Dynamic Programming: Finding a Longest Common Subsequence

Terminology

- A string $c = c_1 c_2 \dots c_n$ is a sequence of characters (or symbols from an alphabet)
- A substring $s = s_1 s_2 \dots s_m$ of a string $c = c_1 c_2 \dots c_n$ is a string with $s_1 = c_i$, $s_2 = c_{i+1}, \dots, s_m = c_{i+m-1}$.
- A subsequence $x = x_1 x_2 \dots x_r$ of a string $s = s_1 s_2 \dots s_m$ of a string with $x_1 = c_{i1}, x_2 = c_{i2}, \dots, x_r = c_{ir}$ with $1 \le i1 \le i2 \le \dots \le ir \le n$
- Note 1: The characters of a subsequence of a string are not necessarily consecutive in the string.
- Note 2: A substring is also a subsequence, but the reverse is not necessarily true!
- The *length* of a string is the number of its characters

Examples

- The string lamp is neither a substring nor a subsequence of the string examples.
- The string ample is a substring of the string examples
- mps is a subsequence but not a substring of the string examples

More terminology

- Given two *strings* $s = s_1 s_2 ... s_n$ and $t = t_1 t_2 ... t_m$, a common subsequence of s and t is a string that is both: a subsequence of s and a subsequence of t.
- A longest common subsequence (lcs) of two strings
 s and t is a common subsequence of maximum length.

Longest Common Subsequence Problem (LCS)

- Input: Strings $x = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ and $y = y_1 y_2 \dots y_m$
- Output: string lcs, where lcs is a longest common subsequence of x and y

Computing an Ics

- Idea:
 - For the shorter of the two given strings create all possible subsequences
 - From the longest to shortest: check if it is also a subsequence of the longer string; output the first one found
- Running time very high

Dynamic programming

- Elements of dynamic programming
 - optimal substructure
 - overlapping subproblems

The three (four) steps of Dynamic Programming

- Characterize the structure of an optimal solution
- Recursively define the value of an optimal solution
- Compute the value of an optimal solution in a bottom-up fashion (e.g., via table)
- [optional] Construct an optimal solution from the computed information

	c	h	i	m	p	a	n	Z	e	e
h										
u										
m										
a										
n										

Theorem (Optimal Substructure of Ics)

- Let $x = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ and $y = y_1 y_2 \dots y_m$ be strings, and let $z = z_1 z_2 \dots z_k$ be an lcs of x and y. Then
 - 1. If $x_n = y_m$ then $z_k = x_n = y_m$ and $z_1 z_2 ... z_{k-1}$ is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 ... x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 ... y_{m-1}$
 - 2. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq x_n$ implies that z is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y
 - 3. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq y_m$ implies that z is an lcs of $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$ and x

Proof of 1. If $x_n = y_m$ then (a) $z_k = x_n = y_m$ and (b) z_1 $z_2 \dots z_{k-1}$ is an los of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$

 $x_n = y_m$. We prove claim (a) using contradiction: Assume $z_k \neq x_n$.

But then z could be be made longer by appending $x_n = y_m$ to z. But according to the assumptions of the Theorem, z is an lcs of x and y. Therefore, no longer common subsequence of x and y, including z x_n , can exist, a contradiction.

This proves (a).

Proof of 1. If $x_n = y_m$ then (a) $z_k = x_n = y_m$ and (b) z_1 $z_2 \dots z_{k-1}$ is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$

 $x_n = y_m$ and $z_k = x_n = y_m$. We prove claim (b) contradiction: Assume $z_1 z_2 \dots z_{k-1}$ is not an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$

But then there must exist a string w that is of length greater than k-1 and a common subsequence of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$.

Appending $x_n = y_m$ to w creates a common subsequence of x and y. But w is longer than z, a contradiction.

This proves (b).

Proof of 2. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq x_n$ implies that z is an los of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y

- Assume $x_n \neq y_m$ and $z_k \neq x_n$. Then z is common subsequence of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y (since otherwise z would not be a subsequence of x and y).
- Assume that z is not a longest common subsequence. Then there exists a longer common subsequence, w, of $x_1 x_2 ... x_{n-1}$ and y. But then w is of length greater than k, which does not exist according to the assumptions of the Theorem. A contradiction. This proves that z is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 ... x_{n-1}$ and y and therefore (2)

Proof of (3)

Works analogous to the proof of (2)

What can we conclude from the Theorem?

- Let $x = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ and $y = y_1 y_2 \dots y_m$ be strings, and let $z = z_1 z_2 \dots z_k$ be an lcs of x and y. Then
 - 1. If $x_n = y_m$ then $z_k = x_n = y_m$ and $z_1 z_2 ... z_{k-1}$ is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 ... x_{n-1}$ and $y_1 y_2 ... y_{m-1}$
 - 2. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq x_n$ implies that z is an lcs of $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}$ and y
 - 3. If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $z_k \neq y_m$ implies that z is an lcs of $y_1 y_2 \dots y_{m-1}$ and x

What can we conclude from the Theorem?

- Let $x = x_1 x_2 ... x_n$ and $y = y_1 y_2 ... y_m$ be strings, and let $z = z_1 z_2 ... z_k$ be an lcs of x and y. Let 11cd denote the length of an lcs. Then
 - If $x_n = y_m$ then $llcs(x_1 x_2 ... x_n, y_1 y_2 ... y_m) =$ $<math>llcs(x_1 x_2 ... x_{n-1}, y_1 y_2 ... y_{m-1}) + 1$
 - If $x_n \neq y_m$ then $llcs(x_1 x_2 ... x_n, y_1 y_2 ... y_m) = max { <math>llcs(x_1 x_2 ... x_{n-1}, y_1 y_2 ... y_m),$ $llcs(x_1 x_2 ... x_n, y_1 y_2 ... y_{m-1}) }$

The three (four) steps of Dynamic Programming

- Characterize the structure of an optimal solution
- Recursively define the value of an optimal solution
- Compute the value of an optimal solution in a bottom-up fashion (e.g., via table)
- [optional] Construct an optimal solution from the computed information

	c h i m This cell should contain the length of common subsequence for chim and hu
h	This cell should contain the length of a longest common subsequence for strings chimpanzee and human
u	Strings chimpanzee and naman
m	
а	
n	

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0										
u	0										
m	0										
a	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0									
u	0										
m	0										
а	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1								
u	0										
m	0										
а	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	а	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1							
u	0										
m	0										
a	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0										
m	0										
a	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0									
m	0										
а	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1								
m	0										
а	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0										
a	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0									
а	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1								
а	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1							
а	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2						
а	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2					
a	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0										
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	а	n	Z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
а	0	0									
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	а	n	Z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1								
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	а	n	Z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1	1							
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	а	n	Z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1	1	2						
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1	1	2	2					
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	а	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
а	0	0	1	1	2	2	3				
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
а	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3			
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
а	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0										

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
а	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0	0									

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
а	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0	0	1								

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0	0	1	1	2	2	3				

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4			

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
a	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4		

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
u	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
а	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
n	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4

We know the length Ilcs, but not an Ics

 Each time when computing the content of a new cell, remember where you came from!

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0										
u	0										
m	0										
a	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 🔸	- 0									
u	0										
m	0										
a	0										
n	0										

If x[i] = y[j]: llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1]+1

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 🔸	- 0	1								
u	0										
m	0										
a	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 🔸	- 0	1 +	- 1							
u	0										
m	0										
а	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1
u	0										
m	0										
a	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 ←	- 0									
m	0										
a	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1								
m	0										
а	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 ←	- 0	1 +	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 •	- 1 →	- 1 ◆	– 1 ∢	- 1 ◀	- 1 ◄	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1
m	0										
а	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1 →	- 1 ◆	- 1 ∢	- 1 ◀	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 ←	- 0									
a	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 →	– 1 ∢	- 1 ◀	- 1 ◀	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 ←	- 0	1								
а	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ◆	- 1 →	- 1 ◆	- 1 ◀	- 1 ∢	- 1 ◆	– 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 ←	- 0	1 *	- 1							
а	0										
n	0										

If x[i] = y[j]: llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1]+1

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 ←	- 0	1 +	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1
u	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 •	- 1 ∢	- 1 •	– 1 •	- 1 •	- 1 •	- 1
m	0 ←	- 0	1 *	- 1	2						
a	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 🛧	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1 •	- 1 •	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 •	- 1	2	- 2					
а	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ◆	- 1 ∢	- 1 •	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1 •	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 *	- 1	2	- 2 ◆	- 2 •	- 2 +	- 2 -	- 2 •	- 2
а	0										
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 🔸	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1 •	- 1 ◀	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 *	- 1	2	- 2 ◆	2 •	- 2 ◆	- 2 •	- 2 ◆	- 2
a	0 +	- 0									
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	Z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	– 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 ◆	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 ◆	- 1 ◀	- 1 ◆	- 1 ◆	- 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2	- 2 ◆	- 2 •	- 2 -	- 2 •	- 2 •	- 2
а	0 +	- 0	1								
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 🔸	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1 •	- 1 ◀	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2	- 2 ◆	2 •	- 2 ◆	- 2 •	- 2 ◆	- 2
a	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1							
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 🔸	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 •	- 0	1 •	- 1 ←	- 1 ◆	– 1 ∢	- 1 -	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2	- 2 ◆	2 •	2 🕈	2 •	- 2 •	- 2
a	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1	2						
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 🔸	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ◆	– 1 ∢	- 1 •	- 1 ◀	- 1 ◀	- 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1	2	- 2 ◆	2 •	2 🕈	2 •	2 •	- 2
a	0 🔸	- 0	1 +	- 1	2 •	- 2					
n	0										

If x[i] = y[j]: llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1]+1

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 🛧	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 ∢	_ 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 -	- 1 →	- 1 ◆	- 1 ◄	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1 ◀	- 1
m	0 •	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2	- 2 *	- 2 •	- 2 -	- 2 •	- 2 •	- 2
a	0 🛧	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2 •	- 2	3				
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ◆	– 1 ∢	- 1 •	- 1 •	- 1 ◀	- 1 ◀	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2	- 2 •	2 •	2 •	2 •	2 •	- 2
a	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1	2 •	- 2	3 •	- 3			
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1 ◆	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 🛧	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ◆	- 1 ◆	- 1 ∢	- 1 ◆	- 1 ∢	- 1 ◀	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1	2	- 2 +	- 2 •	- 2 +	- 2 •	- 2 ◆	- 2
a	0 🔸	- 0	1 +	- 1	2 •	- 2	3 •	- 3 →	- 3 •	- 3 •	- 3
n	0										

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 ◆	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ◆	- 1 ◆	- 1 ◀	- 1 ◆	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 •	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2	- 2 *	- 2 •	- 2 -	- 2 🕈	- 2 -	- 2
a	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1	2 •	- 2	3 •	- 3 →	- 3 ∢	– 3 -	- 3
n	0 +	- 0									

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	– 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 ◆	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ◆	- 1 →	- 1 ◀	- 1 ◆	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 •	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2	- 2 *	- 2 •	- 2 -	- 2 🕈	- 2 -	- 2
a	0 🔸	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2 •	- 2	3 •	- 3 →	- 3 •	- 3 •	- 3
n	0 +	- 0	1								

If $x[i] \neq y[j]$: $llcs[i,j] = max{llcs[i,j-1],llcs[i-1,j]}$

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	– 1 ←	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ◆	- 1 ◀	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	– 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2	- 2 +	- 2 •	- 2 ◆	- 2 •	- 2 ◆	- 2
a	0 🔸	- 0	1 +	- 1	2 •	- 2	3 •	- 3 →	- 3 •	- 3 •	- 3
n	0 ←	- 0	1 +	- 1	2 •	- 2	3				

If x[i] = y[j]: llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1]+1

		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 ←	- 1
u	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1 •	- 1 ◆	- 1 ◆	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1 ∢	- 1 →	– 1
m	0 ←	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2	- 2 *	2 •	- 2 •	- 2 ◆	- 2 •	- 2
a	0 ←	- 0	1 1 ←	- 1	2 ←	- 2	3 •	- 3 →	- 3 ∢	- 3 ∢	- 3
n	0 +	- 0	1 4	- 1	2 •	_ 2	3	4			

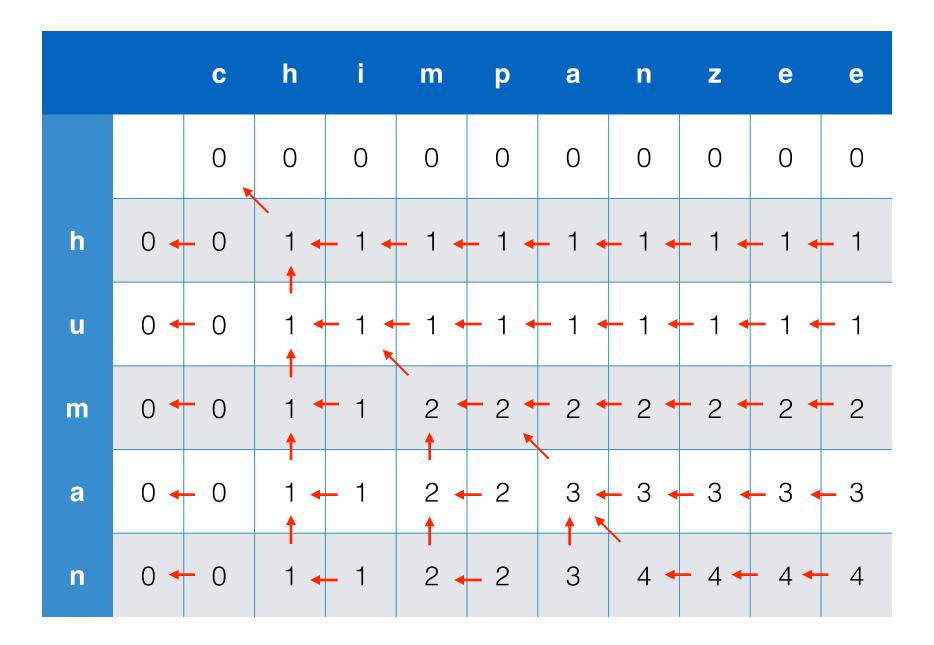
If x[i] = y[j]: llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1]+1

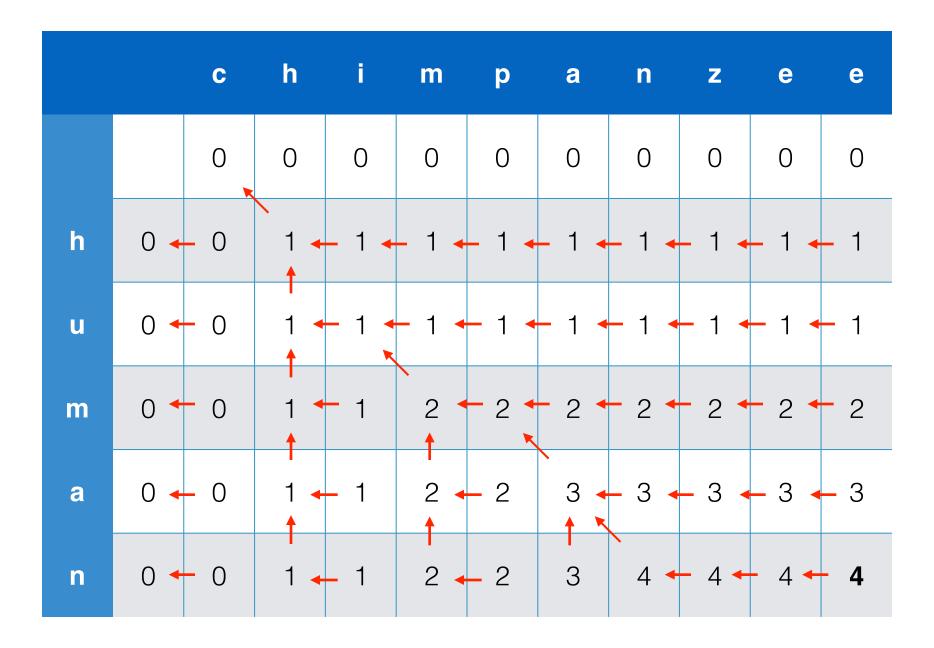
		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ◆	– 1 ◆	- 1 -	- 1 ◆	- 1 ◀	- 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1	2	- 2 *	- 2 •	- 2 +	- 2 •	- 2 •	- 2
a	0 🔸	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2 •	- 2	3 •	- 3 →	- 3 •	- 3 •	- 3
n	0 +	- 0	1 +	- 1	2 •	_ 2	3	4 +	- 4		

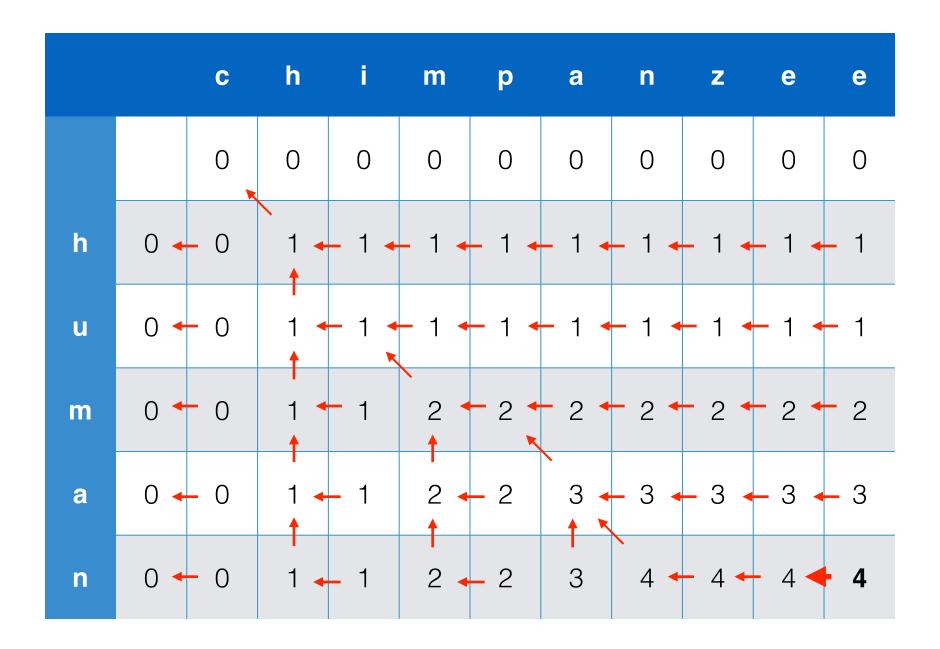
If x[i] = y[j]: llcs[i,j] = llcs[i-1,j-1]+1

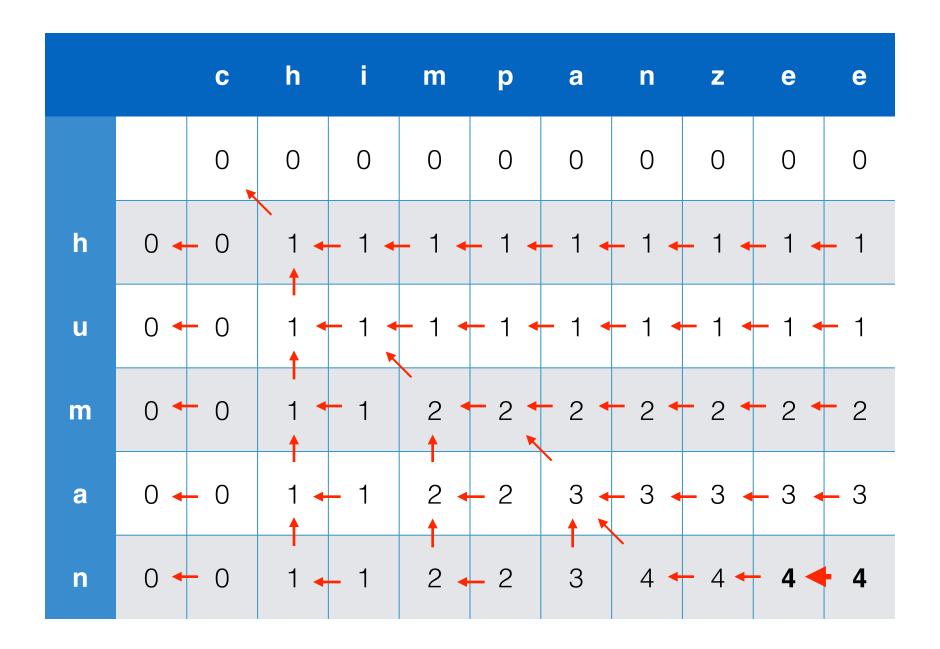
		С	h	i	m	р	a	n	z	е	е
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 →	- 1 ∢	– 1 ←	- 1 →	– 1 →	- 1
u	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1 ←	- 1 ◆	– 1 ∢	- 1 •	- 1 ◆	– 1 ◄	- 1 ∢	- 1
m	0 +	- 0	1 1 ◆	- 1	2	- 2 ◆	2 •	2 •	2 •	- 2 •	- 2
a	0 +	- 0	1 ←	- 1	2 •	– 2	3 •	- 3 →	- 3 •	- 3 •	- 3
n	0 ←	- 0	1 1 ←	- 1	2 •	– 2	3	4 +	- 4 ←	- 4 ←	- 4

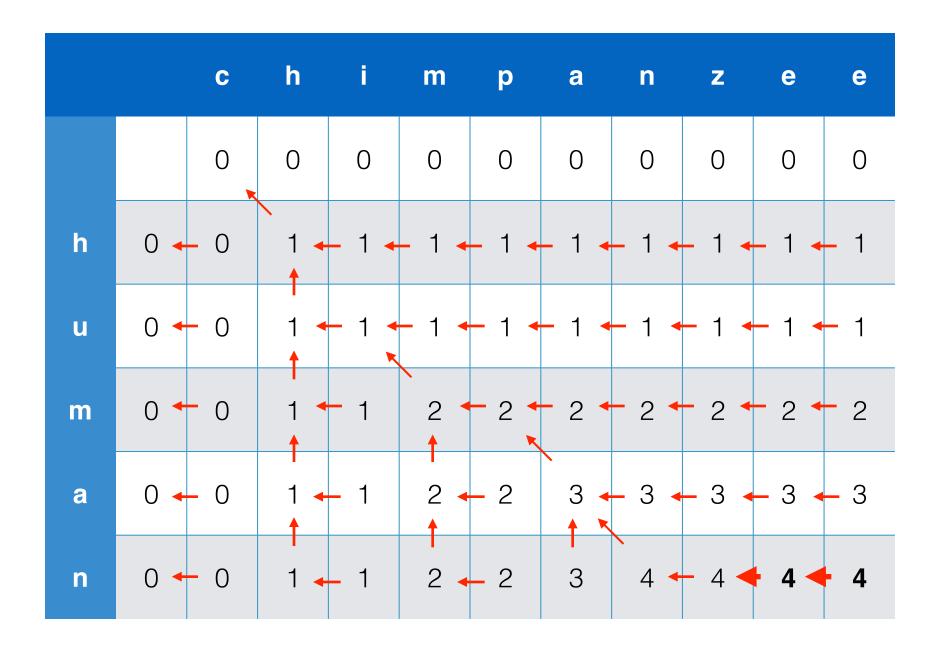
Step 4: Extracting the path to obtain the lcd

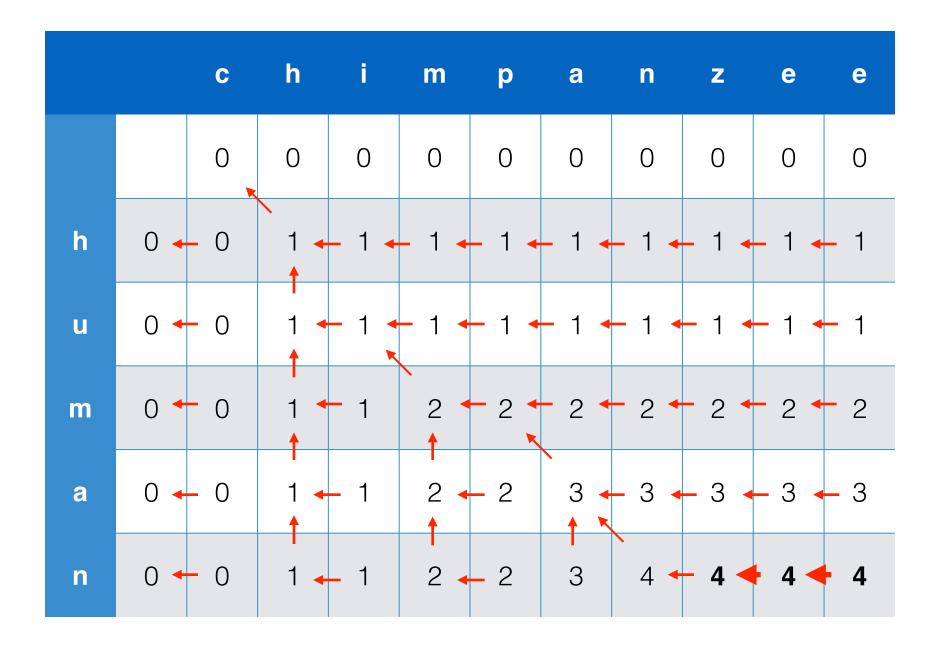


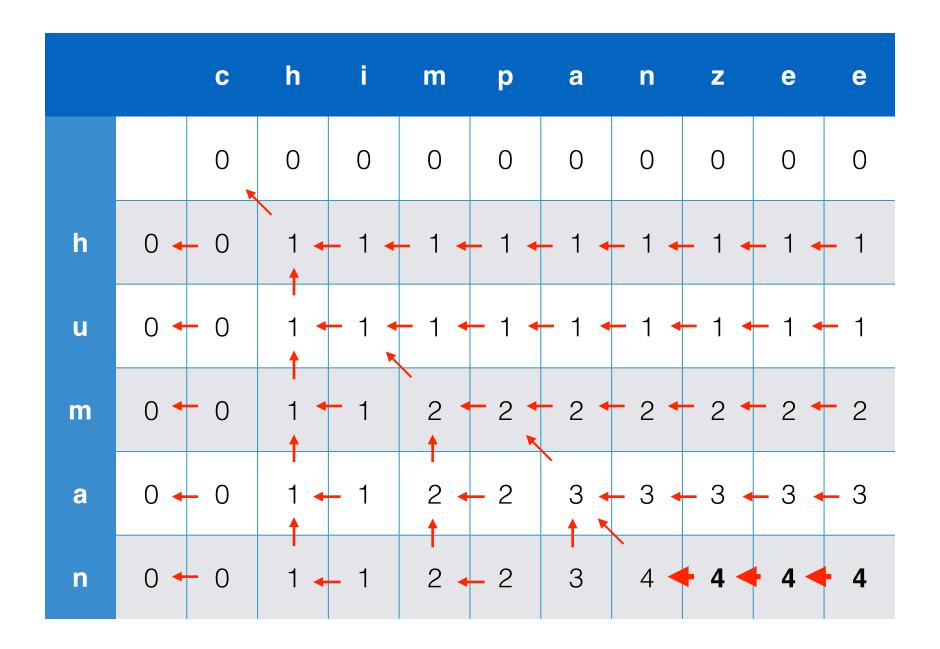


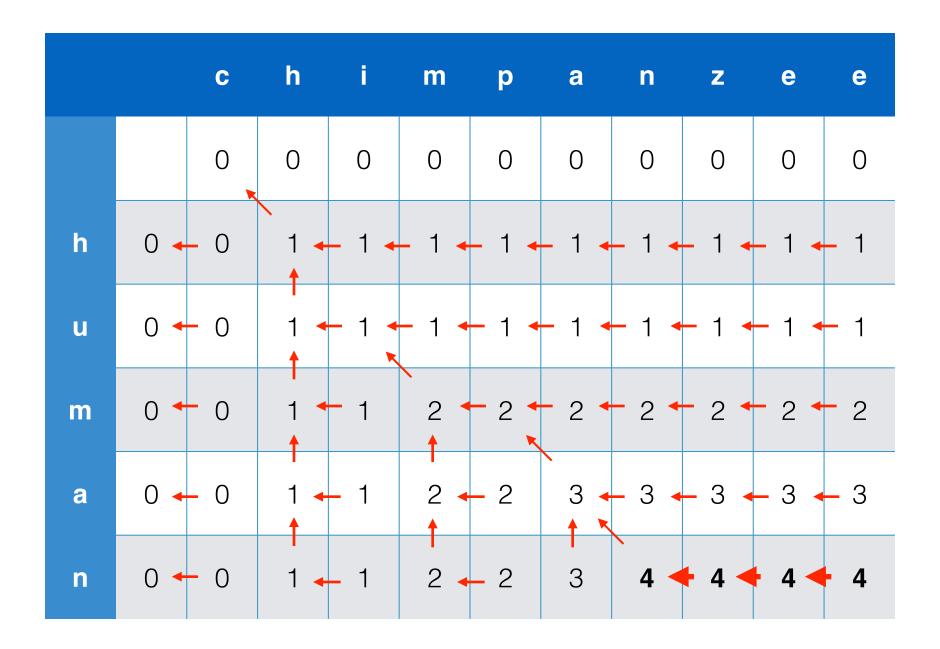


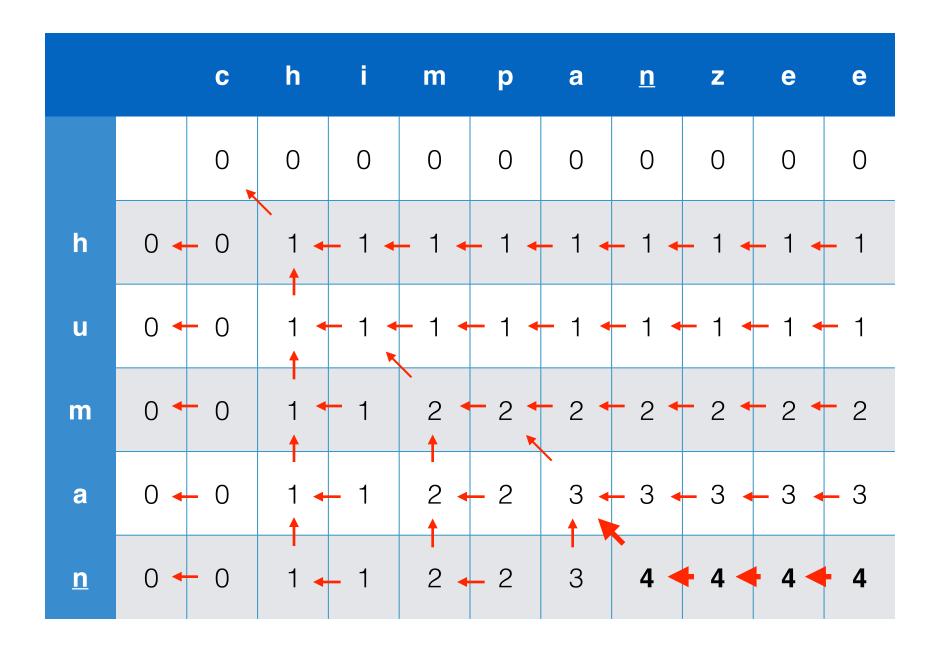


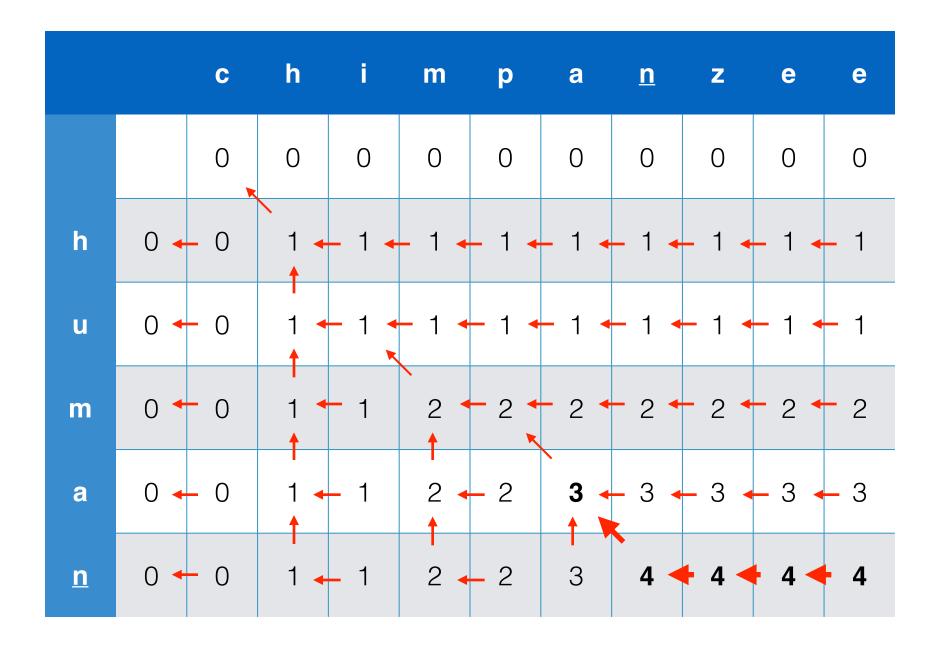


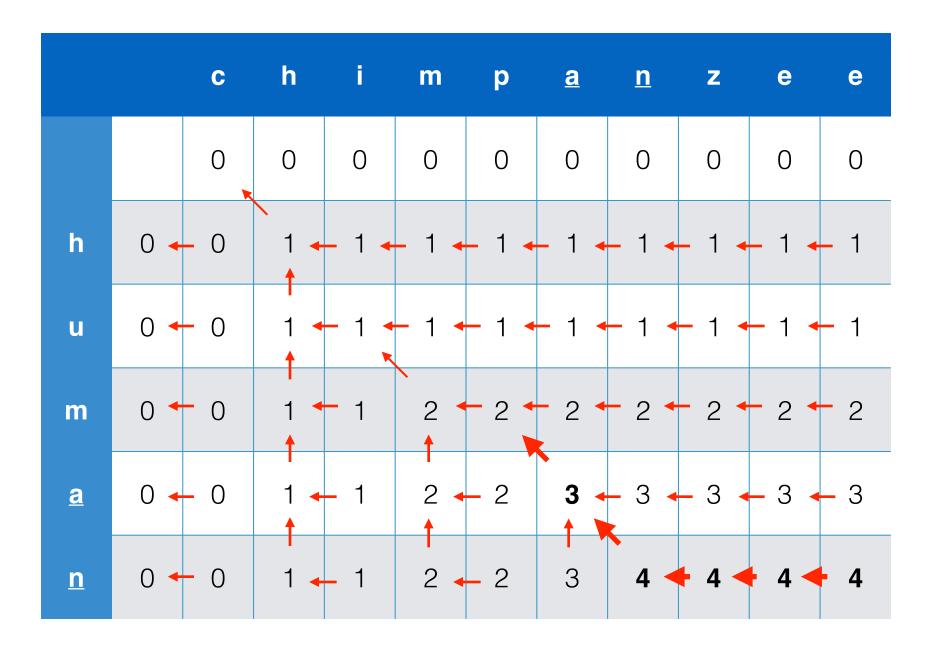


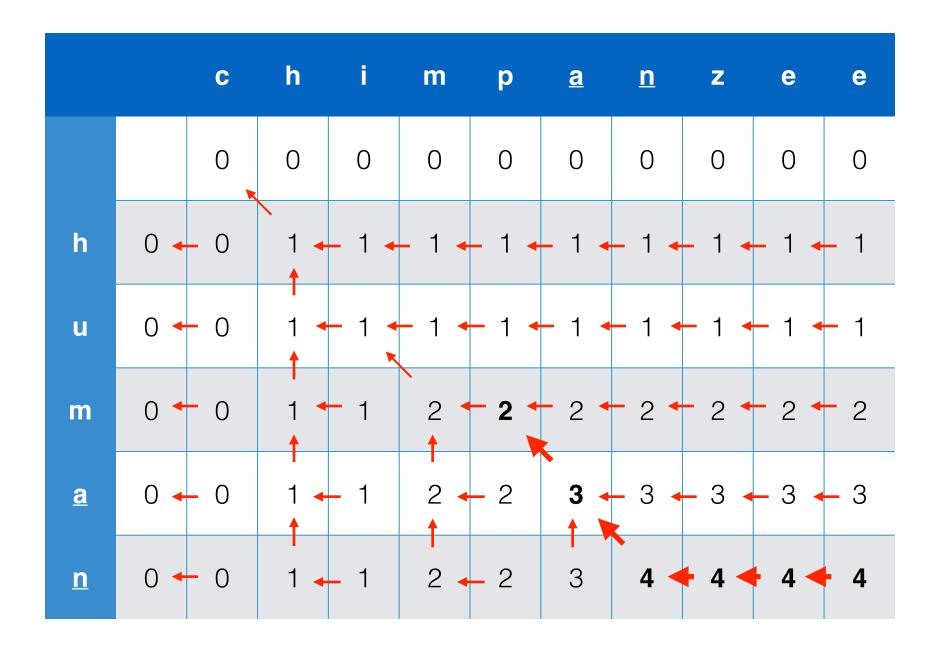


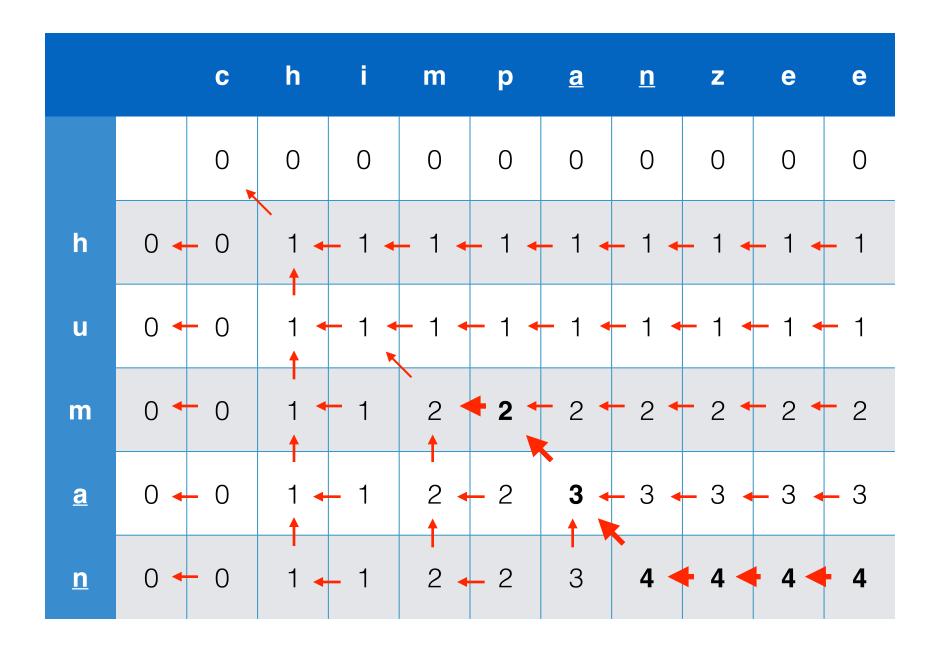


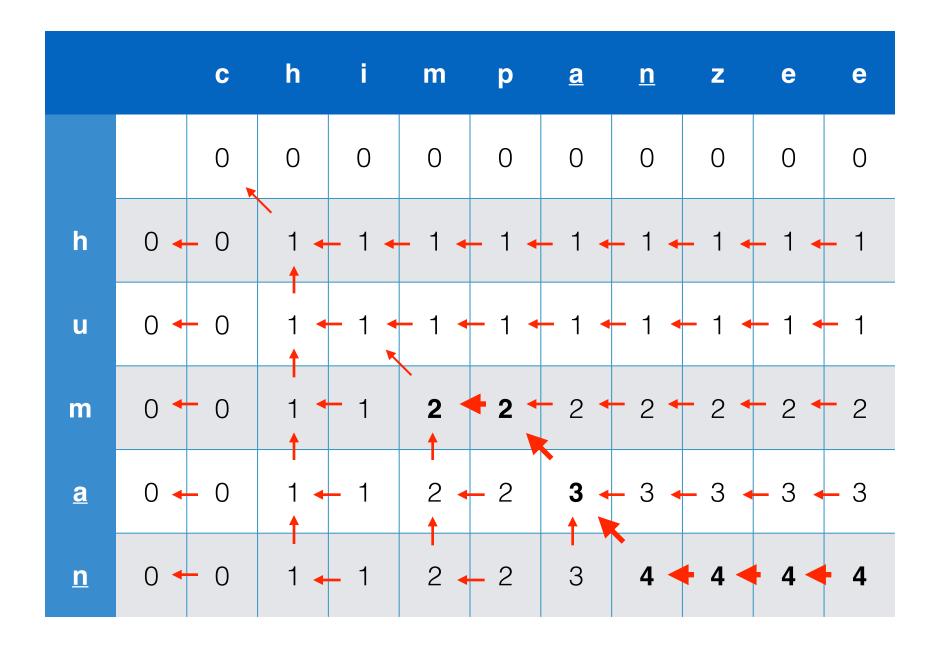


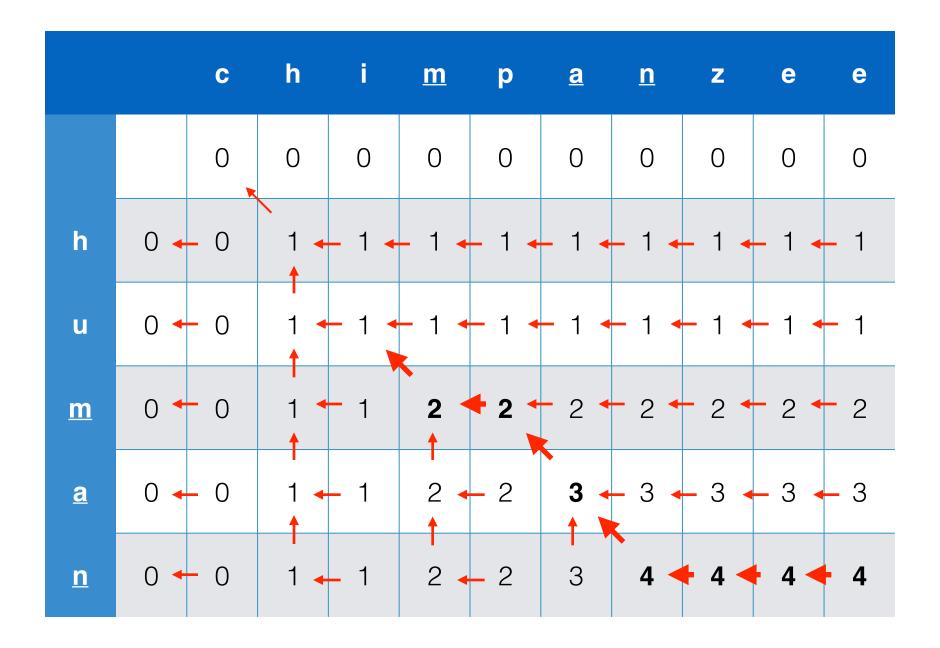


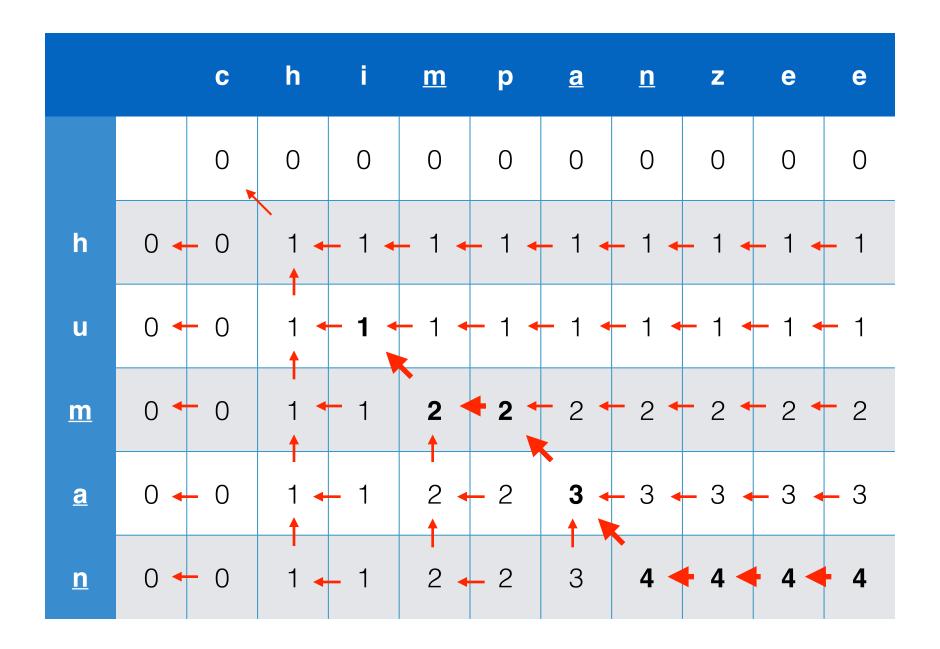


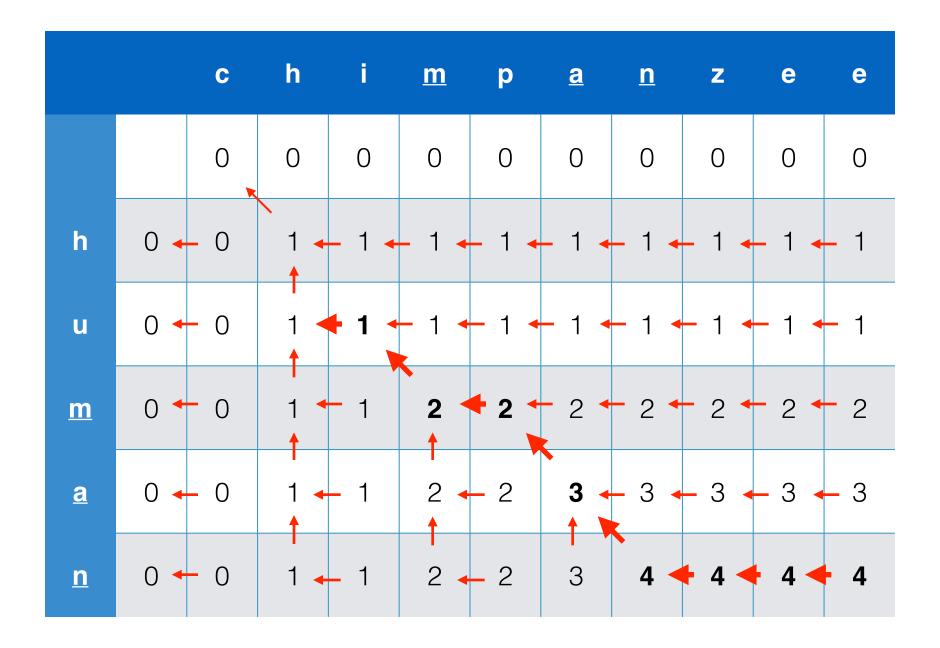


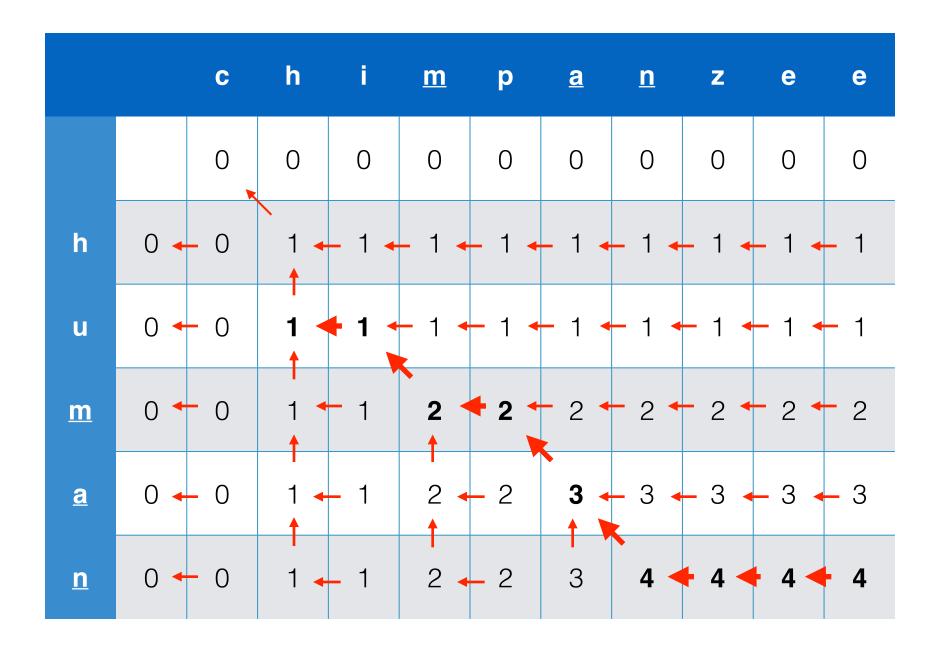


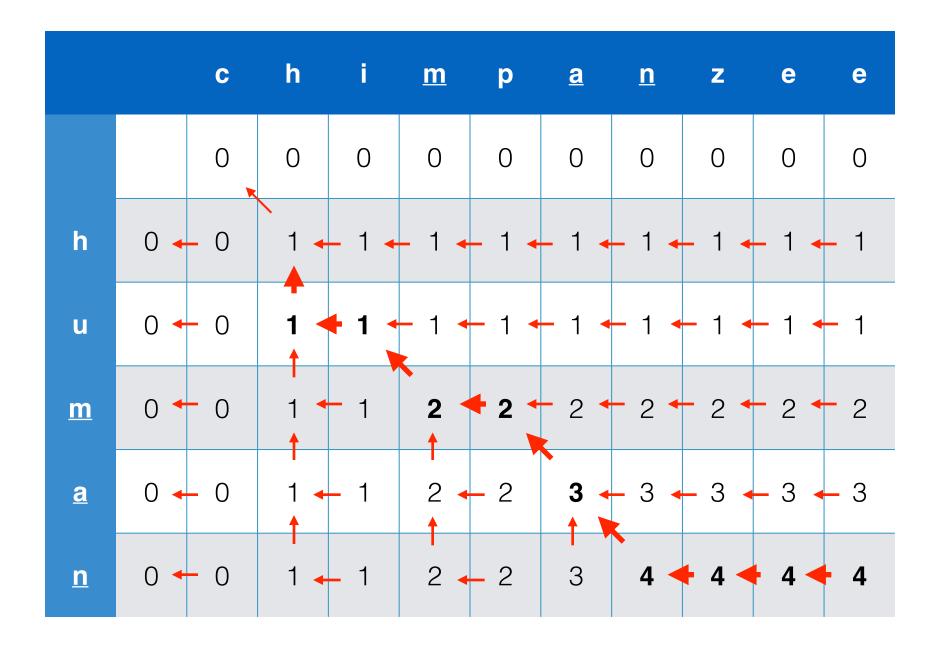


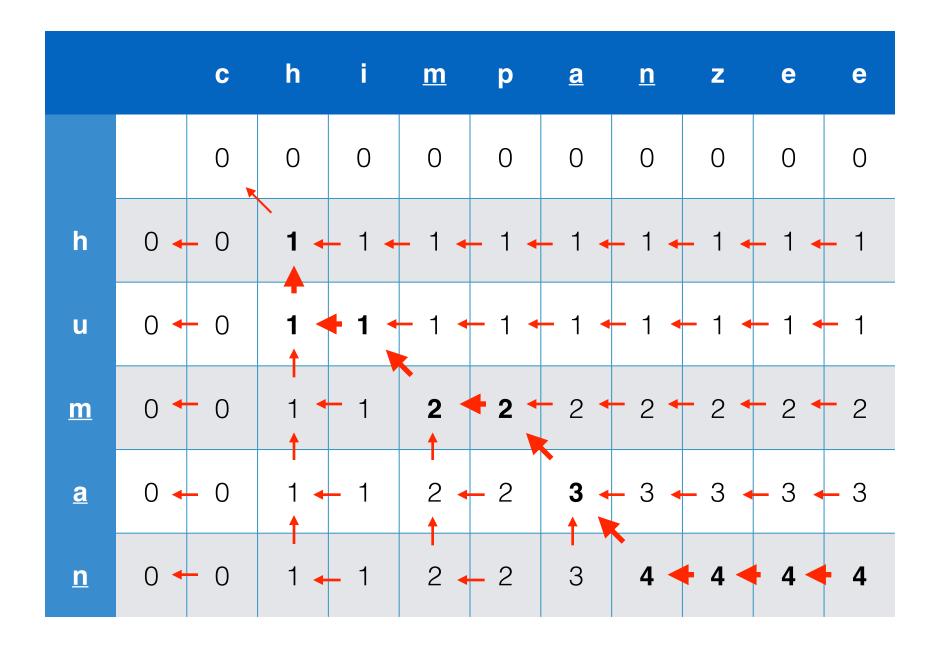


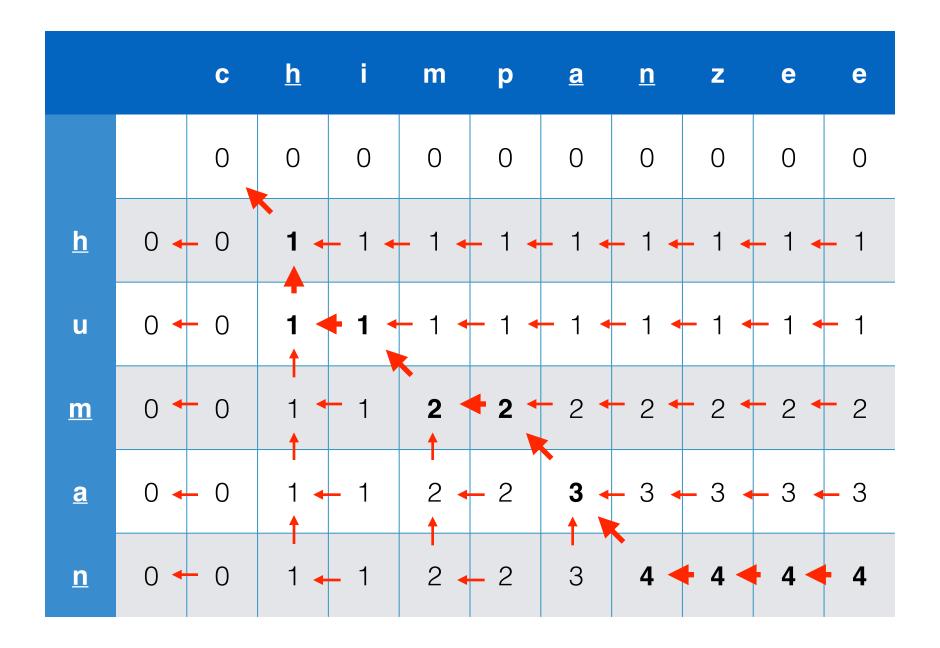


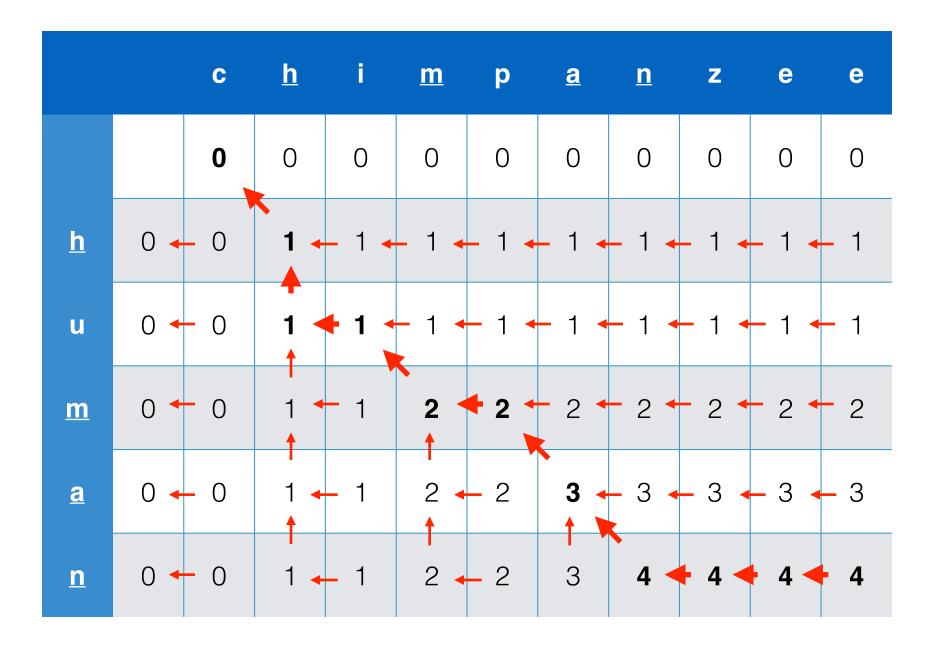












Algorithm LCS-length(string x, string y)

```
n \leftarrow x.\text{length}()
m \leftarrow x.\text{length}()
for i from 1 to n do llcs[i,0] \leftarrow 0
for j from 1 to m do llcs[i,0] \leftarrow 0
for i from 1 to n do
      for j from 1 to m do
             if x[i] = y[j] then
                    llcs[i, j] \leftarrow llcs[i-1, j-1] + 1; path[i, j] \leftarrow "\\"
             else if llcs[i-1, j] > llcs[i, j-1] then
                    llcs[i, j] \leftarrow llcs[i-1, j]; path[i, j] \leftarrow "\uparrow"
             else llcs[i, j] \leftarrow llcs[i, j-1]; path[i, j] \leftarrow "\leftarrow"
return llcs & path
```

Algorithm Print-LCS(matrix path, string x, positive integers i, j)

```
if i = 0 or j = 0 then return
if path[i, j] = "\" then
   print-LCS(path, x, i-1, j-1)
   print x[i]
else if path[i, j] = "\uparrow" then
   print-LCS(path, x, i-1, j)
else print-LCS(path, x, i, j-1)
```

Running times

- LCS-length: O(nm)
- print-LCS: O(n+m)