

if all

# \* Longest Common Subsequence

$$(aab - abz) 2$$



$$1 + (ab - zb) 1$$

max

$$(b - zb) 1$$

$$(ab - b) 1$$

max

$$(a - zb) 0$$

$$(b - b) 1$$

max

$$(b - b) 1$$

$$(ab - a - z) 0$$

$$1 + (a - a) 0$$

$$1 + (a - a) 0$$

With memoization →  ~~$O(2^n)$~~   $O(m \cdot n)$   
 $O(m \cdot n)$



X = AGGTAB

Y = GXTXAYB

one string is empty

		"	"	A	G	G	T	A	B
"	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
X	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
T	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
X	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
A	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Y	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
B	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4

$$X[i] == X[j] \rightarrow 1 + dp[i-1][j-1]$$

$$\text{else } \max(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][j-1])$$

to get the path, traverse from the end to beginning. Only take ~~traversals~~ traversal.

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when we traversing back, there can be having multiple subsequences with same length.

No. ....

Date. ....

Can optimize space by using 1D array only. For the previous ~~st~~ value use a variable. In each iteration,  $O(\min(m, n))$  we keep changing the array.