2497. Maximum Star Sum of a Graph

Hint ⊙

Medium











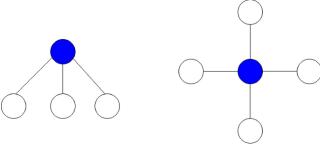
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There is an undirected graph consisting of n nodes numbered from n to n-1. You are given a **0-indexed** integer array vals of length n where vals[i] denotes the value of the n node.

You are also given a 2D integer array edges where edges[i] = $[a_i, b_i]$ denotes that there exists an **undirected** edge connecting nodes $[a_i]$ and $[b_i]$

A **star graph** is a subgraph of the given graph having a center node containing 0 or more neighbors. In other words, it is a subset of edges of the given graph such that there exists a common node for all edges.

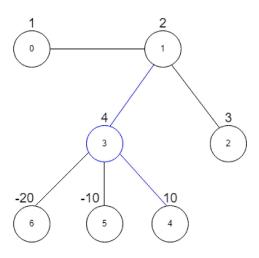
The image below shows star graphs with 3 and 4 neighbors respectively, centered at the blue node.



The **star sum** is the sum of the values of all the nodes present in the star graph.

Given an integer k, return the **maximum star sum** of a star graph containing **at most** k edges.

Example 1:



Input: vals = [1,2,3,4,10,-10,-20], edges = [[0,1],[1,2],[1,3],[3,4],[3,5],[3,6]], k = 2

Output: 16

Explanation: The above diagram represents the input graph.

The star graph with the maximum star sum is denoted by blue. It is centered at 3 and includes its neighbors 1 and 4. It can be shown it is not possible to get a star graph with a sum greater than 16.

Example 2:

Input: vals = [-5], edges = [], k = 0

Output: -5

Explanation: There is only one possible star graph, which is node 0 itself.

Hence, we return -5.

Constraints:

- n == vals.length
- 1 <= n <= 10⁵
- $-10^4 \le vals[i] \le 10^4$
- $0 \le \text{edges.length} \le \min(n * (n 1) / 2, 10^5)$
- edges[i].length == 2
- $0 <= a_i, b_i <= n 1$
- a_i != b_i
- 0 <= k <= n 1

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Yes No

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