with maximum sum

we are given 2 arrays we need to make a subset↓ such that no
2 adjacent elements are chosen and we cannot take both element from same
column i·e

A	2	4	3	2
B	8	7	6	5
	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4

{8,3} is valid subset but {7,3} is
not valid as they are consecutive {3,6}
is not valid as its same column.

n_1 n_2 | n_3 n_4

n_5 n_6 | n_7 n_8

For n_8 we cannot select n_3, n_7, n_4 but we can select from
n_1, n_2, n_5, n_6

	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5
a →	2	3	4	-8	2
b →	-5	8	3	1	-4

dp [1] = best ans if both arrays are till c_1 only
       = max (2 or -5) = 2

dp[2] ⟶ can be dp [1] = 2

         ⟶ 3
         ⟶ 8

max (2, 3, 8) = 8

dp[3] $\longrightarrow$ dp[2] (we do not include 4/3)

3 answer are
possible
$\longmapsto$ 4 + dp[1]   (we include 4 then cannot include 3, 8, 3)

$\longmapsto$ 3 + dp[1] (we include 3 then can't include 3, 8, 4)

dp[3] = max(dp[2], 4 + dp[1], 3 + dp[1] = 8

dp[3] = max(8, 6, 5) = 8

dp[4] $\Longrightarrow$ dp[3]

$\longmapsto$ -8 + dp[2]

$\longmapsto$ 1 + dp[2]

dp[4] = max(dp[3], -8+8, 1+8) = 9

dp[i] $\Longrightarrow$ dp[i-1]

$\longmapsto$ a[i] + dp[i-2]

$\longmapsto$ b[i] + dp[i-2]

o/p = max(dp[i-1], a[i] + dp[i-2], b[i] + dp[i-2]);

I in formula we are using dp[i-2] so we need to calculate
dp[1], dp[2] by ourself.