Maximum sum increasing subsequence from a prefix and a given element after prefix is must

给定数组arr,索引i与k,找到arr的和最大的递增子序列——该子序列必须为arr[0 ~ 索引i] + arr[索引k]组成的最长子序列,并返回该子序列的和

dp[i][j]表示arr[0 ~ i] + arr[j] 所组成的递增子序列的和,对于iIndex和kIndex,有:

- 1. ilndex > klndex
- 2. iIndex < kIndex

i从1~N - 1,j从0 ~N - 1,这就隐含了iIndex与kIndex的大小关系了对于dp[i][j]来说:

- 1. 如果 j > i 且 arr[i] > arr[i]
 - 1. 那么如果 dp[i 1][i] + arr[j] > dp[i 1][j],则dp[i][j] = dp[i 1][i] + arr[j] (意思是从arr[0 ~ i 1] + arr[i] 组成的递增子序列再加上arr[j] 为当前的dp[i][j])
 - 2. 否则,dp[i][j] = dp[i 1][j]
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```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;
int LIS(vector<int> &arr, int &N, int &iIndex, int &kIndex) {
  vector<vector<int>> dp(N, vector<int>(N));
  for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
    arr[i] > arr[0] ? dp[0][i] = arr[i] + arr[0] : dp[0][i] = arr[i];
  }
  for (int i = 1; i < N; ++i) {
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
      if (arr[j] > arr[i] && j > i) {
        if (dp[i - 1][i] + arr[j] > dp[i - 1][j])
    }
}
```

```
dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][i] + arr[j];
    else
        dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j];
} else
    dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j];
}
return dp[iIndex][kIndex];
}
int main() {
    vector<int> arr = {1, 101, 2, 3, 100, 4, 5};
    int N = 7, iIndex = 4, kIndex = 6;
    printf("%d\n", LIS(arr, N, iIndex, kIndex));
    return 0;
}
```