you are given an $[m \times n]$ integer matrix [points] (**0-indexed**). Starting with [0] points, you want to **maximize** the number of points you can get from the matrix.

To gain points, you must pick one cell in **each row**. Picking the cell at coordinates [r] will **add** points[r][c] to your score.

However, you will lose points if you pick a cell too far from the cell that you picked in the previous row. For every two adjacent rows [r] and [r+1] (where [0 <= r < m-1]), picking cells at coordinates [(r, c]1]) and [(r+1, c]2]) will **subtract** [abs(c]1 - c]2]) from your score.

Return the maximum number of points you can achieve.

abs(x) is defined as:

- x for $x \ge 0$.
- -x for x < 0.

Example 1:

Input: points = [[1,2,3],[1,5,1],[3,1,1]]

Output: 9 Explanation:

The blue cells denote the optimal cells to pick, which have coordinates (0, 2), (1, 1), and (2, 0). You add 3 + 5 + 3 = 11 to your score. However, you must subtract abs(2 - 1) + abs(1 - 0) = 2 from your score. Your final score is 11 - 2 = 9.

1	2	3
1	5	1
3	1	1

Example 2:

Input: points = [[1,5],[2,3],[4,2]]
Output: 11

Explanation:

The blue cells denote the optimal cells to pick, which have coordinates (0, 1), (1, 1), and (2, 0). You add 5 + 3 + 4 = 12 to your score. However, you must subtract abs(1 - 1) + abs(1 - 0) = 1 from your score.

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Constraints:

• <u>m</u> == points.length

Your final score is 12 - 1 = 11.

- n == points[r].length
- 1 <= m, n <= 105
- 1 <= m * n <= 105
- 0 <= points[r][c] <= 105

```
/*
  Dynamic programming: Memoization
  Time complexity: o(n.mn)=O(mn^2) (TLE)
  Space complexity: O(2mn)=O(mn)
*/
typedef vector<long long> vi;
typedef vector<vi>vvi;
class Solution {
public:
  long long maxPoints(std::vector<std::vector<int>>& points) {
     int m=points.size();
    int n=points[0].size();
     vvi memo(m,vi(n,-1));
    auto solve=[&](int i, int j, auto& self)->long long{
       if(i \ge m) return 0;
       if(memo[i][j]!=-1) return memo[i][j];
       long long ans=0;
       for(int k=0;k<n;++k) {
          long long val=points[i][k]-abs(k-j)+self(i+1,k,self);
          ans=std::max(ans,val);
       }
       return memo[i][j]=ans;
     long long ans=0;
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i) {
       long long val=(long long)points[0][i]+solve(1,i,solve);
       ans=std::max(ans,val);
     }
     return ans;
  }
};
```

```
Dynamic programming: Tabulation
  Time complexity: O(n+m(n+n^2)+n)=O(2n+mn+mn^2)=O(mn^2) (TLE)
  Space complexity: O(n)
*/
typedef vector<long long> vi;
typedef vector<vi>vvi;
class Solution {
public:
  long long maxPoints(std::vector<std::vector<int>>& points) {
    int m=points.size();
    int n=points[0].size();
    vi dp(points[0].begin(),points[0].end());
    for(int i=1;i < m;++i){
       vi tmp=dp;
       for(int j=0; j< n; ++j){
         long long mx=-1;
         for(int k=0;k< n;++k){
            mx=std::max(mx,tmp[k]+points[i][j]-(abs(k-j)));
         dp[j]=mx;
       }
     }
    long long ans=*std::max_element(dp.begin(),dp.end());
    return ans;
  }
};
```

```
Dynamic programming: Tabulation+prefix,suffix max
  Time complexity: O(n+m.6n+n)=O(2n+6mn)=O(m.n) (AC)
  Space complexity: O(3n)=O(n)
typedef vector<long long> vi;
typedef vector<vi>vvi;
class Solution {
public:
  long long maxPoints(std::vector<std::vector<int>>& points) {
    int m=points.size();
    int n=points[0].size();
    vi dp(points[0].begin(),points[0].end());
    for(int i=1;i < m;++i){
       vi prefix_max(n,0),suffix_max(n,0);
       prefix_max[0]=dp[0];
       for(int j=1;j<n;++j){
         prefix_max[j]=std::max(dp[j],prefix_max[j-1]-1);
       }
       suffix_max[n-1]=dp[n-1];
       for(int j=n-2;j>=0;--j){
         suffix_max[j]=std::max(dp[j],suffix_max[j+1]-1);
       }
       // dp=points[i]
       std::transform(points[i].begin(),points[i].end(),dp.begin(),[](int x) {return (long long)x;});
       for(int j=0; j< n; ++j){
         dp[j]+=std::max(prefix_max[j],suffix_max[j]);
       }
     }
    long long ans=*std::max_element(dp.begin(),dp.end());
    return ans;
  }
};
```