

# Problem 1449: Form Largest Integer With Digits That Add up to Target

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Hard

**Acceptance Rate:** 49.26%

**Paid Only:** No

**Tags:** Array, Dynamic Programming

## Problem Description

Given an array of integers `cost` and an integer `target`, return \_the\*\*maximum\*\* integer you can paint under the following rules\_:

- \* The cost of painting a digit `(i + 1)` is given by `cost[i]` (\*\*0-indexed\*\*).
- \* The total cost used must be equal to `target`.
- \* The integer does not have `0` digits.

Since the answer may be very large, return it as a string. If there is no way to paint any integer given the condition, return `"0"`.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** cost = [4,3,2,5,6,7,2,5,5], target = 9 **Output:** "7772" **Explanation:** The cost to paint the digit '7' is 2, and the digit '2' is 3. Then cost("7772") = 2\*3+ 3\*1 = 9. You could also paint "977", but "7772" is the largest number. **Digit cost** 1 -> 4 2 -> 3 3 -> 2 4 -> 5 5 -> 6 6 -> 7 7 -> 2 8 -> 5 9 -> 5

**Example 2:**

**Input:** cost = [7,6,5,5,5,6,8,7,8], target = 12 **Output:** "85" **Explanation:** The cost to paint the digit '8' is 7, and the digit '5' is 5. Then cost("85") = 7 + 5 = 12.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** cost = [2,4,6,2,4,6,4,4,4], target = 5 **Output:** "0" **Explanation:** It is impossible to paint any integer with total cost equal to target.

**\*\*Constraints:\*\***

\* `cost.length == 9` \* `1 <= cost[i], target <= 5000`

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    string largestNumber(vector<int>& cost, int target) {  
  
    }  
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {  
public String largestNumber(int[] cost, int target) {  
  
}  
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def largestNumber(self, cost: List[int], target: int) -> str:
```