Algorithm 1 LCPSLength(X,Y)

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1: n ← length[X]
2: for i = 1 to n do
3:     for j = 1 to i do
4:         for k = 1 to n do
5:             for ℓ = 1 to k do
6:                 if (i = j or k = ℓ) and (either of x_i or x_j equals either of y_k or y_ℓ)) then
7:                     lcps[i, j, k, ℓ] = 1
8:                 else
9:                     lcps[i, j, k, ℓ] = 0
10:                end if
11:            end for
12:        end for
13:    end for
14: end for
15: for xLength = 2 to n do
16:    for yLength = 2 to n do
17:        for i = 1 to n − xLength + 1 do
18:            for k = 1 to n − yLength + 1 do
19:                j = i + xLength
20:                ℓ = k + yLength
21:                if x_i = x_j = y_k = y_ℓ then
22:                    lcps[i, j, k, ℓ] = 2 + lcps[i + 1, j − 1, k + 1, ℓ − 1]
23:                else
24:                    lcps[i, j, k, ℓ] = max(lcps[i + 1, j, k, ℓ], lcps[i, j − 1, k, ℓ], lcps[i, j, k + 1, ℓ], lcps[i, j, k, ℓ − 1])
25:                end if
26:            end for
27:        end for
28:    end for
29: end for
30: return lcps
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$$lcps[i,j,k,\ell] = \begin{cases} 0 & i > j \text{ or } k > \ell \\ 1 & (i = j \text{ or } k = \ell) \\ & \text{and} \\ & (\text{either of } x_i \text{ or } x_j \\ & \text{equals} \\ & \text{either of } y_k \text{ or } y_\ell) \\ 2 + lcps[i+1, j-1, k+1, \ell-1] & (i < j \text{ and } k < \ell) \\ & \text{and} \\ & x_i = x_j = y_k = y_\ell \\ \max(lcps[i+1,j,k,\ell], lcps[i,j-1,k,\ell], & \\ lcps[i,j,k+1,\ell], lcps[i,j,k,\ell-1]) & (i < j \text{ and } k < \ell) \\ & \text{and} \\ & \text{the condition } (x_i = x_j = y_k = y_\ell) \\ & \text{does not hold} \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

The length of an *LCPS* between X and Y shall be stored at $lcps[1, n, 1, n]$. Since there are $\Theta(n^4)$