

Problem 630: Course Schedule III

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Hard**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

There are

n

different online courses numbered from

1

to

n

. You are given an array

`courses`

where

`courses[i] = [duration`

`i`

`, lastDay`

`i`

]

indicate that the

i

th

course should be taken

continuously

for

duration

i

days and must be finished before or on

lastDay

i

.

You will start on the

1

st

day and you cannot take two or more courses simultaneously.

Return

the maximum number of courses that you can take

.

Example 1:

Input:

```
courses = [[100,200],[200,1300],[1000,1250],[2000,3200]]
```

Output:

3 Explanation: There are totally 4 courses, but you can take 3 courses at most: First, take the 1

st

course, it costs 100 days so you will finish it on the 100

th

day, and ready to take the next course on the 101

st

day. Second, take the 3

rd

course, it costs 1000 days so you will finish it on the 1100

th

day, and ready to take the next course on the 1101

st

day. Third, take the 2

nd

course, it costs 200 days so you will finish it on the 1300

th

day. The 4

th

course cannot be taken now, since you will finish it on the 3300

th

day, which exceeds the closed date.

Example 2:

Input:

`courses = [[1,2]]`

Output:

1

Example 3:

Input:

`courses = [[3,2],[4,3]]`

Output:

0

Constraints:

`1 <= courses.length <= 10`

4

1 <= duration

i

, lastDay

i

<= 10

4

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int scheduleCourse(vector<vector<int>>& courses) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int scheduleCourse(int[][] courses) {

    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def scheduleCourse(self, courses: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def scheduleCourse(self, courses):
```

```

"""
:type courses: List[List[int]]
:rtype: int
"""

```

JavaScript:

```

/**
 * @param {number[][]} courses
 * @return {number}
 */
var scheduleCourse = function(courses) {

};

```

TypeScript:

```

function scheduleCourse(courses: number[][]): number {

};

```

C#:

```

public class Solution {
    public int ScheduleCourse(int[][] courses) {

    }
}

```

C:

```

int scheduleCourse(int** courses, int coursesSize, int* coursesColSize) {

}

```

Go:

```

func scheduleCourse(courses [][]int) int {

}

```

Kotlin:

```

class Solution {
    fun scheduleCourse(courses: Array<IntArray>): Int {

    }
}

```

Swift:

```

class Solution {
    func scheduleCourse(_ courses: [[Int]]) -> Int {

    }
}

```

Rust:

```

impl Solution {
    pub fn schedule_course(courses: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {

    }
}

```

Ruby:

```

# @param {Integer[][]} courses
# @return {Integer}
def schedule_course(courses)

end

```

PHP:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $courses
     * @return Integer
     */
    function scheduleCourse($courses) {

    }
}

```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
  int scheduleCourse(List<List<int>> courses) {  
  
  }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def scheduleCourse(courses: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec schedule_course(courses :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
  def schedule_course(courses) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec schedule_course(Courses :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().  
schedule_course(Courses) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (schedule-course courses)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:


```

/*
 * Problem: Course Schedule III
 * Difficulty: Hard
 * 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 scheduleCourse(vector<vector<int>>& courses) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
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 * Difficulty: Hard
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 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

class Solution {
    public int scheduleCourse(int[][] courses) {

    }
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Course Schedule III
Difficulty: Hard
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 scheduleCourse(self, courses: List[List[int]]) -> int:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
def scheduleCourse(self, courses):
"""
:type courses: List[List[int]]
:rtype: int
"""

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
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 * @param {number[][]} courses
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TypeScript Solution:

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function scheduleCourse(courses: number[][]): number {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

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public class Solution {
    public int ScheduleCourse(int[][] courses) {

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}

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C Solution:

```

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 * Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap
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```

*/

int scheduleCourse(int** courses, int coursesSize, int* coursesColSize) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Course Schedule III
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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func scheduleCourse(courses [][]int) int {

}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun scheduleCourse(courses: Array<IntArray>): Int {

    }
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Swift Solution:

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class Solution {
    func scheduleCourse(_ courses: [[Int]]) -> Int {

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// Tags: array, greedy, sort, queue, heap

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// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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impl Solution {
    pub fn schedule_course(courses: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {

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Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} courses
# @return {Integer}
def schedule_course(courses)

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PHP Solution:

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class Solution {

    /**
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    function scheduleCourse($courses) {

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