

## 213. House Robber II

Medium

2512

60

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You are a professional robber planning to rob houses along a street. Each house has a certain amount of money stashed. All houses at this place are **arranged in a circle**. That means the first house is the neighbor of the last one. Meanwhile, adjacent houses have a security system connected, and **it will automatically contact the police if two adjacent houses were broken into on the same night**.

Given a list of non-negative integers `nums` representing the amount of money of each house, return *the maximum amount of money you can rob tonight **without alerting the police***.

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [2,3,2]`

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** You cannot rob house 1 (money = 2) and then rob house 3 (money = 2), because they are adjacent houses.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [1,2,3,1]`

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** Rob house 1 (money = 1) and then rob house 3 (money = 3).

Total amount you can rob = 1 + 3 = 4.

### Example 3:

**Input:** `nums = [0]`

**Output:** 0

### Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 100`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 1000`

Definition :

$rob[i]$  : the maximum money you can rob tonight if you rob  $i$ th house

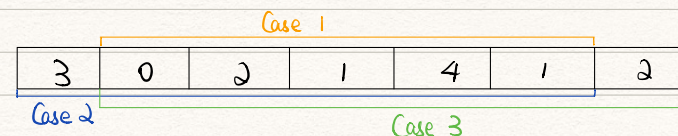
Base case :

$rob[0] = nums[0]$

$rob[1] = \max(nums[0], nums[1])$

Recurrence relation :

$rob[i] = \max(rob[i-1], rob[i-2] + nums[i])$



Compare case 1 and case 2.

Time complexity :  $O(n)$

Space complexity :  $O(1)$

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int rob(vector<int>& nums) {
4         if (nums.size() == 0) {
5             return 0;
6         } else if (nums.size() == 1) {
7             return nums[0];
8
9         } else if (nums.size() == 2) {
10             return max(nums[0], nums[1]);
11         }
12
13         vector<int> nums1(nums.begin(), nums.end() - 1);
14         vector<int> nums2(nums.begin() + 1, nums.end());
15
16         return max(rob_line(nums1), rob_line(nums2));
17     }
18
19 private:
20     int rob_line(vector<int> nums) {
21         // rob[0] = nums[0]
22         int rob_i_prev = nums[0];
23         // rob[1] = nums[1]
24         int rob_i = max(nums[0], nums[1]);
25
26         for (auto it = nums.begin() + 2; it != nums.end(); it++) {
27             int rob_i_temp = rob_i;
28             // rob[i] = max(rob[i-1], rob[i-2] + nums[i])
29             rob_i = max(rob_i_temp, rob_i_prev + *it);
30             // rob[i-2] = rob[i-1]
31             rob_i_prev = rob_i_temp;
32         }
33
34         return rob_i;
35     }
36 };
```