The Coin Change Problem

HackerRank

Given an amount and the denominations of coins available, determine how many ways change can be made for amount. There is a limitless supply of each coin type.

Example

 $egin{array}{l} n=3\ c=[8,3,1,2] \end{array}$

There are 3 ways to make change for n=3: $\{1,1,1\}$, $\{1,2\}$, and $\{3\}$.

Function Description

Complete the *getWays* function in the editor below.

getWays has the following parameter(s):

- int n: the amount to make change for
- int c[m]: the available coin denominations

Returns

• int: the number of ways to make change

Input Format

The first line contains two space-separated integers n and m, where:

 $oldsymbol{n}$ is the amount to change

 $m{m}$ is the number of coin types

The second line contains m space-separated integers that describe the values of each coin type.

Constraints

- $1 \le c[i] \le 50$
- $1 \le n \le 250$
- $1 \le m \le 50$
- Each c[i] is guaranteed to be distinct.

Hints

Solve overlapping subproblems using Dynamic Programming (DP):

You can solve this problem recursively but will not pass all the test cases without optimizing to eliminate the overlapping subproblems. Think of a way to store and reference previously computed solutions to avoid solving the same subproblem multiple times. * Consider the degenerate cases:

- How many ways can you make change for 0 cents? - How many ways can you make change for > 0

cents if you have no coins? * If you're having trouble defining your solutions store, then think about it in terms of the base case (n = 0). - The answer may be larger than a 32-bit integer.

Sample Input 0

4 3 1 2 3

Sample Output 0

4

Explanation 0

There are four ways to make change for n = 4 using coins with values given by C = [1, 2, 3]:

- 1. {1,1,1,1}
 2. {1,1,2}
- 3. {2,2}
- 4. **{1,3}**

Sample Input 1

10 4 2 5 3 6

Sample Output 1

5

Explanation 1

There are five ways to make change for n = 10 units using coins with values given by C = [2, 5, 3, 6]:

- 1. $\{2, 2, 2, 2, 2\}$
- 2. **{2, 2, 3, 3}**
- 3. **{2, 2, 6}**
- 4. $\{2, 3, 5\}$
- 5. {5,5}