串

BM算法: GS策略: 构造gs表

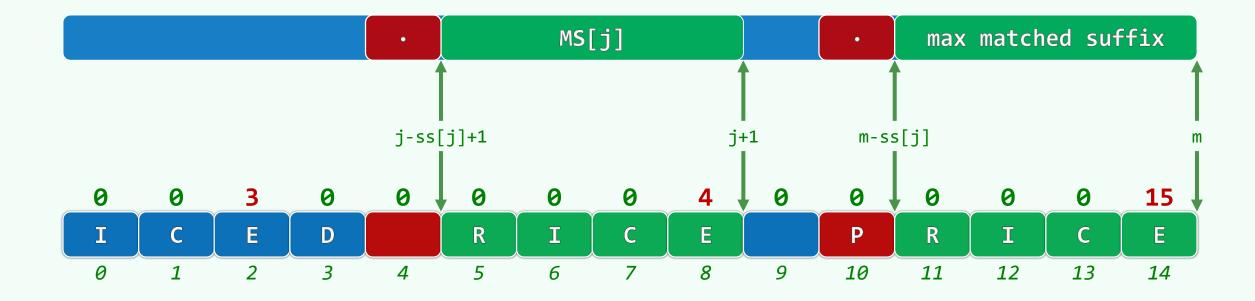
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Wrong cannot afford defeat, but Right can.

MS[] → ss[]

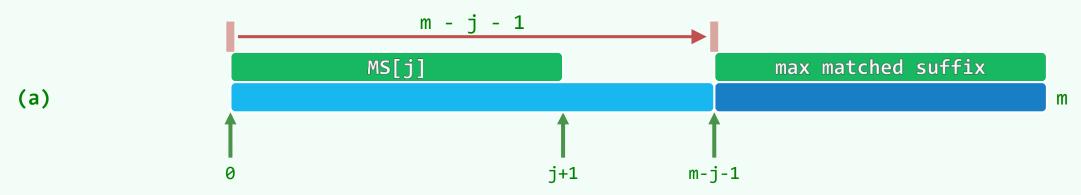
- ❖ 对任─ $0 \le j < m$, \diamondsuit : $ss[j] = max{ } 0 \le s \le j+1 \mid P(j-s,j] = P[m-s,m)$ }
- * 于是, MS[j] = P(j ss[j], j] 就是 P[0, j] 所有后缀中,与P的某一后缀匹配的最长者



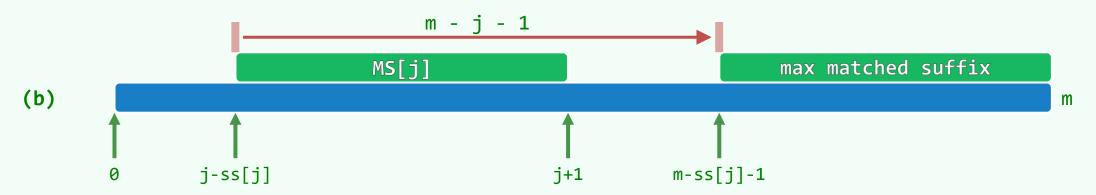
* 实际上, ss[0,m) 表中蕴含了 gs[0,m) 表的所有信息 //无非两种情况...

ss[] → gs[]

a) 若 ss[j] = j + 1,则对于任何 i < m - j - 1, m - j - 1必是 gs[i] 的一个候选



b) 若 $ss[j] \le j$, 则m - j - 1必是gs[m - ss[j] - 1]的一个候选



构造ss[]

