

Input $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$
type Comparable

同样使用 Dynamical Programming

Def LIS[i] 为末尾为 a_i 的递增子列

\therefore 若 $a_i < a_j$ ($i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$)

$\Rightarrow \text{LIS}[j] \geq \text{LIS}[i] + 1$

for ($i=1; i \leq n; i++$)

$\text{LIS}[i] = 1;$ $O(n)$

$\text{Max_LIS} = 1;$

for ($i=1; i \leq n; i++$)

{ for ($j=1; j < i; j++$)

 { if ($a_j < a_i$)

$\text{LIS}[i] = \max(\text{LIS}[j] + 1, \text{LIS}[i])$

 }

$\text{Max_LIS} = \max(\text{Max_LIS}, \text{LIS}[i])$

}

$O(n^2)$

for ($i=n; i \geq 1; i--$) $O(n^2)$

{ if ($\text{LIS}[i] = \text{Max_LIS}$)

 {

 Comparable array Out[n];

Out[Max-LIS-1] = a_i;

Find_next (Max-LIS-1, i, Out);

}

}

Find_next (Max-LIS, i, Out[n])

{

for (j = i-1; j ≥ 1, j--)

{ if (Max-LIS == 1 && LIS[j] == 1)

{

Out[0] = a_j;

for (k=0; k < n; k++)
 cout << Out[k]; }

if (LIS[j] == Max-LIS && LIS[j] >

{

Out[Max-LIS-1] = a_j;

Find_next (Max-LIS-1, j, Out);

}

}

}

总效率 $O(n^2)$

ex: (1, 5, 2, 6, 9, 10, 3, 15, 14)

$$LIS[1] = 1;$$

$$LIS[7] = 3;$$

$$LIS[2] = 1 \rightarrow 2;$$

$$LIS[8] = 6;$$

$$LIS[3] = 1 \rightarrow 2;$$

$$LIS[9] = 6;$$

$$LIS[4] = 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3;$$

$$LIS[5] = 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4;$$

$$LIS[6] = 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5;$$

LIS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1	2	2	3	4	5	3	6	6

$$\text{Max-LIS} = 6;$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Out}[5] = a_9 = 14;$$

or

$$\Rightarrow \text{Out}[4] = a_6 = 10;$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Out}[5] = a_8 = 15;$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Out}[3] = a_5 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Out}[2] = a_4 = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Out}[1] = a_2 = 5$$

or

$$\text{Out}[1] = a_3 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Out}[0] = a_1 = 1$$

Out Put:

$$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 14$$

$$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 15$$

$$1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 15$$

$$1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 14$$

为3定理, $O(n \log n)$

第一个 $O(n^2)$ 中 $\text{for}(j=1; j<i; j++) \text{ max}$

可用树状数组查找

由 $O(n)$ 优化为 $O(\log n)$

则第一个优化为 $O(n \log n)$

第二个 $O(n^2)$ 中

依旧采用树状数组查找优化

LIS 最大元素 $O(\log n)$

并遍历 Max-LIS $O(n)$

总耗时 $O(n \log n)$

从而实现优化