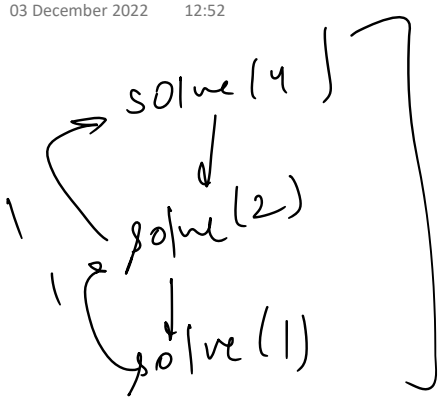
Day 9 Revision

03 December 2022 12:52



①

nums[4] = nums[2]

nums[2] = nums[1]

$1 \le i \le n/2$ ★

0	1	1

n=0 0000

n=1 0001

n=2 0010

n=3 0011

n=4 0100

n=5 0101

n=6 0110

n=7 0111

n=8 1000

n=9 1001

n=10 1010

n=0 → 0

n=1 → 0+1

n=2 → 1

n=3 → 2

n=4 → 1

n=4 → 1

n=5 → 2

n=6 → 2

n=7 → 3

n=8 → 1

n=9 → 2

n=10 → 2

solve(1, 5)

↓

solve(7, 2

solve(5)

↓

solve(2)

↓

solve(1)

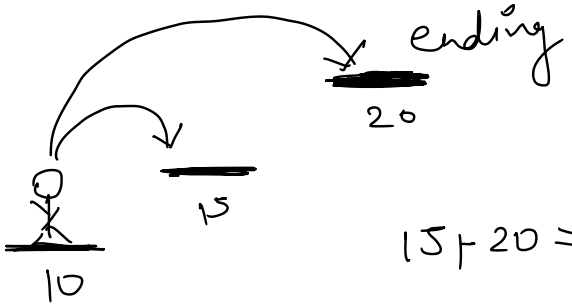
solve(1)

solve(0) = 0

solve(1) = 0+1

n=1

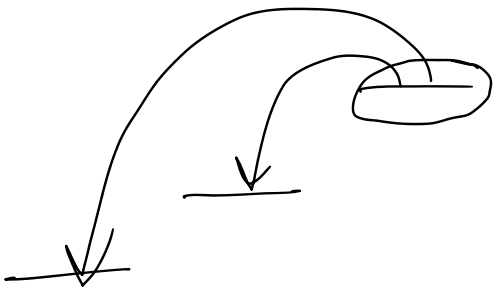
ans



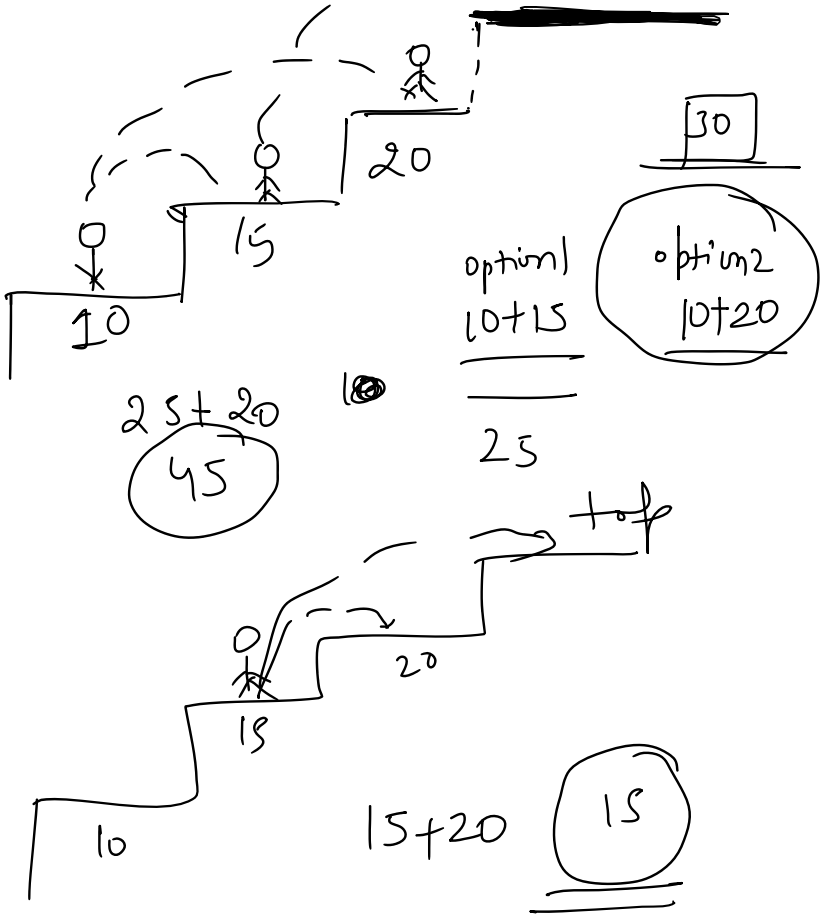
15+20 = 35

10 +15 = 25.

10 + 20 = 30 **



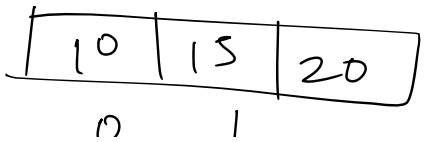
→ top Floor



(0, 1)

min(solve(0), solve(1))

```
int solve(int i){
    if(i >= N) return 0;
return min(solve(i+1), solve(i+2))
                + arr[i];
}
```



0 1 2

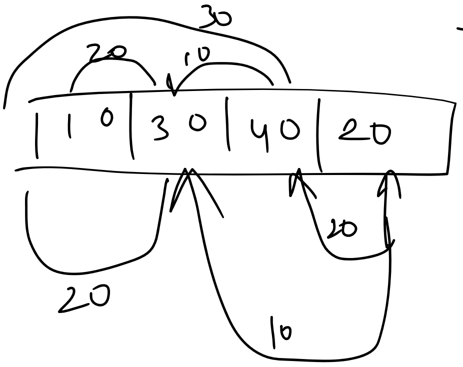
min(solve(0), solve(1)) => 15

25

min(solve(2), solve(3))

20, 0 + arr[1]

+15 15



50
50
30

$n = 4$

10 30 40 20

solve(4)

उमंग अग्रवाल

Oh bhai sahab

Umang Agrawal

Umang Agrawal

Sahil

solve(3) +

30

Scaler

solve(2) + (30 − 10)

Umang

Code in C++.

0 + (30)

10

solve(1)

CPP14.

0

~~solve(0)~~ +10 , 10

Umang Agrawal

Microsoft Behenchod