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5916. Minimum Operations to Convert Number

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You are given a 0-indexed integer array nums containing distinct numbers, an integer start, and an integer goal . There is an integer x that is initially set to start, and you want to perform operations on x such that it is converted to goal. You can perform the following operation repeatedly on the number x:

If $0 \le x \le 1000$, then for any index i in the array ($0 \le i \le n$), you can set x to any of the following:

- x + nums[i]
- x nums[i]
- x ^ nums[i] (bitwise-XOR)



Note that you can use each nums [i] any number of times in any order. Operations that set x to be out of the range 0 <= x <= 1000 are valid, but no more operations can be done afterward.

Return the **minimum** number of operations needed to convert x = start into goal, and -1 if it is not possible.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,3], start = 6, goal = 4
Output: 2
Explanation:
We can go from 6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 4 with the following 2 operations.
-6^{1} = 7
-7^3 = 4
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [2,4,12], start = 2, goal = 12
Output: 2
Explanation:
We can go from 2 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow 12 with the following 2 operations.
-2 + 12 = 14
-14-2=12
```

Example 3:

```
Input: nums = [3,5,7], start = 0, goal = -4
Output: 2
Explanation:
We can go from 0 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow -4 with the following 2 operations.
- 0 + 3 = 3
-3-7=-4
Note that the last operation sets x out of the range 0 \le x \le 1000, which is valid.
```

Example 4:

```
Input: nums = [2,8,16], start = 0, goal = 1
Output: -1
Explanation:
There is no way to convert 0 into 1.
```

Example 5:

```
Input: nums = [1], start = 0, goal = 3
Output: 3
Explanation:
We can go from 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 with the following 3 operations.
-0 + 1 = 1
-1 + 1 = 2
-2 + 1 = 3
```

Constraints:

- 1 <= nums.length <= 1000
- $-10^9 \le nums[i]$, goal $\le 10^9$
- 0 <= start <= 1000
- start != goal
- All the integers in nums are distinct.

