

## 题目：

Given an integer array with all positive numbers and no duplicates, find the number of possible combinations that add up to a positive integer target.

### Example:

```
nums = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
target = 4
```

The possible combination ways are:

```
(1, 1, 1, 1)
```

```
(1, 1, 2)
```

```
(1, 2, 1)
```

```
(1, 3)
```

```
(2, 1, 1)
```

```
(2, 2)
```

```
(3, 1)
```

Note that different sequences are counted as different combinations.

Therefore the output is **7**.

### Follow up:

What if negative numbers are allowed in the given array?

How does it change the problem?

What limitation we need to add to the question to allow negative numbers?

## 思路：

一开始想到用 DFS 来做，但是有个问题就是这种方式得到的答案各个数字排列是无序的，也就是 1, 3 和 3, 1 这种只是一个答案，然后又想把数字保存起来，在得到一个答案的时候对这些数字再求一次总共排列的个数，这种方式还有问题就是在求总排列个数的时候比如 2, 1, 1 三个加一起等于 4，总的排列个数即为  $(3!/2!)$ ，但是当数字个数很多的时候阶乘太大，根本无法计算。

然后就想到可以用动态规划来做，也是一个背包问题，求出  $[1, \text{target}]$  之间每个位置有多少种排列方式，这样将问题分化为子问题。状态转移方程可以得到为：

$$\text{dp}[i] = \text{sum}(\text{dp}[i - \text{nums}[j]]), (i - \text{nums}[j] > 0);$$

如果允许有负数的话就必须限制每个数能用的次数了，不然的话就会得到无限大的排列方式，比如 1, -1, target = 1;

1.时间 :  $O( )$  ;空间 :  $O(N)$       --> 超时

```
class Solution {
```

```
public:
```

```
    int combinationSum4(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
```

```
        if (target < 1 || nums.empty()) return 0;
```

```
        std::sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
```

```
        return dfs(nums, target);
```

```
    }
```

```
private:
```

```
    int dfs(const std::vector<int>& nums, int target){
```

```
        if (target == 0) return 1;
```

```
        int count = 0;
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < nums.size(); ++i){
```

```
            if (target < nums[i]) break;
```

```
            count += dfs(nums, target - nums[i]);
```

```
        }
```

```
        return count;
```

```
    }
```

```
};
```

2.时间 :  $O(\max(\text{target} * N, N \log N))$  ; 空间 :  $O(N)$

/\* 背包问题 :  $dp[i] = \sum(dp[i - \text{nums}[k]])$  ,  $i \geq \text{nums}[k]$

```

*/
class Solution {
public:
    int combinationSum4(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
        if (target < 1 || nums.empty()) return 0;
        std::sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
        std::vector<int> dp(target + 1, 0);
        dp[0] = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= target; ++i){
            for (int k = 0; k < nums.size() && nums[k] <= i; ++k){
                dp[i] += dp[i - nums[k]];
            }
        }
        return dp[target];
    }
};

```