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ref=nb npl)





5921. Maximum Path Quality of a Graph

My Submissions (/contest/weekly-contest-266/problems/maximum-path-quality-of-a-graph/submissions/)

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There is an **undirected** graph with n nodes numbered from \emptyset to n-1 (**inclusive**). You are given a **0-indexed** integer array values where values [i] is the value of the ith node. You are also given a 0-indexed 2D integer array edges , where each edges [j] = $[u_i, v_j, time_i]$ indicates that there is an undirected edge between the nodes u_i and v_i , and it takes time i seconds to travel between the two nodes. Finally, you are given an integer maxTime.

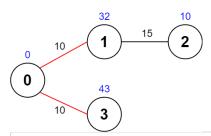
A valid path in the graph is any path that starts at node 0, ends at node 0, and takes at most maxTime seconds to complete. You may visit the same node multiple times. The quality of a valid path is the sum of the values of the unique nodes visited in the path (each node's value is added at most once to the sum).

Return the maximum quality of a valid path.

Note: There are at most four edges connected to each node.

User Accepted: 0 **User Tried:** 0 0 **Total Accepted: Total Submissions:** 0 (Hard) Difficulty:

Example 1:



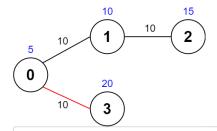
Input: values = [0,32,10,43], edges = [[0,1,10],[1,2,15],[0,3,10]], maxTime = 49

Output: 75 **Explanation:**

One possible path is $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 0$. The total time taken is 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 40 <= 49.

The nodes visited are 0, 1, and 3, giving a maximal path quality of 0 + 32 + 43 = 75.

Example 2:



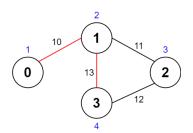
Input: values = [5,10,15,20], edges = [[0,1,10],[1,2,10],[0,3,10]], maxTime = 30

Output: 25 Explanation:

One possible path is 0 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 0. The total time taken is 10 + 10 = 20 <= 30.

The nodes visited are 0 and 3, giving a maximal path quality of 5 + 20 = 25.

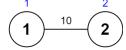
Example 3:



```
Input: values = [1,2,3,4], edges = [[0,1,10],[1,2,11],[2,3,12],[1,3,13]], maxTime = 50
Output: 7
Explanation:
One possible path is 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0. The total time taken is 10 + 13 + 13 + 10 = 46 <= 50.
The nodes visited are 0, 1, and 3, giving a maximal path quality of 1 + 2 + 4 = 7.
```

Example 4:





```
Input: values = [0,1,2], edges = [[1,2,10]], maxTime = 10
Output: 0
Explanation:
The only path is 0. The total time taken is 0.
The only node visited is 0, giving a maximal path quality of 0.
```

Constraints:

- n == values.length • 1 <= n <= 1000 • 0 <= values[i] <= 10⁸ • 0 <= edges.length <= 2000 • edges[j].length == 3
- $0 \le u_i \le v_i \le n 1$
- 10 <= time $_i$, maxTime <= 100
- All the pairs [u_i, v_i] are unique.
- There are at most four edges connected to each node.
- The graph may not be connected.

```
JavaScript
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   \mathfrak{C}
             const initializeGraph = (n) \Rightarrow { let G = []; for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) { G.push([]); } return G; };
             const packUGCost = (G, Edges) \Rightarrow \{ for (const [u, v, cost] of Edges) \{ G[u].push([v, cost]); G[v].push([u, co
              } };
   3
   4
            let v, g, res, depth;
   5
            const maximalPathQuality = (values, edges, maxTime) => {
   6
                           let n = values.length;
   7
                           v = values, g = initializeGraph(n), res = 0, depth = Array(n).fill(0);
   8
                           packUGCost(g, edges);
   9
                           // pr(g);
10
                           dfs(0, maxTime, 0);
11
                           return res;
             };
12
13
14 v const dfs = (cur, time, sum) ⇒ {
15
                           // pr(cur, time, sum, depth);
16
                           if (time < 0) return;
17
                           depth[cur]++;
18
                           if (depth[cur] == 1) sum += v[cur]; // depth is 1, come back to starting node 0
19
                           if (cur == 0) res = Math.max(sum, res);
20
                           for (const [child, cost] of g[cur]) dfs(child, time - cost, sum)
21
                           depth[cur]--; // backtracking, depth -1
22
            };
```

Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases





Submission Result: Accepted (/submissions/detail/583285472/) •

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