , 因为给定数字是 [1, n] , 这里有一个 index off by one 的问题)。不难发现对于最开始的函数输入 n , 我们的最终结果就是 dp[0][n - 1] , 也即数字区间 [1 , n] 保证得到结

果所需要的最小 cost.

如果以 top-down recursion 的方式分析这个问题,可以发现对于区间 [i, j],我们的猜测 i <= k <= j 我们可能出现以下三种结果:

- 1.k 就是答案,此时子问题的额外 cost = 0, 当前位置总 cost = k + 0;
- 2. k 过大,此时我们的有效区间缩小为 [i, k-1] 当前操作总 cost = k + dp[start][k-1];
- 3. k 过小,此时我们的有效区间缩小为 [k + 1,j] 当前操作总 cost = k + dp[k + 1][j]; 由于我们需要 "保证得到结果",也就是说对于指定 k 的选择,我们需要准备最坏情况 cost 是以下三种结果生成的 subproblem 中 cost 最大的那个;然而同时对于一个指定区间 [i,j],我们可以选择任意 i <= k <= j ,对于这个 k 的主观选择可以由我们自行决定,我们要选的是 k s.t. 其子问题的 cost + 当前操作 cost 最小的一个,至此,每次决策就构成了一次 MiniMax 的博弈。

同时因为我们有很多的 overlapping subproblems ,而且问题本身具有 optimal substructure ,提高算法效率最简单直观的方式,就是用 int[][] dp 做缓存,来进行自顶向下的记忆化搜索 (top-down memoized search).

```
1.时间:O(N^2);空间:O(N^2)
class Solution {
public:
    int getMoneyAmount(int n) {
        if (n < 1) return 0;
```

```
std::vector < std::vector < int >> dp(n + 1, std::vector < int > (n + 1, 0));
          return dfs(dp, 1, n);
    }
private:
     int dfs(std::vector<std::vector<int>>& dp, int start, int end){
          if (start >= end) return 0;
          if (dp[start][end] != 0) return dp[start][end];
         int min_cost = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
         for (int i = \text{start}; i <= \text{end}; ++i){
               int tmp = i + std::max(dfs(dp, start, i - 1), dfs(dp, i + 1, end));
               min_cost = std::min(min_cost, tmp);
         }
          dp[start][end] = min_cost;
          return dp[start][end];
    }
};
```