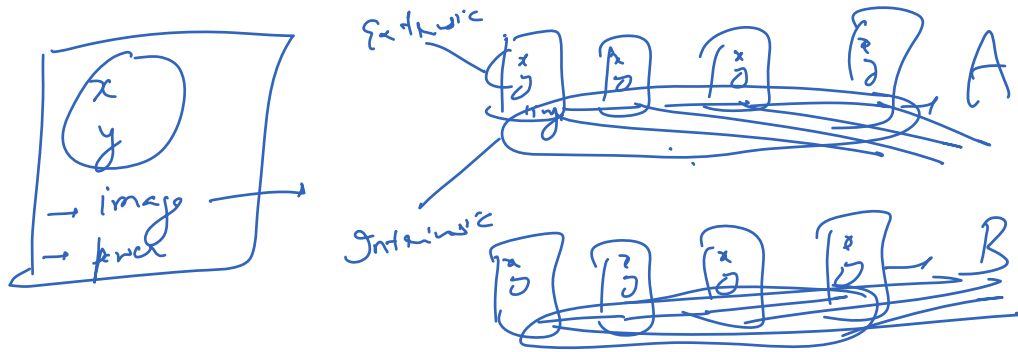
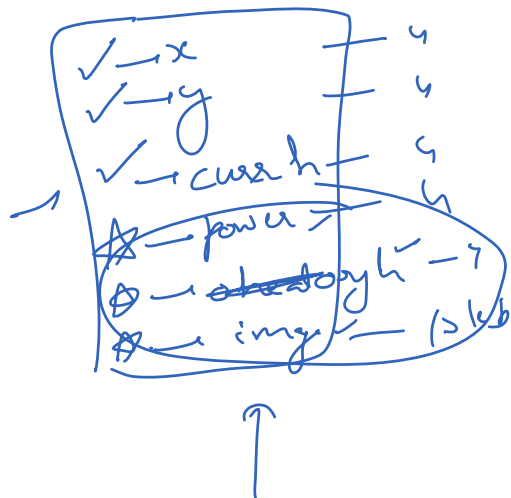
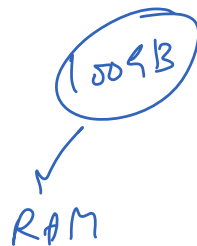
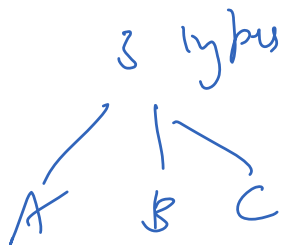
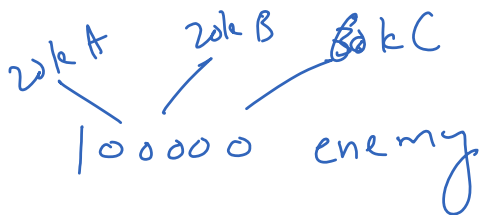
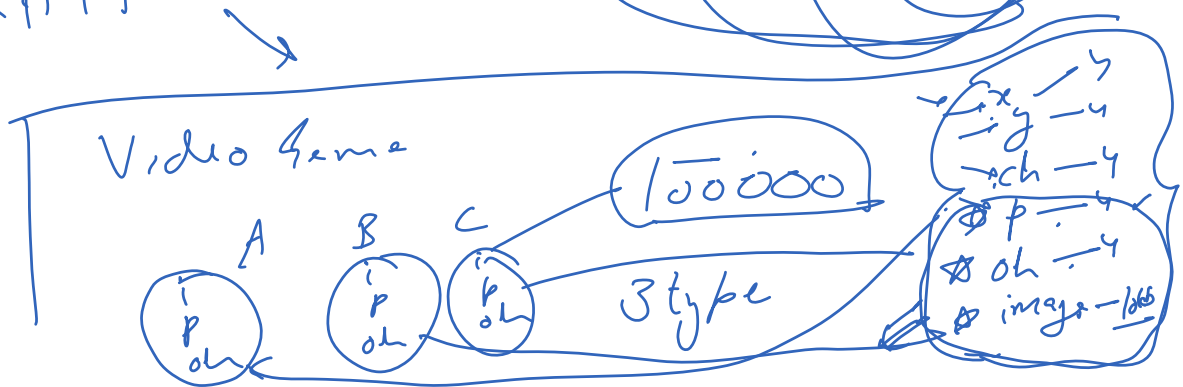
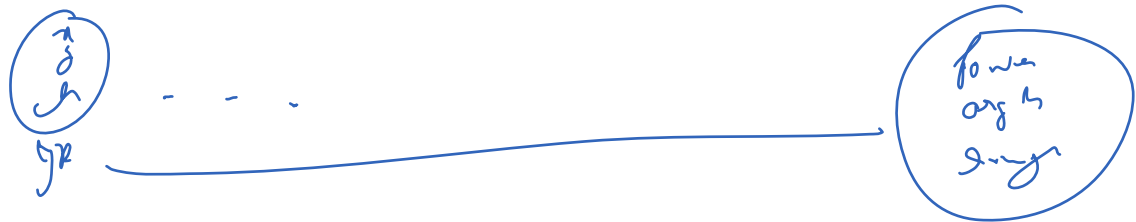
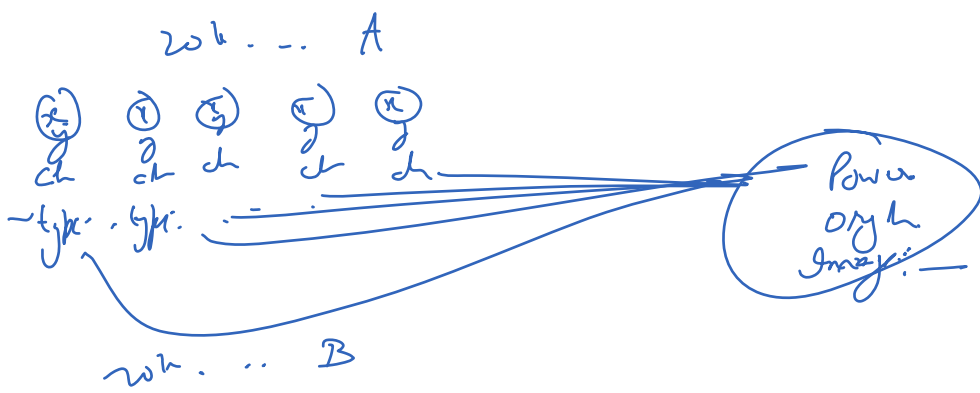


Fly weight , Prototype

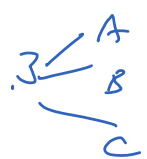
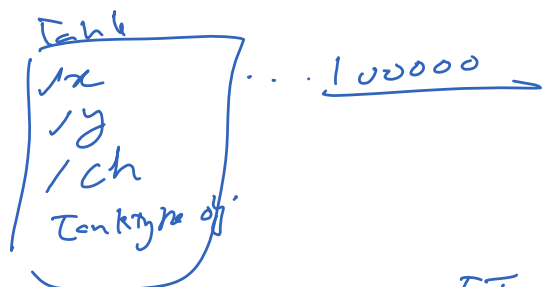
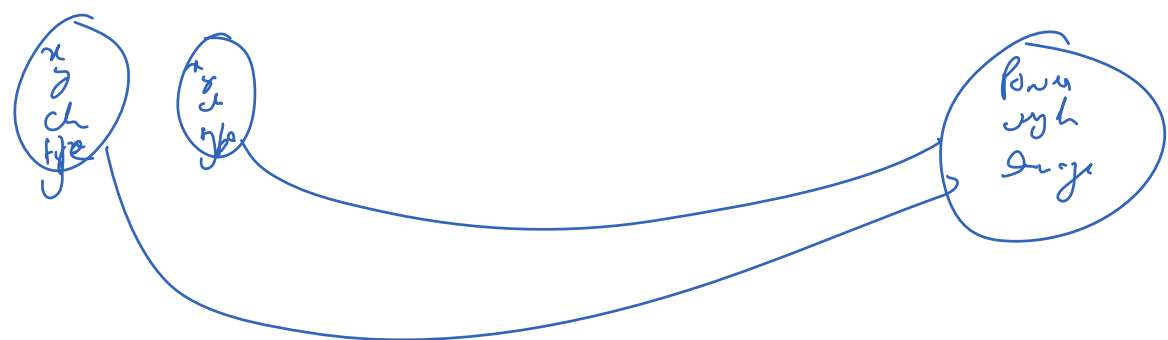


RAM





60k ... C





Prototype

Shefa

$AL < 9 > \text{List} = [1, 2, 3, 4]$

Longest Common Substring

Medium

Accuracy: 52.09%

Submissions: 72432

Points: 4



This problem is part of GFG SDE Sheet. Click here to view more.

Given two strings. The task is to find the length of the longest common substring.

Example 1:

Input: S1 = "ABCDGH", S2 = "ACDGH", n = 6, m = 6

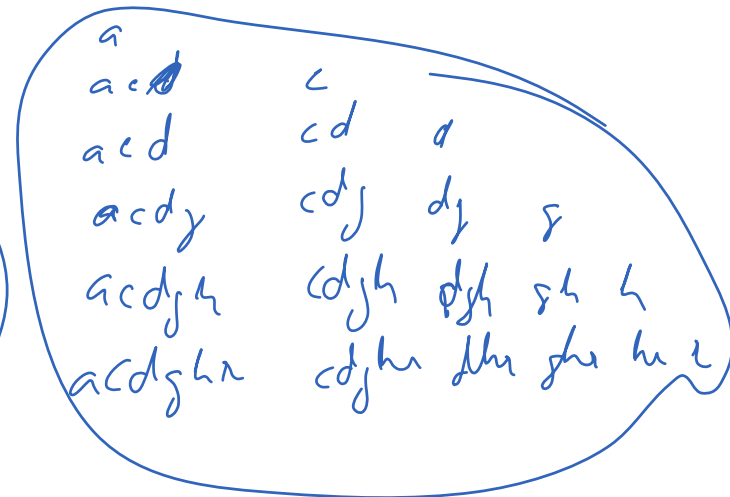
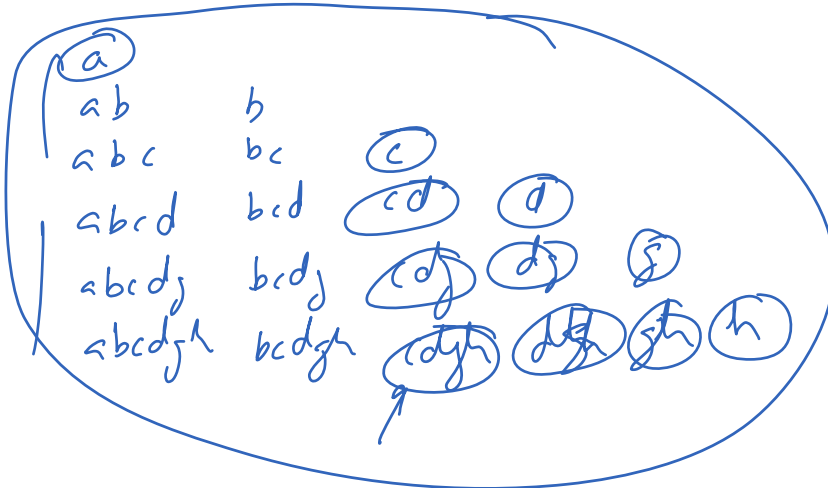
Output: 4

Explanation: The longest common substring is "CDGH" which has length 4.

Example 2:

A B C D G H

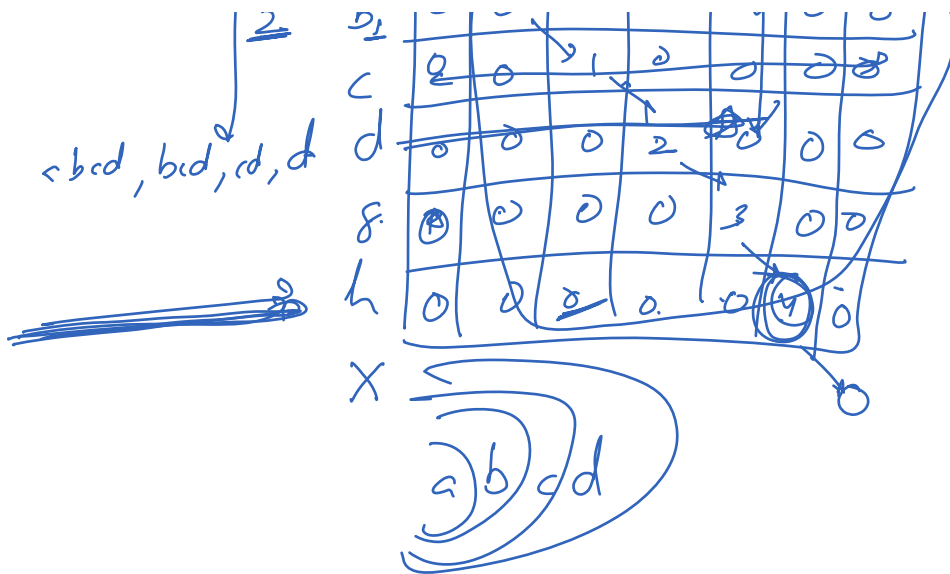
A C D G H R



a b c d g h

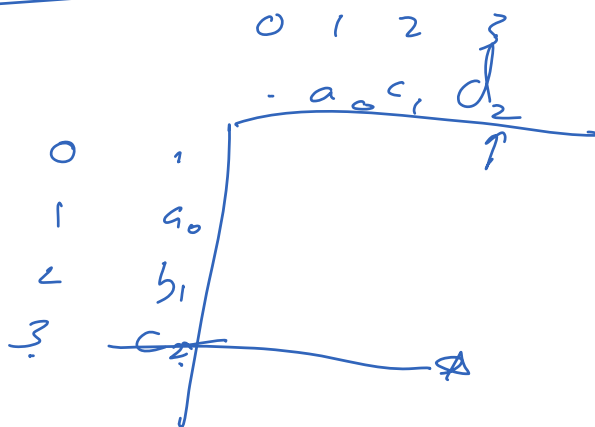
a c d g h r

		a	c	d	g	h	r
0		0	0	0	0	0	0
1	a	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	b	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	c	0	1	2	0	0	0

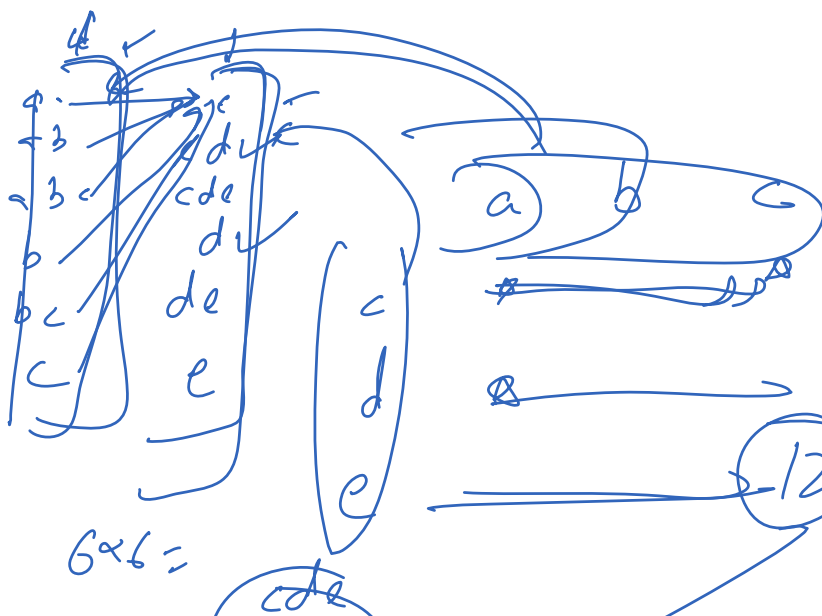


Handwritten multiplication:

$$\begin{array}{r} a \\ \hline a \quad b \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} b \\ \hline bc \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} c \\ \hline cd \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} abcd \quad bcd \quad cd \quad d \end{array}$$


Handwritten definitions:

$$\begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow a \\ b &\rightarrow \underline{ab, b} \\ c &\rightarrow \leftarrow bc, bc, c \\ d &\rightarrow \leftarrow bcd, bcd, cd, d \end{aligned}$$


- ① $[a] \times [c] \rightarrow$
 - ② $[a, b] \times [c]$
 - ③ $[abc, bc, c] \times [c]$
- Below the list, a diagram shows a grid of letters (a, b, c, d, e) with arrows and a large oval labeled 12 .

6x6 =

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ cde \\ dx \\ e \end{matrix}$

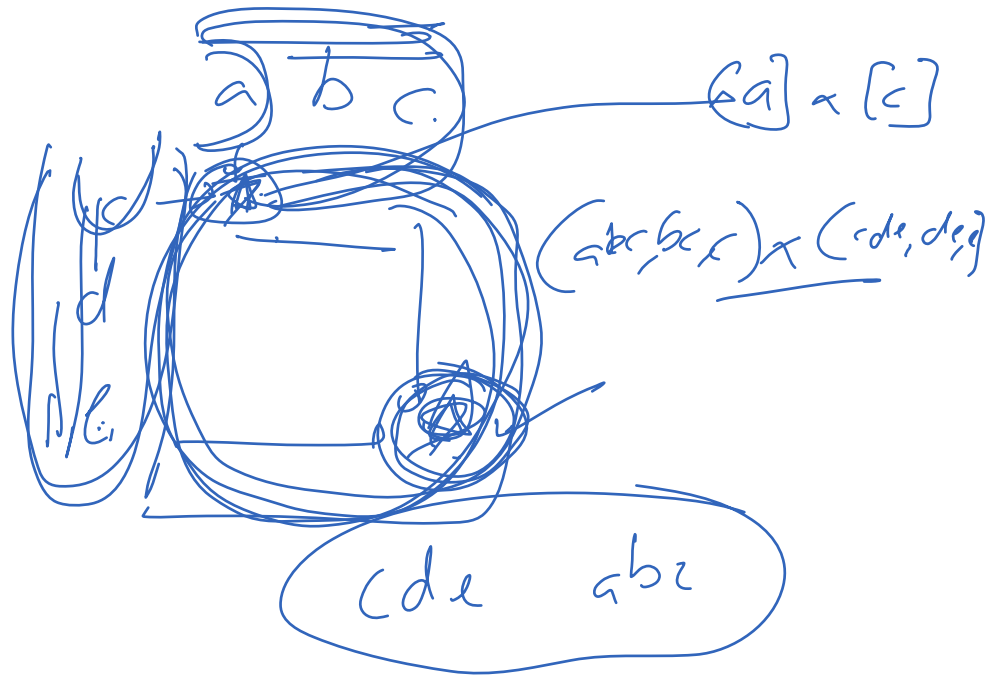
18

$(a) \times$
 $(ab, b) \times$

abc, bc, c

$(abc, bc, c) \rightarrow (cd, d)$
 (cde, dx, e)
 11
 (de, de, e)

	a c d g h					
a						
b						
c						
d						
e						
f						
g						
h						



647. Palindromic Substrings

Medium 7966 171 Add to List Share

Given a string s , return the number of **palindromic substrings** in it.

A string is a **palindrome** when it reads the same backward as forward.

A **substring** is a contiguous sequence of characters within the string.

Example 1:

Input: $s = \text{"abc"}$

Output: 3

Explanation: Three palindromic strings: "a", "b", "c".

Example 2:

Input: $s = \text{"aaa"}$

Output: 6

Explanation: Six palindromic strings: "a", "a", "a", "aa", "aa", "aaa".

Handwritten notes for Example 2:

10:05-10:20

abc cbc

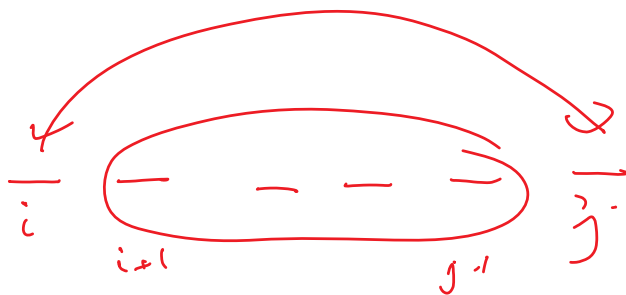
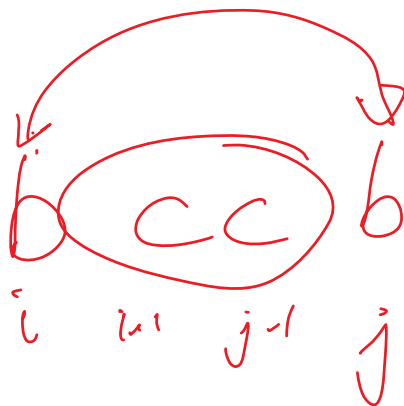
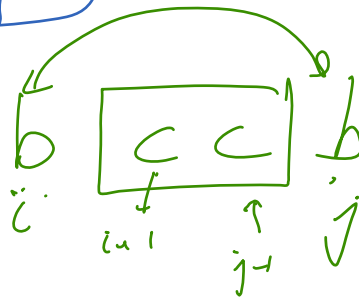
9 palindromic ss

9 palindromic ss
 bccb

DP

↓

	a	b	c	c	b	c
a	✓ a	✗ ab	✗ abc	✗ abc	✗ abcb	✗ abccbc
b	✗	✓ b	✗ bc	✗ bcc	✗ bccb	✗ bccbc
c	✗	✗	✓ c	✓ cc	✗ ccb	✗ ccbc
c	✗	✗	✗	✓ c	✗ cb	✗ cbc
b	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓ b	✗ bc
c	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓ c



a b c c b c
c b c c b a

Count Palindromic SS

a b c c b c

Example 2:

Input:

Str = "aab"

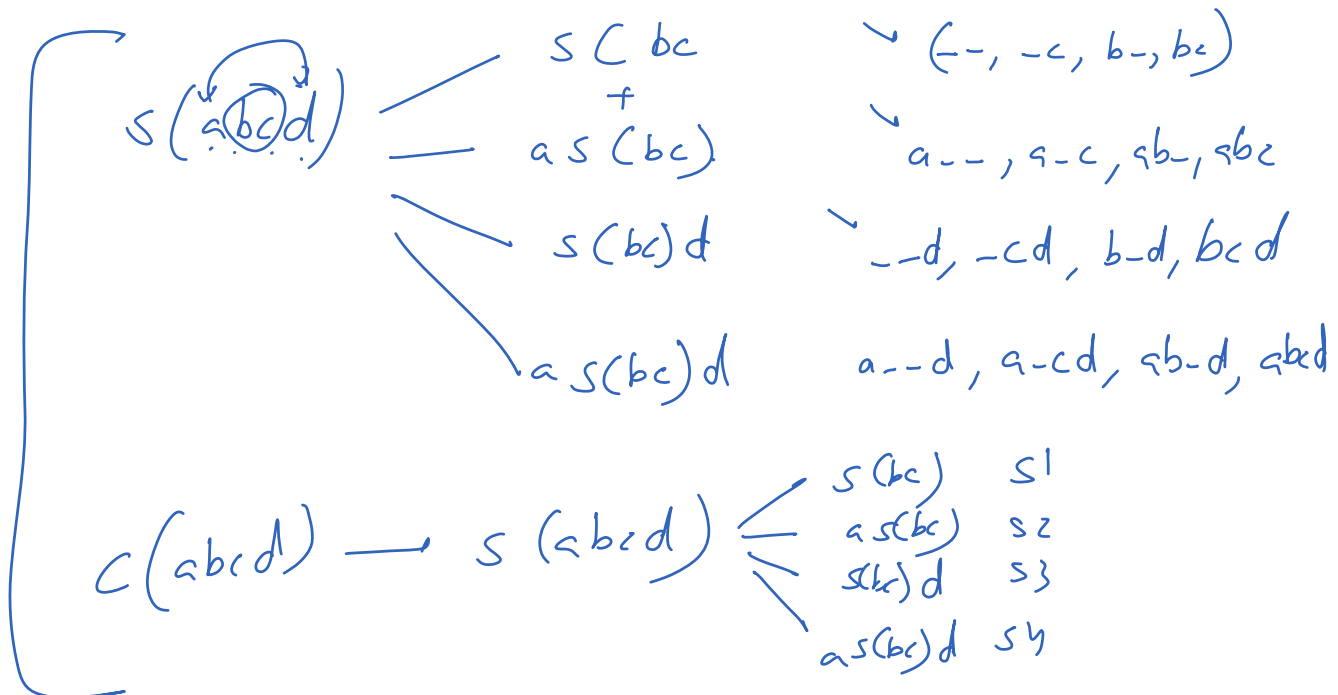
Output:

4

Explanation:

palindromic subsequence are : "a", "a", "b", "aa"

10:46 - 10:50 Try



$s(m)$
+ .



$$\begin{aligned}
 & s(c1) \\
 & + \\
 & c1 \cdot s(m) \\
 & + \\
 & s(m) \cdot c2 \\
 & + \\
 & c1 \cdot s(m) \cdot c2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s(c1m) \begin{cases} \times s(m) \\ \div s(m) \end{cases}$$

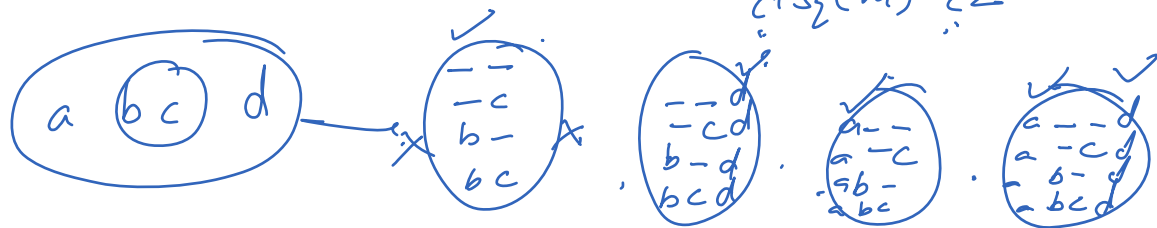
$$s(m \cdot c2) \begin{cases} s(m) \times \\ + \\ s(m) \cdot c2 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

$$s_g(c1m \cdot c2) \begin{cases} s_g(m) \\ c1 \cdot s_g(m) \\ s_g(m) \cdot c2 \\ c1 \cdot s_g(m) \cdot c2 \end{cases}$$

$(abc \cdot cbc)$ — Palindromic Subsequences

$$\begin{aligned}
 str &= c1 \text{ --- } m \text{ --- } c2 \\
 s_g(str) &= s_g(c1 \text{ --- } m \text{ --- } c2) \begin{cases} s_g(m) \times s1 \\ + \\ s_g(m) \cdot c2 \cdot s2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s_j(stn) = s_j(c1 \text{ --- } m \text{ --- } c2) \begin{cases} s_j(m) \text{ --- } c2 \rightarrow s2 \\ c1 \text{ --- } s_j(m) \rightarrow s3 \\ c1 \text{ --- } s_j(m) \text{ --- } c2 \rightarrow s4 \end{cases}$$



~~$s_j(abcd)$~~

$c1 \text{ --- } m \text{ --- } c2$

$c(sbcd) \Rightarrow s_j(sbcd) =$

$c1 \text{ --- } m$ $c1 \text{ --- } m$

$s_j(m) \text{ --- } c2 \rightarrow s1$
 $s_j(m) \text{ --- } c2 \rightarrow s2$
 $c1 \text{ --- } s_j(m) \rightarrow s3$
 $c1 \text{ --- } s_j(m) \text{ --- } c2 \rightarrow s4$

$$s1 + s2 + s3 + s4$$

$$c1 = c2 \Rightarrow s4 = s1 + 1$$

$$(s1 + s2) + (s3 + s1) + 1$$

$$c(i+1, j) + c(i, j-1) + 1$$

$$c1 \neq c2 \Rightarrow s4 = 0$$

$$(s1 + s2) + (s3 + s1) - s1$$

$$(s1 + s2) + (s1 + s3) - s1$$

$$c(i+1, j) + c(i, j-1) - c(i+1, j-1)$$

$$c1 \text{ --- } s_j(m) \rightarrow s3$$

$$c1 \text{ --- } s_j(m) \text{ --- } c2 \rightarrow s4$$

$$s_j(c1 \text{ --- } m) \begin{cases} s_j(m) \\ c1 \text{ --- } s_j(m) \end{cases}$$

$$s_f(m, c2) \begin{cases} \rightarrow s_f(m) \\ \rightarrow s_f(m) \cdot c2 \end{cases}$$

Derive the formula

$$c(i, j) \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{i=j} \frac{c(i-1, j) + c(i, j-1)}{+1} \\ \xrightarrow{i \neq j} \frac{c(i-1, j) + c(i, j-1)}{-c(i-1, j-1)} \end{cases}$$

ab
~~ab~~
~~ab~~
 ab

--x
 -c✓
 c-✓
 cc✓

	a	b	c	c	b	c
a	1 <u>ab</u>	2 <u>abc</u>	3 <u>abc</u>	5 <u>abcc</u>	10 <u>abccb</u>	16 <u>abccbc</u>
b	X	1 <u>b</u>	2 <u>bc</u>	4 <u>bcc</u>	9 <u>bccb</u>	15 <u>bccbc</u>
c	X	X	1 <u>c</u>	3 <u>cc</u>	4 <u>cbb</u>	10 <u>ccbc</u>
c	X	X	X	1 <u>c</u>	2 <u>cb</u>	5 <u>cbbc</u>
b	X	X	X	X	1 <u>b</u>	2 <u>bc</u>
c	X	X	X	X	X	1 <u>c</u>

1. - c(m, c)

$$str = c1mc2$$

$$s_j(c1mc2)$$

$$s_j(m)$$

$$s_j^+(m)c2$$

$$c1s_j(m)$$

$$c1s_j(m)c2$$

$$str = c1m$$

$$s_j(c1m) \begin{cases} s_j(m) \\ c1s_j(m) \end{cases}$$

$$str = mc2$$

$$s_j(mc2) \begin{cases} s_j(m) \\ s_j^+(m)c2 \end{cases}$$

$$c(ch1mc2) \Rightarrow s_j(ch1mc2) \begin{cases} s_j(m) \rightarrow c1 \\ s_j(m)c2 \rightarrow c2 \\ c1s_j(m) \rightarrow c3 \\ c1s_j(m)c2 \rightarrow c4 \end{cases}$$

$= c1 + c2 + c3 + c4$

$$ch1 = ch2 \quad (c4 = c1 + 1)$$

$$c1 + c2 + c3 + c1 + 1$$

$$c(mc2) \rightarrow c(c1m) + 1$$

$$c(i, j) \rightarrow c(i, j-1) + 1$$

$$ch1 \neq ch2 \quad (c4 = 0)$$

$$c1 + c2 + c3 + c1 - c1$$

$$c(mc2) + c(c1m)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & -c(m) \\ c(i, j) & \\ & -c(i, j-1) \\ & +c(i, j-1) \end{matrix}$$

$$C(i, j) \rightarrow C(i, j-1) + 1$$

