2638. Count the Number of K-Free Subsets Premium Medium ♥ Topics ② Companies ۞ Hint You are given an integer array nums, which contains **distinct** elements and an integer k. A subset is called a **k-Free** subset if it contains **no** two elements with an absolute difference equal to k. Notice that the empty set is a **k-Free** subset. Return the number of **k-Free** subsets of nums. A **subset** of an array is a selection of elements (possibly none) of the array. Example 1: **Input:** nums = [5,4,6], k = 1 Output: 5 **Explanation:** There are 5 valid subsets: {}, {5}, {4}, {6} and {4, 6}. Example 2: **Input:** nums = [2,3,5,8], k = 5 Output: 12 **Explanation:** There are 12 valid subsets: {}, {2}, {3}, {5}, {8}, {2, 3}, {2, 5}, {2, 5}, {2, 5}, {2, 8}, {3, 5} and {5, 8}. Example 3: **Input:** nums = [10,5,9,11], k = 20 Output: 16 Explanation: All subsets are valid. Since the total count of subsets is $2^4 = 16$, so the answer is 16. Constraints: • 1 <= nums.length <= 50 • 1 <= nums[i] <= 1000 1 <= k <= 1000 Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5 Yes No Accepted 4K Submissions 8.5K Acceptance Rate 46.7% **O** Topics Array Math Dynamic Programming Sorting Combinatorics Companies 0 - 6 months Amazon (2) Q Hint 1 Split all numbers into several groups, with each group being an arithmetic sequence with a common difference of k. O Hint 2 How many K-free subsets are there for each group? This can be solved by dp: dp[i] = dp[i-1] + dp[i-2], meaning if we choose ith element, we cannot choose (i-1)th; otherwise we can choose (i-1)th element. Q Hint 3 After solving the problem for every group, the final result is just the product of the sub-problems. Discussion (11)

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