

Problem 2350: Shortest Impossible Sequence of Rolls

Problem Information

Difficulty: Hard

Acceptance Rate: 69.21%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Array, Hash Table, Greedy

Problem Description

You are given an integer array `rolls` of length `n` and an integer `k`. You roll a `k` sided dice numbered from `1` to `k`, `n` times, where the result of the `i`th roll is `rolls[i]`.

Return the length of the **shortest** sequence of rolls so that there's no such subsequence in `rolls`.

A **sequence of rolls** of length `len` is the result of rolling a `k` sided dice `len` times.

Example 1:

Input: `rolls = [4,2,1,2,3,3,2,4,1]`, `k = 4` **Output:** `3` **Explanation:** Every sequence of rolls of length 1, `[1]`, `[2]`, `[3]`, `[4]`, can be taken from `rolls`. Every sequence of rolls of length 2, `[1, 1]`, `[1, 2]`, ..., `[4, 4]`, can be taken from `rolls`. The sequence `[1, 4, 2]` cannot be taken from `rolls`, so we return 3. Note that there are other sequences that cannot be taken from `rolls`.

Example 2:

Input: `rolls = [1,1,2,2]`, `k = 2` **Output:** `2` **Explanation:** Every sequence of rolls of length 1, `[1]`, `[2]`, can be taken from `rolls`. The sequence `[2, 1]` cannot be taken from `rolls`, so we return 2. Note that there are other sequences that cannot be taken from `rolls` but `[2, 1]` is the shortest.

Example 3:

Input: rolls = [1,1,3,2,2,2,3,3], k = 4 **Output:** 1 **Explanation:** The sequence [4] cannot be taken from rolls, so we return 1. Note that there are other sequences that cannot be taken from rolls but [4] is the shortest.

Constraints:

$n == \text{rolls.length}$ $1 \leq n \leq 105$ $1 \leq \text{rolls}[i] \leq k \leq 105$

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int shortestSequence(vector<int>& rolls, int k) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int shortestSequence(int[] rolls, int k) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def shortestSequence(self, rolls: List[int], k: int) -> int:
```