

313. Super Ugly Number

Medium

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Write a program to find the n^{th} super ugly number.

Super ugly numbers are positive numbers whose all prime factors are in the given prime list `primes` of size `k`.

Example:

Input: `n = 12, primes = [2,7,13,19]`

Output: 32

Explanation: [1,2,4,7,8,13,14,16,19,26,28,32] is the sequence of the first 12

super ugly numbers given `primes = [2,7,13,19]` of size 4.

Note:

- 1 is a super ugly number for any given `primes`.
- The given numbers in `primes` are in ascending order.
- $0 < k \leq 100, 0 < n \leq 10^6, 0 < \text{primes}[i] < 1000$.
- The n^{th} super ugly number is guaranteed to fit in a 32-bit signed integer.

Accepted 56,641

Submissions 139,833

Seen this question in a real interview before?

Yes

No

Contributor



```

3 // 可以先看L264, 丑数2, 思想基本一样
4 public class L313 {
5     public int nthSuperUglyNumber(int n, int[] primes) {
6         int [] dp = new int[n];
7         //第一个丑数为1
8         dp[0] = 1;
9         int [] idxPrimes = new int [primes.length];
10        int counter = 1;
11        while (counter < n) { //这里的思想和丑数2是一样的
12            int min = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
13            for(int i = 0; i < primes.length; i++) {
14                int temp = dp[idxPrimes[i]] * primes[i];
15                min = min < temp ? min : temp;
16            }
17            /*
18             * 这里因为比如说primes为 2 7 13 19
19             * idxPrimes[i]开始全部为0, 经过第一轮后, idxPrimes[0] = 1,其余为0, dp[0] = 1
20             * 这样新一轮temp下来, 依次为4 7 13 19, idxPrimes[0] = 2,其余为0, dp[1] = 2
21             * 新一轮temp下来, 依次为8 7 13 19, idxPrimes[0] = 3,其余为0, dp[2] = 4
22             * 新一轮temp下来, 依次为16 7 13 19, idxPrimes[0] = 3,idxPrimes[1] = 7, 其余为0, dp[3] = 7
23             * 记录idxPrimes[i]的原因就是要获得最小的那个质数, 这样下次就是7 * dp[1] = 14了, 因为7 * dp[0]已经用过了
24             */
25            for(int i = 0; i < primes.length; i++) {
26                if(min == dp[idxPrimes[i]] * primes[i])
27                    idxPrimes[i] ++;
28            }
29            dp[counter] = min;
30            counter ++;
31        }
32        return dp[n - 1];
33    }
34 }

```