

Problem 2611: Mice and Cheese

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

There are two mice and

n

different types of cheese, each type of cheese should be eaten by exactly one mouse.

A point of the cheese with index

i

(

0-indexed

) is:

$\text{reward1}[i]$

if the first mouse eats it.

$\text{reward2}[i]$

if the second mouse eats it.

You are given a positive integer array

reward1

, a positive integer array

reward2

, and a non-negative integer

k

Return

the maximum

points the mice can achieve if the first mouse eats exactly

k

types of cheese.

Example 1:

Input:

reward1 = [1,1,3,4], reward2 = [4,4,1,1], k = 2

Output:

15

Explanation:

In this example, the first mouse eats the 2

nd

(0-indexed) and the 3

rd

types of cheese, and the second mouse eats the 0

th

and the 1

st

types of cheese. The total points are $4 + 4 + 3 + 4 = 15$. It can be proven that 15 is the maximum total points that the mice can achieve.

Example 2:

Input:

reward1 = [1,1], reward2 = [1,1], k = 2

Output:

2

Explanation:

In this example, the first mouse eats the 0

th

(0-indexed) and 1

st

types of cheese, and the second mouse does not eat any cheese. The total points are $1 + 1 = 2$. It can be proven that 2 is the maximum total points that the mice can achieve.

Constraints:

$1 \leq n == \text{reward1.length} == \text{reward2.length} \leq 10$

5

$1 \leq \text{reward1}[i], \text{reward2}[i] \leq 1000$

$0 \leq k \leq n$

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int miceAndCheese(vector<int>& reward1, vector<int>& reward2, int k) {  
        // Implementation  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int miceAndCheese(int[] reward1, int[] reward2, int k) {  
    // Implementation  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def miceAndCheese(self, reward1: List[int], reward2: List[int], k: int) ->  
        int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def miceAndCheese(self, reward1, reward2, k):  
        """  
        :type reward1: List[int]  
        :type reward2: List[int]  
        :type k: int  
        :rtype: int
```

```
"""
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[]} reward1  
 * @param {number[]} reward2  
 * @param {number} k  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var miceAndCheese = function(reward1, reward2, k) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function miceAndCheese(reward1: number[], reward2: number[], k: number):  
number {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
public int MiceAndCheese(int[] reward1, int[] reward2, int k) {  
  
}  
}
```

C:

```
int miceAndCheese(int* reward1, int reward1Size, int* reward2, int  
reward2Size, int k) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func miceAndCheese(reward1 []int, reward2 []int, k int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun miceAndCheese(reward1: IntArray, reward2: IntArray, k: Int): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func miceAndCheese(_ reward1: [Int], _ reward2: [Int], _ k: Int) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn mice_and_cheese(reward1: Vec<i32>, reward2: Vec<i32>, k: i32) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} reward1  
# @param {Integer[]} reward2  
# @param {Integer} k  
# @return {Integer}  
def mice_and_cheese(reward1, reward2, k)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $reward1  
     * @param Integer[] $reward2  
     * @param Integer $k  
     * @return Integer
```

```
 */
function miceAndCheese($reward1, $reward2, $k) {
}

}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
int miceAndCheese(List<int> reward1, List<int> reward2, int k) {
}

}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {
def miceAndCheese(reward1: Array[Int], reward2: Array[Int], k: Int): Int = {

}

}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
@spec mice_and_cheese(reward1 :: [integer], reward2 :: [integer], k :: integer) :: integer
def mice_and_cheese(reward1, reward2, k) do
end
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec mice_and_cheese(Reward1 :: [integer()], Reward2 :: [integer()], K :: integer()) -> integer().
mice_and_cheese(Reward1, Reward2, K) ->
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (mice-and-cheese reward1 reward2 k)
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer?
    exact-integer?))
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Mice and Cheese
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    int miceAndCheese(vector<int>& reward1, vector<int>& reward2, int k) {
}
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Mice and Cheese
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public int miceAndCheese(int[] reward1, int[] reward2, int k) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Mice and Cheese
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:

def miceAndCheese(self, reward1: List[int], reward2: List[int], k: int) ->
int:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
def miceAndCheese(self, reward1, reward2, k):
"""
:type reward1: List[int]
:type reward2: List[int]
:type k: int
:rtype: int
"""


```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Mice and Cheese
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
```

```

 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
 * @param {number[]} reward1
 * @param {number[]} reward2
 * @param {number} k
 * @return {number}
 */
var miceAndCheese = function(reward1, reward2, k) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

 /**
 * Problem: Mice and Cheese
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function miceAndCheese(reward1: number[], reward2: number[], k: number): number {
}

;

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Mice and Cheese
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

```

```
public class Solution {  
    public int MiceAndCheese(int[] reward1, int[] reward2, int k) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Mice and Cheese  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */  
  
int miceAndCheese(int* reward1, int reward1Size, int* reward2, int  
reward2Size, int k) {  
  
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Mice and Cheese  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap  
//  
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
  
func miceAndCheese(reward1 []int, reward2 []int, k int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun miceAndCheese(reward1: IntArray, reward2: IntArray, k: Int): Int {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func miceAndCheese(_ reward1: [Int], _ reward2: [Int], _ k: Int) -> Int {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Mice and Cheese  
// Difficulty: Medium  
// Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap  
//  
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn mice_and_cheese(reward1: Vec<i32>, reward2: Vec<i32>, k: i32) -> i32 {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} reward1  
# @param {Integer[]} reward2  
# @param {Integer} k  
# @return {Integer}  
def mice_and_cheese(reward1, reward2, k)  
  
end
```

PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $reward1
     * @param Integer[] $reward2
     * @param Integer $k
     * @return Integer
     */
    function miceAndCheese($reward1, $reward2, $k) {

    }
}

```

Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
    int miceAndCheese(List<int> reward1, List<int> reward2, int k) {
    }
}

```

Scala Solution:

```

object Solution {
    def miceAndCheese(reward1: Array[Int], reward2: Array[Int], k: Int): Int = {
    }
}

```

Elixir Solution:

```

defmodule Solution do
    @spec mice_and_cheese(reward1 :: [integer], reward2 :: [integer], k :: integer) :: integer
    def mice_and_cheese(reward1, reward2, k) do
        end
    end

```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec mice_and_cheese(Reward1 :: [integer()], Reward2 :: [integer()], K ::  
integer()) -> integer().  
mice_and_cheese(Reward1, Reward2, K) ->  
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Racket Solution:

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(define/contract (mice-and-cheese reward1 reward2 k)  
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exact-integer?)  
)
```