

CompSci 161
Winter 2023 Lecture 11:
Dynamic Programming II:
Longest Common Subsequence

Longest Common Subsequence

Input: Two sequences (strings etc)

Output: Longest common subsequence.

Examples of common subsequences:

exercise

determine

erile

morning

triangle

ring

toward

thousand

toad

LCS: Recursive Solution

Cases: $O(mn)$
time each: $O(1)$

Let $\text{LCS}(n, m)$ be the length of the longest common subsequence of $X[1 \dots n]$ and $Y[1 \dots m]$.

if rec. were ^{vec} _{100x100}

if ($i == n$ or $j == m$) return 0

if ($X[i] == Y[j]$)

return 1 + $\text{LCS}(i-1, j-1)$

return $\max(\text{LCS}(i-1, j), \text{LCS}(i, j-1))$

LCS: Iterative Solution*

```

LCS(n,m): // recursive for reference
if 0 == n or 0 == m then
    return 0
else if X[n] == Y[m] then
    return 1 + LCS(n-1, m-1)
else
    return max( LCS(n-1, m), LCS(n, m-1))

```

$\text{for } j=0 \dots m$
 $\text{LCS}[0, j] = 0$
 $\text{for } i=1 \dots n$
 $\text{LCS}[i, 0] = 0$

declare $\text{LCS}[0..n, 0..m]$

* // non-base:

for $i = 1 \dots n$ $O(mn)$ if $X[i] == Y[j]$

 for $j = 1 \dots m$

 // fill in $\text{LCS}[i, j]$ as per above

 and other case too!

LCS Example:

		M	O	R	N	I	N	G
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T	0							
R	0							
I	0							
A	0							
N	0							
G	0							
L	0							
E	0							

good
reinforcement

Finding the LCS itself

- We have $\text{LCS}[]$ filled in.

$i \leftarrow n, j \leftarrow m, S \leftarrow \text{empty stack}$

while **do**

// is $x[i]$ and $y[j]$ part of output?

good
reinforcement

Did we do everything we need to do?

- ▶ Describe *in English* the function
 - ▶ Not *how* it works (yet)
 - ▶ Yes *what it solves*.
 - ▶ Skipping this step = 0 on problem
- ▶ Give that function a meaningful variable name.
 - ▶ Not “OPT” or “DP” or “table”
 - ▶ Not a single letter either.
- ▶ Give recursive formulation.
- ▶ Describe the iterative running time.
 - ▶ Was cut-off in Friday’s slides. :(