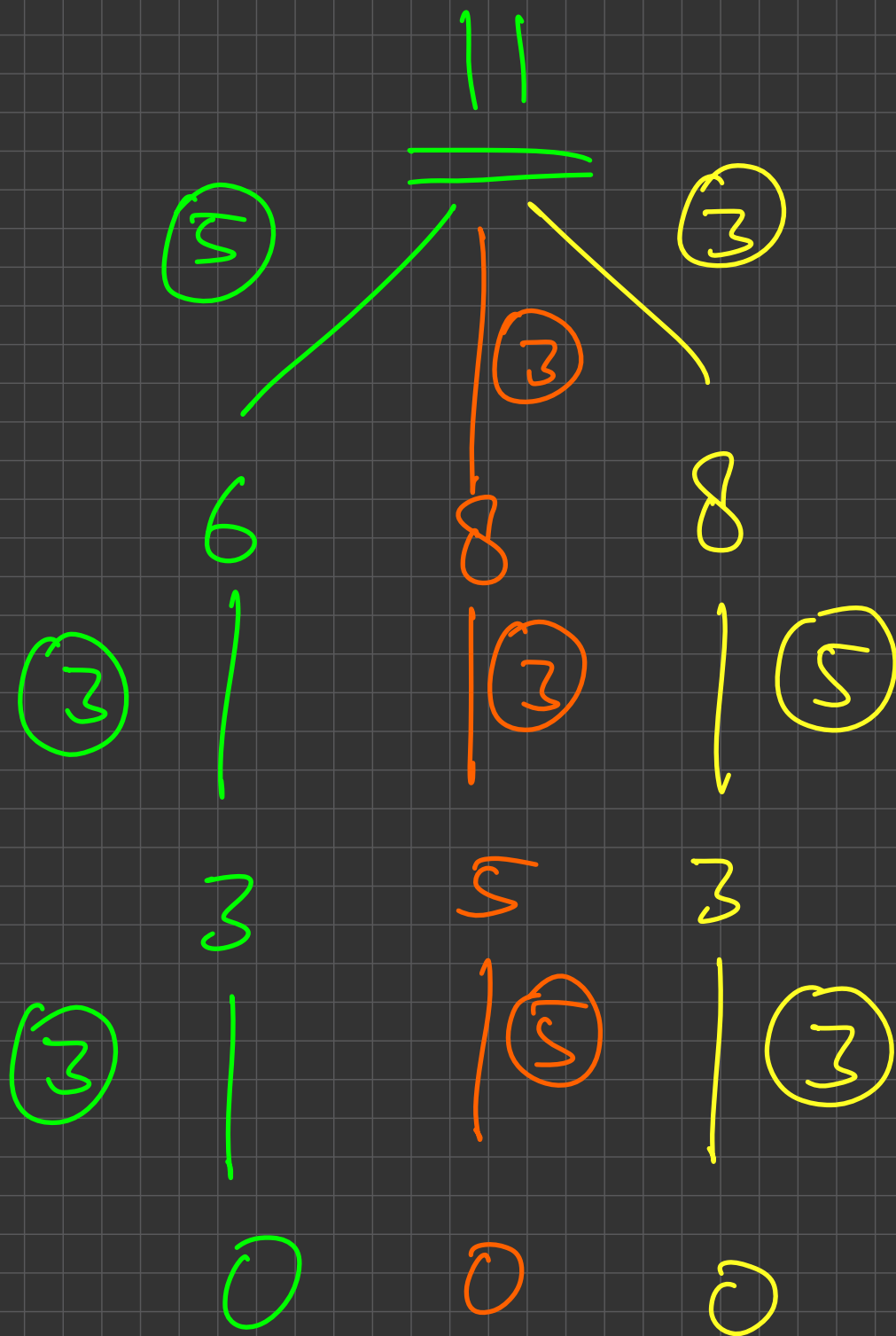


2
3
5



3	5	3
5	3	3
3	3	5

C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4 C_5

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_1 & C_2 & C_2 & C_5 \end{bmatrix} = X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 & C_1 & C_2 & C_5 \end{bmatrix} = X$$

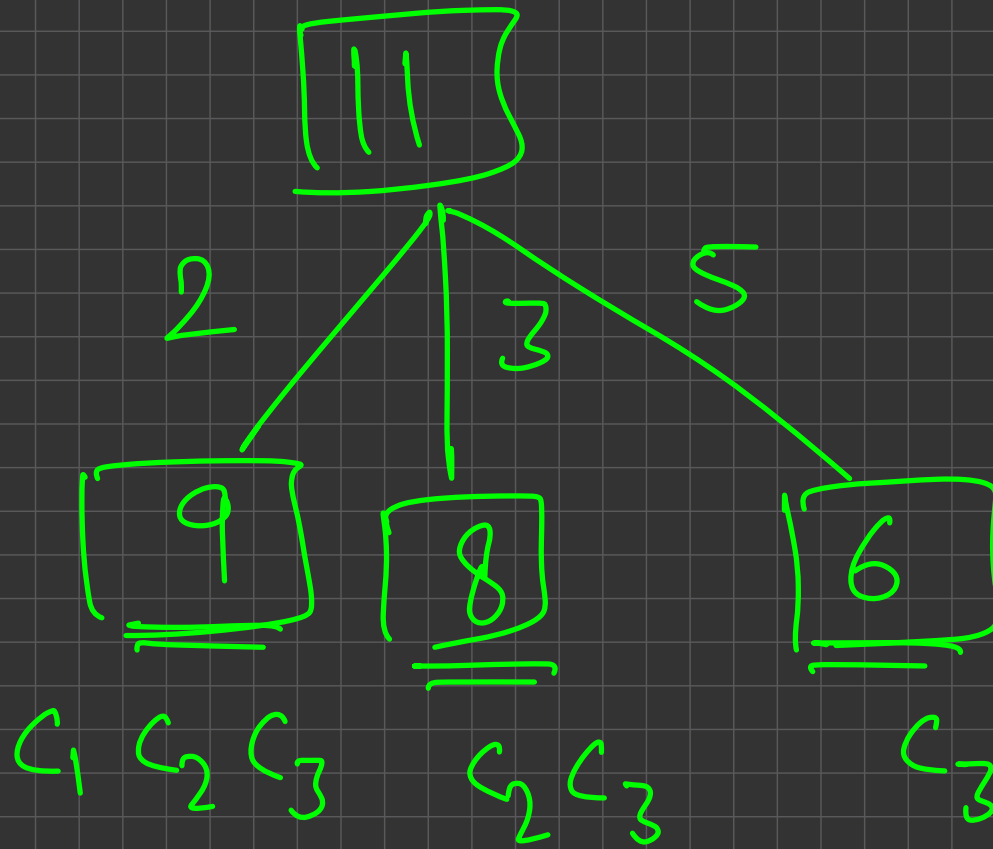
~~$$\begin{bmatrix} C_2 & C_2 & C_1 & C_1 & C_5 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

C_2 C_2 C_1 C_1 C_5

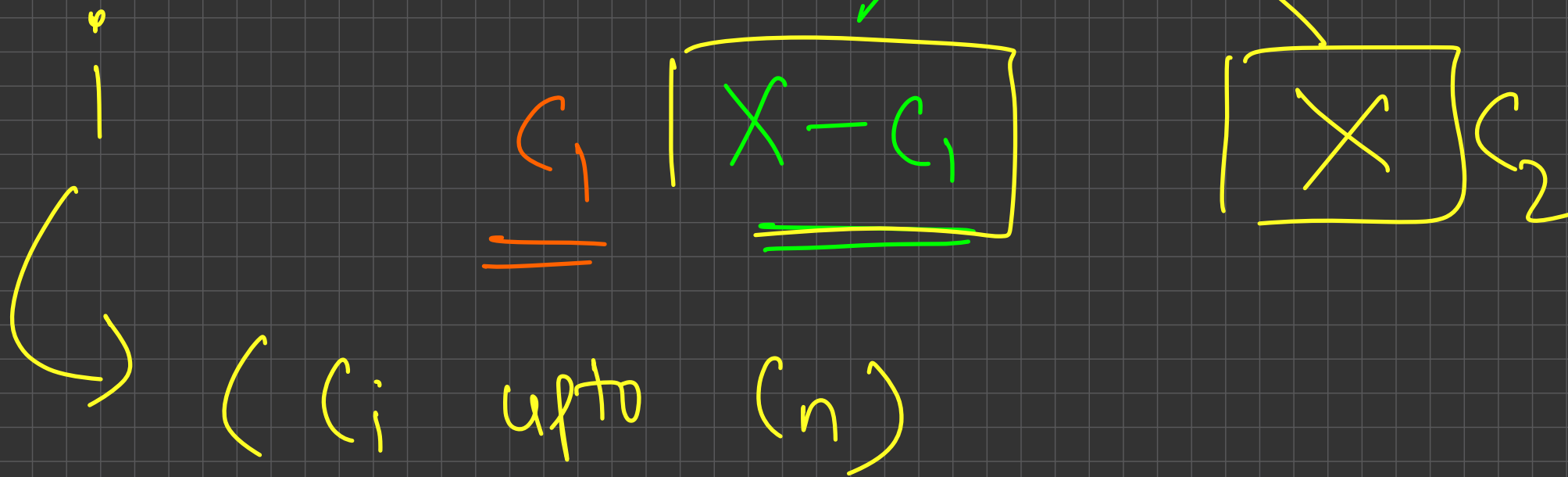
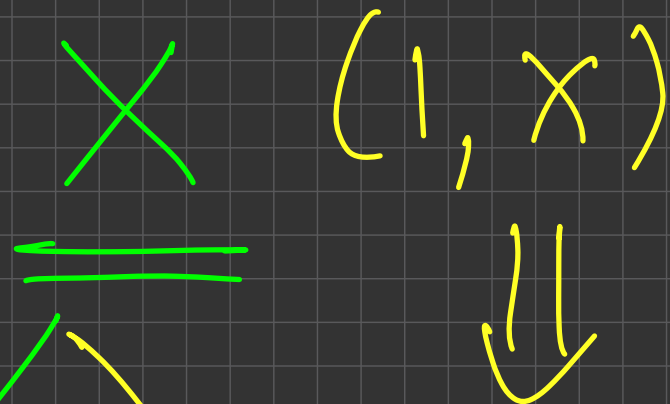
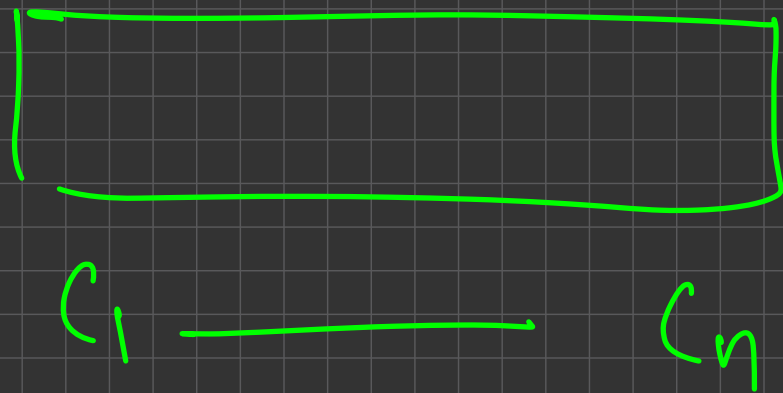
$$C_1 = 2 \checkmark$$

$$C_2 = 3$$

$$C_3 = 5$$



X, i



p

(i, k)

Sum

pick

skipped

$(i, k - a_i)$

$(i+1, k)$

a_2

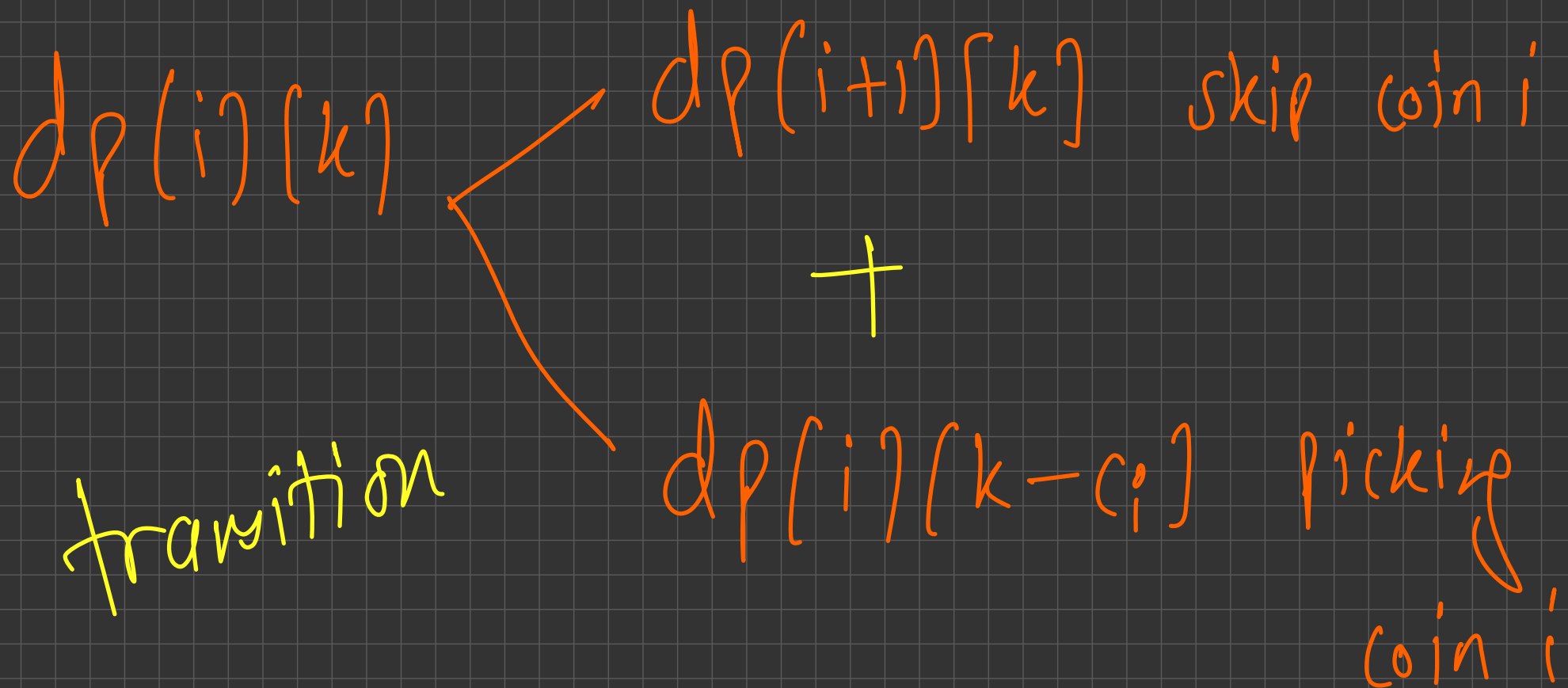
p_1

a_1

p_2

$dp[i][k]$ = no. of ways to get
a sum of k such that all
coins from C_i to C_n are
pickable and all coins before
 C_i are skipped.

State



Base Case :

$$dp(i)[0] = 1$$

$\forall i$ from 1 to n

final subproblem

$dp[i][x]$

Time Complexity:

states \times T.T

$$\underset{\substack{\swarrow \\ 1 \text{ to } N}}{dp(i, k)} < \underset{\substack{\searrow \\ 0 \text{ to } X}}{+} \quad \underline{\underline{O(1)}}$$

$$O(n \cdot x) \cdot O(1) = \underline{\underline{O(n \cdot x)}}$$

Space Complexity:

states



$O(n \cdot x)$



100



10^6



10^8

$O(n \cdot x)$

$$\underline{\underline{dp(i)(k)}} \begin{cases} \underline{\underline{dp(i+1)(k)}} \\ dp(i)(k - c_i) \end{cases}$$

$$k \longrightarrow k \text{ and } \underline{\underline{k - c_i}}$$

$$i \longrightarrow i \text{ and } i+1$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \infty$$

$$0 \longleftarrow N$$

L.H.S.



R.H.S