Exercise 1

- Suffixes in lexicographical order r 0
- 1 ABACCBAC\$
- 2 AC\$
- 3 ACCABACCBAC\$
- 4 ACCBAC\$
- 5 BAC\$
- BACCABACCBAC\$ 6
- 7 BACCBAC\$
- 8 *C* \$
- CABACCBAC\$
- 10 CBAC\$
- 11 CCABACCBAC\$
- CCBAC\$

$$r = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]$$

- 1. **pos** = [12, 4, 10, 1, 6, 9, 0, 5, 11, 3, 8, 2, 7]
- 2. **lcp** = [-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 3, 4, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, -1]

3. **RMQ**:

Sparse table: $ST[k][i] = min(ST[k-1][i], ST[k-1][i + 2^{k-1}])$

Lcp, $k = 0$	-1	0	1	2	3	0	3	4	0	1	1	1	2	-1
k = 1	-1	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	-1	
k = 2	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1		
k = 3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1					
k = 4	-1													

Exercise 2

- 1. S = summer\$
- F L
- \$ summe r
- e r\$sum m
- m er\$su m
- m mer\$s u
- r \$summ e
- s ummer \$
- u mmer\$ s

BWT = rmmue\$s

LF = [4, 2, 3, 6, 1, 0, 5]

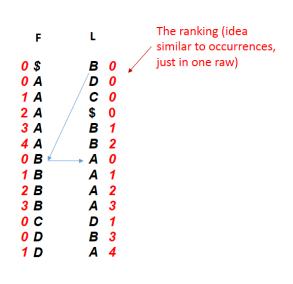
C-array:

C[[\$]	C[e]	C[m]	C[r]	C[s]	C[u]
	0	1	2	4	5	6

Occurrences table:

	r	m	m	u	е	\$	S
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Occ (\$)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Occ (e)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Occ (m)	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
Occ (r)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Occ (s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Occ (u)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

2.



- 1) Look at B 0. We know, that we need to have 1\$+5A before that. So it should be on 6th position in F.
- 2) Same to other characters We just sort them and get F
- 3)From the first raw we know, that B will come before \$. So our string will end with B\$.
- 4) This B is the first B we meet in F (skipping \$ and A). And we see it on the 6th position, and we look at the A, which should be before this B. So now we have AB\$ as the end of our string.

We proceed

And get

This!!!

ABABADCABABDAB\$

3. Importance of \$!!! Example: strings AB and BA

Without \$: With \$:

String one: AB String one: BA\$
String 2: BA String 2: AB\$

For both strings: 1:

Permutation BWT Permutation BWT AB BA \$BA AB\$

BA**\$** 2:

Permutation BWT \$A**B B\$A**

AB**\$** B\$**A**