# Ayudantía 12

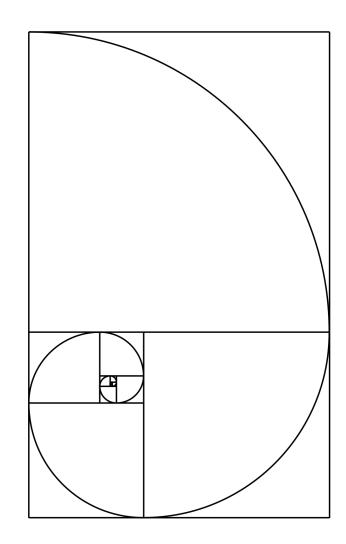
Programación Dinámica

#### Fibonacci

 Secuencia de números dada por la suma de los dos anteriores

• Presente en la naturaleza :O

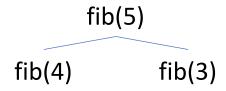
• 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13...

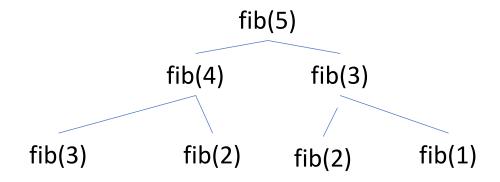


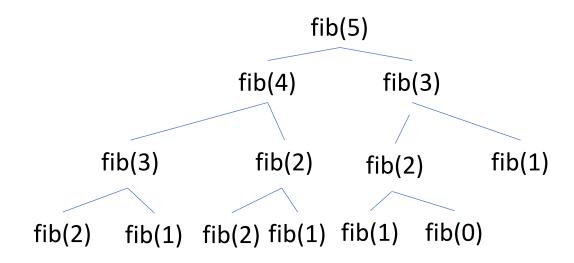
# Intro a la progra

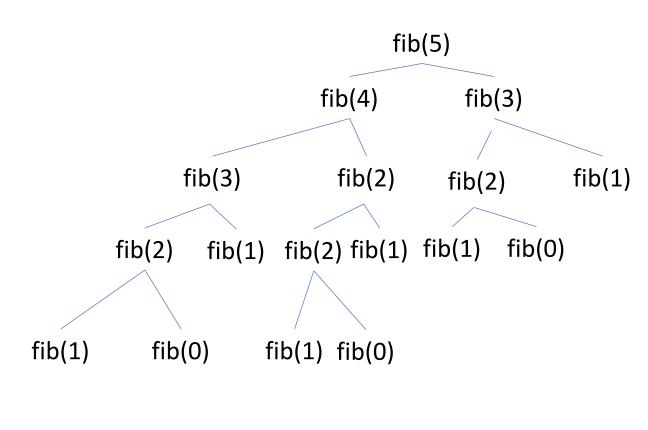
```
def Fibonacci(n):
    if n < 2:
        return n
    else:
        return Fibonacci(n-1) + Fibonacci(n-2)</pre>
```

fib(5)







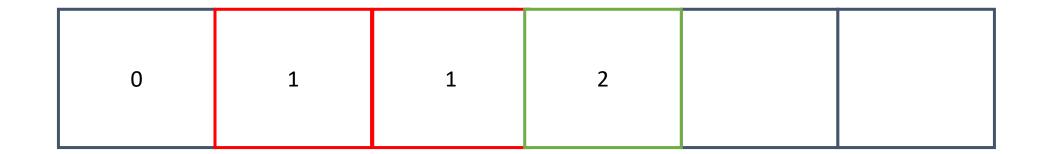


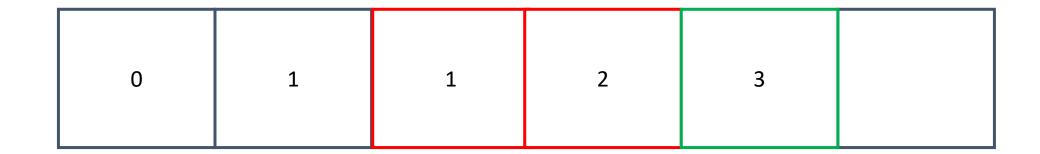
 $O(2^n)!!!$ 

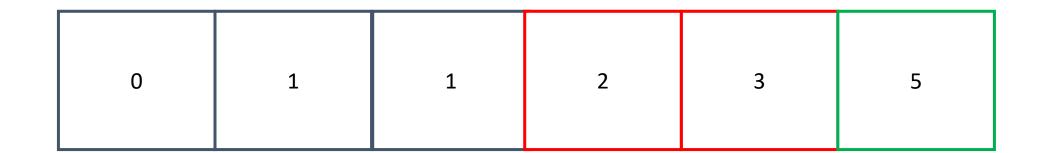












Complejidad?

| 0 1 1 2 3 5 |
|-------------|
|-------------|

O(n)!!!

# Código

```
\label{eq:def-def-def} $\operatorname{def}(n)$: $$ if $n < 2$: $$ return $n$ $$ fibonaccis = [0, 1] $$ for $i$ in range(2, n)$: $$ fibonaccis.append(fibonaccis[i - 1] + fibonaccis[i - 2]) $$
```

#### Sub-matrices de 1s

- Supongamos que tenemos una lista de listas
- Cada lista esta compuesta de 1s o 0s
- Queremos retornar cuantos cuadrados de 1s hay
- Ej:

```
[[0, 1, 1, 1],
[1, 0, 1, 1],
[0, 0, 1, 0]]
```

# Sub-matrices de 1s

| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

# Código

```
def countSquares(matrix):
    counter = 0
    for i in matrix[0]:
        if i == 1:
            counter += 1
    for i in range(1, len(matrix)):
        if matrix[i][0] == 1:
            counter += 1
    for i in range(1, len(matrix)):
        for j in range(1, len(matrix[0])):
            if matrix[i][j] == 1:
                matrix[i][j] += min(
                    matrix[i - 1][j - 1],
                    matrix[i - 1][j],
                    matrix[i][j - 1],
            counter += matrix[i][j]
    return counter
```

#### Problema 2

Dado un nodo fuente s, escribe un algoritmo tal que se marque

$$v.distance = -\infty$$

para todo vértice v si es que se encuentra un ciclo negativo en algún camino desde s hasta v

#### Bellman-Ford

• Calcula los caminos más cortos desde un nodo a todo el resto

• Es más lento que Dijkstra y Floyd Warshall

Ventaja → Se puede usar aun que hayan pesos negativos

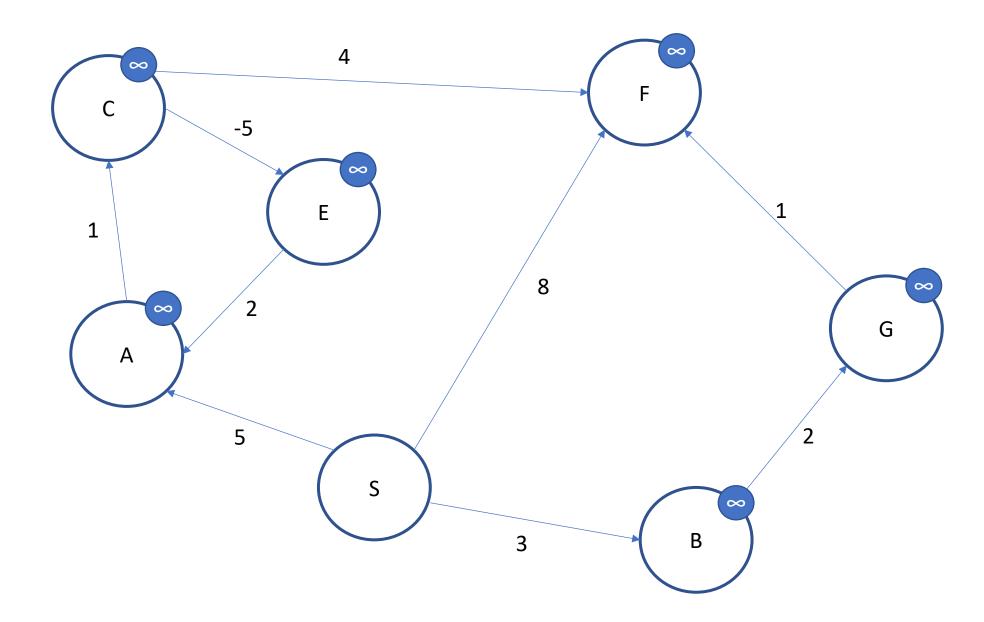
#### Bellman-Ford

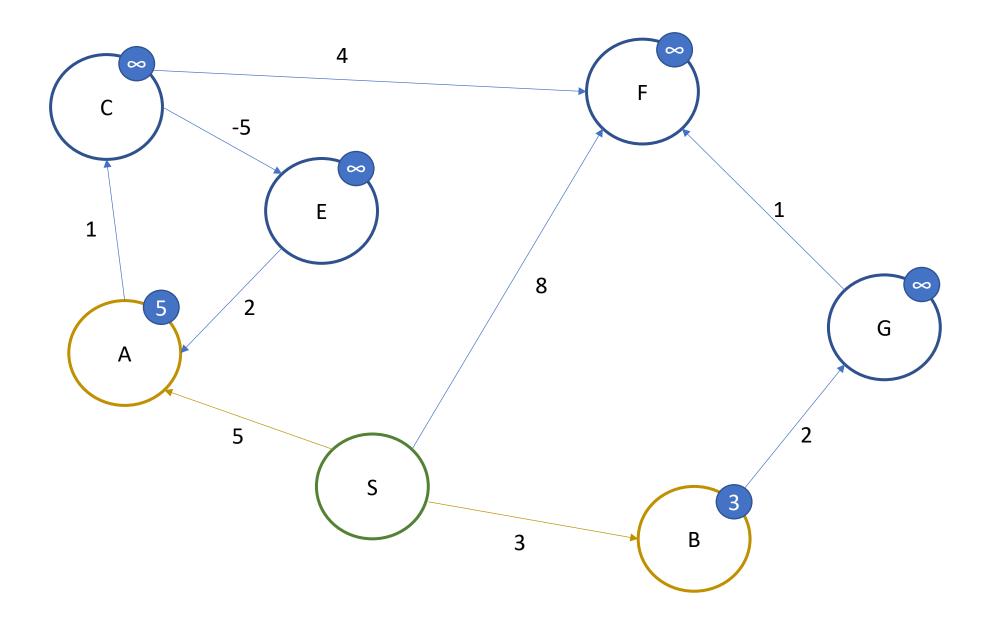
```
Bellman-Ford(s): —s es el vértice de partida
    for each u in V:
         d[u] \leftarrow \infty; \pi[u] \leftarrow null
   d[s] \leftarrow 0
   for k = 1 ... |V|-1:
       for each (u,v) in E:
            if d[v] > d[u] + costo(u,v):
               d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + costo(u,v); \pi[v] \leftarrow u
```

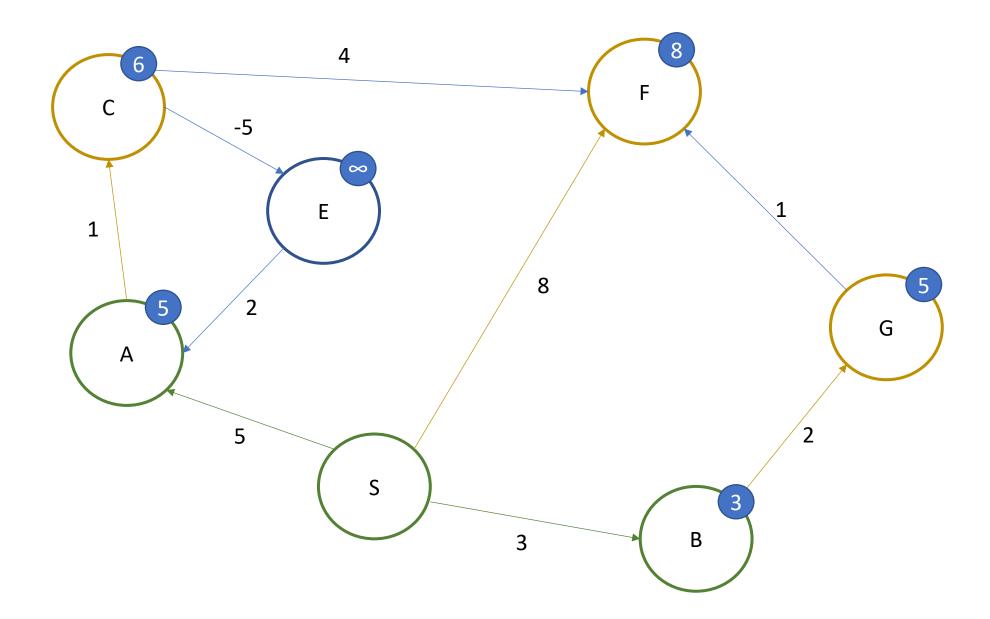
#### Bellman-Ford enchulado

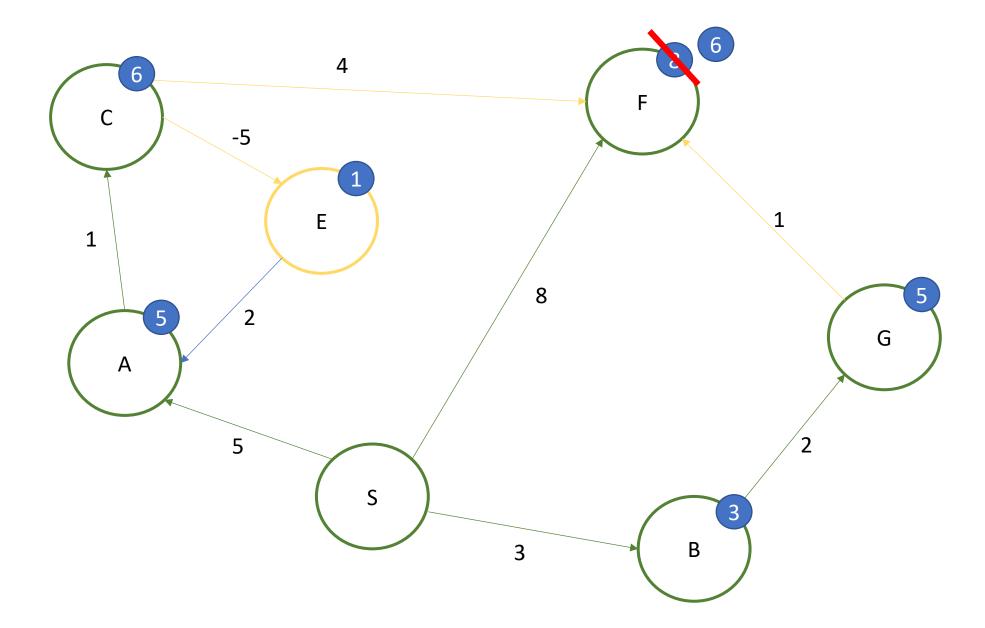
 Queremos marcar como -∞ la distancia a un vértice si en su camino hay un ciclo negativo

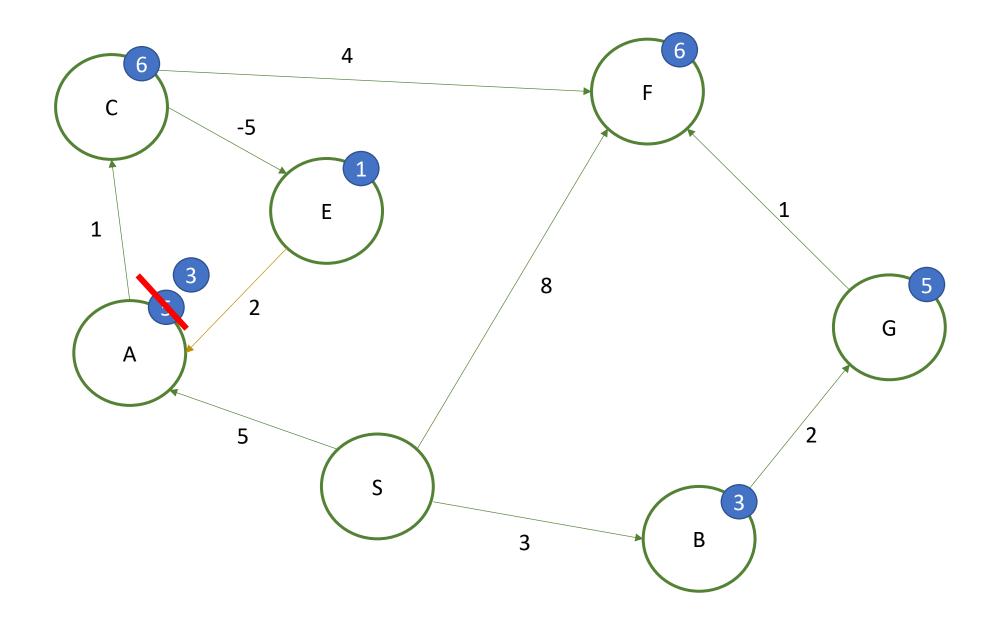
 Un ciclo negativo es un ciclo (dah) que la suma de los pesos de sus vértices es menor a 0

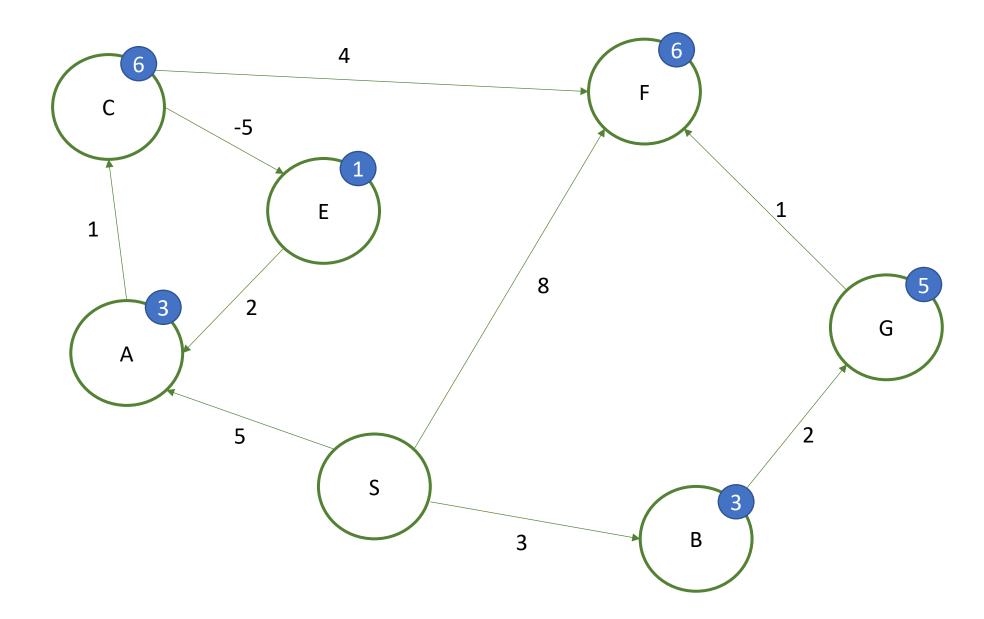


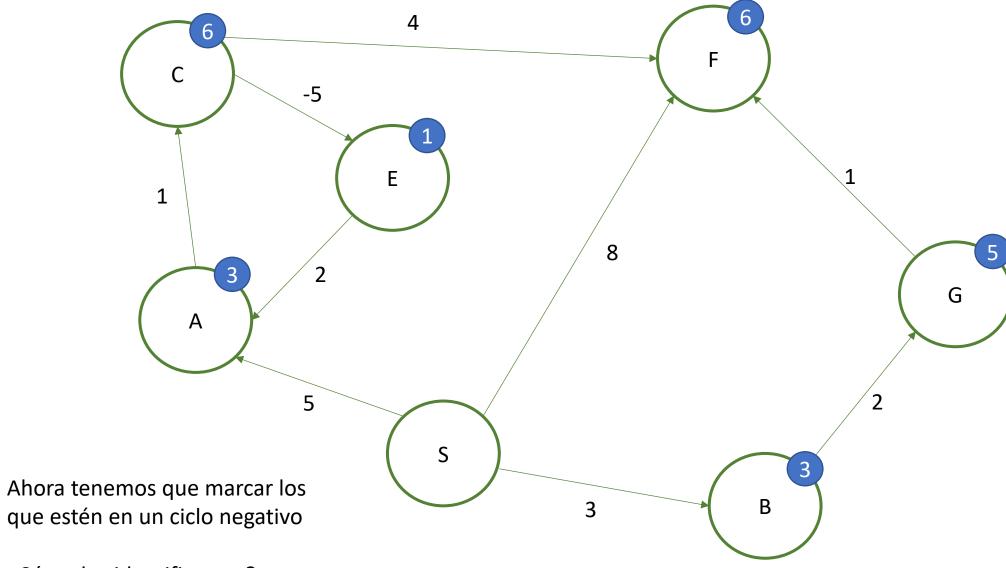




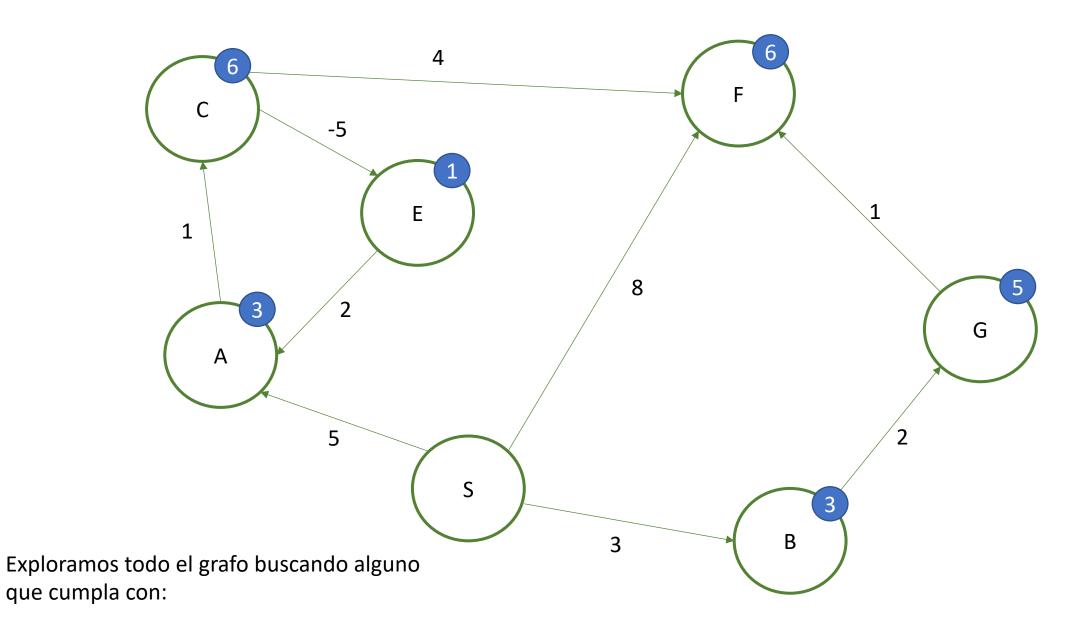




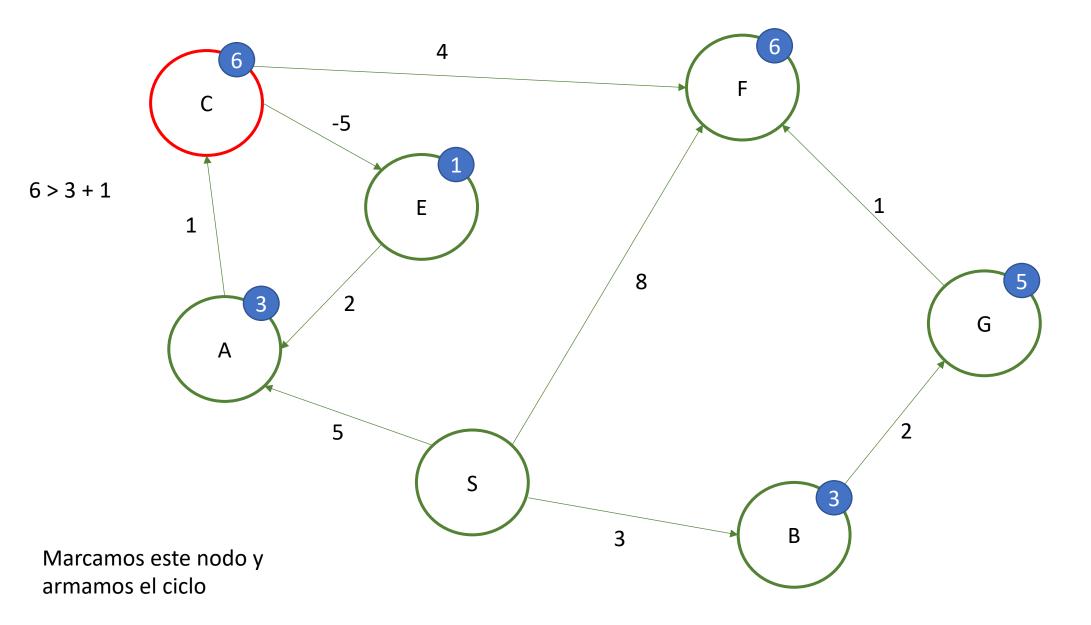


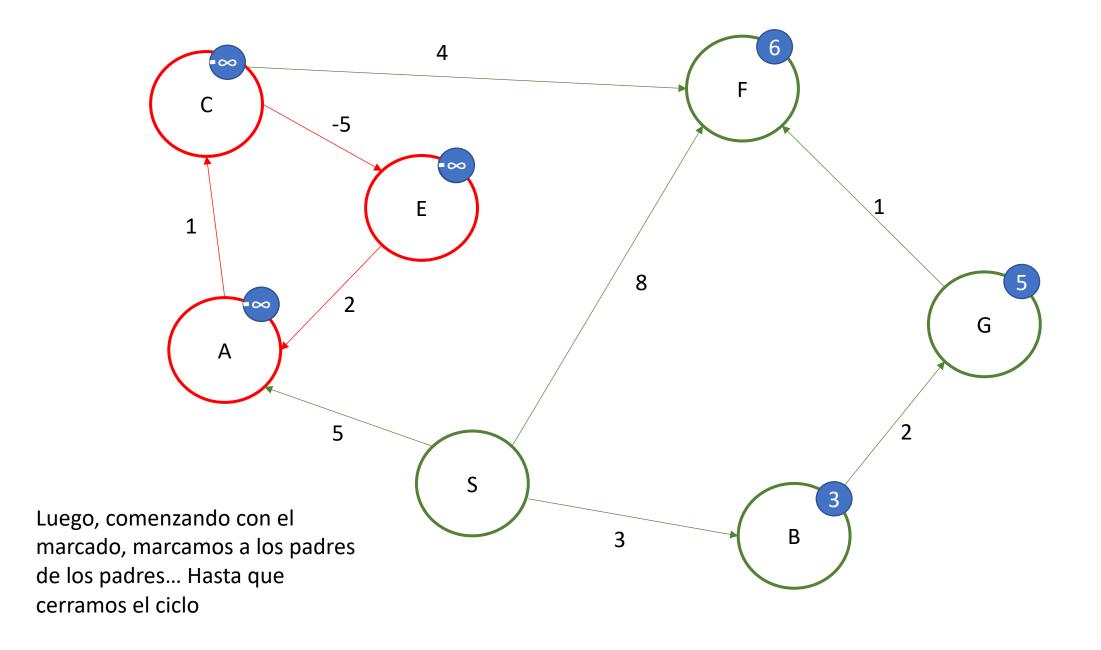


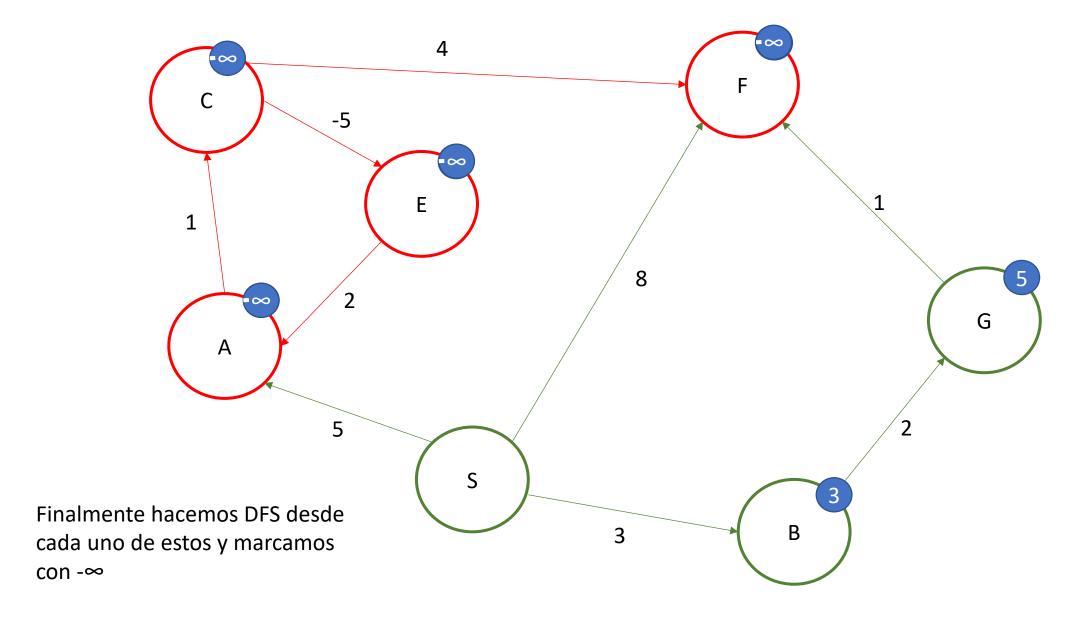
¿Cómo los identificamos?

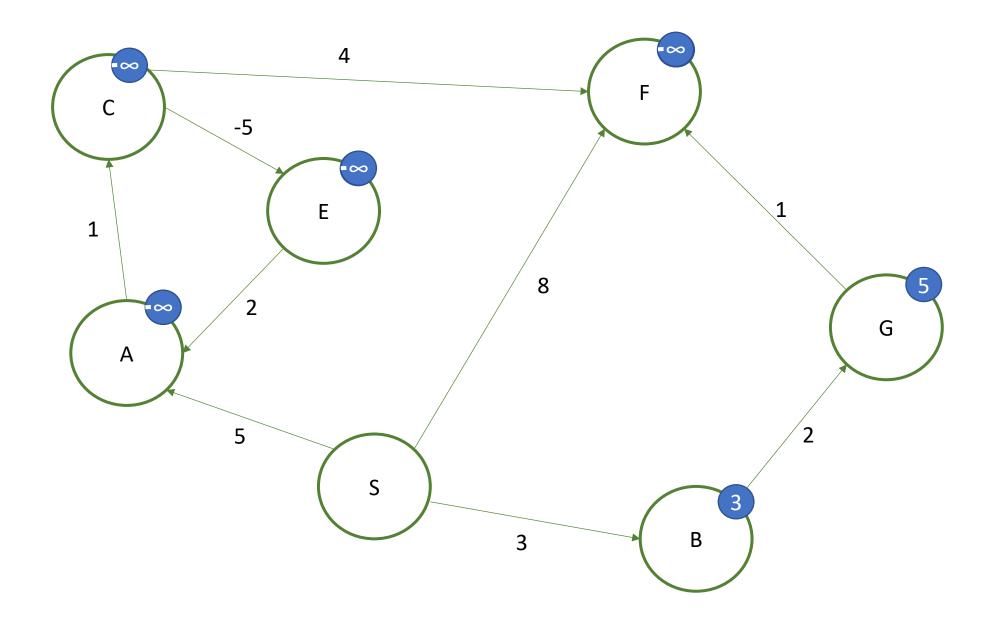


nodo.distancia > padre.distancia + vértice









# Pseudocódigo