

LCPOfSuffixes(S, i, j, equal)

```
lcp  $\leftarrow$  max(0, equal)
while i + lcp < |S| and j + lcp < |S|:
    if S[i + lcp] == S[j + lcp]:
        lcp  $\leftarrow$  lcp + 1
    else:
        break
return lcp
```

InvertSuffixArray(order)

```
pos  $\leftarrow$  array of size |order|  
for i from 0 to |pos| - 1:  
    pos[order[i]]  $\leftarrow$  i  
return pos
```

ComputeLCPArray(S, order)

```
lcpArray  $\leftarrow$  array of size  $|S| - 1$   
lcp  $\leftarrow 0$   
posInOrder  $\leftarrow$  InvertSuffixArray(order)  
suffix  $\leftarrow$  order[0]  
for i from 0 to  $|S| - 1$ :  
    orderIndex  $\leftarrow$  posInOrder[suffix]  
    if orderIndex ==  $|S| - 1$ :  
        lcp  $\leftarrow 0$   
        suffix  $\leftarrow$  (suffix + 1) mod  $|S|$   
        continue  
    nextSuffix  $\leftarrow$  order[orderIndex + 1]  
    lcp  $\leftarrow$  LCPOfSuffixes(S, suffix, nextSuffix, lcp - 1)  
    lcpArray[orderIndex]  $\leftarrow$  lcp  
    suffix  $\leftarrow$  (suffix + 1) mod  $|S|$   
return lcpArray
```

Analysis

Lemma

This algorithm computes LCP array in $O(|S|)$

Proof

- Each comparison increases lcp
- $\text{lcp} \leq |S|$
- Each iteration lcp decreases by at most 1
- Number of comparisons is $O(|S|)$ □