

Najdłuższy Wspólny Podciąg (Longest Common Subsequence)

Jest to przykład algorytmu ilustrującego metodę *programowania dynamicznego*.

Najdłuższy Wspólny Podciąg (wersja iteracyjna)

Ciągi wejściowe indeksowane od pozycji 1, czyli

$x[1], x[2], \dots, x[m]$

$y[1], y[2], \dots, y[n]$.

Tablice c, b indeksowane od 0.

LCS-Length(x, y)

```
m = x.length
```

```
n = y.length
```

```
for i = 0 to m
```

```
    c[i,0] = 0
```

```
for j = 1 to n
```

```
    c[0,j] = 0
```

```
for i = 1 to m
```

```
    for j = 1 to n
```

```
        if x[i]==y[j]
```

```
            c[i,j] = c[i-1,j-1]+1
```

```
            b[i,j] = "\"
```

```
        else if c[i-1,j] >= c[i,j-1]
```

```
            c[i,j] = c[i-1,j]
```

```
            b[i,j] = "|"
```

```
        else
```

```
            c[i,j] = c[i,j-1]
```

```
            b[i,j] = "-"
```

```
return b,c
```

```
PrintLCS(x,y,b,i,j)
  if i==0 lub j==0
    return
  if b[i,j] == "\"
    PrintLCS(X,Y,b,i-1,j-1)
    drukuj x[i]
  else if b[i,j] == "|"
    PrintLCS(X,Y,b,i-1,j)
  else
    PrintLCS(X,Y,b,i,j-1)
```

Wersja rekurencyjna ze spamiętywaniem

LCS-Rec(x,y)

```
m = x.length
n = y.length
for i <- 1 to m
  for j <- 1 to n
    c[i,j]= INFINITY
for i = 1 to m
  c[i,0] = 0
for j = 0 to n
  c[0,j] = 0
LCS-Lookup(m,n,c,b)
return b,c
```

LCS-Lookup(i,j,c,b)

```
if c[i,j]<INFINITY
  return c[i,j]
if x[i]=y[j]
  c[i,j] = LCS-Lookup(i-1,j-1,c,b)+1
  b[i,j] = "\"
else c1 = LCS-Lookup(i-1,j,c,b)
     c2 = LCS-Lookup(i,j-1,c,b)
     if c1>=c2 // czyli c[i-1,j] >= c[i,j-1]
       c[i,j] = c1
       b[i,j] = "|"
     else
       c[i,j] = c2
       b[i,j] = "-"
return c[i,j]
```