

# Longest Common Sequence

①

String 1 a b c d e f g h i j

String 2 c d g i

→ In KMP or other, we have Substrings.

→ We are not looking for exact match

→ we need which of the above are from sequence

a b c d e f g h i j  
    /  |  /  /  /  
    c  d  g  i

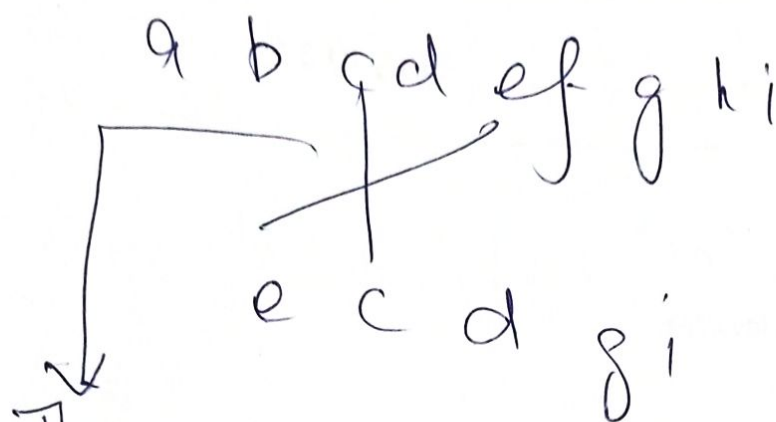
c d g i → exists even not together  
          different.

↳ longest common sub sequence

d g i  
  g i

Change in example

②



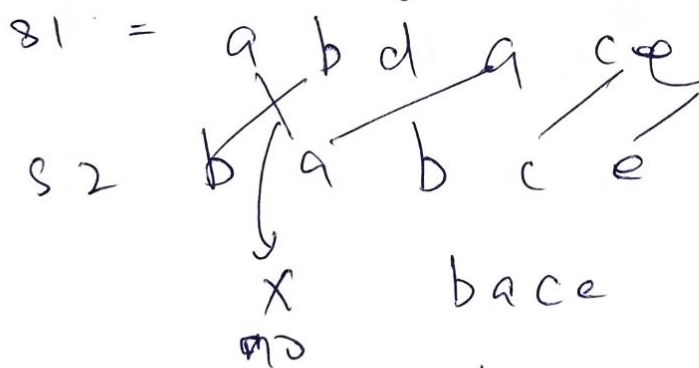
This cross is not allowed  
no intersection

c should follow e.

e g i  $\rightarrow$  1 subsequence.

c d g i  $\rightarrow$  another subsequence.

$\downarrow$   
still longest.



b a c e 1 sequence

a b c e another.

So there can be multiple

subsequence, matching may  
not be continuous

Q. If we do it with recursion

③

if  $LCS(i, j)$

{ if  $A[i] == '0' || B[j] == '0'$   
return zero

else if  $(A[i] == B[j])$

return  $1 + LCS(i+1, j+1)$

else

return  $\max(LCS(i+1, j),$

$LCS(i, j+1))$

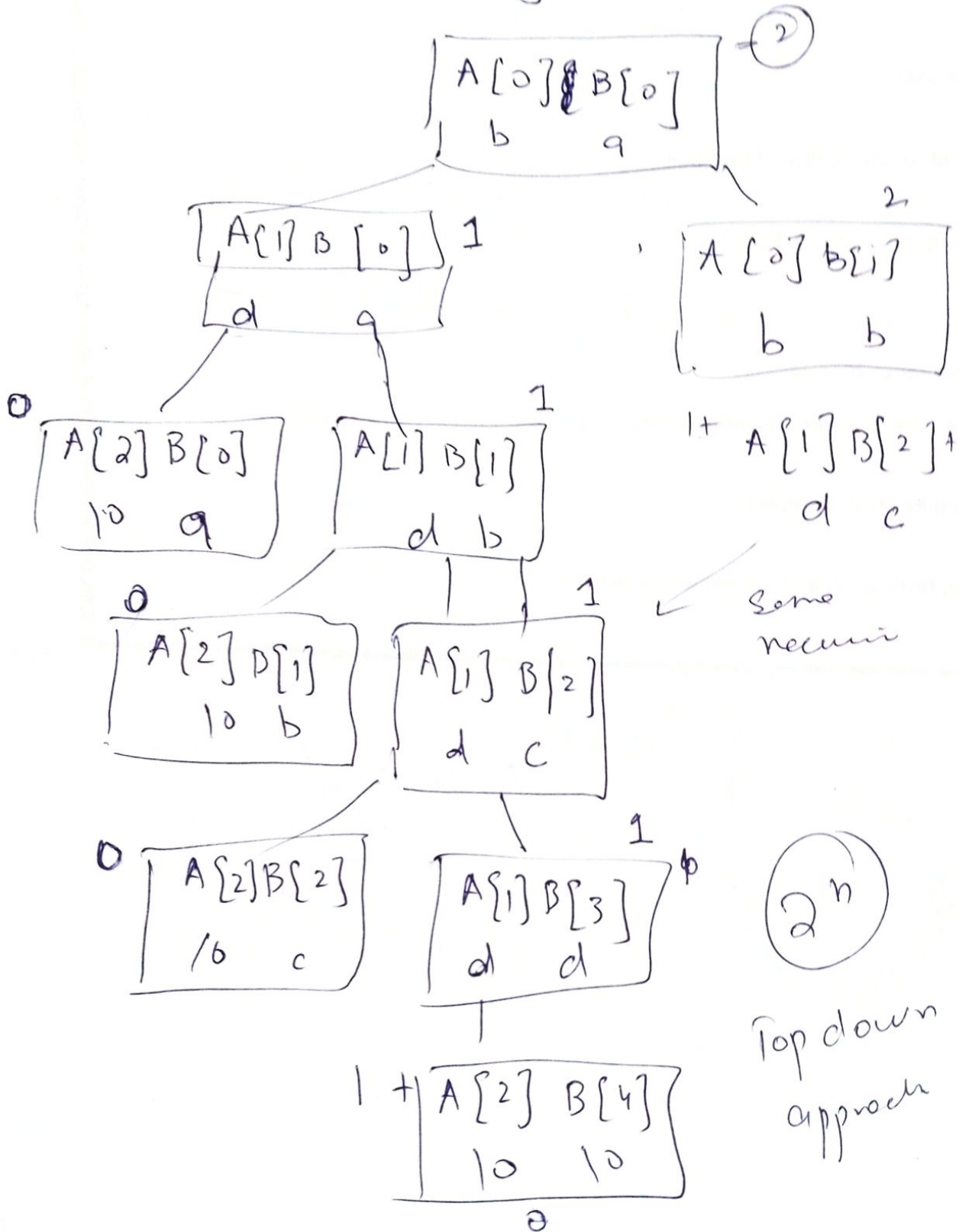
A =      b d    10

B      a b c d    10

W- b d 10  
B- 9 b c d 10

(u)

Treeing



slow dp

if  $(A[i] = B[j])$  ①

$$LCS[i, j] = 1 + LCS[i-1, j-1]$$

else

$$LCS[i, j] = \max(LCS[i-1, j], LCS[i, j-1])$$

A b/d

B a|b|c|d

			a	b	c	d
		0	1	2	3	4
b	0	0	0	0	0	0
d	1	0	0	1	1	1
	2	0	0	1	1	2

so d  
so b

max



Str2, Stone  
 str1 longest.

		0	1	0	n	g	e/s	t
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2
4	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
5	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	3

0   n   e

0 n e  
 men

S1 b a b b a b

S2 a b a a b a

b a b b a b

a 0 1 1 1 1 1 ~~b a b a~~

b 1 1 2 2 2 2

a ① 2 2 2 3 3 b a b a

a 1 ② 3 2 3 3

b 1 2 ③ 3 3 4

a 1 2 3 3 ④ 4