Longest Increasing Subsequence

最长递增子序列

令dp[i]表示arr[0~i]的最长递增子序列长度

考虑第i个元素arr[i],有两种情况

- 1. 对于 0 < j < i,如果 arr[j] < arr[i] 且 dp[j] + 1 > dp[i],则令dp[i] = dp[j] + 1
- 2. 对于 0 < j < i,不存在 arr[j] > arr[i] ,则 dp[i] = 1

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int LIS(vector<int> &arr, int &N) {
    vector<int> dp(N);
    dp[0] = 1;
    int maxLen = dp[0];
    for (int i = 1; i < N; ++i) {
        dp[i] = 1;
        for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
            if (arr[i] > arr[j] \&\& dp[i] < dp[j] + 1) {
                dp[i] = dp[j] + 1;
                maxLen = max(maxLen, dp[i]);
            }
        }
    }
    return maxLen;
}
int main() {
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);
    while (T--) {
        int N, num;
        vector<int> arr;
        scanf("%d", &N);
        for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
            scanf("%d", &num);
            arr.push_back(num);
        printf("%d\n", LIS(arr, N));
    return 0;
}
```