

# Problem 3429: Paint House IV

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

You are given an

even

integer

$n$

representing the number of houses arranged in a straight line, and a 2D array

cost

of size

$n \times 3$

, where

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

represents the cost of painting house

$i$

with color

$j + 1$

.

The houses will look

beautiful

if they satisfy the following conditions:

No

two

adjacent houses are painted the same color.

Houses

equidistant

from the ends of the row are

not

painted the same color. For example, if

$n = 6$

, houses at positions

$(0, 5)$

,

$(1, 4)$

, and

$(2, 3)$

are considered equidistant.

Return the

minimum

cost to paint the houses such that they look

beautiful

.

Example 1:

Input:

$n = 4$ , cost = [[3,5,7],[6,2,9],[4,8,1],[7,3,5]]

Output:

9

Explanation:

The optimal painting sequence is

[1, 2, 3, 2]

with corresponding costs

[3, 2, 1, 3]

. This satisfies the following conditions:

No adjacent houses have the same color.

Houses at positions 0 and 3 (equidistant from the ends) are not painted the same color

(1 != 2)

Houses at positions 1 and 2 (equidistant from the ends) are not painted the same color

(2 != 3)

The minimum cost to paint the houses so that they look beautiful is

$$3 + 2 + 1 + 3 = 9$$

Example 2:

Input:

$n = 6$ , cost = [[2,4,6],[5,3,8],[7,1,9],[4,6,2],[3,5,7],[8,2,4]]

Output:

18

Explanation:

The optimal painting sequence is

[1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2]

with corresponding costs

[2, 8, 1, 2, 3, 2]

. This satisfies the following conditions:

No adjacent houses have the same color.

Houses at positions 0 and 5 (equidistant from the ends) are not painted the same color

(1 != 2)

Houses at positions 1 and 4 (equidistant from the ends) are not painted the same color

(3 != 1)

Houses at positions 2 and 3 (equidistant from the ends) are not painted the same color

(2 != 3)

The minimum cost to paint the houses so that they look beautiful is

$$2 + 8 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 18$$

Constraints:

$$2 \leq n \leq 10$$

5

n

is even.

cost.length == n

cost[i].length == 3

$0 \leq \text{cost}[i][j] \leq 10$

5

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    long long minCost(int n, vector<vector<int>>& cost) {  
  
    }  
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {  
public long minCost(int n, int[][][] cost) {  
  
}  
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def minCost(self, n: int, cost: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def minCost(self, n, cost):  
        """  
        :type n: int  
        :type cost: List[List[int]]  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number} n  
 * @param {number[][][]} cost  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var minCost = function(n, cost) {  
  
};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function minCost(n: number, cost: number[][][]): number {  
  
};
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public long MinCost(int n, int[][] cost) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### C:

```
long long minCost(int n, int** cost, int costSize, int* costColSize) {  
  
}
```

### Go:

```
func minCost(n int, cost [][]int) int64 {  
  
}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minCost(n: Int, cost: Array<IntArray>): Long {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Swift:**

```
class Solution {  
    func minCost(_ n: Int, _ cost: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Rust:**

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn min_cost(n: i32, cost: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i64 {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Ruby:**

```
# @param {Integer} n  
# @param {Integer[][]} cost  
# @return {Integer}  
def min_cost(n, cost)  
  
end
```

**PHP:**

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer $n  
     * @param Integer[][] $cost  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function minCost($n, $cost) {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Dart:**

```
class Solution {  
    int minCost(int n, List<List<int>> cost) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

### Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def minCost(n: Int, cost: Array[Array[Int]]): Long = {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec min_cost(n :: integer, cost :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
  def min_cost(n, cost) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec min_cost(N :: integer(), Cost :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().  
min_cost(N, Cost) ->  
.
```

### Racket:

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

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Paint House IV  
 * 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:
    long long minCost(int n, vector<vector<int>>& cost) {
}
};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
* Problem: Paint House IV
* 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 long minCost(int n, int[][][] cost) {
}
}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Paint House IV
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 minCost(self, n: int, cost: List[List[int]]) -> int:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass

```

### Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
def minCost(self, n, cost):
"""

:type n: int
:type cost: List[List[int]]
:rtype: int
"""

```

### JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Paint House IV
 * 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} n
 * @param {number[][]} cost
 * @return {number}
 */
var minCost = function(n, cost) {

};


```

### TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Paint House IV
 * 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 minCost(n: number, cost: number[][]): number {
}

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Paint House IV
 * 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
 */

public class Solution {
    public long MinCost(int n, int[][] cost) {
}
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Paint House IV
 * 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

```

```
*/  
  
long long minCost(int n, int** cost, int costSize, int* costColSize) {  
  
}  

```

### Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Paint House IV  
// 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 minCost(n int, cost [][]int) int64 {  
  
}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minCost(n: Int, cost: Array<IntArray>): Long {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func minCost(_ n: Int, _ cost: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Paint House IV  
// 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

impl Solution {
pub fn min_cost(n: i32, cost: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i64 {
    }

}

```

### Ruby Solution:

```

# @param {Integer} n
# @param {Integer[][]} cost
# @return {Integer}
def min_cost(n, cost)

end

```

### PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer $n
     * @param Integer[][] $cost
     * @return Integer
     */
    function minCost($n, $cost) {
        }

    }
}

```

### Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
int minCost(int n, List<List<int>> cost) {
    }

}

```

### **Scala Solution:**

```
object Solution {  
    def minCost(n: Int, cost: Array[Array[Int]]): Long = {  
  
    }  
}
```

### **Elixir Solution:**

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defmodule Solution do  
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### **Erlang Solution:**

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-spec min_cost(N :: integer(), Cost :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().  
min_cost(N, Cost) ->  
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### **Racket Solution:**

```
(define/contract (min-cost n cost)  
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