

Problem 2571: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a positive integer

n

, you can do the following operation

any

number of times:

Add or subtract a

power

of

2

from

n

.

Return

the

minimum

number of operations to make

n

equal to

0

A number

x

is power of

2

if

$x == 2$

i

where

$i \geq 0$

Example 1:

Input:

$n = 39$

Output:

3

Explanation:

We can do the following operations: - Add 2

0

= 1 to n, so now $n = 40$. - Subtract 2

3

= 8 from n, so now $n = 32$. - Subtract 2

5

= 32 from n, so now $n = 0$. It can be shown that 3 is the minimum number of operations we need to make n equal to 0.

Example 2:

Input:

$n = 54$

Output:

3

Explanation:

We can do the following operations: - Add 2

1

= 2 to n, so now n = 56. - Add 2

3

= 8 to n, so now n = 64. - Subtract 2

6

= 64 from n, so now n = 0. So the minimum number of operations is 3.

Constraints:

$1 \leq n \leq 10$

5

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int minOperations(int n) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int minOperations(int n) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def minOperations(self, n: int) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def minOperations(self, n):
        """
        :type n: int
        :rtype: int
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number} n
 * @return {number}
 */
var minOperations = function(n) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
function minOperations(n: number): number {
}
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int MinOperations(int n) {
        }
}
```

C:

```
int minOperations(int n) {
}
```

Go:

```
func minOperations(n int) int {
```

```
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minOperations(n: Int): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func minOperations(_ n: Int) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn min_operations(n: i32) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer} n  
# @return {Integer}  
def min_operations(n)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer $n  
     * @return Integer  
     */
```

```
function minOperations($n) {  
}  
}  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
int minOperations(int n) {  
  
}  
}  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
def minOperations(n: Int): Int = {  
  
}  
}  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec min_operations(n :: integer) :: integer  
def min_operations(n) do  
  
end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec min_operations(N :: integer()) -> integer().  
min_operations(N) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (min-operations n)  
  (-> exact-integer? exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: dp, greedy
 *
 * Approach: Dynamic programming with memoization or tabulation
 * Time Complexity: O(n * m) where n and m are problem dimensions
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

class Solution {
public:
    int minOperations(int n) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: dp, greedy
 *
 * Approach: Dynamic programming with memoization or tabulation
 * Time Complexity: O(n * m) where n and m are problem dimensions
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

class Solution {
    public int minOperations(int n) {

    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: dp, greedy

Approach: Dynamic programming with memoization or tabulation
Time Complexity: O(n * m) where n and m are problem dimensions
Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
"""

```

```

class Solution:

def minOperations(self, n: int) -> int:
    # TODO: Implement optimized solution
    pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):

def minOperations(self, n):
    """
    :type n: int
    :rtype: int
    """

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: dp, greedy
 *
 * Approach: Dynamic programming with memoization or tabulation
 * Time Complexity: O(n * m) where n and m are problem dimensions
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
 */

var minOperations = function(n) {

```

```
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: dp, greedy  
 *  
 * Approach: Dynamic programming with memoization or tabulation  
 * Time Complexity: O(n * m) where n and m are problem dimensions  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table  
 */  
  
function minOperations(n: number): number {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: dp, greedy  
 *  
 * Approach: Dynamic programming with memoization or tabulation  
 * Time Complexity: O(n * m) where n and m are problem dimensions  
 * Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table  
 */  
  
public class Solution {  
    public int MinOperations(int n) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0  
 * Difficulty: Medium
```

```

* Tags: dp, greedy
*
* Approach: Dynamic programming with memoization or tabulation
* Time Complexity: O(n * m) where n and m are problem dimensions
* Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table
*/
int minOperations(int n) {
}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: dp, greedy
//
// Approach: Dynamic programming with memoization or tabulation
// Time Complexity: O(n * m) where n and m are problem dimensions
// Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table

func minOperations(n int) int {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun minOperations(n: Int): Int {
    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func minOperations(_ n: Int) -> Int {
    }
}

```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Minimum Operations to Reduce an Integer to 0
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: dp, greedy
//
// Approach: Dynamic programming with memoization or tabulation
// Time Complexity: O(n * m) where n and m are problem dimensions
// Space Complexity: O(n) or O(n * m) for DP table

impl Solution {
    pub fn min_operations(n: i32) -> i32 {
        }

    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer} n
# @return {Integer}
def min_operations(n)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer $n
     * @return Integer
     */
    function minOperations($n) {

    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
    int minOperations(int n) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def minOperations(n: Int): Int = {  
  
    }  
    }  
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec min_operations(non_neg_integer) :: non_neg_integer  
  def min_operations(n) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec min_operations(non_neg_integer) -> non_neg_integer.  
min_operations(N) ->  
.
```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (min-operations n)  
  (-> exact-integer? exact-integer?)  
  )
```