A subsequence of a sequence (for example, an array, linked list, or string), obtained by removing zero or more elements and keeping the rest in the same sequence order. A subsequence is called a substring if its elements are contiguous in the original sequence. For example:

- SUBSEQUENCE, SUBSEQ, and the empty string ε are all substrings (and therefore subsequences) of the string SUBSEQUENCE;
- SBSQNC, SQUEE, and EEE are all subsequences of SUBSEQUENCE but not substrings;
- QUEUE, EQUUS, and DIMAGGIO are not subsequences (and therefore not substrings) of SUBSEQUENCE.

Describe recursive backtracking algorithms for the following problems. Don’t worry about running times.

1. Given an array \( A[1..n] \) of integers, compute the length of a longest increasing subsequence. A sequence \( B[1..\ell] \) is increasing if \( B[i] > B[i - 1] \) for every index \( i \geq 2 \).

   For example, given the array
   \[
   \langle 3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7 \rangle
   \]
   your algorithm should return the integer 6, because \( \langle 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 \rangle \) is a longest increasing subsequence (one of many).

2. Given an array \( A[1..n] \) of integers, compute the length of a longest decreasing subsequence. A sequence \( B[1..\ell] \) is decreasing if \( B[i] < B[i - 1] \) for every index \( i \geq 2 \).

   For example, given the array
   \[
   \langle 3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7 \rangle
   \]
   your algorithm should return the integer 5, because \( \langle 9, 6, 5, 4, 2 \rangle \) is a longest decreasing subsequence (one of many).

3. Given an array \( A[1..n] \) of integers, compute the length of a longest alternating subsequence. A sequence \( B[1..\ell] \) is alternating if \( B[i] < B[i - 1] \) for every even index \( i \geq 2 \), and \( B[i] > B[i - 1] \) for every odd index \( i \geq 3 \).

   For example, given the array
   \[
   \langle 3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7 \rangle
   \]
   your algorithm should return the integer 17, because \( \langle 3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 2, 6, 5, 8, 7, 9, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7 \rangle \) is a longest alternating subsequence (one of many).
To think about later:

4. Given an array \( A[1 .. n] \) of integers, compute the length of a longest **convex** subsequence of \( A \). A sequence \( B[1 .. \ell] \) is **convex** if \( B[i] - B[i - 1] > B[i - 1] - B[i - 2] \) for every index \( i \geq 3 \).

   For example, given the array

   \[
   \langle 3, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 8, 9, 7, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7 \rangle
   \]

   your algorithm should return the integer 6, because \( \langle 3, 1, 2, 5, 9 \rangle \) is a longest convex subsequence (one of many).

5. Given an array \( A[1 .. n] \), compute the length of a longest **palindrome** subsequence of \( A \). Recall that a sequence \( B[1 .. \ell] \) is a **palindrome** if \( B[i] = B[\ell - i + 1] \) for every index \( i \).

   For example, given the array

   \[
   \langle 3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7 \rangle
   \]

   your algorithm should return the integer 7, because \( \langle 4, 9, 5, 3, 5, 9, 4 \rangle \) is a longest palindrome subsequence (one of many).