Algorithms Final Project Longest Increasing Subsequence

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Finding the longest increasing sequence of consecutive or nonconsecutive numbers within a set of random numbers is known as the longest increasing subsequence problem. To tackle this our function needs three vectors; vector<int> a which contains the initial vector, vector<int> b which is constantly extended by the next smallest possible value and contains the indexes in regards to vector a, and a third vector<int> p which tells us the previous element of the subsequence and ultimately helps us reconstruct the result. We need to use a binary search to search for the next smallest value and thus our **runtime is O(nlogn)**. We also leverage a random number generating function to initially fill our starting vector with 1000 random integers. Every time the function is executed a new random vector is solved and printed in the output.

Work Breakdown

Ted: Designing algorithm, writing algorithm, writing the written portion, determining runtime

Andrew: Designing algorithm, writing algorithm, random number generating function

Todd: Designing algorithm, writing algorithm, verifying test cases

Pseudocode

```
1. longestIncreasingSubsequence(vector<int> &a, vector<int> &b)
2. if(a is empty) return;
                               // Special case of empty initial vector
3. Initialize vector<int>p to size of initial sequence
4. Push 0 to vector b
5. for(i = 1; i < size of a; i++)
                                              // Loop through initial sequence
6.
          if(a[b.back()] < a[i])
                                              // Check the upper bound
7.
                 set p[i] to the last element in b and push i onto b; continue
8.
          set low to 0 and high to the length of b for the binary search
          while(low < high)
9.
                                              // Start binary search
10.
                                              // Find Mid Point
                 mid = (low + high)/2
11.
                 if(a[b[mid]] < a[i])
12.
                        low = mid + 1
13.
                 else
14.
                         high = mid
                                              // End Binary Search
                                // If the element at i is less than the element at b[low]
15.
          if(a[i] < a[b[low]])
16.
                 p[i] = b[low -1]
17.
                 b[low] = i
18. // End of for loop
19. Initialize an int iterator to the size of b & an int index to the last element of b
20. while(it > 0)
                                              // Begin reconstructing result to vector b
21.
          it--
22.
          b[it] = index
23.
          index = p[index]
24. // end longestIncreasingSubsequence
```

Sample input & output

1. Sample input from question

C:\Users\TeddyJo\documents\visual studio 2017\Projects\Algorithms_FinalProject\Debug\Algorithms_FinalProject.exe

```
Starting vector:
{9, 5, 2, 8, 7, 3, 1, 6, 4}

The Longest increasing subsequence is:
{2, 3, 4}

Press any key to continue . . .
```

2. n = 20

```
C:\Users\TeddyJo\documents\visual studio 2017\Projects\Algorithms_FinalProject\Debug\Algorithms_FinalProject.exe

Starting vector:
{384, 62, 649, 386, 450, 527, 286, 437, 491, 279, 184, 783, 833, 132, 544, 346, 466, 308, 499, 505}

The Longest increasing subsequence is:
{62, 132, 346, 466, 499, 505}

Press any key to continue . . .
```

3. n = 1000

```
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                                                                                                                                                                                    X
   The Longest increasing subsequence is:
  The Languist Increasing subsequence is.
[18, 27, 93, 108, 161, 214, 226, 238, 270, 289, 349, 351, 361, 368, 407, 419, 445, 454, 464, 474, 477, 481, 502, 525, 545, 549, 556, 559, 575, 580, 590, 592, 607, 631, 634, 661, 676, 692, 707, 722, 731, 751, 762, 811, 824, 855, 862, 872, 878, 902, 906, 921, 922, 939, 940, 943, 972, 987]
Press any key to continue . . .
```