

5269. Maximum Value of K Coins From Piles

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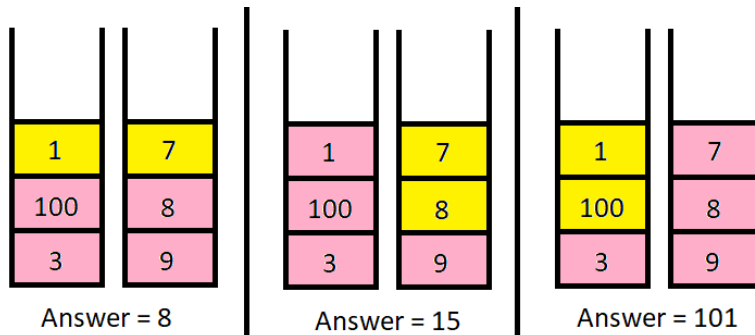
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There are n **piles** of coins on a table. Each pile consists of a **positive number** of coins of assorted denominations.

In one move, you can choose any coin on **top** of any pile, remove it, and add it to your wallet.

Given a list `piles`, where `piles[i]` is a list of integers denoting the composition of the i^{th} pile from **top to bottom**, and a positive integer k , return the **maximum total value** of coins you can have in your wallet if you choose **exactly** k coins *optimally*.

Example 1:



Input: `piles = [[1,100,3],[7,8,9]]`, $k = 2$

Output: 101

Explanation:

The above diagram shows the different ways we can choose k coins. The maximum total we can obtain is 101.

Example 2:

Input: `piles = [[100],[100],[100],[100],[100],[100],[1,1,1,1,1,1,700]]`, $k = 7$

Output: 706

Explanation:

The maximum total can be obtained if we choose all coins from the last pile.

Constraints:

- $n == \text{piles.length}$
- $1 \leq n \leq 1000$
- $1 \leq \text{piles}[i][j] \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq k \leq \sum(\text{piles}[i].\text{length}) \leq 2000$

JavaScript



```
1 const maxValueOfCoins = (piles, k) => {
2   let dp = Array(k + 1).fill(0);
3   for (const p of piles) {
4     for (let i = k; ~i; i--) {
5       let sum = 0;
6       for (let j = 0; i + j + 1 <= k && j < p.length; j++) {
7         sum += p[j];
8         dp[i + j + 1] = Math.max(dp[i + j + 1], sum + dp[i]);
9       }
10    }
11  }
12  return dp[k];
13 };
```

☐ Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases

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