Is this next?

[IS(t,j) = length of longost increasing subsequence of A[j-n]

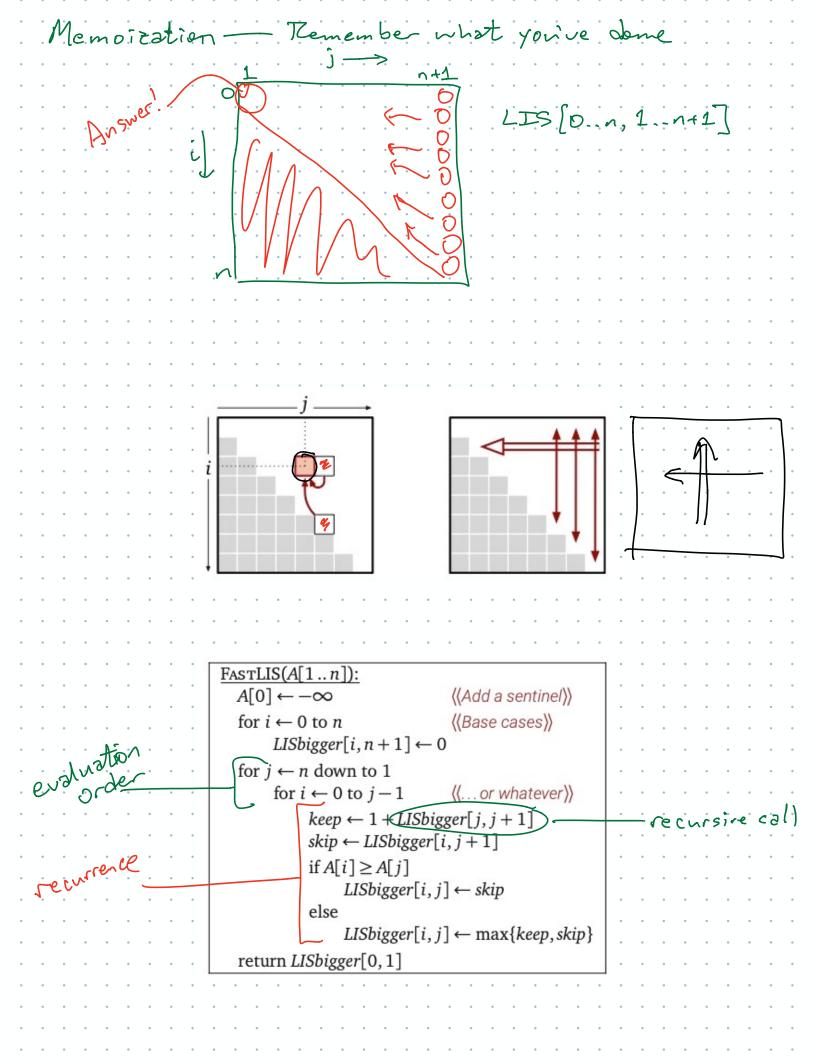
where all #s are bigger than A[i]

LIS(i,j)= $\int LIS(i,j+1)$ if $A(i) \ge A(j)$ $\int A(i) \ge A(j)$ $\int A(i) \ge A(j)$ $\int A(i) \ge A(j)$ $\int A(i) \ge A(j)$ $\int A(i) \ge A(j)$

$$LISbigger(i, j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j > n \\ LISbigger(i, j + 1) & \text{if } A[i] \ge A[j] \\ \max \left\{ \frac{LISbigger(i, j + 1)}{1 + LISbigger(j, j + 1)} \right\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \underline{\text{LISBIGGER}(i,j):} \\ \text{if } j > n \\ \text{return 0} \\ \text{else if } A[i] \geq A[j] \\ \text{return LISBIGGER}(i,j+1) \\ \text{else} \\ skip \leftarrow \underline{\text{LISBIGGER}(i,j+1)} \\ take \leftarrow \underline{\text{LISBIGGER}(j,j+1)+1} \\ \text{return max} \{skip, take\} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\text{LIS}(A[1..n]):}{A[0] \leftarrow -\infty}$$
return LISBIGGER(0, 1)



6 7 7 8 4 7 9 7 7 7 ---What's next?

LISZ(i) = length of the longest incr subseq of Ali-n] starting with Ali]?

 $LIS2(i) = 1 + max {LISZ(j)} | i < j \leq n {A(j) > A(i)}$

Max Ø= D

LISFIRST(i):

 $best \leftarrow 0$

for $j \leftarrow i + 1$ to n

if A[j] > A[i]

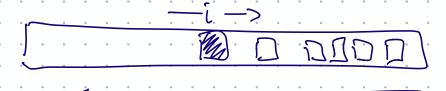
 $best \leftarrow \max\{best, LISFIRST(j)\}$

return 1 + best

LIS(A[1..n]):

 $A[0] \leftarrow -\infty$

return LISFIRST(0)-1



```
FastLIS2(A[1..n]):
A[0] = -\infty \qquad \langle \langle Add \ a \ sentinel \rangle \rangle
for \ i \leftarrow n \ downto \ 0
LISfirst[i] \leftarrow 1
for \ j \leftarrow i + 1 \ to \ n \qquad \langle \langle ... \ or \ whatever \rangle \rangle
if \ A[j] > A[i] \ and \ 1 + LISfirst[j] > LISfirst[i]
LISfirst[i] \leftarrow 1 + LISfirst[j]
return \ LISfirst[0] - 1 \qquad \langle \langle Don't \ count \ the \ sentinel \rangle \rangle
```

