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, UBSEQU, and the empty string ε are all substrings of the string SUBSEQUENCE;
- SBSQNC, UEQUE, and EEE are all subsequences of SUBSEQUENCE but not substrings;
- QUEUE, SSS, and FOOBAR are not subsequences 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

\[
(3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7)
\]

your algorithm should return the integer 6, because \( (1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9) \) 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

\[
(3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7)
\]

your algorithm should return the integer 5, because \( (9, 6, 5, 4, 2) \) 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

\[
(3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, 2, 6, 5, 3, 5, 8, 9, 7, 9, 3, 2, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7)
\]

your algorithm should return the integer 17, because \( (3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 2, 6, 5, 8, 7, 9, 3, 8, 4, 6, 2, 7) \) is a longest alternating subsequence (one of many).