

Solution 1Solution 2

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1 // Copyright © 2020 AlgoExpert, LLC. All rights reserved.
2
3 package main
4
5 // O(nlogn) time | O(n) space
6 func LongestIncreasingSubsequence(array []int) []int {
7     sequences := make([]int, len(array))
8     indices := make([]int, len(array)+1)
9     for i := range array {
10         sequences[i] = -1
11         indices[i] = -1
12     }
13     length := 0
14     for i, num := range array {
15         newLength := binarySearch(1, length, indices, array, num)
16         sequences[i] = indices[newLength-1]
17         indices[newLength] = i
18         length = max(length, newLength)
19     }
20     return buildSequence(array, sequences, indices[length])
21 }
22
23 func binarySearch(startIndex, endIndex int, indices, array []int, num int) int {
24     if startIndex > endIndex {
25         return startIndex
26     }
27     middleIndex := (startIndex + endIndex) / 2
28     if array[indices[middleIndex]] < num {
29         startIndex = middleIndex + 1
30     } else {
31         endIndex = middleIndex - 1
32     }
33     return binarySearch(startIndex, endIndex, indices, array, num)
34 }
35
36 func buildSequence(array, sequences []int, index int) []int {
37     out := []int{}
38     for index != -1 {
39         out = append(out, array[index])
40         index = sequences[index]
41     }
42     reverse(out)
43     return out
44 }
45
46 func max(arg int, rest ...int) int {
47     for _, num := range rest {
48         if num > arg {
49             arg = num
50         }
51     }
52     return arg
53 }
54
55 func reverse(numbers []int) {
56     for i, j := 0, len(numbers)-1; i < j; i, j = i+1, j-1 {
57         numbers[i], numbers[j] = numbers[j], numbers[i]
58     }
59 }
60
```

