121. Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock

link

普通的图表法

这个是找到当前节点之前最小的那个值(当前最大盈利), 跟res对比

```
public int maxProfit(int[] prices) {
    if(prices.length < 1) return 0;
    int res = 0;
    int low = prices[0];
    for(int price : prices){
        if(price < low)
            low = price;
        else
            res = Math.max(res,(price - low));
    }
    return res;
}</pre>
```

122. Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock II

link

一模一样, 只是盈利可以累加

```
public int maxProfit(int[] prices) {
   if(prices.length == 0) return 0;
   int max = 0;
   int low = prices[0];
   for(int i = 1; i < prices.length; ++i){
      if(prices[i] < low){
       low = prices[i];
    }else{
      max += prices[i] - low;
   }
}</pre>
```

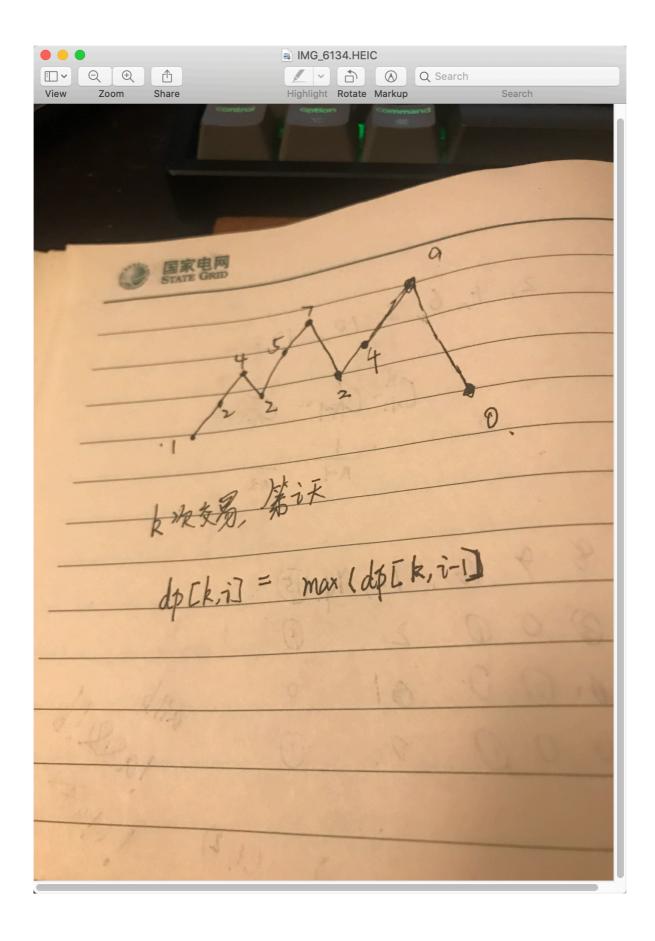
```
low = prices[i];
}
return max;
}
```

123. Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock III

<u>link</u>

explain link

第i 天k次购买的最大值, 是等于第i-1天k次购买的最大值或者第j天购买了第k-1次, 然后加上(i-j)天的盈利和第j-1天k-1的值



例如我开始写的错误的只考虑了局部

1,2,4,2,5,7,2,4,9,0如图,是在7的时候卖第一次,9的时候卖第二次. 9的时候的最大值= Math.max(第八天进行第二次交易, 第j天进行第第一次交易 max(j) + price[i] price[j]) //开始错误的写法 public int maxProfit(int[] prices) { if(prices.length == 0) return 0; int[] profit = new int[2]; int low = prices[0]; int max = 0;for(int i = 1; i < prices.length; ++i){</pre> if(prices[i] >= low){ max += prices[i] - low; if(i + 1 == prices.length | | prices[i + 1] < prices[i]){</pre> updateProfit(profit, max); max = 0;} low = prices[i]; return profit[0] + profit[1]; public void updateProfit(int[] profit, int value){ if(value > profit[0]){ if(value > profit[1]){ profit[0] = profit[1]; profit[1] = value; profit[0] = value; }

}