

Solution 1Solution 2

```
1 // Copyright © 2020 AlgoExpert, LLC. All rights reserved.
2
3 import java.util.*;
4
5 class Program {
6     // O(nlogn) time | O(n) space
7     public static List<Integer> longestIncreasingSubsequence(int[] array) {
8         int[] sequences = new int[array.length];
9         int[] indices = new int[array.length + 1];
10        Arrays.fill(indices, Integer.MIN_VALUE);
11        int length = 0;
12        for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
13            int num = array[i];
14            int newLength = binarySearch(1, length, indices, array, num);
15            sequences[i] = indices[newLength - 1];
16            indices[newLength] = i;
17            length = Math.max(length, newLength);
18        }
19        return buildSequence(array, sequences, indices[length]);
20    }
21
22    public static int binarySearch(int startIdx, int endIdx, int[] indices, int[] array, int num) {
23        if (startIdx > endIdx) {
24            return startIdx;
25        }
26        int middleIdx = (startIdx + endIdx) / 2;
27        if (array[indices[middleIdx]] < num) {
28            startIdx = middleIdx + 1;
29        } else {
30            endIdx = middleIdx - 1;
31        }
32        return binarySearch(startIdx, endIdx, indices, array, num);
33    }
34
35    public static List<Integer> buildSequence(int[] array, int[] sequences, int currentIdx) {
36        List<Integer> sequence = new ArrayList<Integer>();
37        while (currentIdx != Integer.MIN_VALUE) {
38            sequence.add(0, array[currentIdx]);
39            currentIdx = sequences[currentIdx];
40        }
41        return sequence;
42    }
43 }
44
```

