1.Start the program.

2.Initialize the array of numbers with the given values: [10, 22, 9, 33, 21, 50, 41, 60, 80].

3.Find the longest increasing subsequence from the array of numbers.

4.Print the longest increasing subsequence.

5.To find the longest increasing subsequence:

6.Get the length of the array and store it in a variable n.

7.Create two arrays: lengths and previousIndices with size n to store the lengths and previous indices of subsequences.

8.Initialize all elements of the lengths array to 1 and previousIndices array to -1.

9.Set the initial maximum length to 1 and the end index of the longest subsequence to 0.

10.Iterate over the array from index 1 to n-1:

11.For each index i, iterate over the indices from 0 to i-1:

12.Check if the number at index i is greater than the number at index j and the length at index i is less than the length at index j + 1.

13.If the above condition is true, update the length at index i to length at index j + 1 and set the previous index at index i to j.

14.If the length at index i is greater than the current maximum length, update the maximum length to length at index i and set the end index to i.

15.Create an empty list called longestIncreasingSubsequence.

16.Starting from the end index, iterate backwards using the previous indices:

17.Add the number at the current index to the beginning of the longestIncreasingSubsequence list.

18.Update the current index to the previous index.

19.Repeat the above steps until the current index becomes -1.

20.Return the longestIncreasingSubsequence list.

End of the program.