

B03902062 資工二 董文捷

We can get $dp[m][n]$ by $dp[m-1][n-1]$, $dp[m-1][n]$,

$dp[m][n-1]$

If the m th character of string1 is the same as n th character of

string2, $dp[m][n]$ should be $dp[m-1][n-1] + 1$, else it

should be the larger value in $dp[m-1][n]$ and $dp[m][n-1]$

ANS:

	a	c	a	b	c	c	a	b	a
b	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
c	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
a	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
a	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
b	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
a	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	5
c	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	5
c	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	5

My code in C++

```
#include <stdio.h>
const int length1 = 8;
const int length2 = 9;
int main()
{
    char s1[length1 + 1] = "bcaabacc";
    char s2[length2 + 1] = "acabccaba";
    int dp[length1 + 1][length2 + 1] = {{0}};
    int i, j;
    for(i = 1; i <= length1; i++)
    {
        putchar(s1[i - 1]);
        for(j = 1; j <= length2; j++)
        {
            if(s1[i - 1] == s2[j - 1])
                dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1] + 1;
            else if(dp[i][j - 1] > dp[i - 1][j])
                dp[i][j] = dp[i][j - 1];
            else
                dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j];
            printf(" %d", dp[i][j]);
        }
        putchar('\n');
    }
    return 0;
}
```