LeetCode Training Day 14 DP IV Knapsack

Another set of DP problems is known as **Knapsack** problem. It requires us to build up a large number from using the smaller numbers. For such problems, we normally iterate from smaller numbers to large numbers. For example, if we want to know how many pieces we need to build number X, and if we have a piece p, and we will end up dp[X] = dp[X-p] + 1.

The Knapsack problem can also be solved in a way of using two hash set, these hash set can be considered as two bags, starting with one empty bag, you put the first item, then you generate a bag with the weight and value of this item, then you add second item and generate combined weight and value, (please remember each item can always stand as itself without adding to others). After every iteration you add the new bag with the combination of new items to the old bag.

It is worth to note that if your total sum of number is within a very limited scope you can use array to replace the hash set, in this case when you add a new item please make sure you do from back (high number) to front (low number) to avoid new item get double count.

## 322. Coin Change

Medium

You are given an integer array coins representing coins of different denominations and an integer amount representing a total amount of money.

Return *the fewest number of coins that you need to make up that amount*. If that amount of money cannot be made up by any combination of the coins, return -1.

You may assume that you have an infinite number of each kind of coin.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** coins = [1,2,5], amount = 11

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** 11 = 5 + 5 + 1

**Example 2:**

**Input:** coins = [2], amount = 3

**Output:** -1

**Example 3:**

**Input:** coins = [1], amount = 0

**Output:** 0

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= coins.length <= 12
* 1 <= coins[i] <= 231 - 1
* 0 <= amount <= 104

### Analysis:

On every amount, you can see if it is not visited (INT\_MAX), then skip it, otherwise we add every type of coin to this value and build the future minimum coin result.

/// <summary>

/// Leet Code 322. Coin Change

///

/// Medium

///

/// You are given an integer array coins representing coins of different

/// denominations and an integer amount representing a total amount of money.

///

/// Return the fewest number of coins that you need to make up that amount.

/// If that amount of money cannot be made up by any combination of the coins,

/// return -1.

///

/// You may assume that you have an infinite number of each kind of coin.

///

/// Example 1:

/// Input: coins = [1,2,5], amount = 11

/// Output: 3

/// Explanation: 11 = 5 + 5 + 1

///

/// Example 2:

/// Input: coins = [2], amount = 3

/// Output: -1

///

/// Example 3:

/// Input: coins = [1], amount = 0

/// Output: 0

///

/// Constraints:

/// 1. 1 <= coins.length <= 12

/// 2. 1 <= coins[i] <= 2^31 - 1

/// 3. 0 <= amount <= 10^4

/// </summary>

int LeetCodeDP::coinChange(vector<int>& coins, int amount)

{

vector<int> dp(amount + 1, INT\_MAX);

for (int i = 0; i <= amount; i++)

{

if (i == 0) dp[i] = 0;

if (dp[i] == INT\_MAX) continue;

for (size\_t j = 0; j < coins.size(); j++)

{

if (coins[j] > amount) continue;

if (i + coins[j] > amount) continue;

dp[i + coins[j]] = min(dp[i + coins[j]], dp[i] + 1);

}

}

dp[amount] = (dp[amount] == INT\_MAX) ? -1 : dp[amount];

return dp[amount];

}

## 518. Coin Change 2

Medium

You are given an integer array coins representing coins of different denominations and an integer amount representing a total amount of money.

Return *the number of combinations that make up that amount*. If that amount of money cannot be made up by any combination of the coins, return 0.

You may assume that you have an infinite number of each kind of coin.

The answer is **guaranteed** to fit into a signed **32-bit** integer.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** amount = 5, coins = [1,2,5]

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** there are four ways to make up the amount:

5=5

5=2+2+1

5=2+1+1+1

5=1+1+1+1+1

**Example 2:**

**Input:** amount = 3, coins = [2]

**Output:** 0

**Explanation:** the amount of 3 cannot be made up just with coins of 2.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** amount = 10, coins = [10]

**Output:** 1

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= coins.length <= 300
* 1 <= coins[i] <= 5000
* All the values of coins are **unique**.
* 0 <= amount <= 5000

### Analysis:

For this problem, although the code is shorter, but it is more difficult, you should avoid use different coins on every possible amount. It is because in this case, you will consider 1+2 and 2+1 as different ways. The right solution is that you should use one coin all the way down, then you add another coin.

/// <summary>

/// Leet Code 518. Coin Change II

///

/// Medium

///

/// You are given an integer array coins representing coins of different

/// denominations and an integer amount representing a total amount of

/// money.

///

/// Return the number of combinations that make up that amount. If that

/// amount of money cannot be made up by any combination of the coins,

/// return 0.

///

/// You may assume that you have an infinite number of each kind of coin.

///

/// The answer is guaranteed to fit into a signed 32-bit integer.

///

/// Example 1:

/// Input: amount = 5, coins = [1,2,5]

/// Output: 4

/// Explanation: there are four ways to make up the amount:

/// 5=5

/// 5=2+2+1

/// 5=2+1+1+1

/// 5=1+1+1+1+1

///

/// Example 2:

/// Input: amount = 3, coins = [2]

/// Output: 0

/// Explanation: the amount of 3 cannot be made up just with coins of 2.

///

/// Example 3:

/// Input: amount = 10, coins = [10]

/// Output: 1

///

/// Constraints:

/// 1. 1 <= coins.length <= 300

/// 2. 1 <= coins[i] <= 5000

/// 3. All the values of coins are unique.

/// 4. 0 <= amount <= 5000

/// </summary>

int LeetCodeDP::change(int amount, vector<int>& coins)

{

vector<int> dp(amount + 1);

dp[0] = 1;

for (size\_t i = 0; i < (int)coins.size(); i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j <= amount - coins[i]; j++)

{

dp[j + coins[i]] += dp[j];

}

}

return dp[amount];

}

## 416. Partition Equal Subset Sum

Medium

Given a **non-empty** array nums containing **only positive integers**, find if the array can be partitioned into two subsets such that the sum of elements in both subsets is equal.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [1,5,11,5]

**Output:** true

**Explanation:** The array can be partitioned as [1, 5, 5] and [11].

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [1,2,3,5]

**Output:** false

**Explanation:** The array cannot be partitioned into equal sum subsets.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 200
* 1 <= nums[i] <= 100

### Analysis:

The solution is to find out if we use the existing numbers, can we build the sum which is half of the total sum from all numbers. We can use Knapsack strategy to build up the sum.

/// <summary>

/// Leet Code 416. Partition Equal Subset Sum

///

/// Medium

///

/// Given an integer array nums, return true if you can partition the array

/// into two subsets such that the sum of the elements in both subsets is

/// equal or false otherwise.

///

/// Example 1:

/// Input: nums = [1,5,11,5]

/// Output: true

/// Explanation: The array can be partitioned as [1, 5, 5] and [11].

///

/// Example 2:

///

/// Input: nums = [1,2,3,5]

/// Output: false

/// Explanation: The array cannot be partitioned into equal sum subsets.

///

/// Constraints:

/// 1. 1 <= nums.length <= 200

/// 2. 1 <= nums[i] <= 100

/// </summary>

bool LeetCodeDP::canPartition(vector<int>& nums)

{

int sum = 0;

for (size\_t i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++)

{

sum += nums[i];

}

if (sum % 2 == 1) return false;

sum = sum / 2;

vector<int> dp(sum + 1);

dp[0] = 1;

for (size\_t i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++)

{

for (int j = sum; j >= nums[i]; j--)

{

dp[j] = (dp[j - nums[i]] == 1) ? 1 : dp[j];

}

}

return dp[sum] != 0;

}

## 494. Target Sum

Medium

You are given an integer array nums and an integer target.

You want to build an **expression** out of nums by adding one of the symbols '+' and '-' before each integer in nums and then concatenate all the integers.

* For example, if nums = [2, 1], you can add a '+' before 2 and a '-' before 1 and concatenate them to build the expression "+2-1".

Return the number of different **expressions** that you can build, which evaluates to target.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [1,1,1,1,1], target = 3

**Output:** 5

**Explanation:** There are 5 ways to assign symbols to make the sum of nums be target 3.

-1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 3

+1 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 3

+1 + 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 = 3

+1 + 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 3

+1 + 1 + 1 + 1 - 1 = 3

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [1], target = 1

**Output:** 1

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 20
* 0 <= nums[i] <= 1000
* 0 <= sum(nums[i]) <= 1000
* -1000 <= target <= 1000

### Analysis:

This problem is also very common, to find out all possible sum, with positive or negative, you can use DFS or recursion. But there is another way to do so. You add calculate all possible result with first number and the use every first result along with second number to get second round of result, and so on, until the last number. Because there are so many intermediate results, we need to use hash table to track them. After every round we assign the new round of result to previous round.

For C++, we use reference as pointers, for Java and C#, it is pointer by default.

/// <summary>

/// Leet code #494. Target Sum

///

/// You are given a list of non-negative integers, a1, a2, ..., an, and a

/// target, S.

/// Now you have 2 symbols + and -. For each integer, you should choose one

/// from + and - as its new symbol.

/// Find out how many ways to assign symbols to make sum of integers equal

/// to target S.

/// Example 1:

/// Input: nums is [1, 1, 1, 1, 1], S is 3.

/// Output: 5

/// Explanation:

///

/// -1+1+1+1+1 = 3

/// +1-1+1+1+1 = 3

/// +1+1-1+1+1 = 3

/// +1+1+1-1+1 = 3

/// +1+1+1+1-1 = 3

///

/// There are 5 ways to assign symbols to make the sum of nums be target 3.

///

/// Note:

/// 1.The length of the given array is positive and will not exceed 20.

/// 2.The sum of elements in the given array will not exceed 1000.

/// 3.Your output answer is guaranteed to be fitted in a 32-bit integer.

/// </summary>

int LeetCodeDP::findTargetSumWays(vector<int>& nums, int S)

{

map<int, int> sum\_way1, sum\_way2;

map<int, int>\* p\_curr = &sum\_way1;

map<int, int>\* p\_next = &sum\_way2;

sum\_way1[0] = 1;

for (size\_t i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++)

{

for (auto itr : \*p\_curr)

{

(\*p\_next)[itr.first + nums[i]] += itr.second;

(\*p\_next)[itr.first - nums[i]] += itr.second;

}

swap(p\_curr, p\_next);

p\_next->clear();

}

return (\*p\_curr)[S];

}

## 377. Combination Sum IV

Medium

Given an array of **distinct** integers nums and a target integer target, return *the number of possible combinations that add up to* target.

The test cases are generated so that the answer can fit in a **32-bit** integer.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [1,2,3], target = 4

**Output:** 7

**Explanation:**

The possible combination ways are:

(1, 1, 1, 1)

(1, 1, 2)

(1, 2, 1)

(1, 3)

(2, 1, 1)

(2, 2)

(3, 1)

Note that different sequences are counted as different combinations.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [9], target = 3

**Output:** 0

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 200
* 1 <= nums[i] <= 1000
* All the elements of nums are **unique**.
* 1 <= target <= 1000

**Follow up:** What if negative numbers are allowed in the given array? How does it change the problem? What limitation we need to add to the question to allow negative numbers?

### Analysis:

This one is simpler than 518 Coin Change 2, because we say 1+2 and 2+1 are different. We simply add every number to previous calculated result. In case we have negative number, we can simply use solution 494.

/// <summary>

/// Leet Code 377. Combination Sum IV

///

/// Medium

///

/// Given an array of distinct integers nums and a target integer target,

/// return the number of possible combinations that add up to target.

///

/// The test cases are generated so that the answer can fit in a 32-bit

/// integer.

///

/// Example 1:

/// Input: nums = [1,2,3], target = 4

/// Output: 7

/// Explanation:

/// The possible combination ways are:

/// (1, 1, 1, 1)

/// (1, 1, 2)

/// (1, 2, 1)

/// (1, 3)

/// (2, 1, 1)

/// (2, 2)

/// (3, 1)

/// Note that different sequences are counted as different combinations.

///

/// Example 2:

/// Input: nums = [9], target = 3

/// Output: 0

/// Constraints:

/// 1. 1 <= nums.length <= 200

/// 2. 1 <= nums[i] <= 1000

/// 3. All the elements of nums are unique.

/// 4. 1 <= target <= 1000

///

/// Follow up: What if negative numbers are allowed in the given array? How

/// does it change the problem? What limitation we need to add to the question

/// to allow negative numbers?

/// </summary>

int LeetCodeDP::combinationSum4(vector<int>& nums, int target)

{

vector<int> sum(target + 1);

sum[0] = 1;

for (int i = 0; i <= target; i++)

{

for (size\_t j = 0; j < nums.size(); j++)

{

if (i - nums[j] < 0) continue;

long long total = ((long long)sum[i] + (long long)sum[i - nums[j]]) % INT\_MAX;

sum[i] = (int)total;

}

}

return sum[target];

}

## 474. Ones and Zeroes

Medium

In the computer world, use restricted resource you have to generate maximum benefit is what we always want to pursue.

For now, suppose you are a dominator of **m** 0s and **n** 1s respectively. On the other hand, there is an array with strings consisting of only 0s and 1s.

Now your task is to find the maximum number of strings that you can form with given **m** 0s and **n** 1s. Each 0 and 1 can be used at most **once**.

**Note:**

1. The given numbers of 0s and 1s will both not exceed 100
2. The size of given string array won't exceed 600.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** Array = {"10", "0001", "111001", "1", "0"}, m = 5, n = 3

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** This are totally 4 strings can be formed by the using of 5 0s and 3 1s, which are “10,”0001”,”1”,”0”

**Example 2:**

**Input:** Array = {"10", "0", "1"}, m = 1, n = 1

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** You could form "10", but then you'd have nothing left. Better form "0" and "1".

### Analysis:

This problem is different from #377 in the case that each item can only be used once, so we should put the loop for items in the outer loop and add it to the existing results, to avoid double count the item itself, we scan from end to the start.

/// <summary>

/// Leet code #474. Ones and Zeroes

///

/// In the computer world, use restricted resource you have to generate

/// maximum benefit is what we always want to pursue.

/// For now, suppose you are a dominator of m 0s and n 1s respectively.

/// On the other hand,

/// there is an array with strings consisting of only 0s and 1s.

/// Now your task is to find the maximum number of strings that you can

/// form with given m 0s and n 1s.

/// Each 0 and 1 can be used at most once.

/// Note:

/// The given numbers of 0s and 1s will both not exceed 100

/// The size of given string array won't exceed 600.

/// Example 1:

/// Input: Array = {"10", "0001", "111001", "1", "0"}, m = 5, n = 3

/// Output: 4

///

/// Explanation: This are totally 4 strings can be formed by the using of 5 0s

/// and 3 1s, which are “10,”0001”,”1”,”0”

///

/// Example 2:

/// Input: Array = {"10", "0", "1"}, m = 1, n = 1

/// Output: 2

///

/// Explanation: You could form "10", but then you'd have nothing left.

/// Better form "0" and "1".

/// </summary>

int LeetCode::findMaxOneZeroForm(vector<string>& strs, int m, int n)

{

// we end by m, n, and 0, 0 is a virtual start

int result = 0;

vector<vector<int>> dp(m+1, vector<int>(n+1));

for (size\_t i = 0; i < strs.size(); i++)

{

string str = strs[i];

int zero = std::count(str.begin(), str.end(), '0');

int one = std::count(str.begin(), str.end(), '1');

// scan from end to start so we do not duplicate new item itself

for (int j = m; j >= zero; j--)

{

for (int k = n; k >= one; k--)

{

dp[j][k] = max(dp[j][k], dp[j - zero][k - one] + 1);

result = max(result, dp[j][k]);

}

}

}

return result;

}

## 1049. Last Stone Weight II

Medium

You are given an array of integers stones where stones[i] is the weight of the ith stone.

We are playing a game with the stones. On each turn, we choose any two stones and smash them together. Suppose the stones have weights x and y with x <= y. The result of this smash is:

* If x == y, both stones are destroyed, and
* If x != y, the stone of weight x is destroyed, and the stone of weight y has new weight y - x.

At the end of the game, there is **at most one** stone left.

Return *the smallest possible weight of the left stone*. If there are no stones left, return 0.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** stones = [2,7,4,1,8,1]

**Output:** 1

**Explanation:**

We can combine 2 and 4 to get 2, so the array converts to [2,7,1,8,1] then,

we can combine 7 and 8 to get 1, so the array converts to [2,1,1,1] then,

we can combine 2 and 1 to get 1, so the array converts to [1,1,1] then,

we can combine 1 and 1 to get 0, so the array converts to [1], then that's the optimal value.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** stones = [31,26,33,21,40]

**Output:** 5

**Example 3:**

**Input:** stones = [1,2]

**Output:** 1

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= stones.length <= 30
* 1 <= stones[i] <= 100

### Analysis:

First you need to think the problem in a different way. If there is only one stone, then the answer is itself. If there are multiple stones, we calculate the sum of some stones with the amount of less than half and find the maximum of it. Why we do so, because if we divide the all stones in two group. One with sum of more than half, another is less than half, then the difference is one of the answer candidates. The right answer is the minimum of such difference.

/// <summary>

/// Leet code #1049. Last Stone Weight II

///

/// We have a collection of rocks, each rock has a positive integer weight.

///

/// Each turn, we choose any two rocks and smash them together. Suppose

/// the stones have weights x and y with x <= y. The result of this smash is:

///

/// If x == y, both stones are totally destroyed;

/// If x != y, the stone of weight x is totally destroyed, and the stone of

/// weight y has new weight y-x.

/// At the end, there is at most 1 stone left. Return the smallest possible

/// weight of this stone (the weight is 0 if there are no stones left.)

///

///

/// Example 1:

///

/// Input: [2,7,4,1,8,1]

/// Output: 1

/// Explanation:

/// We can combine 2 and 4 to get 2 so the array converts to [2,7,1,8,1] then,

/// we can combine 7 and 8 to get 1 so the array converts to [2,1,1,1] then,

/// we can combine 2 and 1 to get 1 so the array converts to [1,1,1] then,

/// we can combine 1 and 1 to get 0 so the array converts to [1] then that's the

/// optimal value.

///

/// Note:

///

/// 1. 1 <= stones.length <= 30

/// 2. 1 <= stones[i] <= 100

/// </summary>

int LeetCodeDP::lastStoneWeightII(vector<int> &stones)

{

int sum = 0;

if (stones.size() == 1) return stones[0];

for (size\_t i = 0; i < stones.size(); i++)

{

sum += stones[i];

}

vector<int> dp(sum / 2 + 1);

dp[0] = 1;

for (int a : stones)

{

for (int i = sum / 2; i >= a; --i)

{

dp[i] = dp[i] + dp[i - a];

}

}

for (int i = sum / 2; i > 0; --i)

{

if (dp[i]) return sum - i - i;

}

return 0;

}

## [2533. Number of Good Binary Strings](https://leetcode.com/problems/number-of-good-binary-strings/)

Medium

You are given four integers minLength, maxLength, oneGroup and zeroGroup.

A binary string is **good** if it satisfies the following conditions:

* The length of the string is in the range [minLength, maxLength].
* The size of each block of consecutive 1's is a multiple of oneGroup.
  + For example in a binary string 00110111100 sizes of each block of consecutive ones are [2,4].
* The size of each block of consecutive 0's is a multiple of zeroGroup.
  + For example, in a binary string 00110111100 sizes of each block of consecutive zeros are [2,1,2].

Return the number of ***good*** binary strings. Since the answer may be too large, return it **modulo** 109 + 7.

**Note** that 0 is considered a multiple of all the numbers.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** minLength = 2, maxLength = 3, oneGroup = 1, zeroGroup = 2

**Output:** 5

**Explanation:** There are 5 good binary strings in this example: "00", "11", "001", "100", and "111".

It can be proven that there are only 5 good strings satisfying all conditions.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** minLength = 4, maxLength = 4, oneGroup = 4, zeroGroup = 3

**Output:** 1

**Explanation:** There is only 1 good binary string in this example: "1111".

It can be proven that there is only 1 good string satisfying all conditions.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= minLength <= maxLength <= 105
* 1 <= oneGroup, zeroGroup <= maxLength

/// <summary>

/// Leet Code 2533. Number of Good Binary Strings

///

/// Medium

///

/// You are given four integers minLenght, maxLength, oneGroup and

/// zeroGroup.

///

/// A binary string is good if it satisfies the following conditions:

///

/// The length of the string is in the range [minLength, maxLength].

/// The size of each block of consecutive 1's is a multiple of oneGroup.

/// For example in a binary string 00110111100 sizes of each block of

/// consecutive ones are [2,4].

/// The size of each block of consecutive 0's is a multiple of zeroGroup.

/// For example, in a binary string 00110111100 sizes of each block of

/// consecutive ones are [2,1,2].

/// Return the number of good binary strings. Since the answer may be too

/// large, return it modulo 10^9 + 7.

///

/// Note that 0 is considered a multiple of all the numbers.

///

/// Example 1:

/// Input: minLength = 2, maxLength = 3, oneGroup = 1, zeroGroup = 2

/// Output: 5

/// Explanation: There are 5 good binary strings in this example:

/// "00", "11", "001", "100", and "111".

/// It can be proven that there are only 5 good strings satisfying

/// all conditions.

///

/// Example 2:

/// Input: minLength = 4, maxLength = 4, oneGroup = 4, zeroGroup = 3

/// Output: 1

/// Explanation: There is only 1 good binary string in this

/// example: "1111".

/// It can be proven that there is only 1 good string satisfying all

/// conditions.

/// Constraints:

/// 1. 1 <= minLength <= maxLength <= 10^5

/// 2. 1 <= oneGroup, zeroGroup <= maxLength

/// </summary>

int LeetCodeDP::goodBinaryStrings(int minLength, int maxLength, int oneGroup, int zeroGroup)

{

vector<int> dp(maxLength + 1);

int M = 1000000007;

dp[0] = 1;

for (int i = 0; i <= maxLength; i++)

{

int next = i + oneGroup;

if (next <= maxLength)

{

dp[next] = (dp[next] + dp[i]) % M;

}

next = i + zeroGroup;

if (next <= maxLength)

{

dp[next] = (dp[next] + dp[i]) % M;

}

}

int result = 0;

for (int i = minLength; i <= maxLength; i++)

{

result = (result + dp[i]) % M;

}

return result;

}

## [2915. Length of the Longest Subsequence That Sums to Target](https://leetcode.com/problems/length-of-the-longest-subsequence-that-sums-to-target/)

Medium

You are given a **0-indexed** array of integers nums, and an integer target.

Return the ***length of the longest subsequence*** of nums that sums up to target. If no such subsequence exists, return -1.

A **subsequence** is an array that can be derived from another array by deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the remaining elements.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [1,2,3,4,5], target = 9

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** There are 3 subsequences with a sum equal to 9: [4,5], [1,3,5], and [2,3,4]. The longest subsequences are [1,3,5], and [2,3,4]. Hence, the answer is 3.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [4,1,3,2,1,5], target = 7

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** There are 5 subsequences with a sum equal to 7: [4,3], [4,1,2], [4,2,1], [1,1,5], and [1,3,2,1]. The longest subsequence is [1,3,2,1]. Hence, the answer is 4.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** nums = [1,1,5,4,5], target = 3

**Output:** -1

**Explanation:** It can be shown that nums has no subsequence that sums up to 3.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 1000
* 1 <= nums[i] <= 1000
* 1 <= target <= 1000

/// <summary>

/// Leet Code 2915. Length of the Longest Subsequence That Sums to Target

///

/// Medium

///

/// You are given a 0-indexed array of integers nums, and an integer

/// target.

/// Return the length of the longest subsequence of nums that sums up

/// to target. If no such subsequence exists, return -1.

///

/// A subsequence is an array that can be derived from another array by

/// deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the

/// remaining elements.

///

/// Example 1:

/// Input: nums = [1,2,3,4,5], target = 9

/// Output: 3

/// Explanation: There are 3 subsequences with a sum equal to 9: [4,5],

/// [1,3,5], and [2,3,4]. The longest subsequences are [1,3,5], and

/// [2,3,4]. Hence, the answer is 3.

///

/// Example 2:

/// Input: nums = [4,1,3,2,1,5], target = 7

/// Output: 4

/// Explanation: There are 5 subsequences with a sum equal to 7: [4,3],

/// [4,1,2], [4,2,1], [1,1,5], and [1,3,2,1]. The longest subsequence

/// is [1,3,2,1]. Hence, the answer is 4.

///

/// Example 3:

/// Input: nums = [1,1,5,4,5], target = 3

/// Output: -1

/// Explanation: It can be shown that nums has no subsequence that sums

/// up to 3.

///

/// Constraints:

/// 1. 1 <= nums.length <= 1000

/// 2. 1 <= nums[i] <= 1000

/// 3. 1 <= target <= 1000

/// </summary>

int LeetCodeDP::lengthOfLongestSubsequence(vector<int>& nums, int target)

{

vector<int> dp(target + 1);

for (size\_t i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++)

{

for (int j = target; j >= nums[i]; j--)

{

if (j == nums[i] || dp[j - nums[i]] != 0)

{

dp[j] = max(dp[j], dp[j - nums[i]] + 1);

}

}

}

return dp[target] == 0 ? -1 : dp[target];

}