## Robinson-Schensted-Knuth algorithm

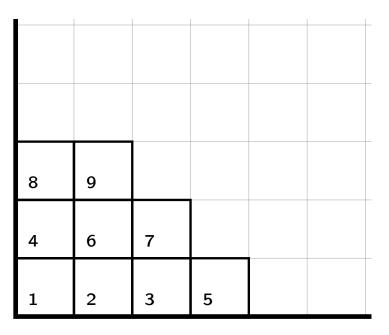
Start with two empty tableaux. Read letters of the word one after another. With each letter proceed as follows:

- 1. start with the bottom row of the insertion tableau P,
- 2. insert the letter to the leftmost box in this row which contains a number which is bigger than the one which you want to insert,
- 3. if you had to bump some letter, this bumped letter must be inserted in to the next row according to the rule number 2,
- 4. if you inserted a letter to an empty box in the *insertion tableau P*, make a mark about the position of this box in the *recording tableau Q* and proceed to the next letter of the word.



		I	ı		
74	99				
23	53	70			
16	37	41	82		

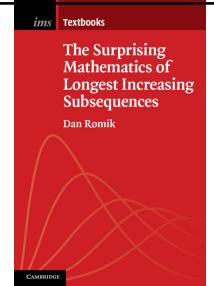
insertion tableau P(w)



recording tableau  $Q(\mathbf{w})$ 

$$\mathbf{w} = (23, 53, 74, 16, 99, 70, 82, 37, 41, 18)$$

Further reading



Dan Romik "The Surprising Mathematics of Longest Increasing Subsequences"

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