

## **Ejercicio X**



Especificar formalmente que un array  $\boldsymbol{a}$  tenga un único pico.

## **Apartado 1**

$$//pre\Big\{ exttt{a.lenght()} = n > 2\Big\}$$
  $//post\Big\{p: \exists 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \ (a[i-1] < a[i]) \ \land \ (a[i] > a[i+1]), \ p = a[i]\Big\}$   $//post\Big\{p: \exists 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \ N_{k \in [1,n-2]}\Big((a[k-1] < a[k]) \ \land \ (a[k] > a[k+1])\Big) = 1, p = a[i]\Big\}$ 

En principio esto es con  $\wedge$ .

## Implementación de fuerza bruta.

- p: me salgo  $\Rightarrow a[p-1] > a[p]$ .
- $\bullet \ \ p-1 \text{: no me salgo} \ {\scriptstyle \rightarrow} \ a[p-2] < a[p-1].$

Complejidad:  $\Theta(n)$ .

Vídeo de clase:

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return devolverPico\_DyV(a, m, u);

$$ext{if (a[m-1] < a[m] && a[m] > a[m+1])} \ 
abla \left(a[m-1] < a[m] & AND \quad a[m] > a[m+1] 
ight) \ 
abla \left(a[m-1] < a[m] & OR \quad a[m] > a[m+1] 
ight) \ 
a[m-1] \geq a[m] & OR \quad a[m] \leq a[m+1] 
ight) 
alpha \left(a[m-1] \leq a[m] & OR \quad a[m] \leq a[m+1] 
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ight) 
alpha \left(a[m] & OR \quad a[m] 
ight) 
alpha \left(a[m]$$

}

En el examen, la información redundante no afectará a la puntuación. Es decir, el código no debe ser el más óptimo, pero sí cumplir con la especificación.

$$T_{ exttt{devolverPico_DyV}}(n) = T_{ exttt{devolverPico_DyV}}\left(rac{n}{2}
ight) + k$$
  $egin{cases} a &= 1 \ b &= 2 & \longrightarrow & T_{ exttt{devolverPico_DyV}}(n) \in \Theta\Big(n^d \cdot \log(n)\Big) \ d &= 0 & o k \cdot n^0 \end{cases}$   $T_{ exttt{devolverPico_DyV}}(n) \in \Theta\Big(\log(n)\Big)$ 

Ejercicio X 2