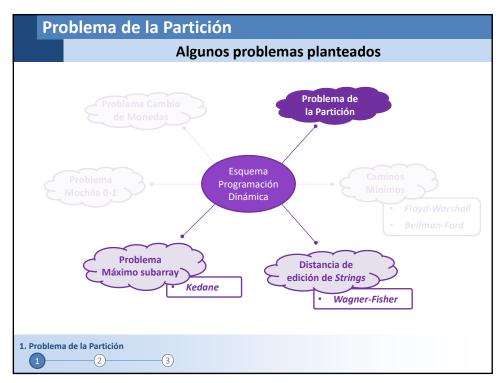
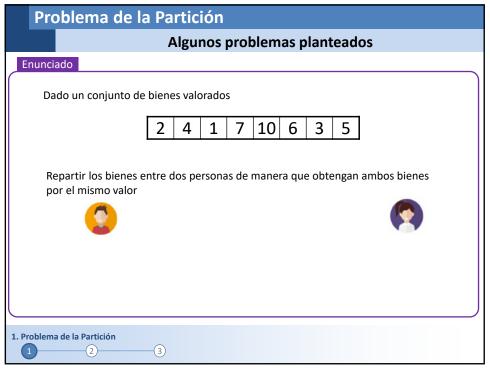


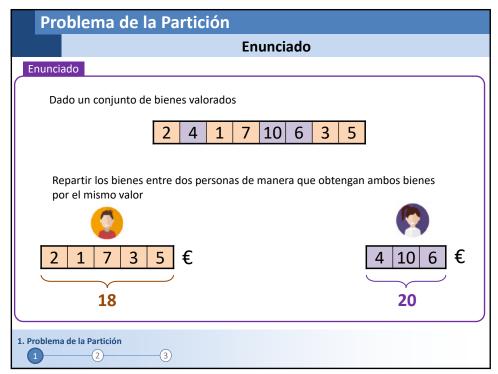
## Tema 15. Ejemplos Algoritmos en Programación Dinámica

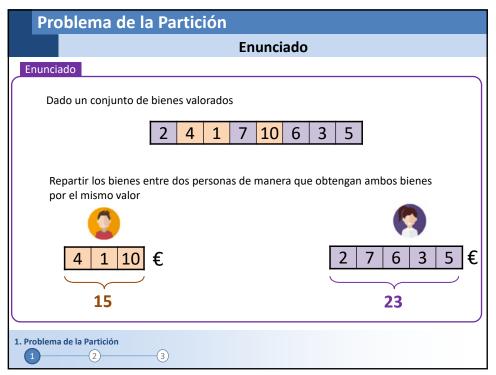
Algorítmica y Complejidad

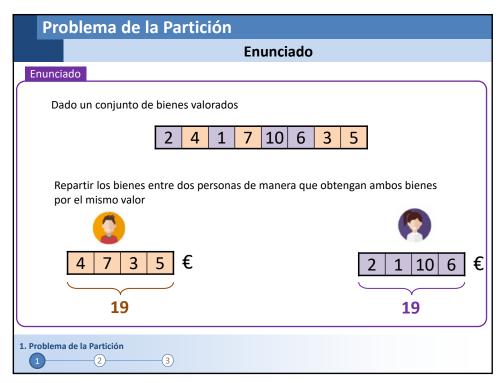
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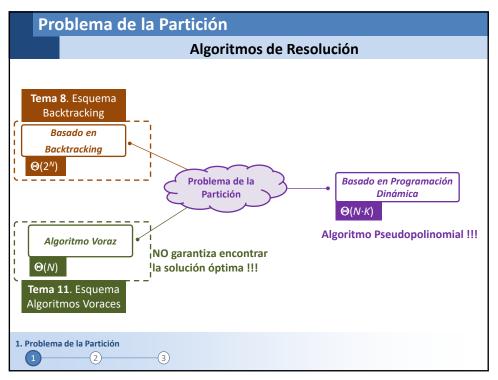


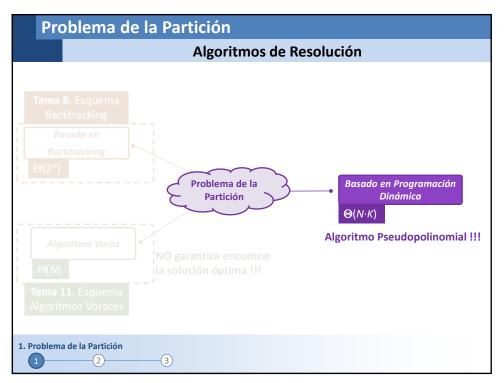


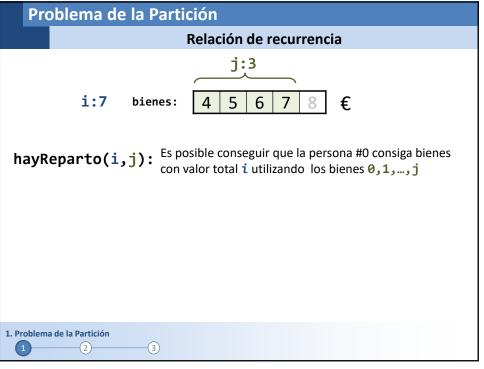


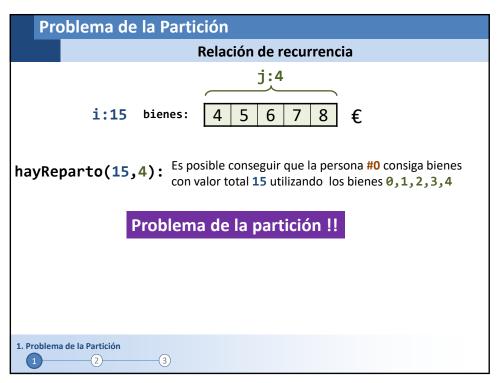


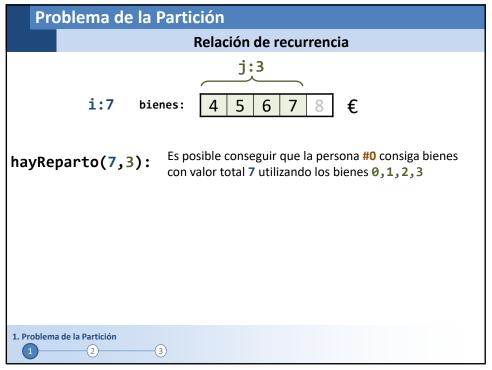


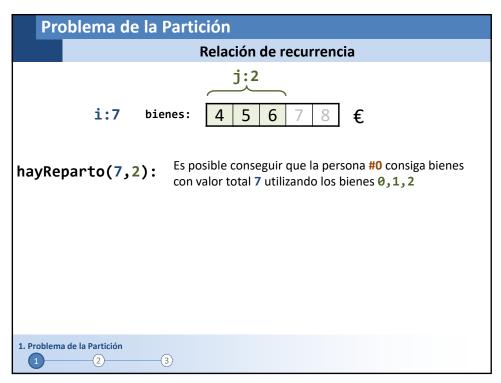


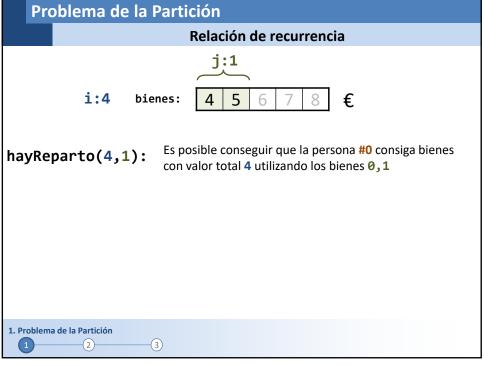


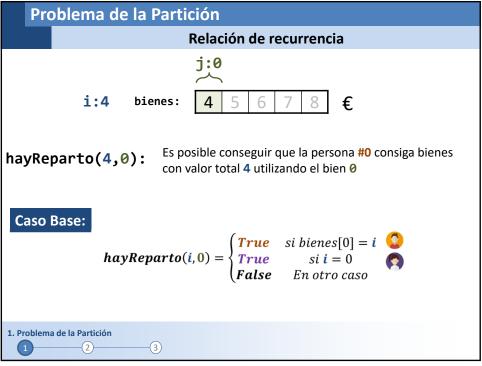


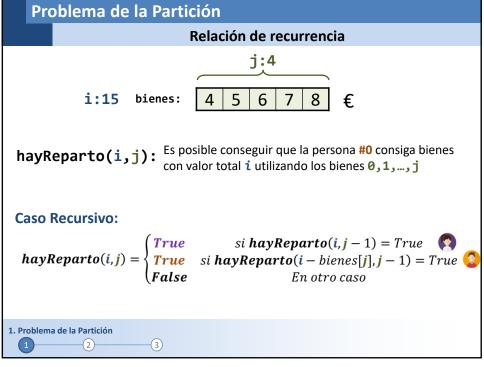


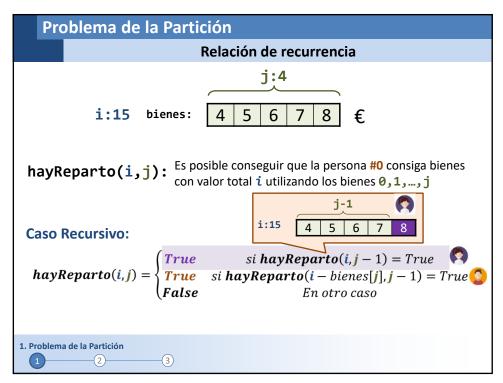


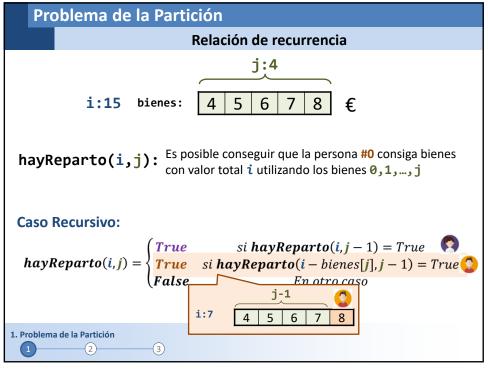


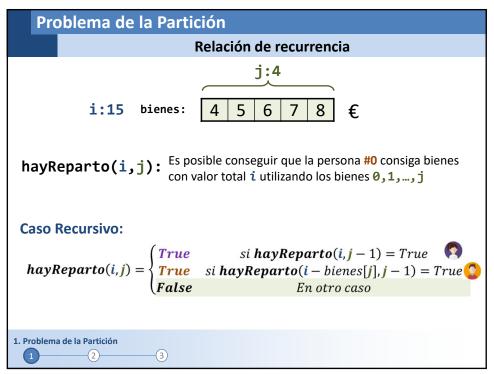


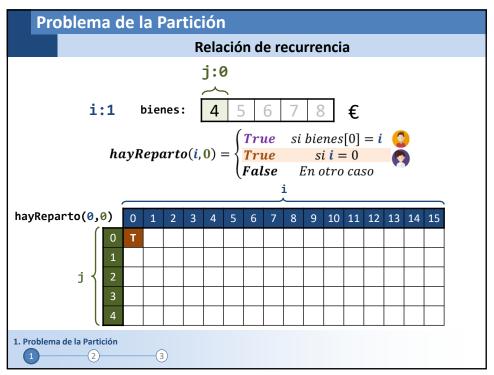


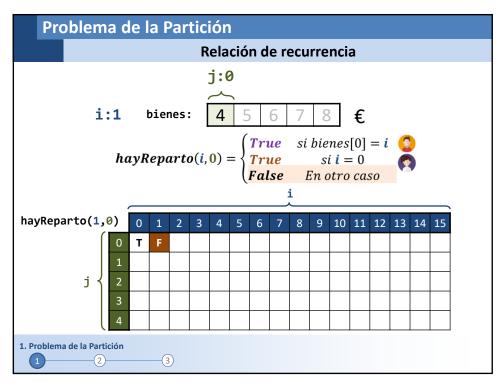


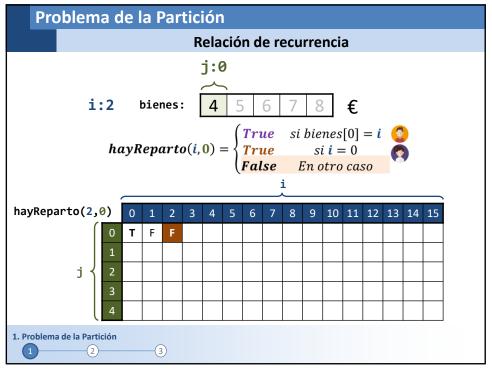


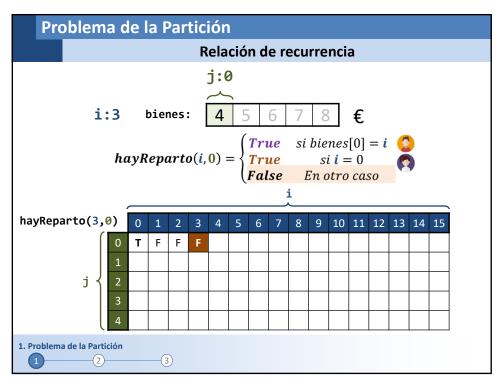


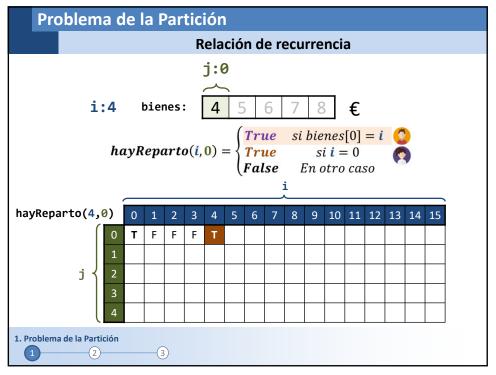


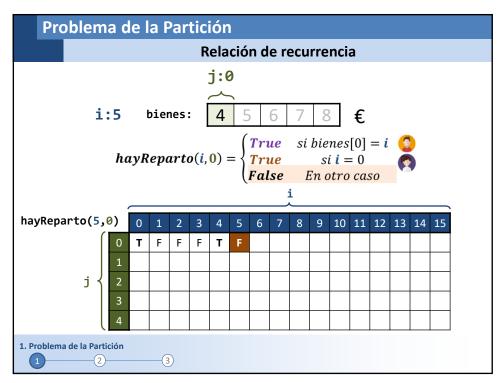


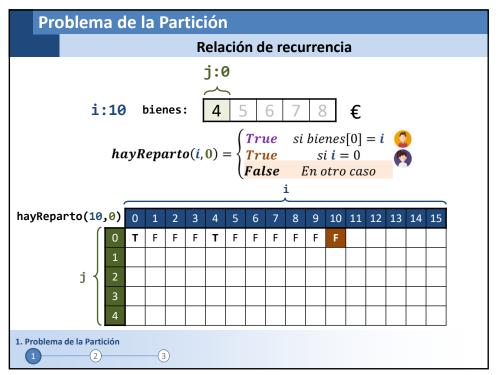


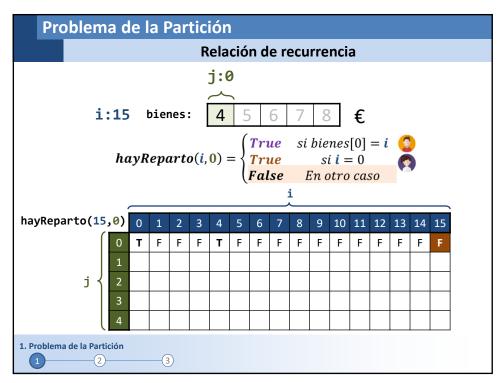


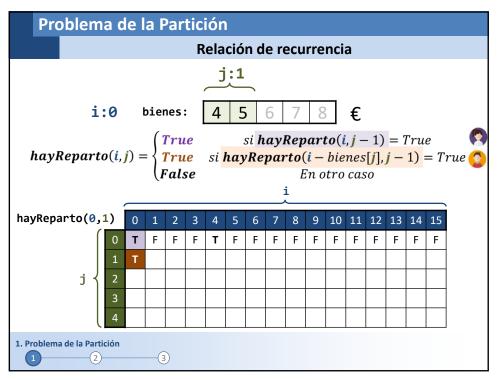


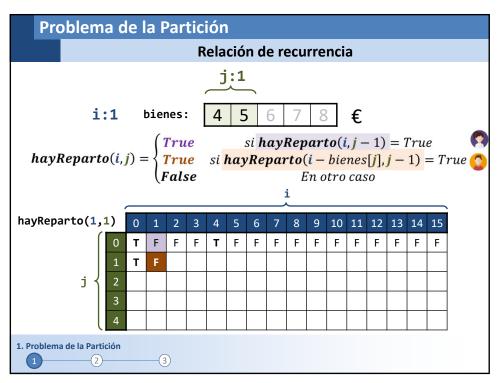


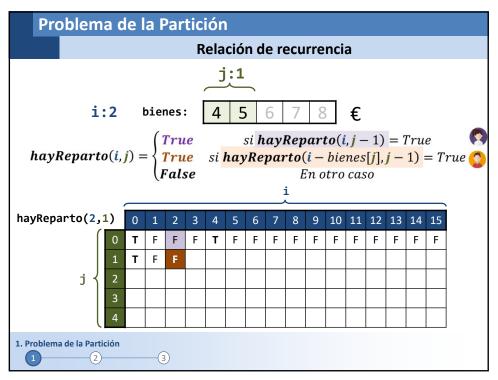


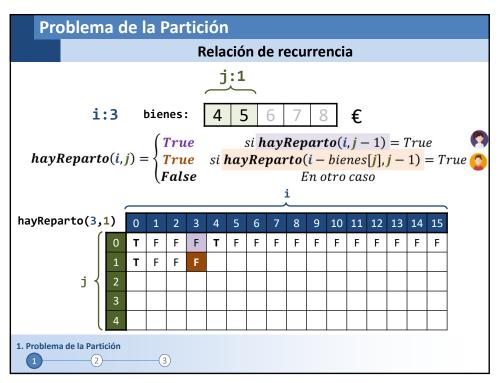


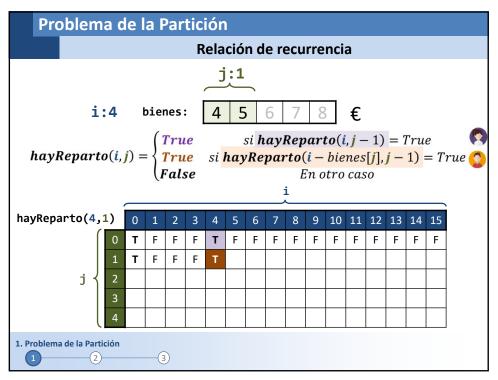


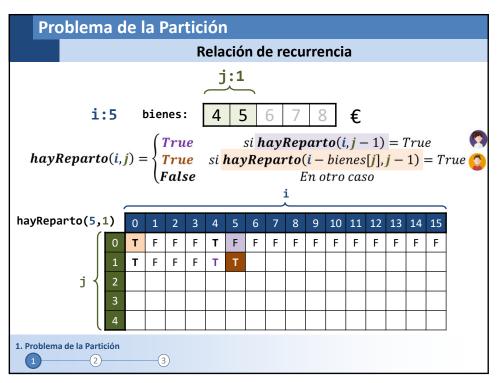


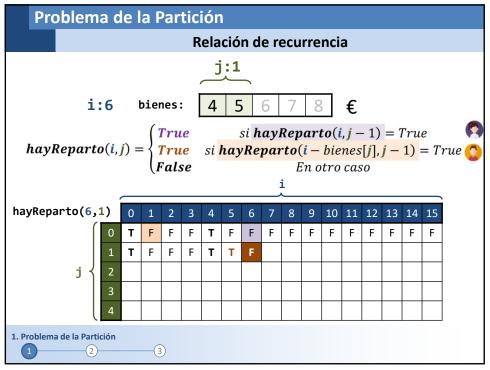


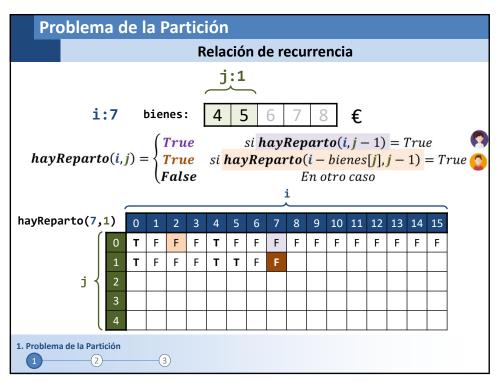


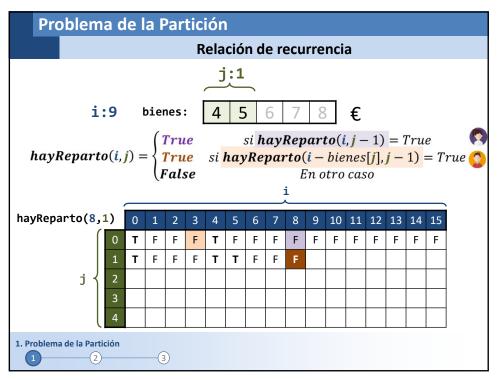


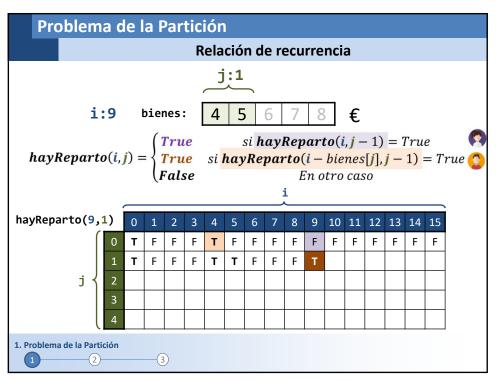


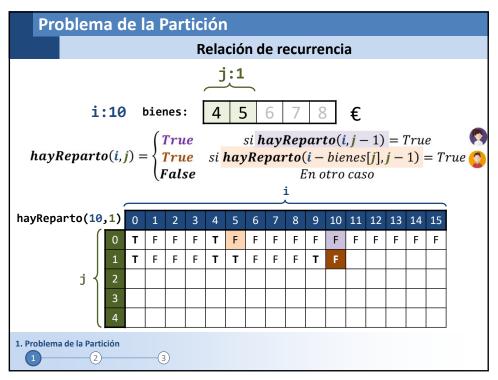


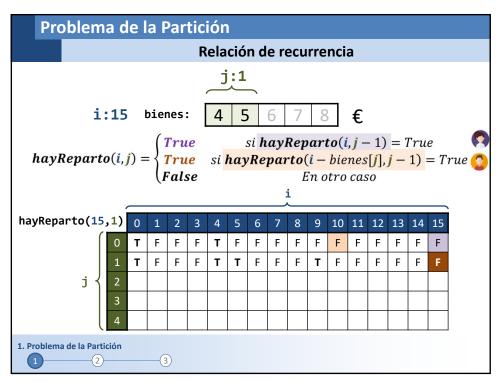


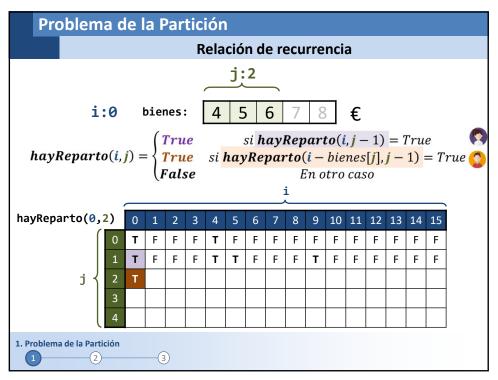


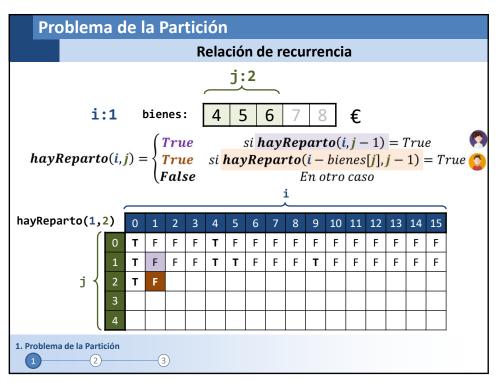


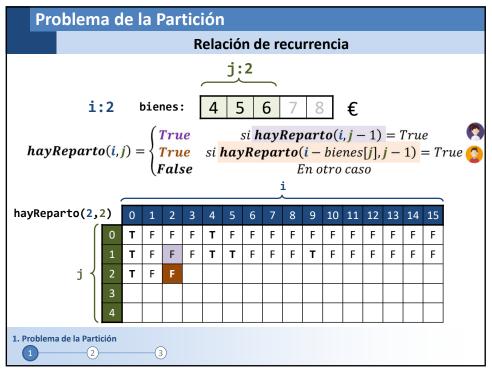


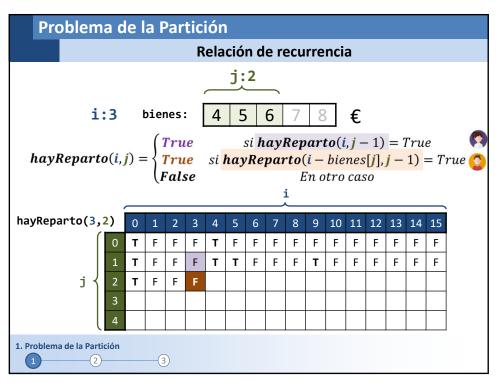


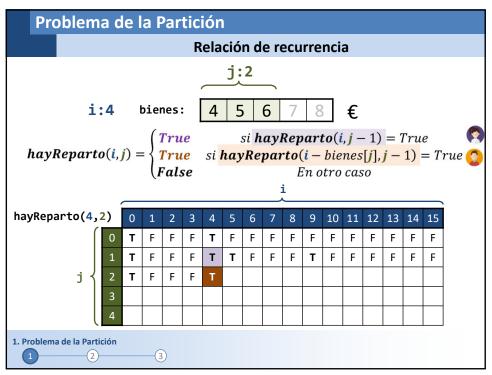


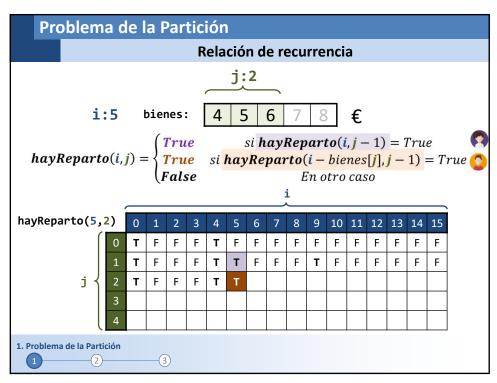


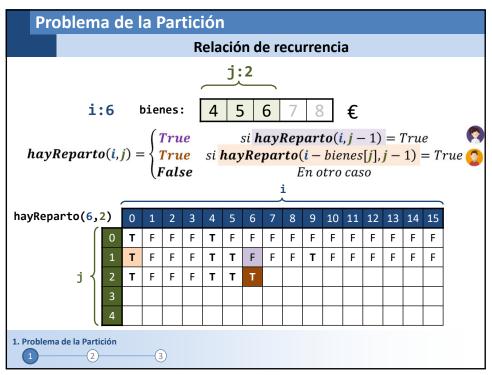


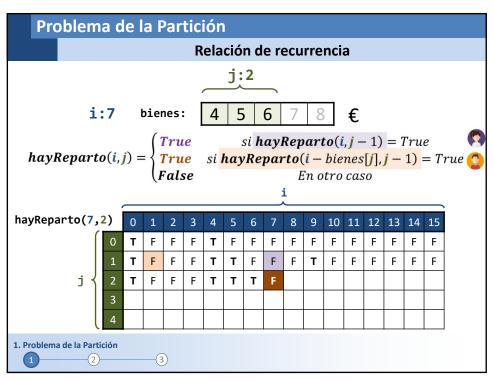


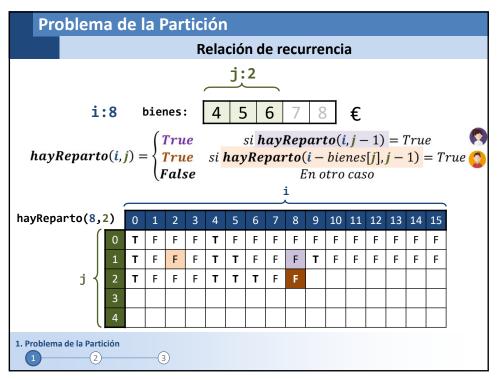


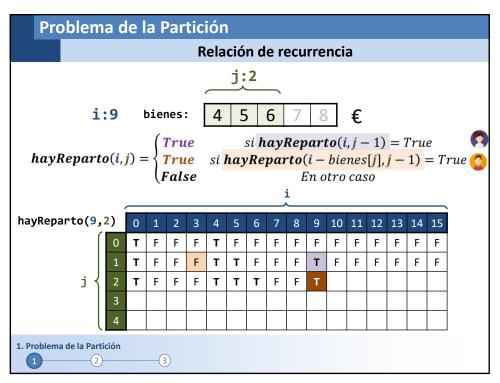


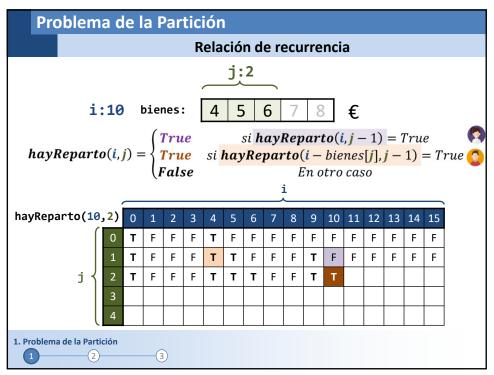


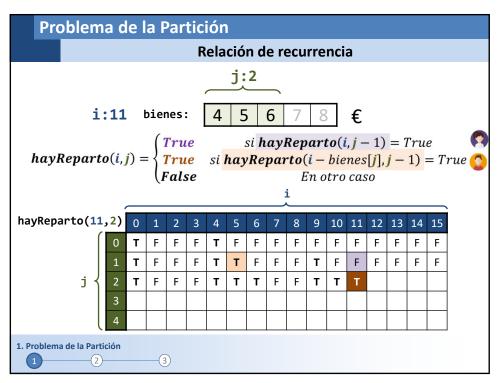


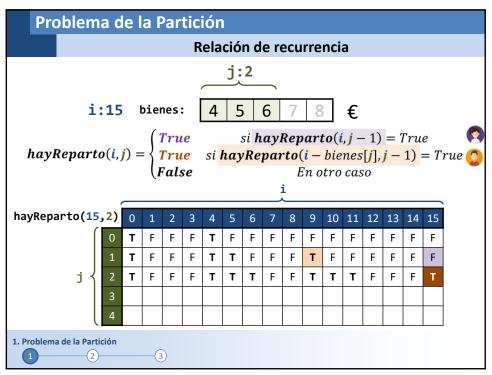


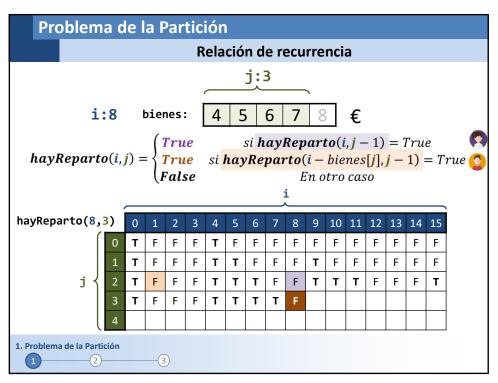


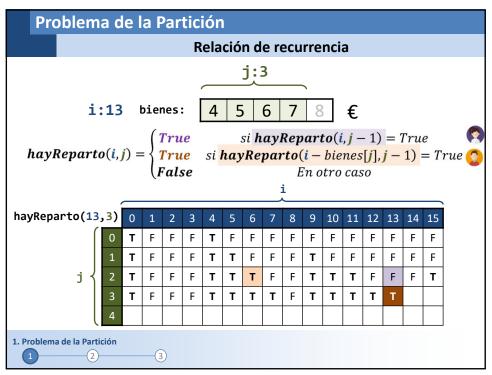


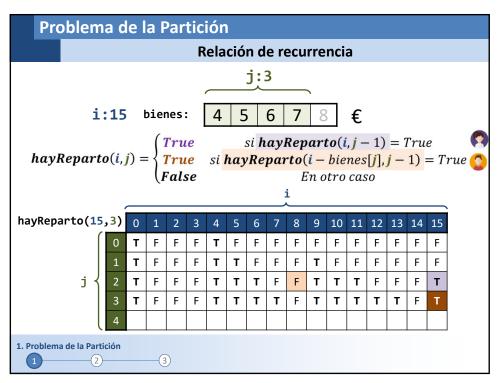


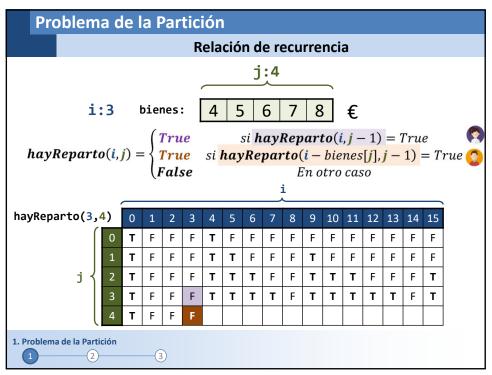




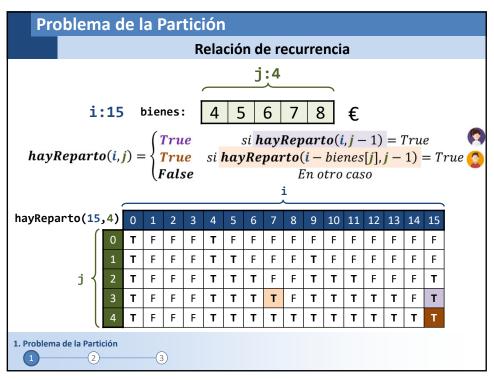


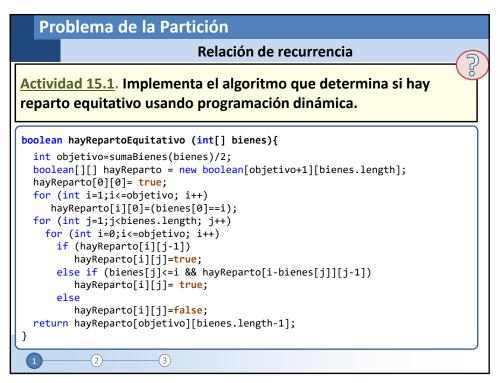


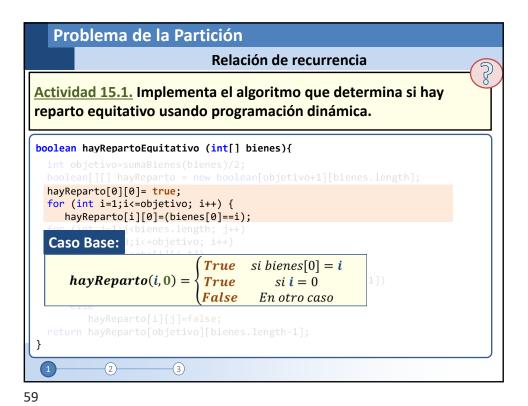




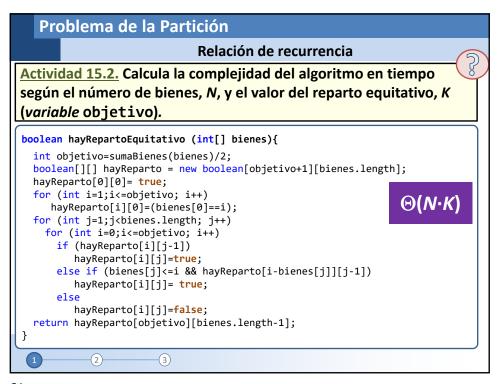
Problema d	le l	a F	ar	tic	iór												
				R	ela	ció	n d	e r	ecu	rre	nci	а					
							j	:4									
i:8	ı	bieı	nes	:	4	5	5	6	7	8	3	€					
$hayReparto(i,j) = \begin{cases} True & si \ hayReparto(i,j-1) = True \\ True & si \ hayReparto(i-bienes[j],j-1) = True \\ False & En \ otro \ caso \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{cases}$													rue 📀				
hayReparto(8,4)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0	Т	F	F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
1	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	F	F	
j { 2	т		F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	
3	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	
4	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	T								
1. Problema de la Partición		(3	3)														

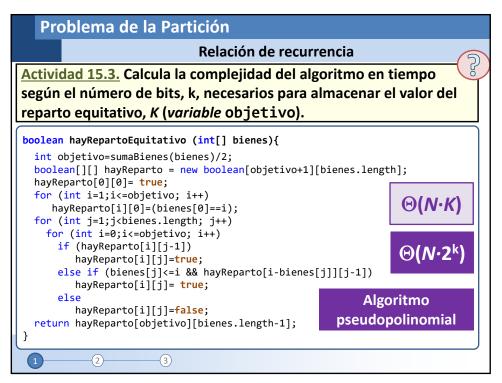


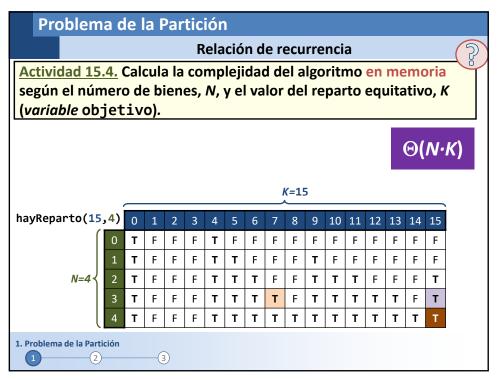


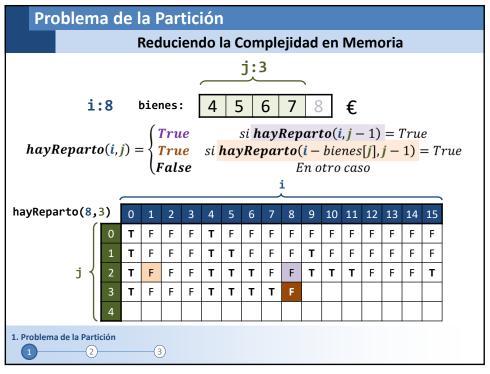


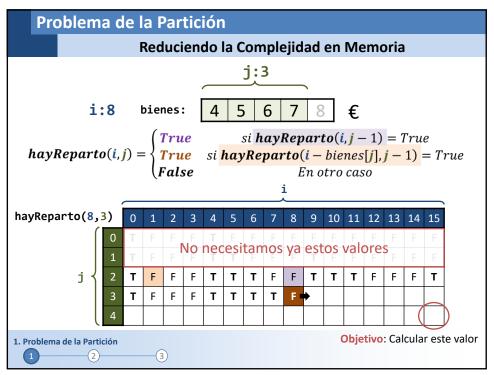
Problema de la Partición Relación de recurrencia 3 Actividad 15.1. Implementa el algoritmo que determina si hay reparto equitativo usando programación dinámica. Caso Recursivo: quitativo (int[] bienes){  $si\ hayReparto(i, j-1) = True$ hayReparto(i, j) =**True**  $si \ hayReparto(i - bienes[j], j - 1) = True$ En otro caso if (hayReparto[i][j-1]) hayReparto[i][j]=true; else if (bienes[j]<=i && hayReparto[i-bienes[j]][j-1])</pre> hayReparto[i][j]= true; else hayReparto[i][j]=false; (2)-(3)



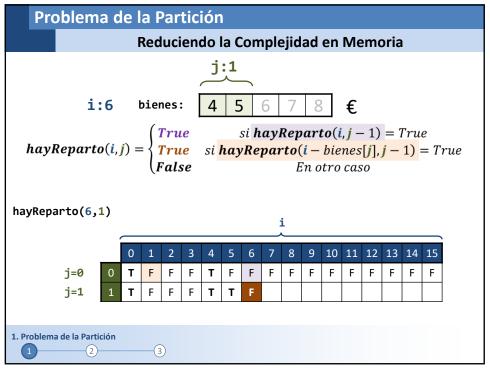


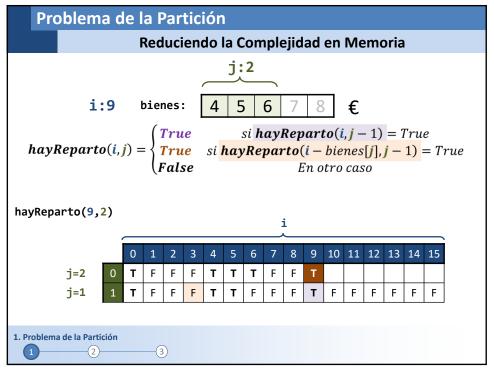


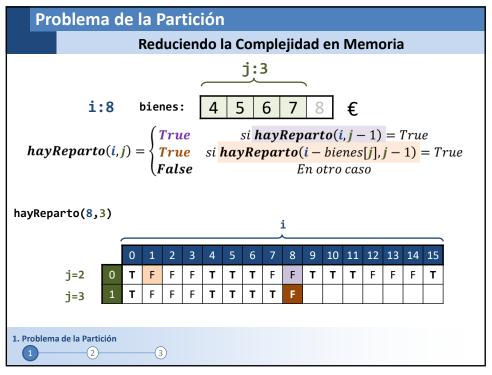


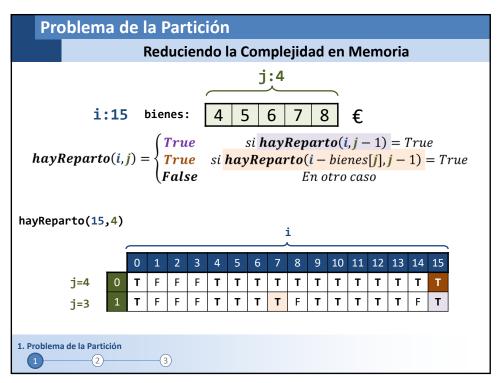


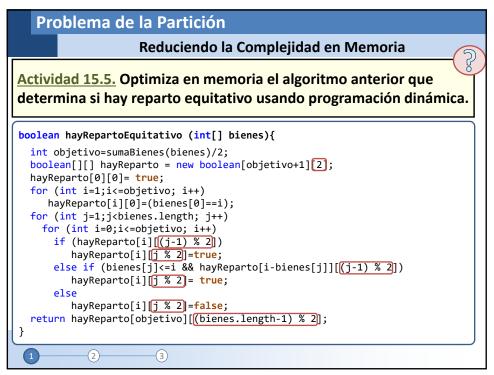
Problema	a d	e la	Pa	rtic	iór	1											
		Re	edu	cien	do	la C	om	ple	ejid	ad	en	Me	mc	oria	l		
					j:(						_,						
i:10 bienes: 4 5 6 7 8 €																	
$hayReparto(i,0) = \begin{cases} True & si \ bienes[0] = i \\ True & si \ i = 0 \\ False & En \ otro \ caso \end{cases}$																	
hayReparto(10,0)																	
	Ì	0	1 2	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
j=0	0	Т	F F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	F	F						
1. Problema de la Partio	ción		3														

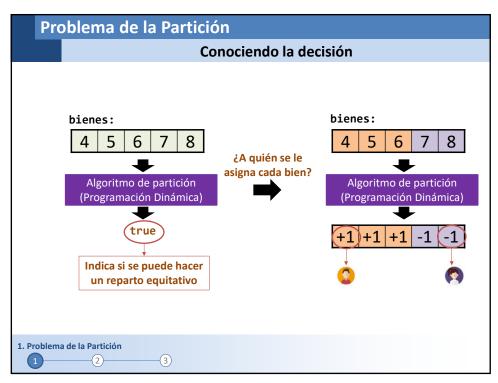


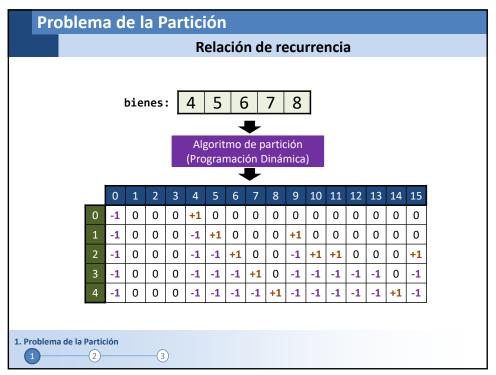


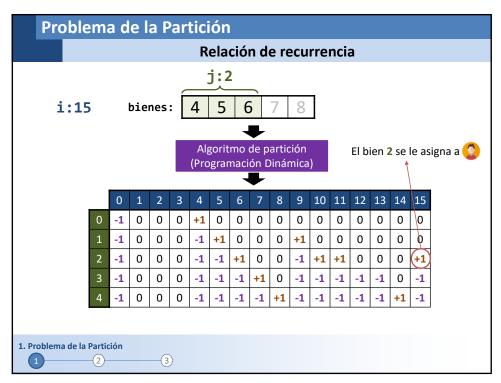


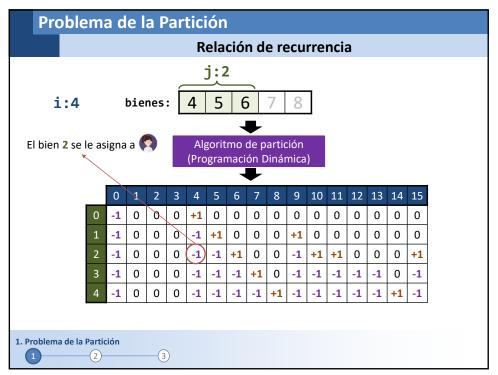


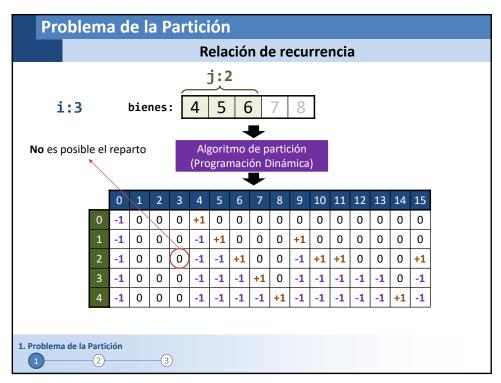


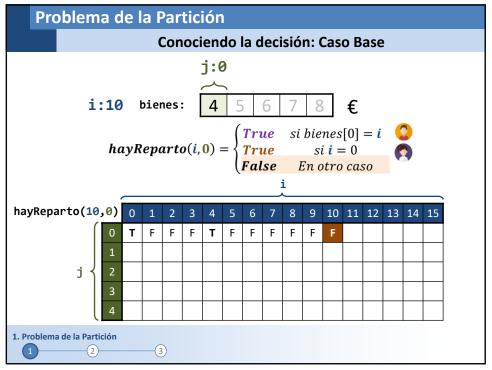




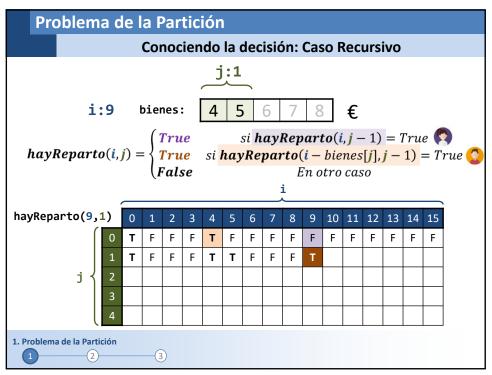


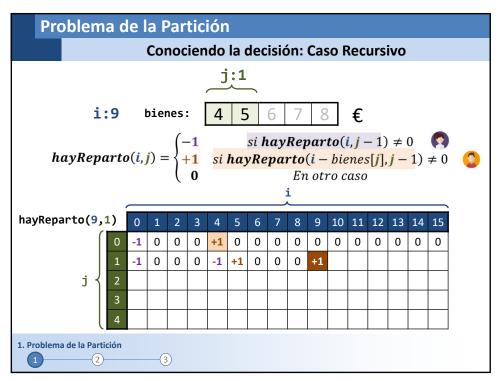


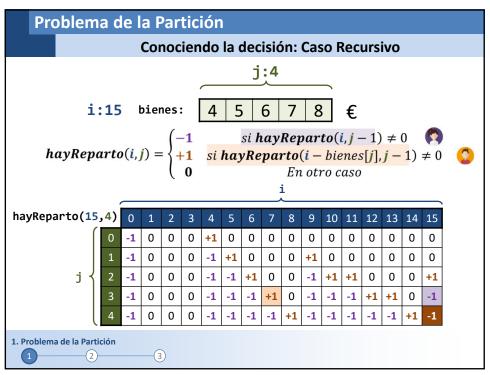


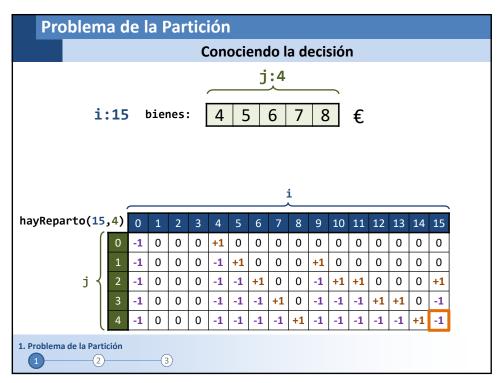


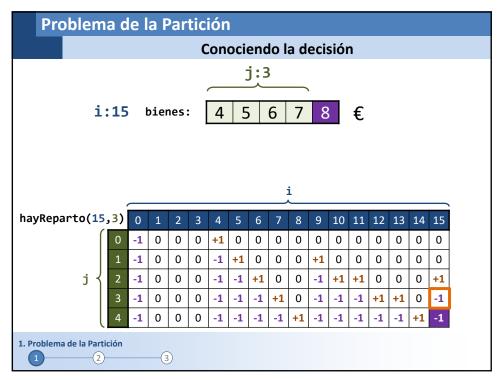
Problema de la Partición																	
Conociendo la decisión: Caso Base																	
j:0  i:10 bienes: $45678$ € $hayReparto(i,0) = \begin{cases} +1 & si \ bienes[0] = i \\ -1 & si \ i = 0 \\ 0 & En \ otro \ caso \end{cases}$																	
hayReparto(10,0)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
j { 0 1 2 3 4	-1	0	0	0	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0						
1. Problema de la Partición		<u> </u>	3)														

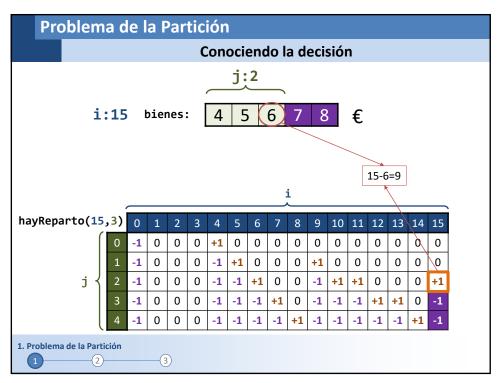


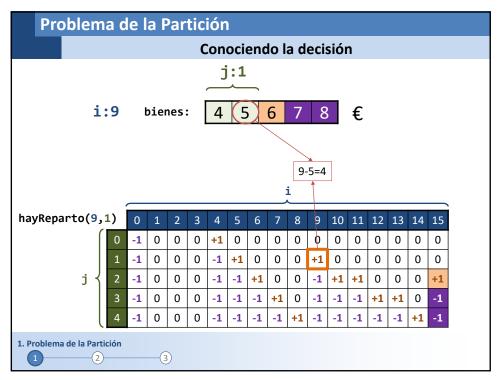


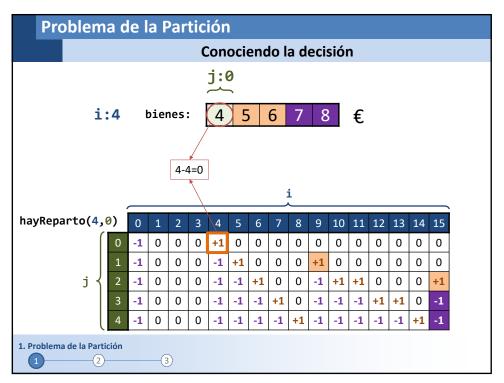


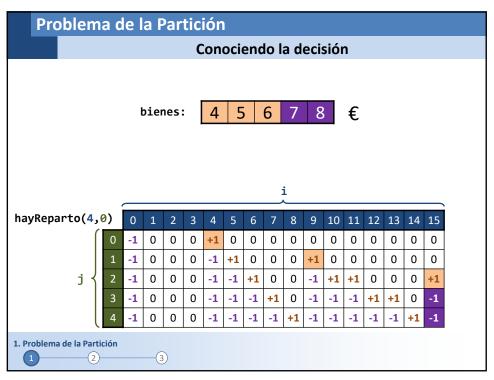


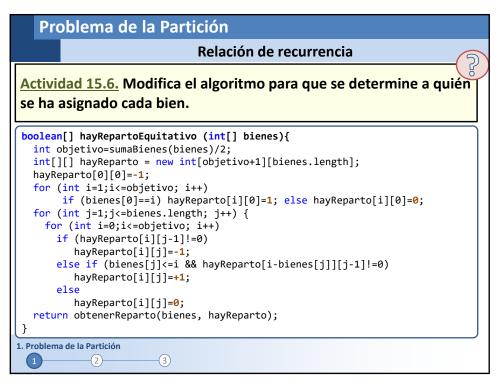


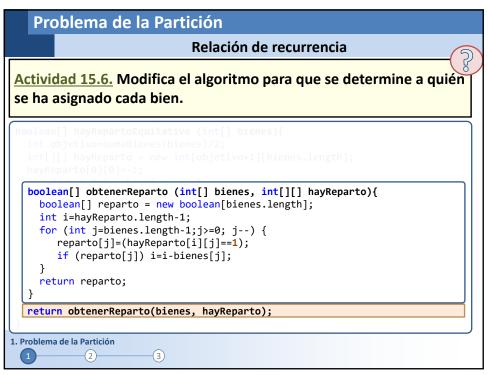


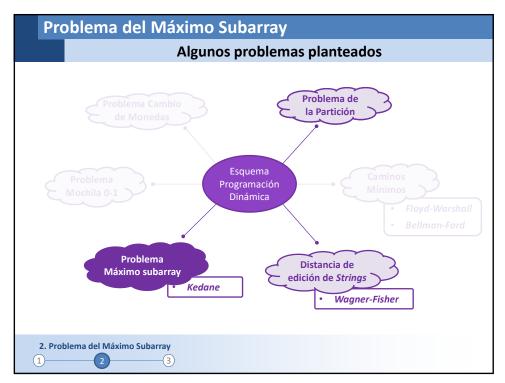


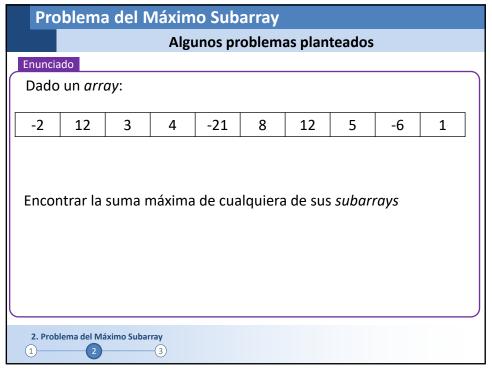


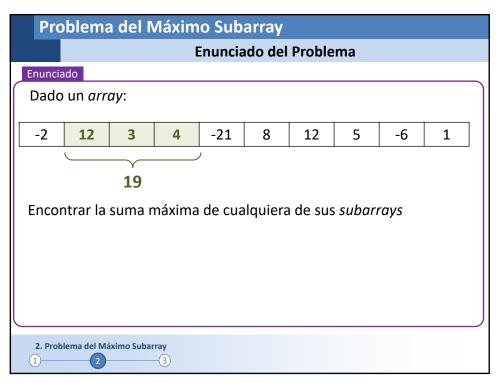


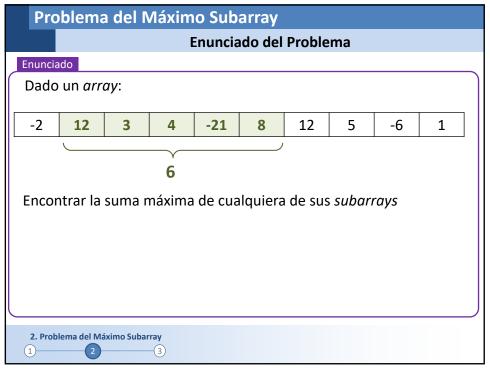


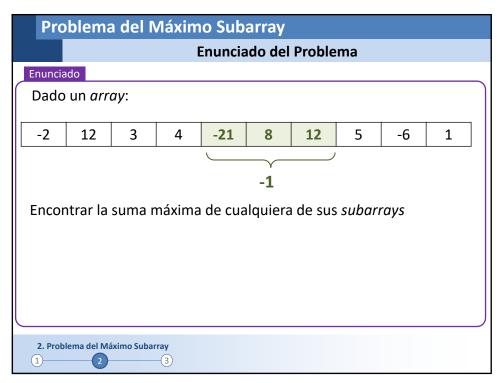


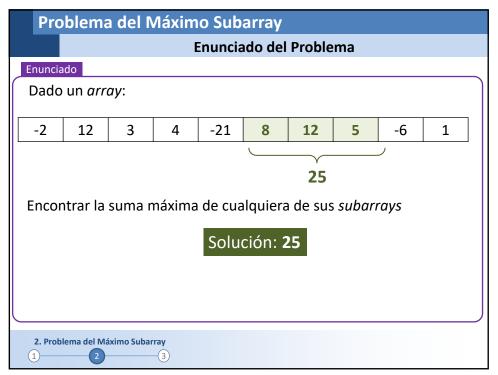


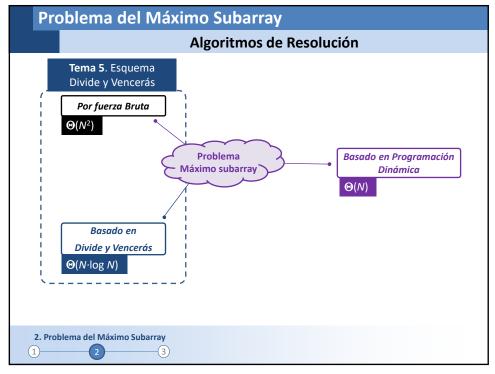


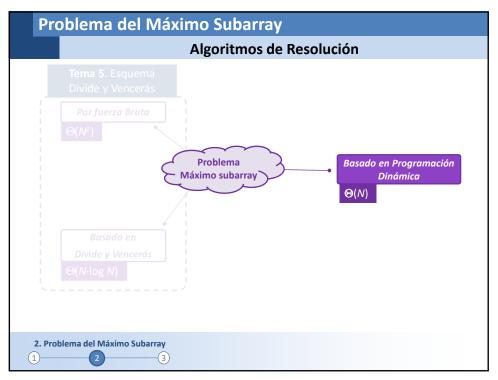


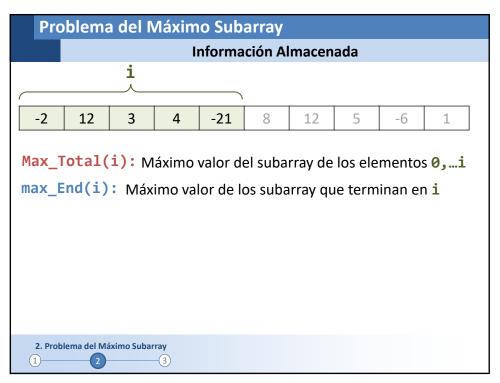


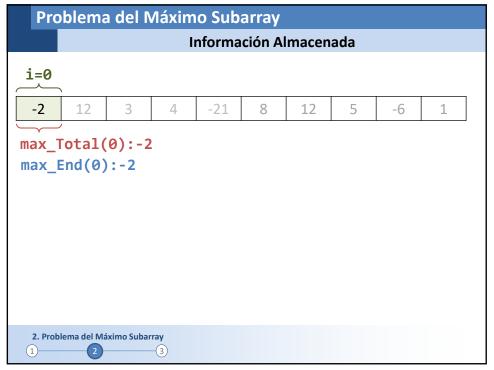


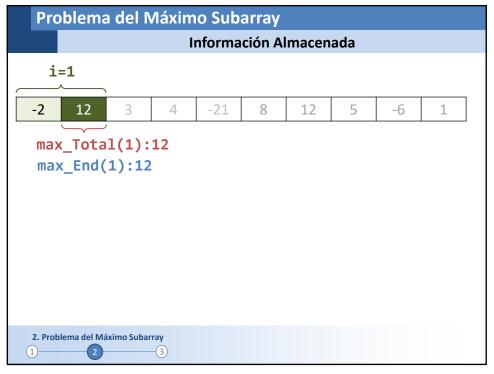


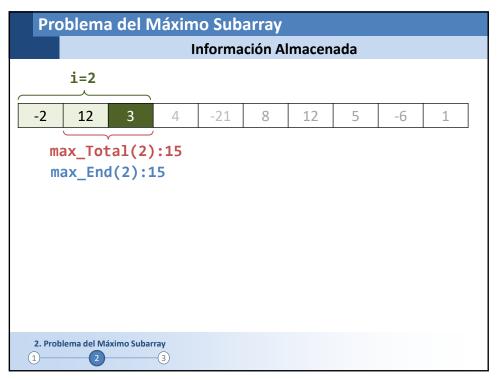


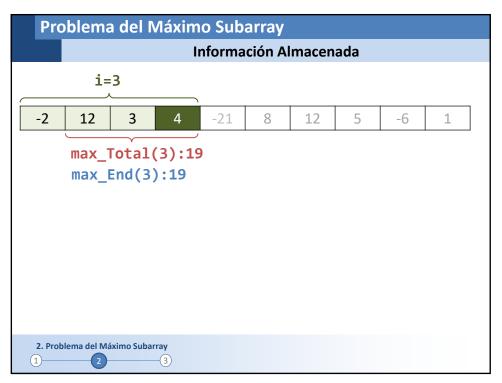


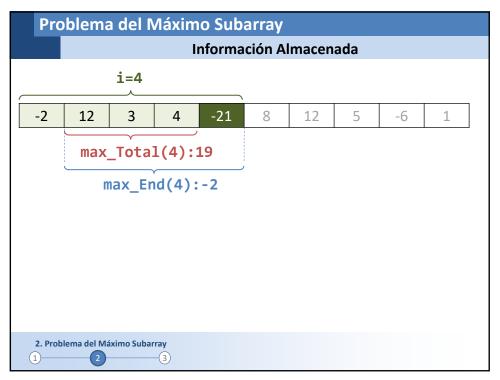




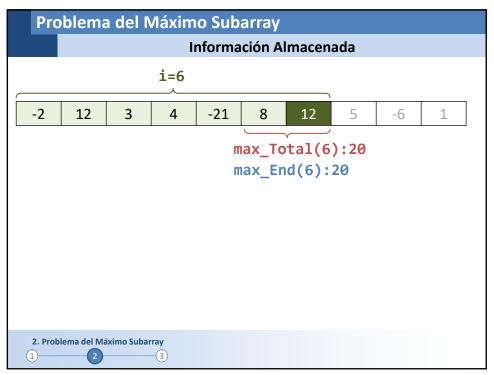


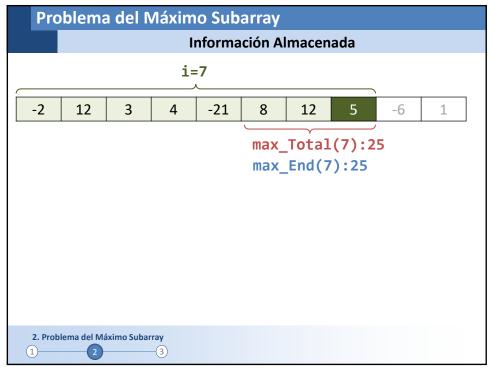


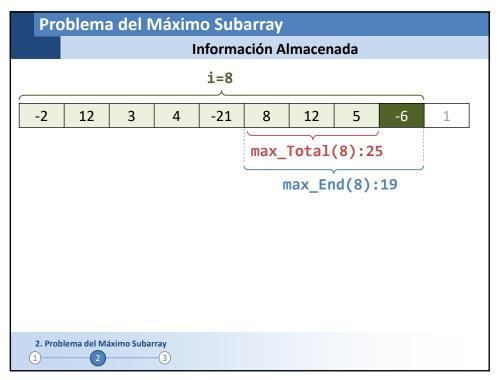


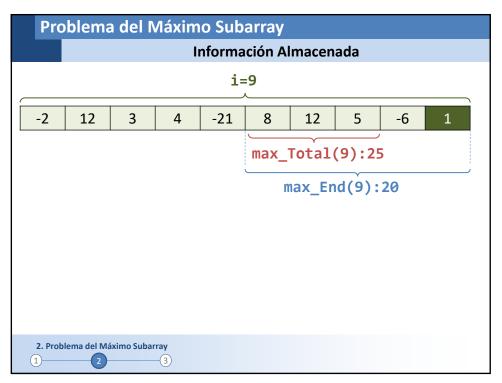


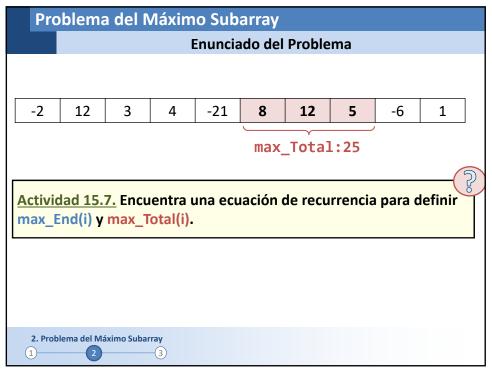


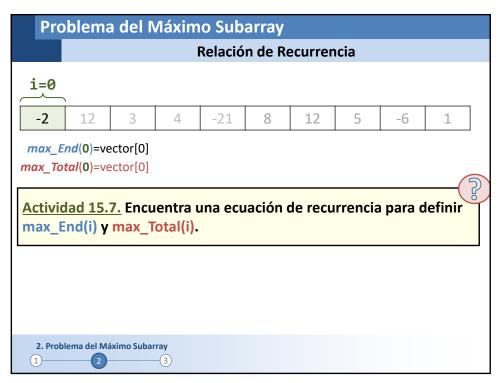


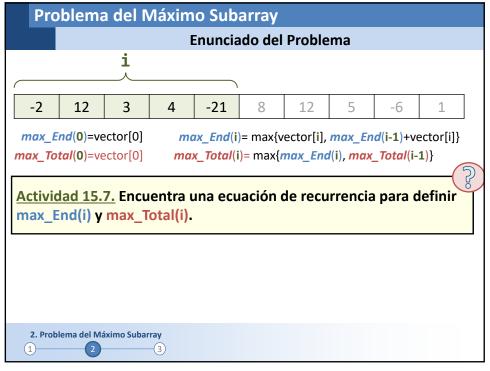


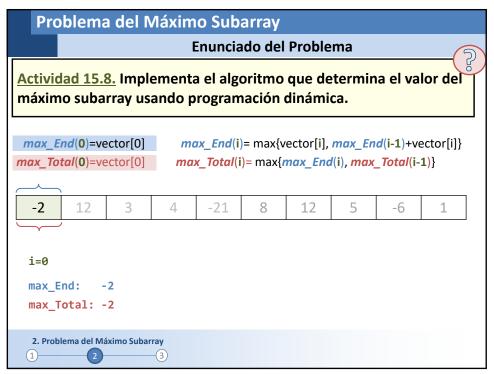


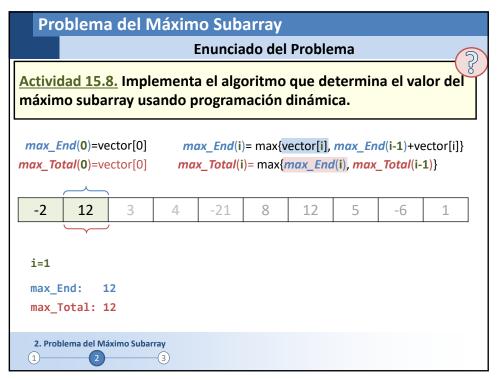


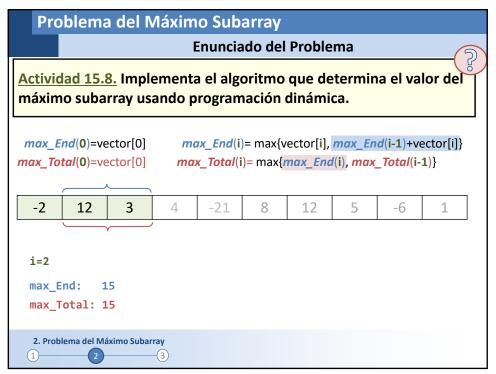


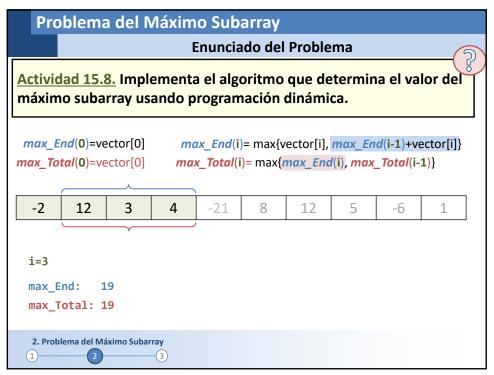


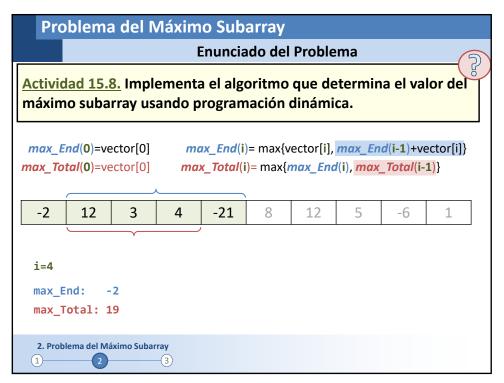


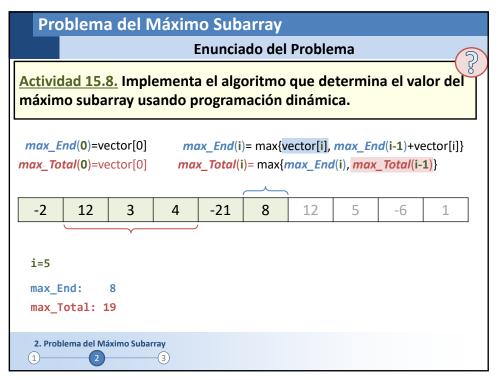


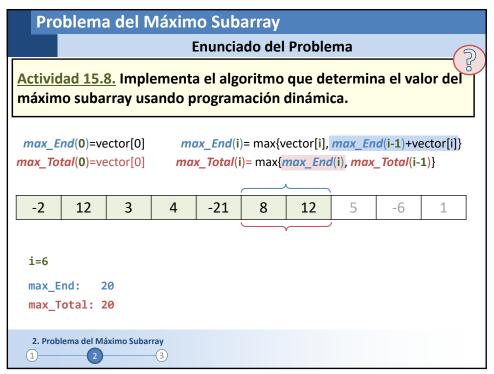


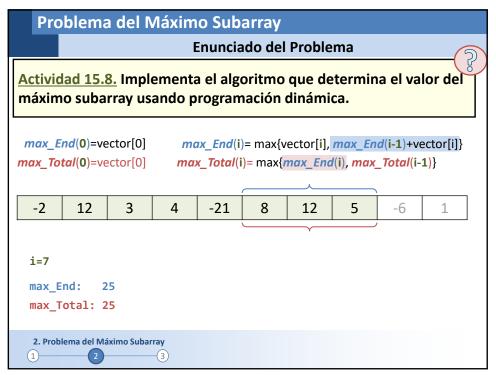


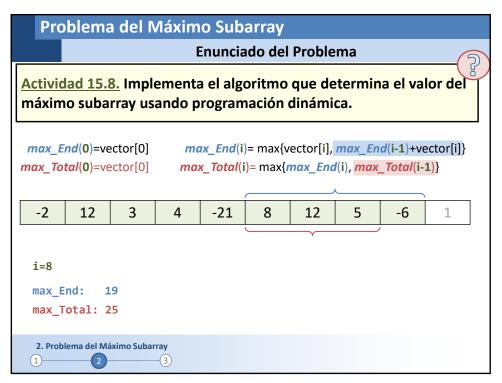


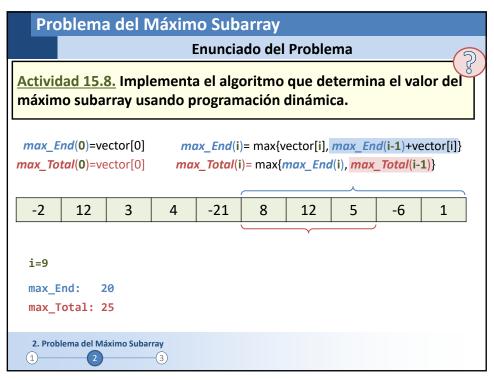


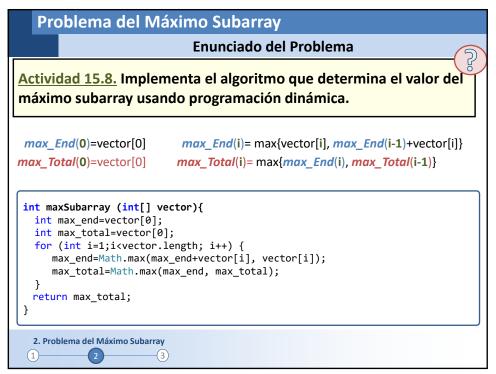


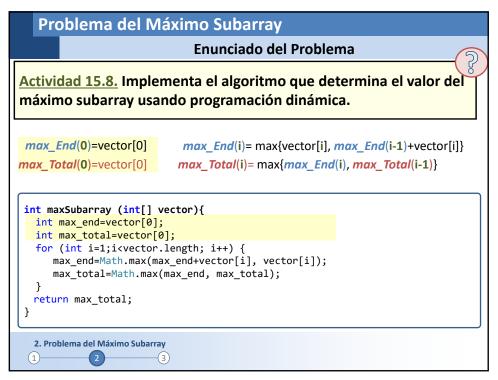


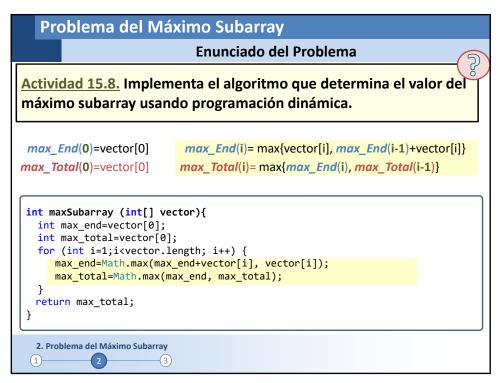


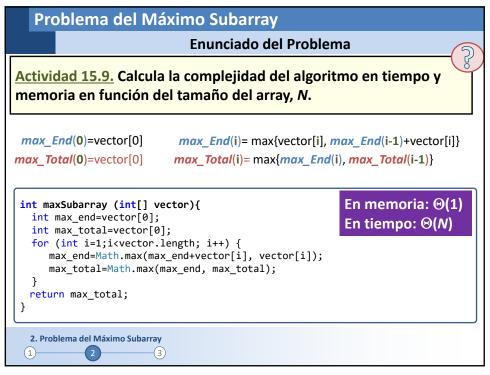












## Problema del Máximo Subarray **Enunciado del Problema** 2 Actividad 15.10. Modifica el algoritmo para que devuelva el subarray máximo usando programación dinámica. max\_End(0)=vector[0] max\_End(i)= max{vector[i], max\_End(i-1)+vector[i]} max\_Total(0)=vector[0] max\_Total(i) = max{max\_End(i), max\_Total(i-1)} int maxSubarray (int[] vector, int[] subarray){ int max\_end=vector[0]; int i0=0; int iN=0; int max\_total=vector[0]; int j0=0; int jN=0; for (int i=1;i<vector.length; i++) {</pre> if (max\_end>0){ max\_end=max\_end+vector[i]; iN=i;} else { max\_end=vector[i]; i0=i; iN=i;} if (max total<max end){</pre> max\_total=max\_end; j0=i0; jN=iN;} subarray[0]=j0; subarray[1]=jN; return max\_total;

# Problema del Máximo Subarray

#### **Enunciado del Problema**



<u>Actividad 15.10.</u> Modifica el algoritmo para que devuelva el subarray máximo usando programación dinámica.

```
max_End(0)=vector[0]
                             max_End(i)= max{vector[i], max_End(i-1)+vector[i]}
max_Total(0)=vector[0]
                            max_Total(i) = max{max_End(i), max_Total(i-1)}
int maxSubarray (int[] vector, int[] subarray){
int max_end=vector[0]; int i0=0; int iN=0;
 int max_total=vector[0]; int j0=0; int jN=0;
 for (int i=1;i<vector.length; i++) {</pre>
   if (max_end>0){
      max_end=max_end+vector[i]; iN=i;}
    else {
       max_end=vector[i]; i0=i; iN=i;}
    if (max_total<max_end){</pre>
       max_total=max_end; j0=i0; jN=iN;}
 subarray[0]=j0; subarray[1]=jN;
 return max_total;
```

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### Problema del Máximo Subarray

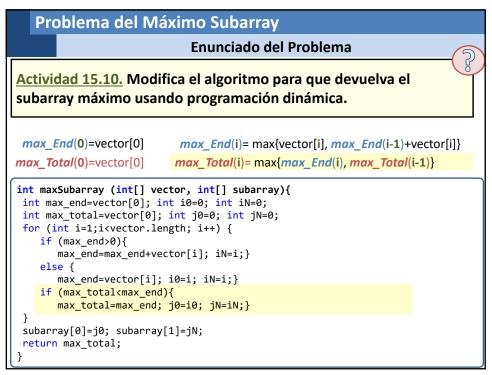
### **Enunciado del Problema**



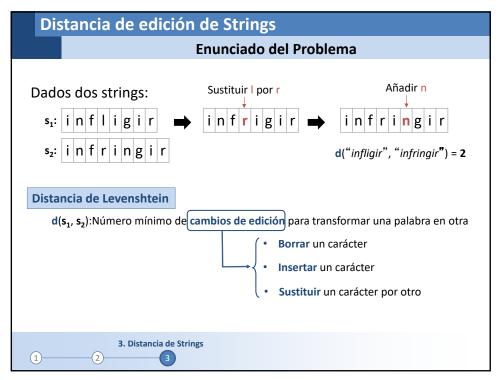
Actividad 15.10. Modifica el algoritmo para que devuelva el subarray máximo usando programación dinámica.

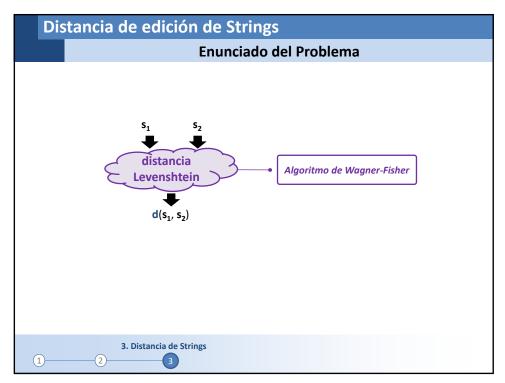
128

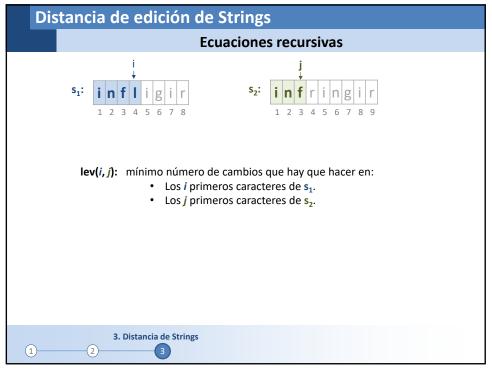
return max\_total;

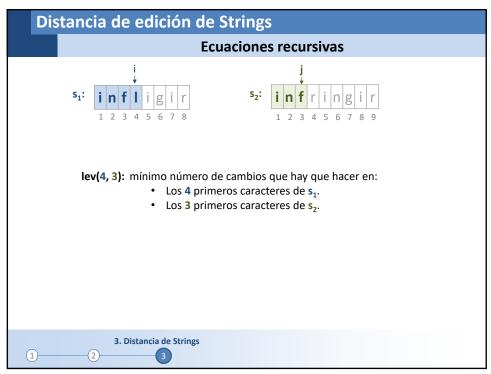


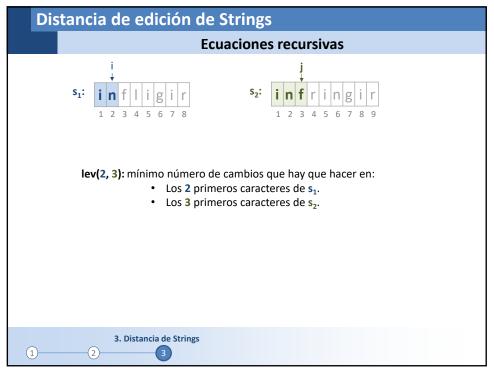


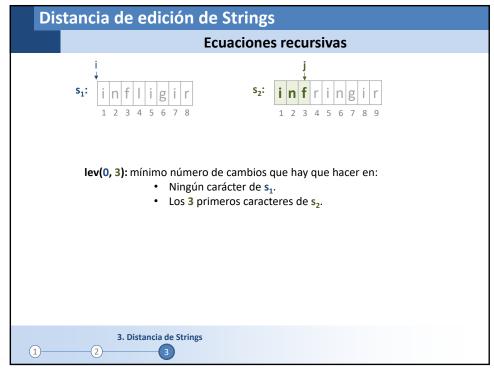


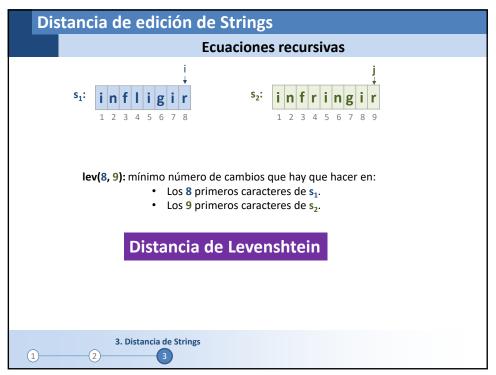


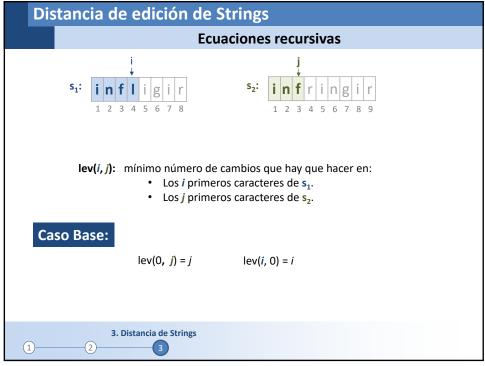


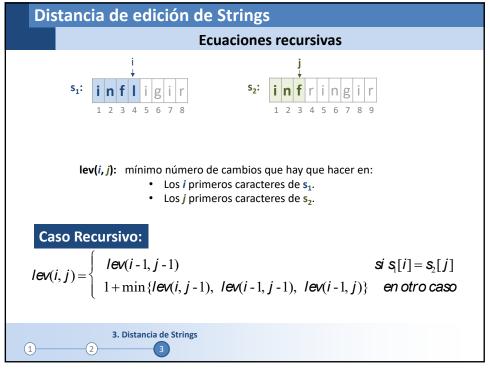


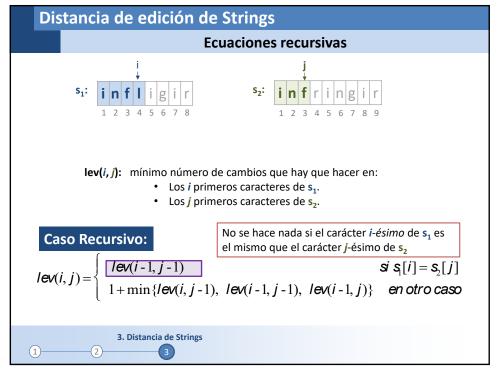


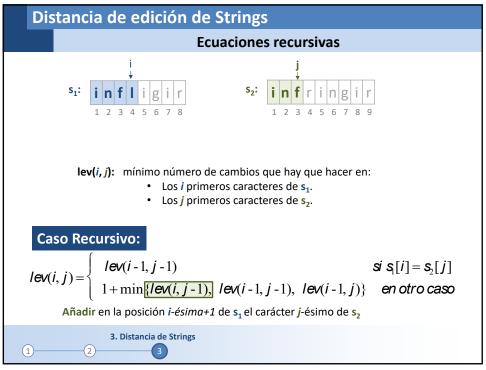


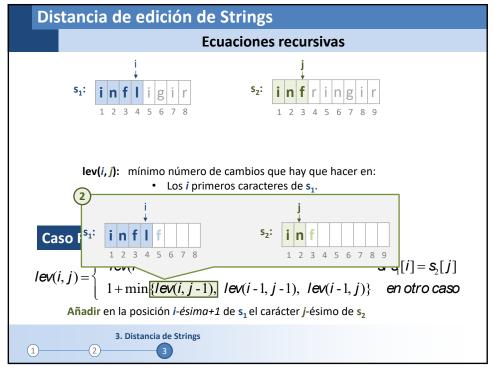


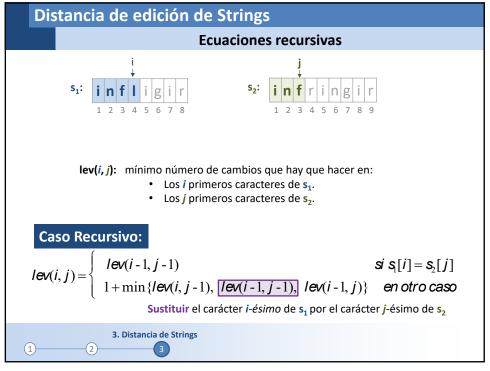


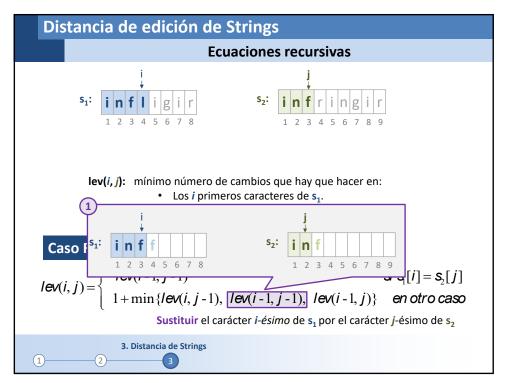


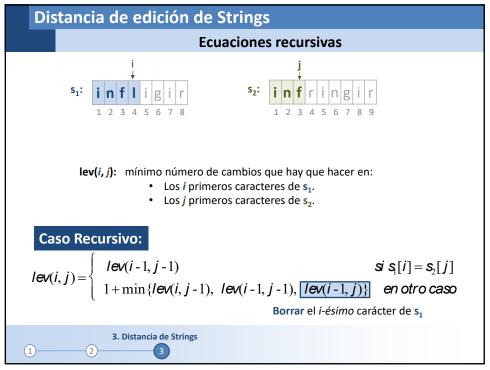


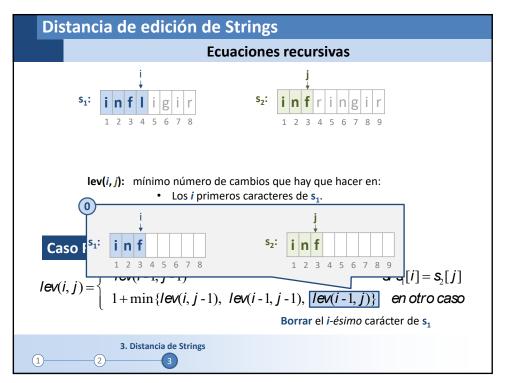












Distan	cia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs					
					Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs		
				1.	··./: 0\		la/0	:\ :				
				16	ev(1, 0)	1 = 1	lev(0 <b>,</b>	<b>J</b> ) = J				
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r
	0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1	i	1									
	2	n	2									
	3	f	3									
	4	-1	4									
	5	i	5									
	6	g	6									
	7	i	7									
	8	r	8									
		2.51		1. 61.1								
1	2	3. Di	_	de Strin	igs							

Distancia	a de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs			
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \\ \end{cases}$	lev(	( <b>i</b> - 1, <sub>j</sub>	i - 1)							si	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	= <b>s</b> <sub>2</sub> [ <b>j</b> ]
(i, j) =	1+r	nin{/	<b>ev</b> (i, _	j -1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	n otr	o caso
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0									
2	n	2										
3	f	3										
4	I	4										
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
1 2	3. Di	stancia	de Strin	gs								

Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	IS			
lev(i, i) = {	lev(	( <b>i</b> - 1, <sub>j</sub>	i - 1)							Si .	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	= <b>s</b> <sub>2</sub> [ <b>j</b> ]
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	<b>j -</b> 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <i>j</i>	)} 6	n otr	o caso
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1								
2	n	2										
3	f	3										
4	- 1	4										
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
	3. Di	stancia	de Strir	ıgs								
1 2			3	0,								

Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs			
lev(i, i) =	lev(	( <b>i</b> - 1, ,	i - 1)							si	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	$= S_2[j]$
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	j - 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <i>j</i>	)} 6	n otr	o caso
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1	2							
2	n	2										
3	f	3										
4	I	4										
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
1 2	3. Di	stancia	de Strir	igs								

Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	IS			
lev(i, i) =	lev(	( <b>i</b> - 1, <sub>j</sub>	i - 1)							Si .	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	= <b>s</b> <sub>2</sub> [ <b>j</b> ]
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	j - 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	n otr	o caso
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1	2	3						
2	n	2										
3	f	3										
4	- I	4										
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
1 2	3. Di		de Strir	ngs								

Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs			
lev(i i) =	lev(	(i - 1, <sub>j</sub>	i - 1)							si	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	$= \mathbf{s}_{2}[j]$
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	<b>j</b> - 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <i>j</i>	)} 6	n otr	o caso
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2	n	2										
3	f	3										
4	I	4										
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
1 2	3. Di		de Strir	ngs								

Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs			
lev(i i) =	lev(	( <b>i</b> - 1, ,	<b>i</b> - 1)							si	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	$= S_2[j]$
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	<b>j</b> - 1),	lev(	j - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	en otr	o caso
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2	n	2	1									
3	f	3										
4	- 1	4										
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
	2 D:		-l- C4!									
1 2	3. Di		de Strin	igs								

Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs							
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs				
lev(i i)-	lev(	(i - 1, <sub>j</sub>	i - 1)							si	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	= <b>s</b> <sub>2</sub> [ <b>j</b> ]	
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin { <i>l</i>	ev(i,	j -1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	n otr	o caso	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r		
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	i 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8												
2	n	2	1	0									
3	f	3											
4	I	4											
5	i	5											
6	g	6											
7	i	7											
8	r	8											
1 2	3. Di		de Strin	ıgs									

Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs			
lev(i i)-	lev(	( <b>i</b> - 1, ,	<b>i</b> - 1)							si	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	= <b>s</b> <sub>2</sub> [ <b>j</b> ]
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	<b>j</b> - 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	n otr	o caso
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3	f	3										
4	- I	4										
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
<b>a a</b>	3. Di	stancia		ngs								
1 2			3									

Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs			
lev(i, i) =	lev(	(i - 1, j	i - 1)							si	<b>ς</b> [i]=	= <b>s</b> <sub>2</sub> [ <b>j</b> ]
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	<b>j -</b> 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <i>j</i>	)} 6	n otr	o caso
_		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
4	I	4										
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
1 2	3. Di	stancia	de Strir	ngs								

Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs			
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \\ \end{cases}$	lev(	( <b>i</b> - 1, ,	i <b>-</b> 1)							si	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	$= S_2[j]$
	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	<b>j</b> - 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	n otr	o caso
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
4	I	4	3	2	1	1						
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
1 2	3. Di	stancia	de Strir	ngs								

Distancia	a de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs			
lev(i, i) =	lev(	(i - 1, <sub>j</sub>	i <b>-</b> 1)							si	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	= <b>s</b> <sub>2</sub> [ <b>j</b> ]
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	<b>j -</b> 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <i>j</i>	)} 6	n otr	o caso
•		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
4	I	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	i	5										
6	g	6										
7	i	7										
8	r	8										
1 2	3. Di	stancia	de Strir	ıgs								

Distancia	a de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs									
	Ecuaciones recursivas														
lev(i i)-	lev(i-1, j-1) 1+ min { $lev(i, j-1)$ , $lev(i-1, j-1)$ }									si	<b>s</b> [i]=	$= \mathbf{s}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2}^{}[j]$			
10v(1, j) =	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	j - 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	n otr	o caso			
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r				
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6				
4	I	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6				
5	i	5	4	3	2	2									
6	g	6													
7	i	7													
8	r	8													
	2 Di	stancia	da Strir	nge.											
1 2	3. Ы		3	igs											

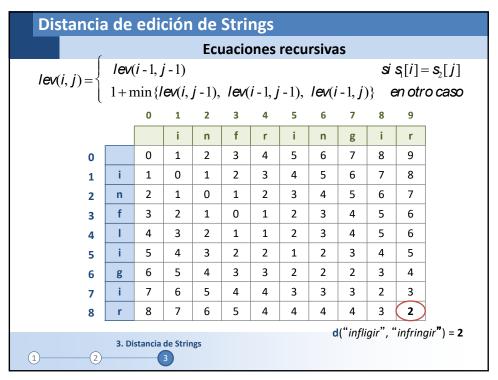
Distancia	Distancia de edición de Strings														
	Ecuaciones recursivas														
lev(i, i) = {	lev(	(i - 1, <sub>j</sub>	i - 1)			$si \ s_i[i] = s_2[j]$ $si \ s_i[i] = s_2[j]$ $si \ s_i[i] = s_2[j]$ $si \ s_i[i] = s_2[j]$ $si \ s_i[i] = s_2[j]$									
	1+r	nin { <i>l</i>	ev(i,	<b>j</b> -1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	n otr	o caso			
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r				
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6				
4	I	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6				
5	i	5	4	3	2	2	1								
6	g	6													
7	i	7													
8	r	8													
1 2	3. Distancia de Strings														

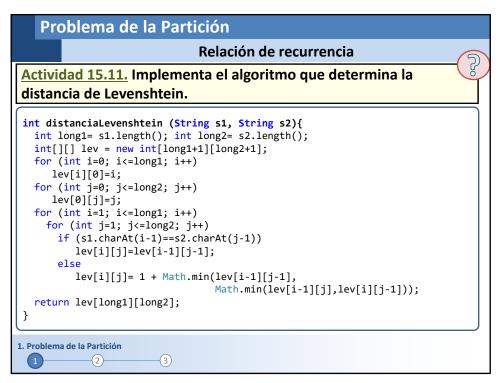
Distancia	Distancia de edición de Strings														
	Ecuaciones recursivas														
lev(i i)-	lev(	( <b>i</b> - 1, ,	i <b>-</b> 1)							si	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	$= S_2[j]$			
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	<b>j</b> - 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	n otr	o caso			
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r				
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6				
4	- I	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6				
5	i	5	4	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	5				
6	g	6													
7	i	7													
8	r	8													
1 2	3. Di	stancia	de Strir	ıgs											

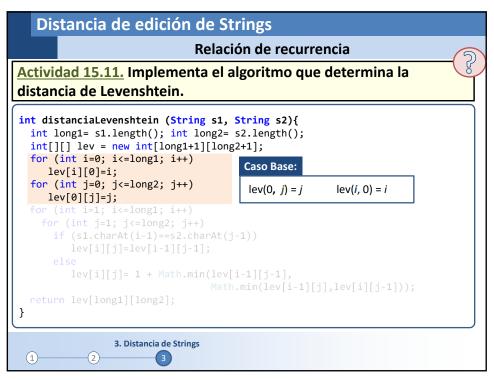
Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs							
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs				
lew(i, i) =	lev(	( <b>i</b> - 1, ,	i - 1)					Si .	န[ <i>i</i> ]=	$=$ $s_{2}[j]$			
$lev(i,j) = \begin{cases} \\ \end{cases}$	1+r	nin {[	ev(i,	<b>j</b> - 1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b>	)} 6	n otr	o caso	
_		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r		
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
4	I	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6		
5	i	5	4	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	5		
6	g	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	4		
7	i	7											
8	r	8											
1 2	3. Distancia de Strings												

Distancia	a de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs						
				Ecu	uacio	nes	recu	rsiva	ıs			
lev(i i)-	$ \frac{\text{lev}(i-1,j-1)}{1+\min\{\text{lev}(i,j-1), \text{ lev}(i-1,j-1), \text{ lev}(i-1,j)\}} $										န[ <i>i</i> ]=	$=$ $s_{2}[j]$
	$1 + \min\{lev(i, j-1), lev(i-1, j-1), lev(i-1, j)\}$										en otr	o caso
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r	
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
4	- I	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	i	5	4	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	5	
6	g	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	
7	i	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	2		
8	r	8										
	2 D:	stancia	da Chuiu									
1 2	3. DI		3	igs								

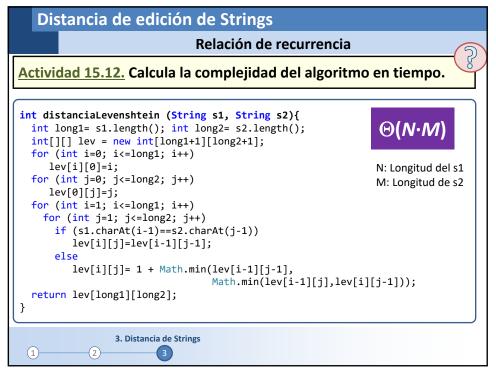
Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs									
	Ecuaciones recursivas														
lev(i, i) = {											<b>s</b> [i]=	= <b>s</b> <sub>2</sub> [ <b>j</b> ]			
<i>Tev</i> ( <i>i</i> , <i>j</i> ) =	1+r	nin{ <i>l</i>	ev(i,	<b>j</b> -1),	lev(	i - 1, j	-1),	lev(i	-1, <b>j</b> )	)} 6	n otr	o caso			
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r				
0		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1	i	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6				
4	I	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6				
5	i	5	4	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	5				
6	g	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	4				
7	i	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	3				
8	r	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	2				
1 2	3. Distancia de Strings														

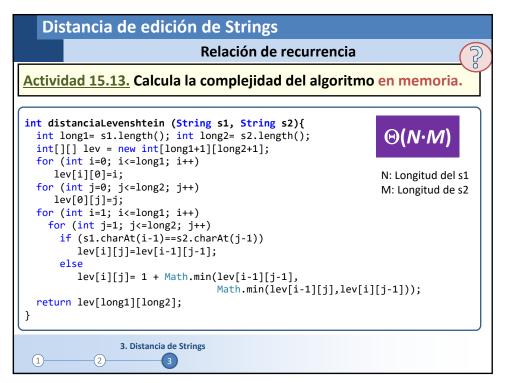






```
Distancia de edición de Strings
                              Relación de recurrencia
                                                                             5
Actividad 15.11. Implementa el algoritmo que determina la
distancia de Levenshtein.
int distanciaLevenshtein (String s1, String s2){
Caso Recursivo: i<=long1; i++)
             lev(i-1, j-1)
                                                            si s_i[i] = s_i[j]
lev(i, j) =
             1 + \min\{lev(i, j-1), lev(i-1, j-1), lev(i-1, j)\}
                                                             en otro caso
    for (int j=1; j<=long2; j++)</pre>
      if (s1.charAt(i-1)==s2.charAt(j-1))
         lev[i][j]=lev[i-1][j-1];
      else
         lev[i][j]= 1 + Math.min(lev[i-1][j-1],
                                Math.min(lev[i-1][j],lev[i][j-1]));
  return lev[long1][long2];
}
                3. Distancia de Strings
 1)-
            (2)-
```





Distancia	de	edi	ción	de	Stri	ngs								
		Red	ducie	endo	la co	ompl	lejida	ad ei	n Me	mor	ia			
lev(i,j) = 1	$lev(i, j) = 1 + min \{ lev(i, j-1), [lev(i-1, j-1), [lev(i-1, j)] \}_{si \in [i] \neq s_2[j]} $													
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
			i	n	f	r	i	n	g	i	r			
0		0												
1	i	1	No	nec	esita	mos	ya e	stos	valo	res				
2	n	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
3	f	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6			
4	- 1	4	3	2	1	1								
5	i	5												
6	g	6												
7	i	7												
8	r	8												
1 2	3. Di		de Strir	ıgs										

