Longest Common Subsequence

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What is LCS

Recursive Formulation

Using Dynamic Programming

What is LCS

Problem Definition

Given two strings text1 and text2, return the length of their longest common subsequence

What is a sub-sequence?

A sub-sequence is a sequence that can be obtained by deleting elements from the original sequence without changing order of the elements.

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A B C D E F

Then some subsequnce of str are: ABC ACE

4

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Let str = "ABCDE" be a sequence

Then some subsequnce of str are: ABC ACE BEF etc.

4

Longest Common Subsequence

From the two given sequences, we have to find a subsequence that is present in both of them and is the longest.

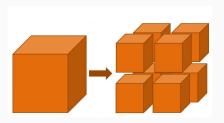
$$\begin{split} S_1 &= ACCGGTCGAGTGCGCGGAAGCCGGCCGAA \\ S_2 &= GTCGTTCGGAATGCCGTTGCTCTGTAAA \end{split}$$

Longest Common Subsequence

 $S_3 = GTCGTCGGAAGCCGGCCGAA$

How to approach?

Break it down into smaller subproblems.



Suppose we have two sequences

$$X = ABCADE$$

$$Y = ACBE$$

7

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Suppose we have two sequences

$$X = ABCADF$$

$$Y = A C B E$$

Suppose we have two sequences

$$X = ABCADF$$

$$Y = ACBE$$

Recursion

If we have two sequences

$$X = [1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot m]$$
 $Y = [1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot n]$

Recursion

If we have two sequences

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot \cdot \cdot a \cdot \cdot m \end{bmatrix}$$
 $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot \cdot b \cdot \cdot \cdot n \end{bmatrix}$

Let LCS(a, b) denote the longest common subsequence of $x_1x_2...x_a$ and $y_1y_2...y_a$.

Recursion

If we have two sequences

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Let LCS(a, b) denote the longest common subsequence of $x_1x_2...x_a$ and $y_1y_2...y_a$.

Our goal is to find LCS(m, n)

8

$$X = [123 \cdots m] Y = [123 \cdots n]$$

$$X = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \ \cdots \ m] \quad Y = [1 \ 2 \ 3 \cdots \ n]$$

When
$$X[m] == Y[n]$$

g

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & m \end{bmatrix}$$
 $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}$

When
$$X[m] == Y[n]$$

$$LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1,n-1) + 1$$

9

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When X[m] = Y[n]

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 $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}$

When
$$X[m] = Y[n]$$

$$LCS(m,n) = max\{LCS(m,n-1),LCS(m-1,n)\}$$

$$X = [123 \cdots m] Y = [123 \cdots n]$$

The recursion solution:

$$LCS(m,n) = \begin{cases} LCS(m-1,n-1) + 1 & X[m] == Y[n] \\ max\{LCS(m-1,n),LCS(m,n-1)\} & X[m]! = Y[n] \end{cases}$$

What about the base case?

Recursive Formulation

If
$$m == o$$
 then LCS $(m,n) = o$

If
$$n == o$$
 then LCS(m,n) = o

Recursive Formulation

The final recursion solution:

$$LCS(m,n) = \begin{cases} 0 & m == 0 || n == 0 \\ LCS(m-1,n-1) + 1 & X[m] == Y[n] \\ max\{LCS(m-1,n),LCS(m,n-1)\} & X[m]! = Y[n] \end{cases}$$

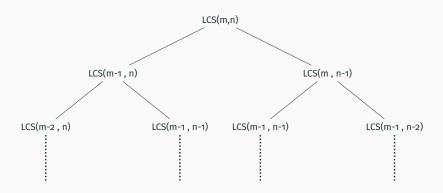
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\text{def } LCS(X[1..m], Y[1..n]) :
\text{if } m = 0 \text{ or } n = 0
\text{return } 0
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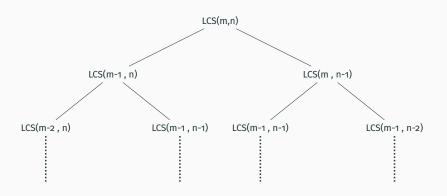
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Frame Title



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So the time complexity is $O(2^n)$

Memoized Algorithm

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                                                      if m = 0 or n = 0
      def LCS(X[1..m], Y[1..n]) :
            if m = 0 or p = 0
                  return 0
            if LCS memo[m][n] != -INF:
                  return LCS memo[m][n]
            else if X[m] = Y[n]:
                  result = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1
            else:
                  result = max(LCS(m-1, n), LCS(m, n-1))
            LCS memo[m][n] = result
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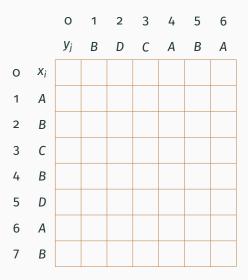
if m = 0 or n = 0

Time complexity is O(mn)
                   return 0
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LCS memo[m][n] = result

return result

Using Dynamic Programming



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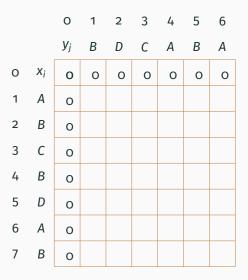
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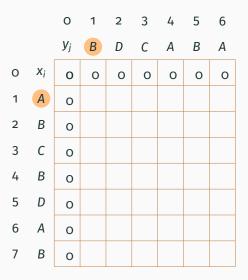
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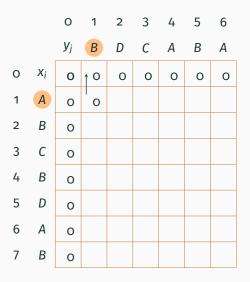
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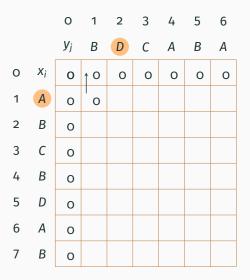
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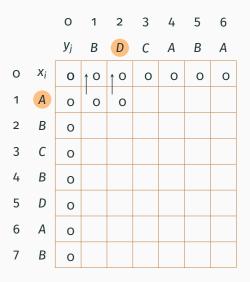
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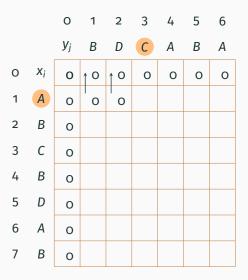
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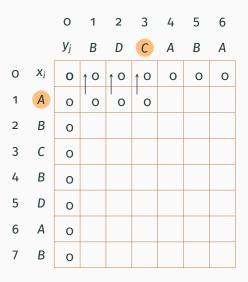
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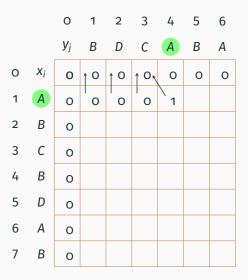
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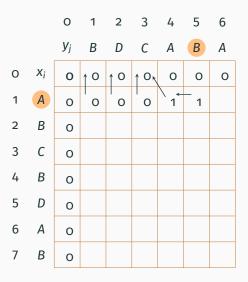
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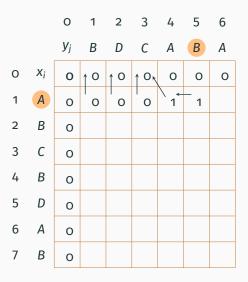
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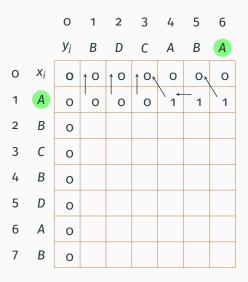
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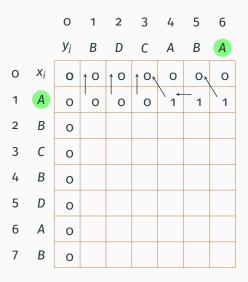
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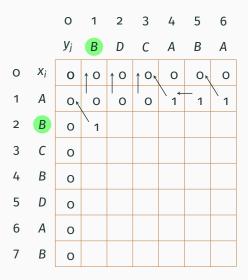
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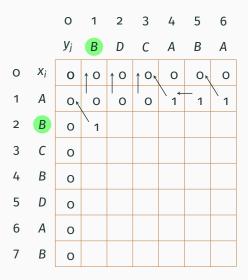
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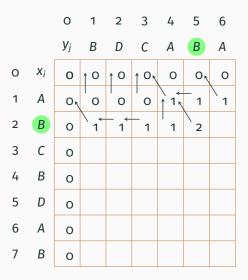
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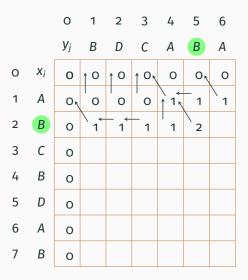
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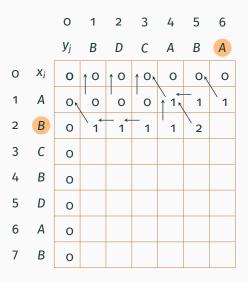
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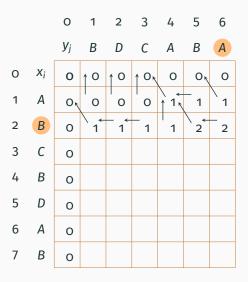
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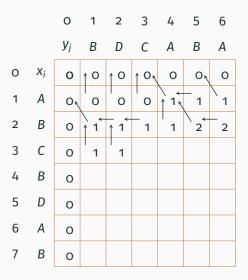
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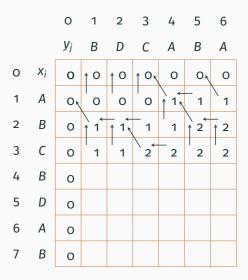
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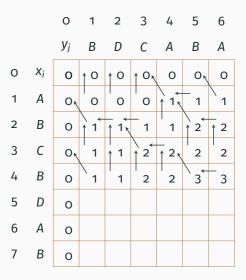
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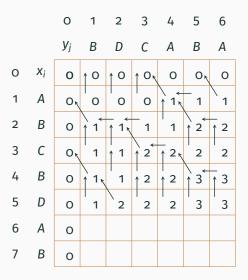
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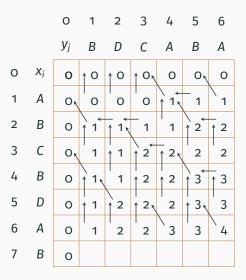


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If m=o or n=o
    LCS(m,n) = o

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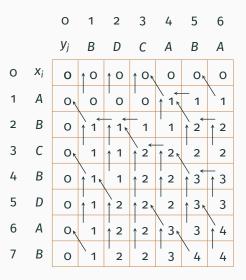
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Dynamic Programming



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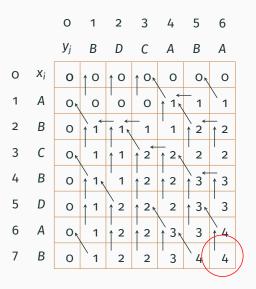
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Dynamic Programming



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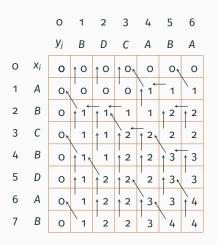
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Simulated Annealing (SA)

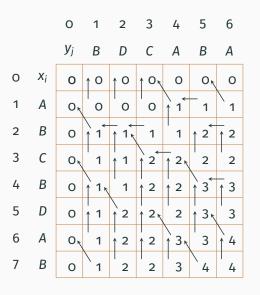


```
def dp_lcs(x[1..m], y[1..n]):
   for i = 0 to m:
       L[i, 0] = 0
   for j = 0 to n :
       L[0, j] = 0
   for i = 1 to m:
       for j = 1 to n :
           if x[i] == y[j]:
               L[i, j] = L[i-1, j-1] + 1
            else if L[i-1, j] >= L[i, j-1]:
               L[i, j] = L[i-1, j]
            else :
               L[i, j] = L[i, j-1]
```

return L[m, n]

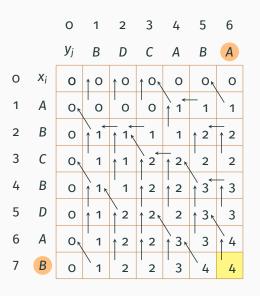
What if we want to find the

subsequence too?



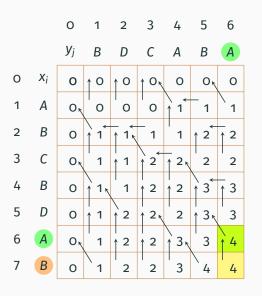
If m=o or n=o LCS(m,n) = o

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1



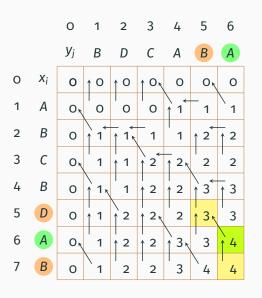
If m=o or n=o LCS(m,n) = o

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1



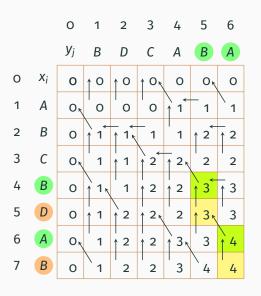
If m=o or n=o LCS(m,n) = o

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1



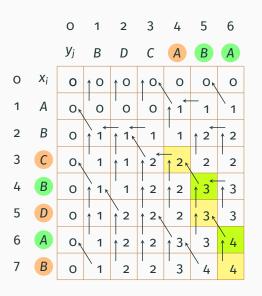
If m=o or n=o LCS(m.n) = o

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1



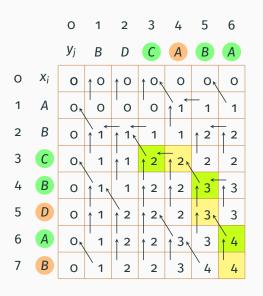
If m=o or n=o LCS(m,n) = o

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1



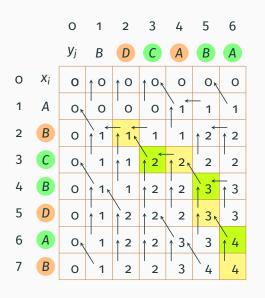
If m=o or n=o LCS(m,n) = o

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1



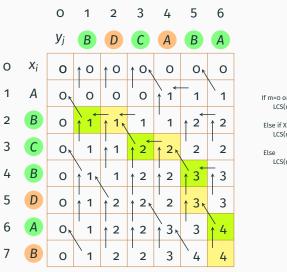
If m=o or n=o LCS(m,n) = o

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1



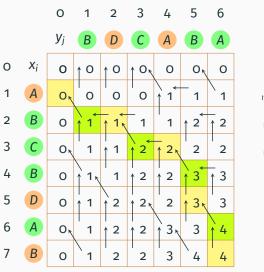
If m=o or n=o LCS(m.n) = o

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1



If m=o or n=o LCS(m.n) = 0

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1



If m=o or n=o LCS(m,n) = o

Else if X[m] = Y[n] LCS(m,n) = LCS(m-1, n-1) + 1

Find LCS String

Function LCS-Genarate-String(X[1...m], Y[1...n]):

Find LCS String

Function LCS-Genarate-String(X[1...m], Y[1...n]):

```
Matching Characters
for i \leftarrow 1 to m do
      for i \leftarrow 1 to n do
            /* If current characters match, add 1 to LCS
            if X[i] = Y[i] then
                  L[i][j] \leftarrow L[i-1][j-1]+1
                  D[i][j] = 1;
            end
            else
                  /* If they don't match, take the maximum of the LCS
                  if L[i-1][j] \ge L[i][j-1] then
                        L[i][j] \leftarrow L[i-1][j]
                        D[i][i] = 2:
                  end
                  else
                        L[i][j] \leftarrow L[i][j-1]
                        D[i][j] = 3;
                  end
            end
                                                                                                                      20
      end
```

