

# **Design and Analysis of Algorithms**

## **Part II: Dynamic Programming**

### **Lecture 12: Longest Common Subsequence**

---

**童咏昕**

---

**北京航空航天大学  
计算机学院**



- 在算法课程第二部分“动态规划”主题中，我们将主要聚焦于如下经典问题：

- 0-1 Knapsack (0-1背包问题)
- Maximum Contiguous Subarray II (最大连续子数组 II)
- Longest Common Subsequences (最长公共子序列)
- Longest Common Substrings (最长公共子串)
- Minimum Edit Distance (最小编辑距离)
- Rod-Cutting (钢条切割)
- Chain Matrix Multiplication (矩阵链乘法)



# 问题背景：子序列

- 子序列
  - 将给定序列中零个或多个元素（如字符）去掉后所得结果
- 示例
  - 给定序列 $X$

$X$	$A$	$B$	$C$	$B$	$D$	$A$	$B$
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- $X$ 的子序列

$X_1$	$A$	$B$	$C$	$B$	$D$	$A$	$B$
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

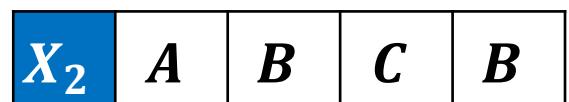


# 问题背景：子序列

- 子序列
  - 将给定序列中零个或多个元素（如字符）去掉后所得结果
- 示例
  - 给定序列 $X$



- $X$ 的子序列





# 问题背景：子序列

- 子序列

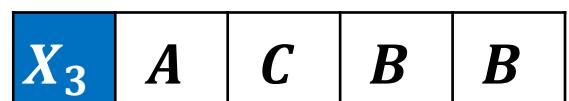
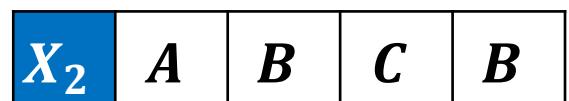
- 将给定序列中零个或多个元素（如字符）去掉后所得结果

- 示例

- 给定序列  $X$



- $X$  的子序列





# 问题背景：公共子序列

- 给定两个序列  $X$  和  $Y$

$X$	$A$	$B$	$C$	$B$	$D$	$A$	$B$
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

$Y$	$B$	$D$	$C$	$A$	$B$	$A$
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- 公共子序列示例

$X_1$	$C$	$A$
-------	-----	-----

$Y_1$	$C$	$A$
-------	-----	-----

$X_2$	$A$	$B$	$A$
-------	-----	-----	-----

$Y_2$	$A$	$B$	$A$
-------	-----	-----	-----

$X_3$	$B$	$C$	$A$	$B$
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

$Y_3$	$B$	$C$	$A$	$B$
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

问题：如何求两个给定序列的最长公共子序列？



- 形式化定义

## 最长公共子序列问题

### Longest Common Subsequence Problem

#### 输入

- 序列  $X = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle$  和序列  $Y = \langle y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m \rangle$

#### 输出

- 求解一个公共子序列  $Z = \langle z_1, z_2, \dots, z_l \rangle$ , 令

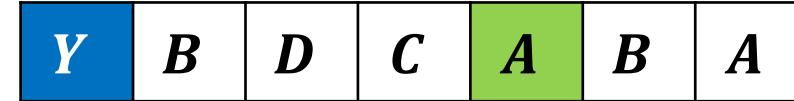
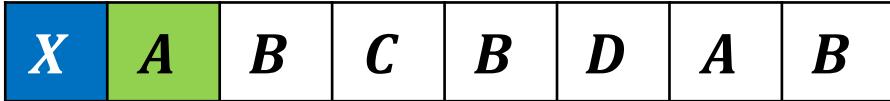
$$\max |Z| \quad \text{优化目标}$$

$$s.t. \langle z_1, z_2, \dots, z_l \rangle = \langle x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, \dots, x_{i_l} \rangle = \langle y_{j_1}, y_{j_2}, \dots, y_{j_l} \rangle \\ (1 \leq i_1 < i_2, \dots, i_l \leq n; 1 \leq j_1 < j_2, \dots, j_l \leq m)$$

约束条件

# 蛮力枚举

## ● 枚举所有子序列



枚举并检查长度为1的子序列

# 蛮力枚举

- 枚举所有子序列

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

X	A	B	C	B
---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	A
---	---	---	---	---

X	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	B
---	---	---	---	---

X	A	B	C	A
---	---	---	---	---

...

...

X	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

...

X	C	B	D	B
---	---	---	---	---

Y	C	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---

...

X	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

枚举并检查长度为4的子序列

# 蛮力枚举

## • 枚举所有子序列

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

X	B
---	---

Y	B
---	---

长度为1

X	A	B
---	---	---

Y	A	B
---	---	---

长度为2

X	A	B	A
---	---	---	---

Y	A	B	A
---	---	---	---

长度为3

X	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

长度为4

X						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Y						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

长度为5

X						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Y						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

长度为6



# 蛮力枚举



## • 枚举所有子序列

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

X	B
---	---

Y	B
---	---

长度为1

X	A	B
---	---	---

Y	A	B
---	---	---

长度为2

X	A	B	A
---	---	---	---

Y	A	B	A
---	---	---	---

长度为3

X	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

长度为4

最长公共子序列



# 枚举观察



X	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

长度为4

X	D	A	B
---	---	---	---

Y	D	A	B
---	---	---	---

长度为3

X	A	B
---	---	---

Y	A	B
---	---	---

长度为2

X	B
---	---

Y	B
---	---

长度为1

- 可能存在**最优子结构**和**重叠子问题**

问题：如何利用动态规划求解？



# 问题结构分析

- 给出问题表示

- $C[i, j]$ :  $X[1..i]$ 和 $Y[1..j]$ 的最长公共子序列长度

$X$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\dots$	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
$Y$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$\dots$	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

问题结构分析

- 明确原始问题

- $C[n, m]$ :  $X[1..n]$ 和 $Y[1..m]$ 的最长公共子序列长度

递推关系建立

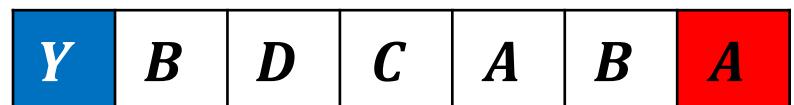
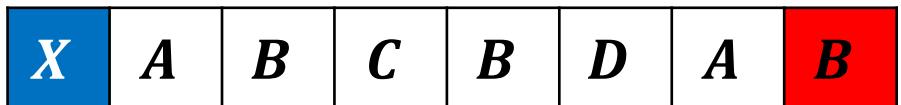
自底向上计算

最优方案追踪

# 递推关系建立：分析最优（子）结构

- 考察末尾字符

- 情况1： $x_7 \neq y_6$



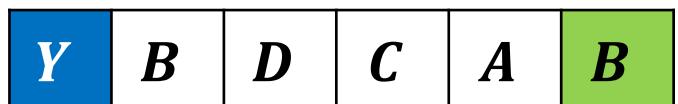
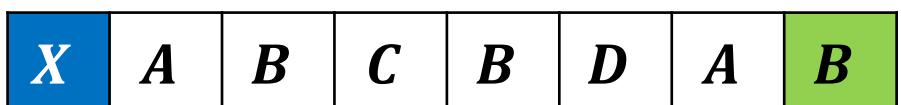
问题结构分析

递推关系建立

自底向上计算

最优方案追踪

- 情况2： $x_7 = y_6$



# 递推关系建立：分析最优（子）结构

- 考察末尾字符

- 情况1： $x_7 \neq y_6$

$C[7, 6]$

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	<b>B</b>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

Y	B	D	C	A	B	<b>A</b>
---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

max

$C[7, 6 - 1] + 0$

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	A	B	<b>A</b>
---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

$C[7 - 1, 6] + 0$

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	<b>B</b>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------

Y	B	D	C	A	B	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

问题结构分析

递推关系建立

自底向上计算

最优方案追踪

# 递推关系建立：分析最优（子）结构

- $x_i \neq y_j$

$C[i, j]$

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

max

$C[i, j - 1] + 0$

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$C[i - 1, j] + 0$

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

- $C[i, j] = \max\{C[i - 1, j], C[i, j - 1]\}$

最优子结构

问题结构分析

递推关系建立

自底向上计算

最优方案追踪

# 递推关系建立：分析最优（子）结构

- 考察末尾字符

- 情况2： $x_7 = y_6$

$C[7, 6]$

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	A	B	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

max

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	A	B	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$C[7 - 1, 6 - 1] + 1$

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	A	B	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

$C[7, 6 - 1] + 0$

X	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Y	B	D	C	A	B	B
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



自底向上计算



最优方案追踪

# 递推关系建立：分析最优（子）结构

- $x_i = y_j$

$X$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\dots$	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
$Y$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$\dots$	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

max

$$C[i-1, j-1] + 1$$

$X$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\dots$	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
$Y$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$\dots$	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$X$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\dots$	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
$Y$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$\dots$	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$$C[i-1, j] + 0$$

$X$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\dots$	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
$Y$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$\dots$	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$X$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\dots$	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
$Y$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$\dots$	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$$C[i, j-1] + 0$$

$X$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\dots$	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
$Y$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$\dots$	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$X$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$\dots$	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
$Y$	$y_1$	$y_2$	$\dots$	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

问题结构分析

递推关系建立

自底向上计算

最优方案追踪

# 递推关系建立：分析最优（子）结构

- $x_i = y_j$

$C[i, j]$

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

max

$$C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1$$

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$$C[i - 1, j] + 0$$

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$$C[i, j - 1] + 0$$

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

问题：3个问题是否都要求解？

问题结构分析

递推关系建立

自底向上计算

最优方案追踪

# 递推关系建立：分析最优（子）结构

- $x_i = y_j$ 
  - $C[i - 1, j]$  比  $C[i - 1, j - 1]$  至多大 1
  - $C[i, j - 1]$  比  $C[i - 1, j - 1]$  至多大 1
  - $C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1$ , 另外两个 +0

$C[i, j]$

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

max

$$C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1 \geq \max\{C[i, j - 1], C[i - 1, j]\}$$

$C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1$  已充分

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$C[i - 1, j] + 0$  非必要

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

$C[i, j - 1] + 0$  非必要

X	$x_1$	$x_2$	...	$x_{i-1}$	$x_i$
Y	$y_1$	$y_2$	...	$y_{j-1}$	$y_j$

问题结构分析

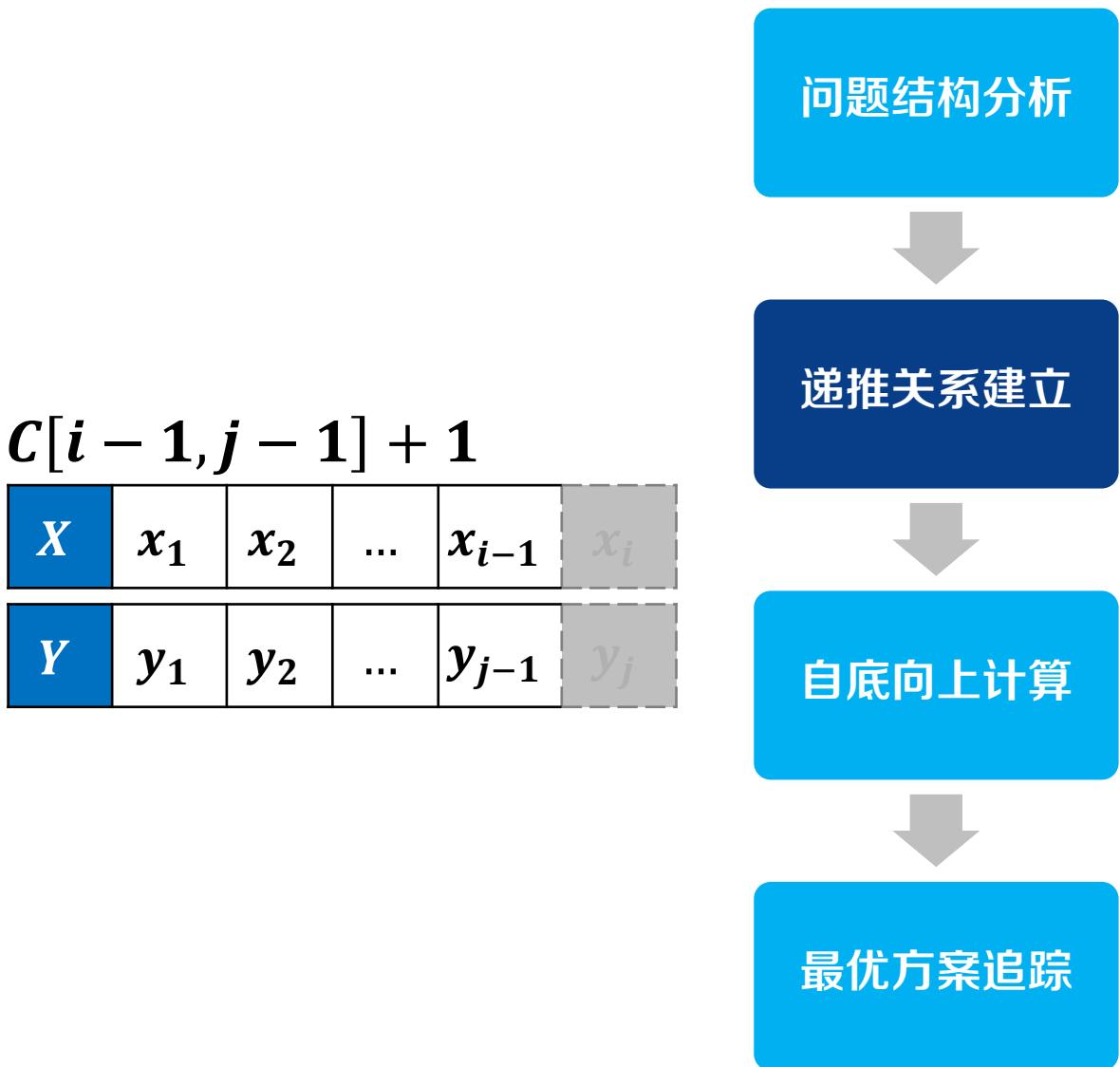
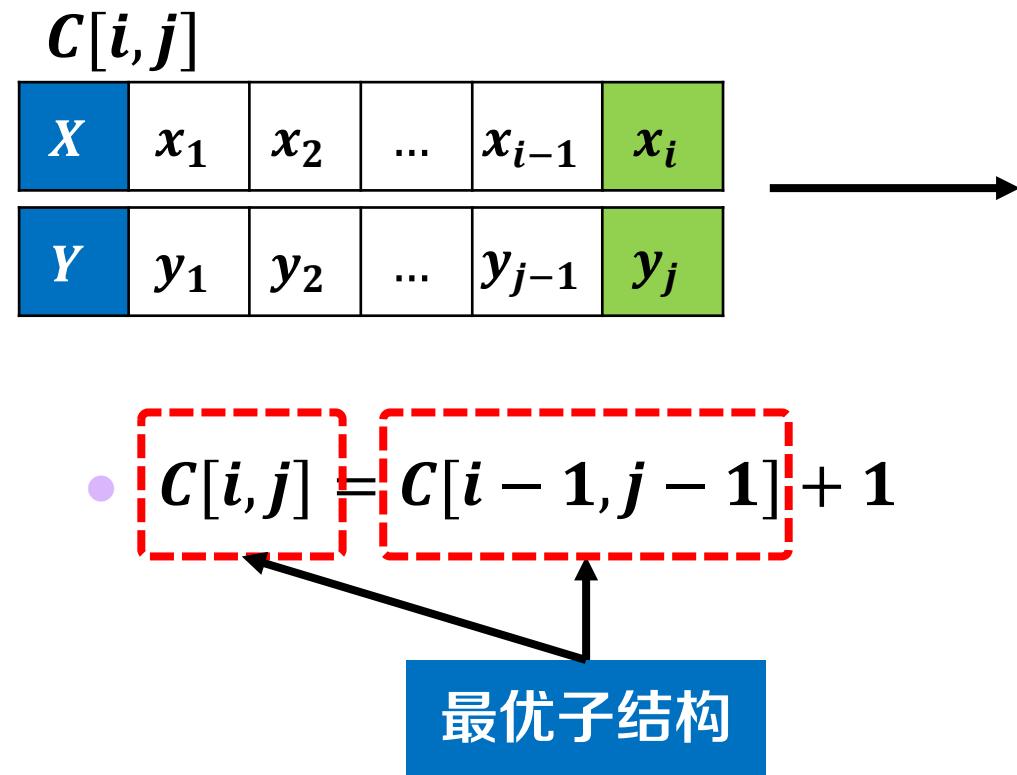
递推关系建立

自底向上计算

最优方案追踪

# 递推关系建立：分析最优（子）结构

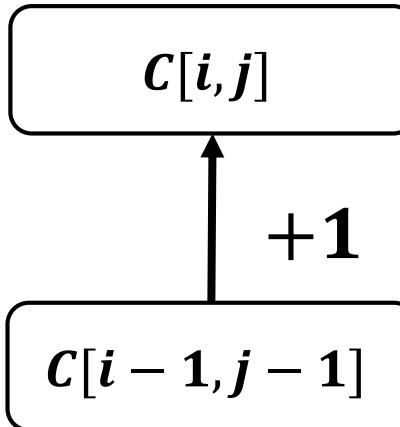
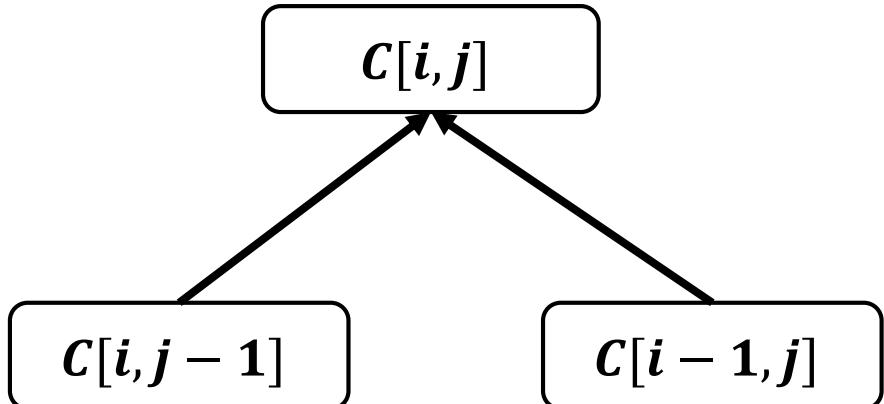
- $x_i = y_j$



# 递推关系建立：构造递推公式



$$\bullet \quad C[i, j] = \begin{cases} \max\{C[i - 1, j], C[i, j - 1]\}, & x_i \neq y_j \\ C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1, & x_i = y_j \end{cases}$$



# 自底向上计算：确定计算顺序

## ● 初始化

- $C[i, 0] = C[0, j] = 0$ 
  - 某序列长度为0时，最长公共子序列长度为0

$C[i, j]$	$j = 0$	$j = 1$	$j = 2$	$\dots$	$j = m$	初始化
$i = 0$	0	0	0	0	0	
$i = 1$	0					
$i = 2$	0					
$\dots$	0					
$i = n$	0					

问题结构分析

递推关系建立

自底向上计算

最优方案追踪



# 自底向上计算：确定计算顺序

## ● 初始化

- $C[i, 0] = C[0, j] = 0$ 
  - 某序列长度为0时，最长公共子序列长度为0

## ● 递推公式

$$\bullet C[i, j] = \begin{cases} \max\{C[i - 1, j], C[i, j - 1]\}, & x_i \neq y_j \\ C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1, & x_i = y_j \end{cases}$$

$C[i, j]$	$j = 0$	$j = 1$	$j = 2$	...	$j = m$
$i = 0$	0	0	0	0	0
$i = 1$	0				
$i = 2$	0				
...	0				
$i = n$	0				

问题结构分析

递推关系建立

自底向上计算

最优方案追踪

# 自底向上计算：依次求解问题

- 初始话

- $C[i, 0] = C[0, j] = 0$ 
  - 某序列长度为0时，最长公共子序列长度为0

- 递推公式

- $C[i, j] = \begin{cases} \max\{C[i - 1, j], C[i, j - 1]\}, & x_i \neq y_j \\ C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1, & x_i = y_j \end{cases}$

$C[i, j]$	$j = 0$	$j = 1$	$j = 2$	...	$j = m$
$i = 0$	0	0	0	0	0
$i = 1$	0				
$i = 2$	0				
...	0				
$i = n$	0				

自底向上计算

问题结构分析

递推关系建立

自底向上计算

最优方案追踪

# 最优方案追踪：记录决策过程



- 构造追踪数组 $rec[1..n]$ , 记录子问题来源

$$rec[i,j] = \begin{cases} LU, & \text{if } C[i,j] = C[i-1,j-1] + 1 \\ U, & \text{if } C[i,j] = C[i-1,j] \\ L, & \text{if } C[i,j] = C[i,j-1] \end{cases}$$

$C[i,j]$	$j = 0$	$j = 1$	$j = 2$	$\dots$	$j = m$
$i = 0$					
$i = 1$					
$i = 2$					
$\dots$					
$i = n$					

→  $C[i,j]$

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



自底向上计算



最优方案追踪

# 最优方案追踪：输出最优方案

- 输出最长公共子序列

$$rec[i, j] = \begin{cases} LU, & \text{if } C[i, j] = C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1 \\ U, & \text{if } C[i, j] = C[i - 1, j] \\ L, & \text{if } C[i, j] = C[i, j - 1] \end{cases}$$

$C[i, j]$	$j = 0$	$j = 1$	$j = 2$	...	$j = m$
$i = 0$					
$i = 1$					
$i = 2$					
...					
$i = n$					

$rec[ ] = LU$   
 ↙  
 $rec[ ] = U$   
 ↗  
 $rec[ ] = L$

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



自底向上计算



最优方案追踪

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

$C[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

$rec[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

$C[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0						
2	0						
3	0						
4	0						
5	0						
6	0						
7	0						

初始化

$rec[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	
$C[ ]$	$X_i \neq Y_j$						

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	U	0	0	0	0	0
2	0						
3	0						
4	0						
5	0						
6	0						
7	0						

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U					
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

$$C[1, 1] = \max\{C[1, 0], C[0, 1]\}$$

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	
$C[]$							
$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0						
3	0						
4	0						
5	0						
6	0						
7	0						

$X_i = Y_j$     $rec[]$

$C[1, 4] = C[0, 3] + 1$

$j \backslash i$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU		
2						
3	4					
4	5					
5	6					
6	7					



# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

$C[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

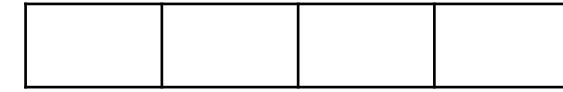
$rec[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU	L	LU
2	LU	L	L	U	LU	L
3	U	U	LU	L	U	U
4	LU	U	U	U	LU	L
5	U	LU	U	U	U	U
6	U	U	U	LU	U	LU
	U	U	LU	U		

最长公共子序列的长度

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	



$C[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

$rec[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU	L	LU
2	LU	L	L	U	LU	L
3	U	U	LU	L	U	U
4	LU	U	U	U	LU	L
5	U	LU	U	U	U	U
6	U	U	U	LU	U	LU
7	LU	U	U	U	LU	U

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

$C[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

$rec[ ]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU	L	LU
2	LU	L	L	U	LU	L
3	U	U	LU	L	U	U
4	LU	U	U	U	LU	L
5	U	LU	U	U	U	U
6	U	U	U	LU	U	LU
7	LU	U	U	U	LU	U



# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

$C[]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

$rec[]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU	L	LU
2	LU	L	L	U	LU	L
3	U	U	LU	L	U	U
4	LU	U	U	U	LU	L
5	U	LU	U	U	U	U
6	U	U	U	LU	U	LU
7	LU	U	U	U	LU	U

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

$C[]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

$rec[]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU	L	LU
2	LU	L	L	U	LU	L
3	U	U	LU	L	U	U
4	LU	U	U	U	LU	L
5	U	LU	U	U	U	U
6	U	U	U	LU	U	LU
7	LU	U	U	U	LU	U

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

$C[]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

$rec[]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU	L	LU
2	LU	L	L	U	LU	L
3	U	U	LU	L	U	U
4	LU	U	U	U	LU	L
5	U	LU	U	U	U	U
6	U	U	U	LU	U	LU
7	LU	U	U	U	LU	U

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

$C[]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

$rec[]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU	L	LU
2	LU	L	L	U	LU	L
3	U	U	LU	L	U	U
4	LU	U	U	U	LU	L
5	U	LU	U	U	U	U
6	U	U	U	LU	U	LU
7	LU	U	U	U	LU	U

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

	C	B	A
--	---	---	---

$C[]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

$rec[]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU	L	LU
2	LU	L	U	LU	L	
3	U	U	LU	L	U	U
4	LU	U	U	U	LU	L
5	U	LU	U	U	U	U
6	U	U	U	LU	U	LU
7	LU	U	U	U	LU	U

# 算法实例

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$X_i$	A	B	C	B	D	A	B
$Y_j$	B	D	C	A	B	A	

$C[]$

$i \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

$rec[]$

$i \backslash j$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U	U	U	LU	L	LU
2	LU	L	L	U	LU	L
3	U	U	LU	L	U	U
4	LU	U	U	U	LU	L
5	U	LU	U	U	U	U
6	U	U	U	LU	U	LU
7	LU	U	U	U	LU	U

最长公共子序列



# 伪代码

- Longest-Common-Subsequence( $X, Y$ )

输入: 两个序列  $X, Y$

输出:  $X$  和  $Y$  的最长公共子序列

$n \leftarrow \text{length}(X)$

$m \leftarrow \text{length}(Y)$

//初始化

新建二维数组  $C[0..n, 0..m]$  和  $rec[0..n, 0..m]$

for  $i \leftarrow 0$  to  $n$  do

|  $C[i, 0] \leftarrow 0$

end

for  $j \leftarrow 0$  to  $m$  do

|  $C[0, j] \leftarrow 0$

end

初始化

# 时间复杂度分析



## ● Longest-Common-Subsequence( $X, Y$ )

//动态规划

```
for i ← 1 to n do
    for j ← 1 to m do
        if  $X_i = Y_j$  then
            |  $C[i, j] \leftarrow C[i - 1, j - 1] + 1$ 
            |  $rec[i, j] \leftarrow "LU"$ 
        end
        else if  $C[i - 1, j] \geq C[i, j - 1]$  then
            |  $C[i, j] \leftarrow C[i - 1, j]$ 
            |  $rec[i, j] \leftarrow "U"$ 
        end
        else
            |  $C[i, j] \leftarrow C[i, j - 1]$ 
            |  $rec[i, j] \leftarrow "L"$ 
        end
    end
end
return C, rec
```

时间复杂度:  $O(n \cdot m)$



---

謝謝

