

# Problem 3418: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

You are given an

$m \times n$

grid. A robot starts at the top-left corner of the grid

$(0, 0)$

and wants to reach the bottom-right corner

$(m - 1, n - 1)$

. The robot can move either right or down at any point in time.

The grid contains a value

`coins[i][j]`

in each cell:

If

`coins[i][j] >= 0`

, the robot gains that many coins.

If

$\text{coins}[i][j] < 0$

, the robot encounters a robber, and the robber steals the

absolute

value of

$\text{coins}[i][j]$

coins.

The robot has a special ability to

neutralize robbers

in at most

2 cells

on its path, preventing them from stealing coins in those cells.

Note:

The robot's total coins can be negative.

Return the

maximum

profit the robot can gain on the route.

Example 1:

Input:

coins = [[0,1,-1],[1,-2,3],[2,-3,4]]

Output:

8

Explanation:

An optimal path for maximum coins is:

Start at

(0, 0)

with

0

coins (total coins =

0

).

Move to

(0, 1)

, gaining

1

coin (total coins =

$0 + 1 = 1$

).

Move to

(1, 1)

, where there's a robber stealing

2

coins. The robot uses one neutralization here, avoiding the robbery (total coins =

1

).

Move to

(1, 2)

, gaining

3

coins (total coins =

$1 + 3 = 4$

).

Move to

(2, 2)

, gaining

4

coins (total coins =

$4 + 4 = 8$

).

Example 2:

Input:

coins = [[10,10,10],[10,10,10]]

Output:

40

Explanation:

An optimal path for maximum coins is:

Start at

(0, 0)

with

10

coins (total coins =

10

).

Move to

(0, 1)

, gaining

10

coins (total coins =

$$10 + 10 = 20$$

).

Move to

(0, 2)

, gaining another

10

coins (total coins =

$$20 + 10 = 30$$

).

Move to

(1, 2)

, gaining the final

10

coins (total coins =

$$30 + 10 = 40$$

).

Constraints:

`m == coins.length`

`n == coins[i].length`

$1 \leq m, n \leq 500$

$-1000 \leq \text{coins}[i][j] \leq 1000$

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maximumAmount(vector<vector<int>>& coins) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int maximumAmount(int[][] coins) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def maximumAmount(self, coins: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def maximumAmount(self, coins):
        """
        :type coins: List[List[int]]
        :rtype: int
        """
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[][]} coins
```

```

* @return {number}
*/
var maximumAmount = function(coins) {

};

```

### TypeScript:

```

function maximumAmount(coins: number[][]): number {

};

```

### C#:

```

public class Solution {
    public int MaximumAmount(int[][] coins) {

    }
}

```

### C:

```

int maximumAmount(int** coins, int coinsSize, int* coinsColSize) {

}

```

### Go:

```

func maximumAmount(coins [][]int) int {

}

```

### Kotlin:

```

class Solution {
    fun maximumAmount(coins: Array<IntArray>): Int {

    }
}

```

### Swift:



```

class Solution {
  func maximumAmount(_ coins: [[Int]]) -> Int {

  }
}

```

## Rust:

```

impl Solution {
  pub fn maximum_amount(coins: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {

  }
}

```

## Ruby:

```

# @param {Integer[][]} coins
# @return {Integer}
def maximum_amount(coins)

end

```

## PHP:

```

class Solution {

  /**
   * @param Integer[][] $coins
   * @return Integer
   */
  function maximumAmount($coins) {

  }
}

```

## Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int maximumAmount(List<List<int>> coins) {

  }
}

```

## Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def maximumAmount(coins: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

## Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec maximum_amount(coins :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
  def maximum_amount(coins) do  
  
  end  
end
```

## Erlang:

```
-spec maximum_amount(Coins :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().  
maximum_amount(Coins) ->  
.
```

## Racket:

```
(define/contract (maximum-amount coins)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
)
```

# Solutions

## C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, dp  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table  
 */
```

```

class Solution {
public:
    int maximumAmount(vector<vector<int>>& coins) {

    }

};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, dp
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

class Solution {
public int maximumAmount(int[][] coins) {

}

}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, dp

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
"""

class Solution:
    def maximumAmount(self, coins: List[List[int]]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution

```

```
pass
```

### Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def maximumAmount(self, coins):
        """
        :type coins: List[List[int]]
        :rtype: int
        """
```

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, dp
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

/**
 * @param {number[][]} coins
 * @return {number}
 */
var maximumAmount = function(coins) {

};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, dp
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
```

```

*/

function maximumAmount(coins: number[][]): number {

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, dp
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

public class Solution {
    public int MaximumAmount(int[][] coins) {

    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, dp
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

int maximumAmount(int** coins, int coinsSize, int* coinsColSize) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, dp
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table

func maximumAmount(coins [][]int) int {

}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun maximumAmount(coins: Array<IntArray>): Int {

    }
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func maximumAmount(_ coins: [[Int]]) -> Int {

    }
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Maximum Amount of Money Robot Can Earn
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, dp
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// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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impl Solution {
    pub fn maximum_amount(coins: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {

    }
}
```

```
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} coins
# @return {Integer}
def maximum_amount(coins)

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $coins
     * @return Integer
     */
    function maximumAmount($coins) {

    }

}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
  int maximumAmount(List<List<int>> coins) {

  }

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```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {
  def maximumAmount(coins: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {

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### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do
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