

Total Sum = 12 , SubSetSum or Capacity = 6

Tabulation Approach : `int[][] dp = new int[nums.length+1][subSetSum+1]`

ith Element



`nums[i] <= capacity`

`nums[i] > capacity`

Take best of
Include || exclude
result

Take Exclude result
`dp[i-1][c]`

`dp[i-1][c-nums[i]] || dp[i-1][c]`

`{ }` 0

`{ 4 }` 1

`{ 4, 3 }` 2

`{ 4, 3, 5 }` 3

SubSetSum

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
True	False	False	False	False	False	False
True	False	False	False	True	False	False
True	False	False	True	False	False	False
True	False	False	True	False	True	False

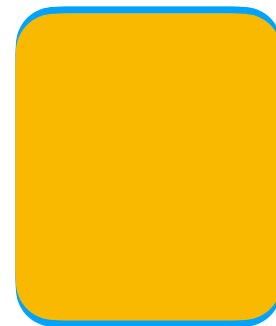
[2,3]
Jar —> 5ltr water



{2[0],3[1]}
 $dp[1][5] = dp[0][2] ; \rightarrow dp[i-1][c-nums[i]]$

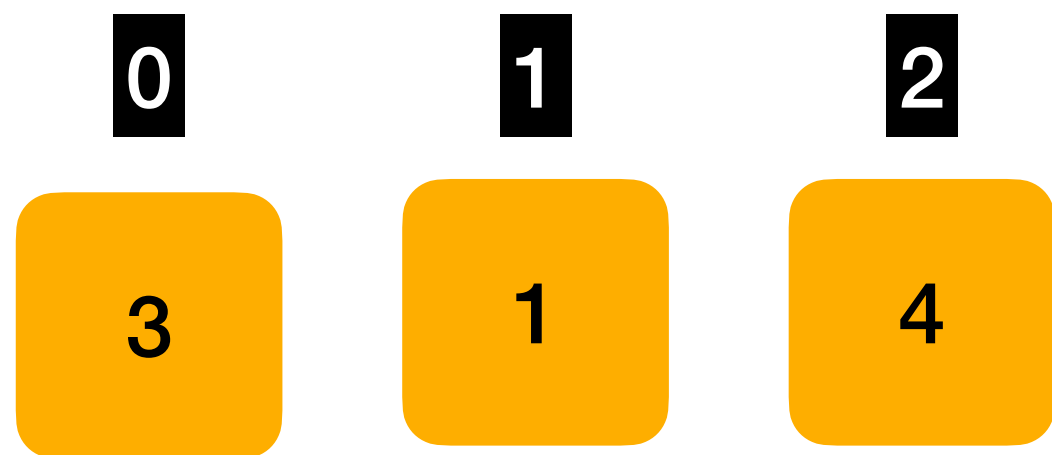
$dp[0][2] = true$

[2]



[2,3]





Total Sum = 8 , SubSetSum or Capacity = 4

Tabulation Approach : `int[][] dp = new int[nums.length+1][subSetSum+1]`

ith Element

Element

`nums[i] <= capacity`

`nums[i] > capacity`

Take best of
Include || exclude
result

Take Exclude result
`dp[i-1][c]`

`dp[i-1][c-nums[i]] || dp[i-1][c]`

{ } 0

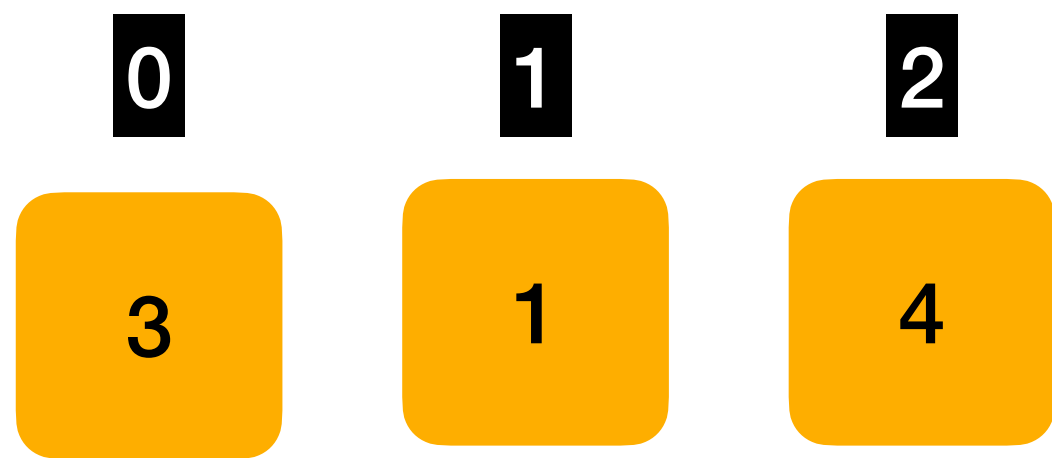
{3} 1

{3,1} 2

{3,1,4} 3

SubSetSum

0	1	2	3	4
True	False	False	False	False
True	False	False	True	False
True	True	False	True	True
True	True	False	True	True



Total Sum = 8 , SubSetSum or Capacity = 4

Solving with one dimensional array :

Tabulation Approach : `int[] dp = new int [subSetSum+1]`

i^{th} Element

Element

`nums[i] <= capacity`

`nums[i] > capacity`

Take best of
Include || exclude
result

Take Exclude result
`dp[i-1][c]`

`dp[i-1][c-nums[i]] || dp[i-1][c]`

SubSetSum

	0	1	2	3	4
{ } i:0	True	False	False	False	False
{3} i:1	True	False	False	True	False
{3,1} i:2	True	True	False	True	True
{3,1,4} i:3	True	True	False	True	True

494. Target Sum

Medium 6691 256 Add to List Share

You are given an integer array `nums` and an integer `target` .

You want to build an **expression** out of `nums` by adding one of the symbols `'+'` and `'-'` before each integer in `nums` and then concatenate all the integers.

- For example, if `nums = [2, 1]` , you can add a `'+'` before `2` and a `'-'` before `1` and concatenate them to build the expression `"+2-1"` .

Return the number of different **expressions** that you can build, which evaluates to `target` .

Example 1:

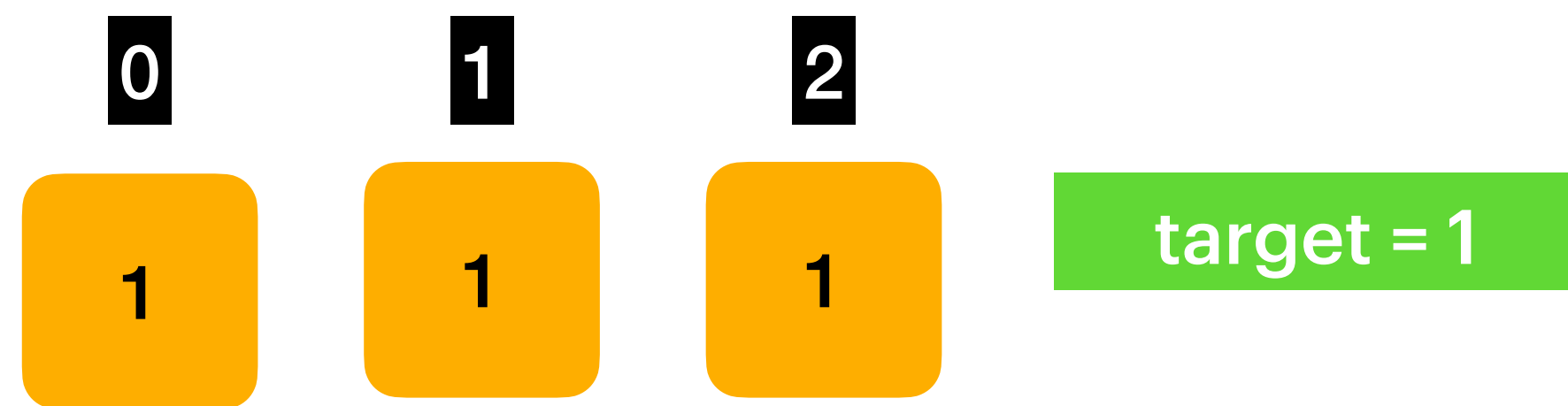
Input: `nums = [1,1,1,1,1]`, `target = 3`
Output: 5
Explanation: There are 5 ways to assign symbols to make the sum of `nums` be `target` 3.
`-1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 3`
`+1 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 3`
`+1 + 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 = 3`
`+1 + 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 3`
`+1 + 1 + 1 + 1 - 1 = 3`

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1]`, `target = 1`
Output: 1

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 20`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 1000`
- `0 <= sum(nums[i]) <= 1000`
- `-1000 <= target <= 1000`



Recursive :
Time Complexity : $O(2^n)$
Space Complexity: $O(n)$

Nums : {1,1,1} \rightarrow target : 1

+1 -1 +1 = 1
-1 +1 + 1 = 1
+1+1-1 = 1
Output is : 3

