

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:

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

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
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 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

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)
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 */

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)
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```

```

*/

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

}

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```

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

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Swift Solution:

```

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

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// Problem: Paint House IV
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// Tags: array, dp

```

```
//
// 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 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) {

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}
```

Dart Solution:

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