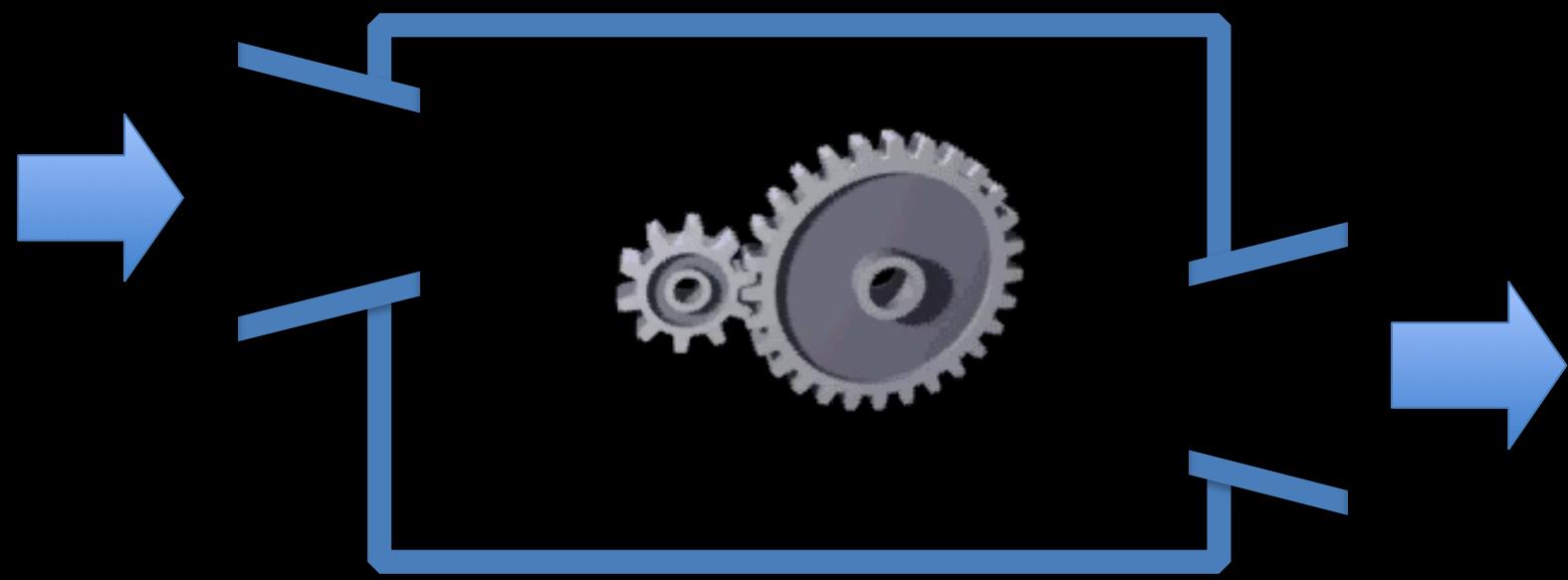


Algoritmos

Introdução a Computação

Prof. Hitoshi Nagano, Ph.D.
Aula 0

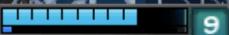


9 VS 3

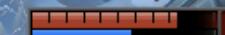
Ceramnior



Dorigem1



TRK Kyros



acensao

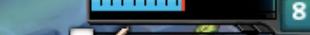
MataVelinhos



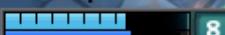
Ajnagano



playerwhitemer

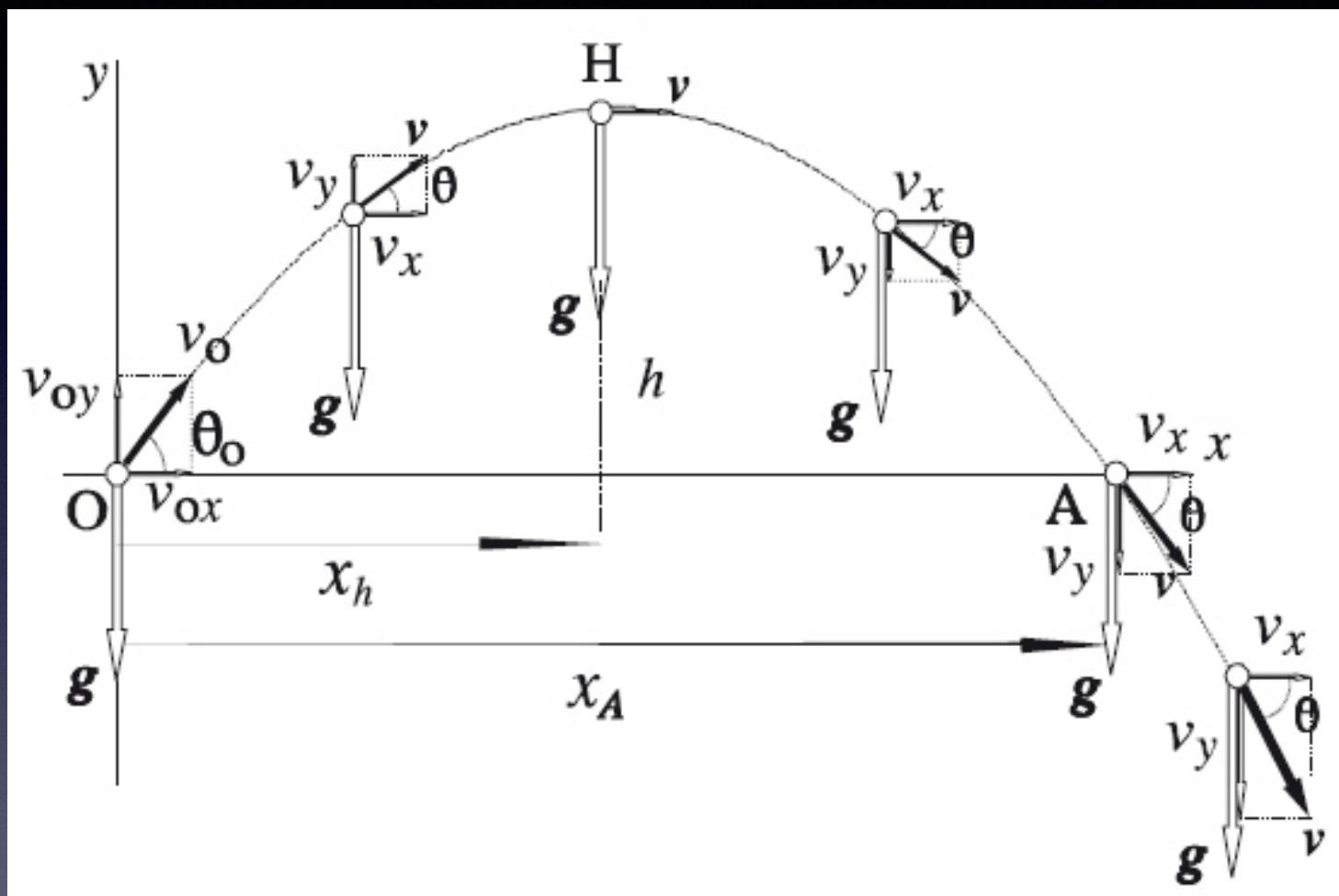


BrEpidemic



2876





Ciencia da Computação

Computação

- Que problemas
- Como resolver
- Quais técnicas

áreas

- Sistemas
- Inteligencia Artificial
- Segurança
- Redes
- Linguagens
- Teoria
- Aplicações Científicas

Como...

- Abstração
- Gestão da complexidade

Técnicas

- Paradigmas de programação
- Linguagem C, principalmente

O que esperar...

- estudo e prática
- provas individuais e trabalhos em grupo
- comunidade, colaboração, discussão
- dedicação
- ... recompensas
- ... Satisfaction

Ciencia da Computação

O início

Sistema

- Binario: 0 , 1
- Decimal: 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9
- Hexadecimal: 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , a , b , c , d , e , f

6811

- Binario: `0b0001101010011011`
- Decimal: 6811
- Octal: `0o15233`
- Hexadecimal: `0x1a9b`

T A B L E 86 M E M O I R E S D E L' A C A D E M I E R O Y A L E

D E S
N O M B R E S.

bres entiers au-dessous du double du plus haut degré. Car icy, c'est comme si on disoit, par exemple, que $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ ou 7 est la somme de quatre, de deux & d'un.

Et que $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ ou 13 est la somme de huit, quatre & un. Cette propriété sert aux Essayeurs pour peser toutes sortes de masses avec peu de poids, & pourroit servir dans les monnoyes pour donner plusieurs valeurs avec peu de pieces.

Cette expression des Nombres étant établie, sert à faire très facilement toutes sortes d'operations.

$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	0	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	1	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8
$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	0	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	1	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8
$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	0	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	1	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8
$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	0	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	1	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8

Pour l'Addition \oplus
par exemple.

$$\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 111 \\ \hline 1101 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 1011 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 11 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1110 \\ 1001 \\ \hline 1111 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 17 \\ \hline 31 \end{array}$$

Pour la Sou-
straction.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ 111 \\ \hline 110 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 7 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ 1011 \\ \hline 101 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 11 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1111 \\ 1001 \\ \hline 1110 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 17 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$$

Pour la Mul-
tiplication.

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 11 \\ \hline 11 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 101 \\ \hline 101 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 1010 \\ \hline 11001 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 10 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

Pour la Division.

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 3 \\ \hline 15 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 10 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \right\} 5$$

Et toutes ces operations sont si aisées, qu'on n'a jamais besoin de rien essayer ni deviner, comme il faut faire dans la division ordinaire. On n'a point besoin non-plus de rien apprendre par cœur icy, comme il faut faire dans le calcul ordinaire, où il faut sçavoir, par exemple, que 6 & 7 pris ensemble font 13 ; & que 5 multiplié par 3 donne 15, suivant la Table d'une fois un est un, qu'on appelle Pythagorique. Mais icy tout cela se trouve & se prouve de source, comme l'on voit dans les exemples précédens sous les signes \oplus & \ominus .

“Explication de l'Arithmétique Binaire”
Leibniz

Exemplo de sistema binário.xlsx

Home Layout Tables Charts SmartArt Formulas Data Review

Font Alignment Number Format Cells Themes

Calibri (Body) 12 A A B I U Conditional Formatting Normal Bad Good Neutral Calculation Check Cell Insert Delete Format Themes Aa

D6 : fx =D3*D5

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2										
3		0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	
4										
5	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1		
6	0	0	32	0	8	0	2	1		
7										
8										
9	43									
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										

Sheet1 (usar esse) Sheet1 +

Normal View Ready Sum=32 ▾

View Refresh With Formula

xxd

Mostra o conteúdo dos arquivos (no LINUX)

arquivo bmp



```
xxd -c 24 -g 3 -s 54 carafeliz.bmp
```

arquivo bmp

8

```
0000036: ffffff ffffff 0000ff 0000ff 0000ff 0000ff ffffff ffffff .....  
000004e: ffffff 0000ff ffffff ffffff ffffff ffffff 0000ff ffffff .....  
0000066: 0000ff ffffff 0000ff ffffff ffffff 0000ff ffffff 0000ff .....  
000007e: 0000ff ffffff ffffff ffffff ffffff ffffff ffffff 0000ff .....  
0000096: 0000ff ffffff 0000ff ffffff ffffff 0000ff ffffff 0000ff .....  
00000ae: 0000ff ffffff ffffff 0000ff 0000ff ffffff ffffff 0000ff .....  
00000c6: ffffff 0000ff ffffff ffffff ffffff ffffff 0000ff ffffff .....  
00000de: ffffff ffffff 0000ff 0000ff 0000ff 0000ff ffffff ffffff .....
```

arquivo bmp

A) Cabeçalho de arquivo – informações do arquivo -
Tamanho : **14 bytes**

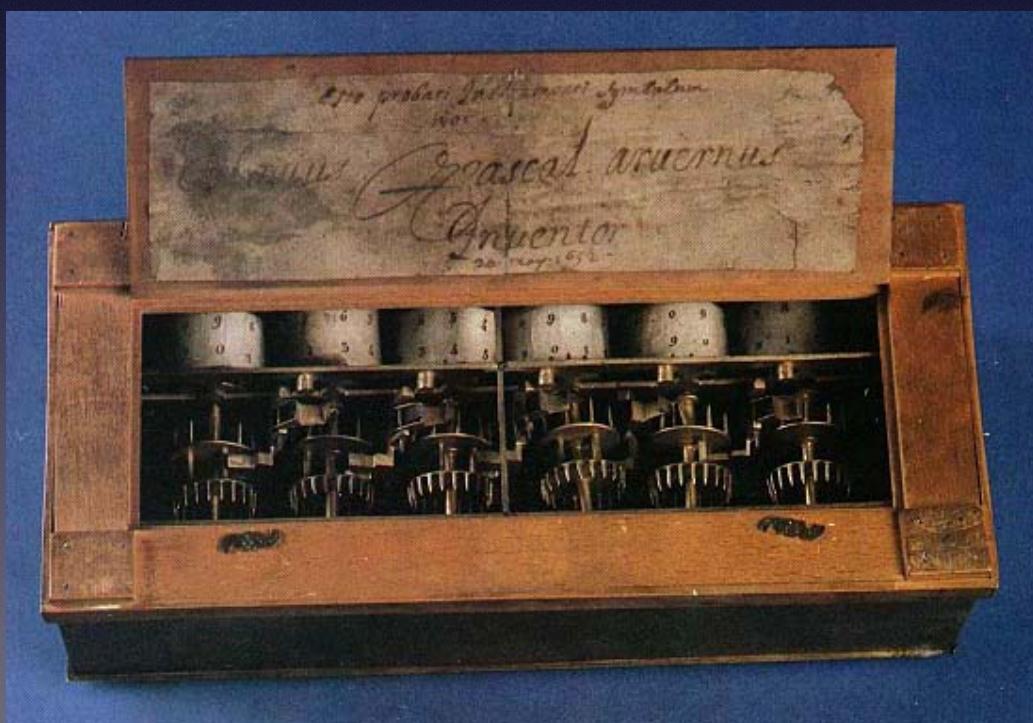
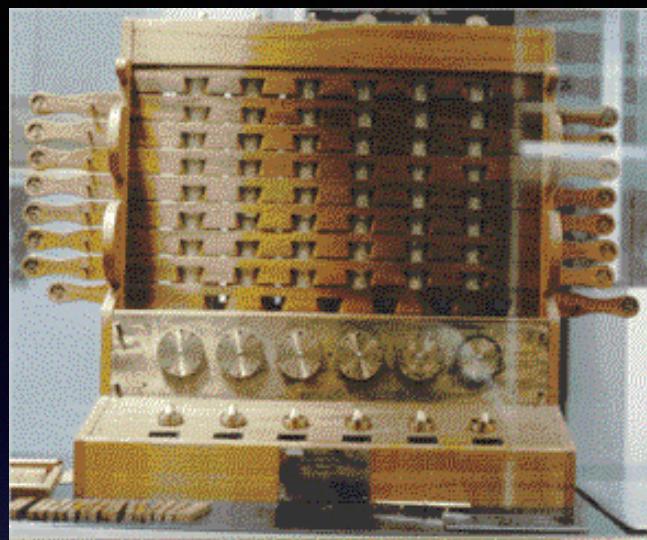
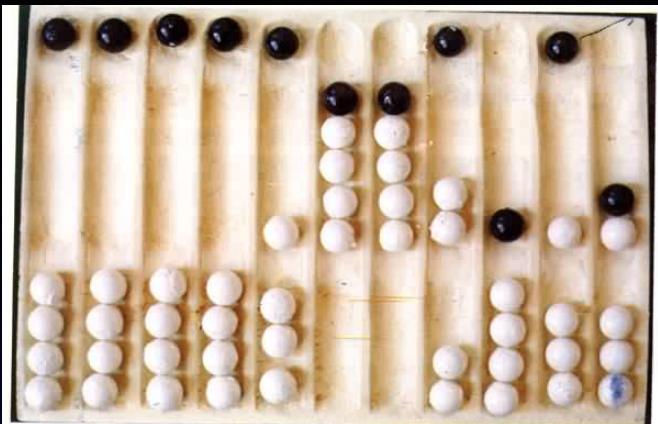
B) Cabeçalho de mapa de bits – informações da imagem
- Tamanho : **40 bytes**

C ?

C

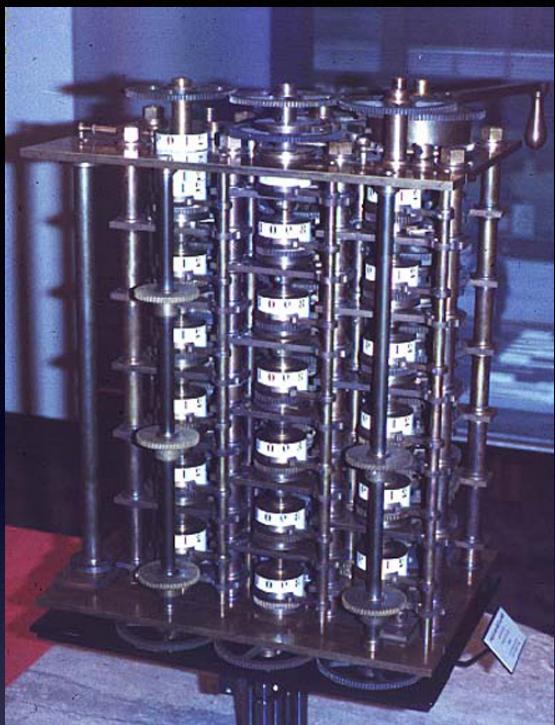
- Executa em qualquer coisa, controle total sobre a máquina
- Exige poucos recursos
- Impõe poucas restrições
- Sintaxe similar a outras linguagens, php, Java
- + Rigor e Disciplina
- Por outro lado: pouca flexibilidade, orientação a objetos (OO), ...

História



300 B.C.

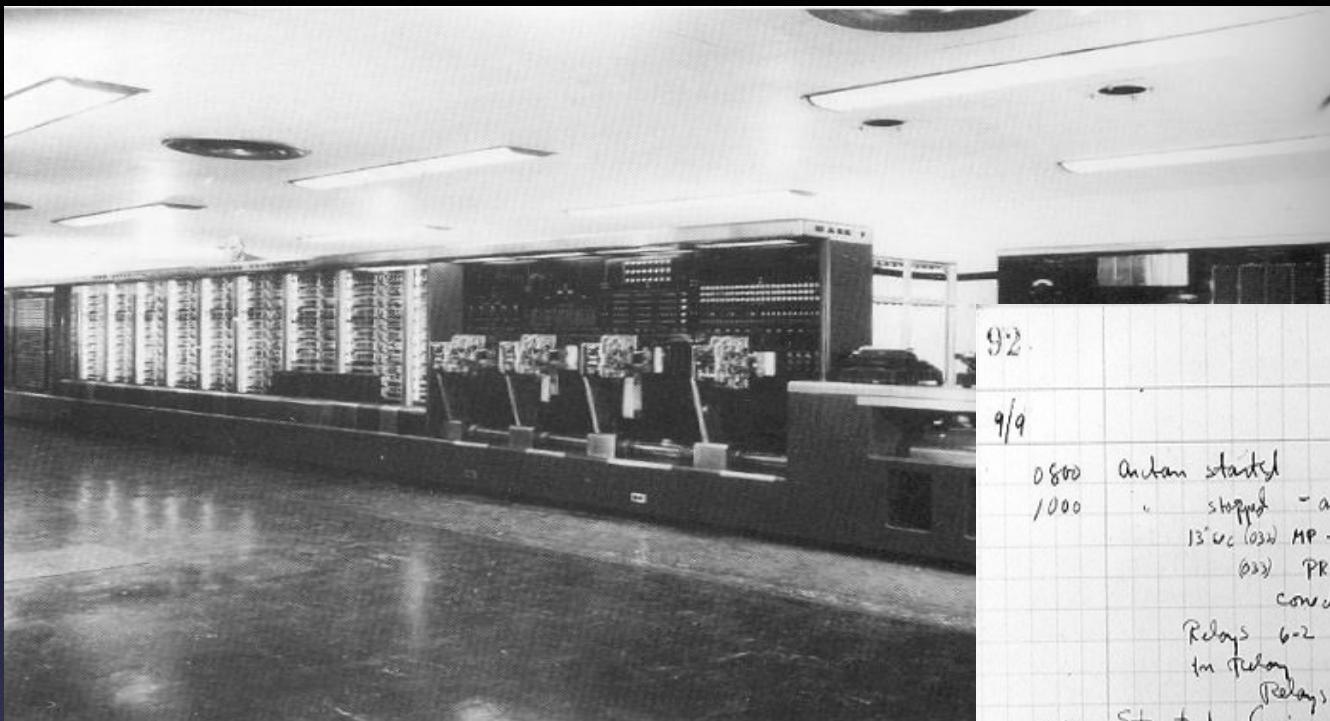
1642



1822



1890



1944

92

9/9

0800 Antron started
1000 stopped - antron ✓
13' UC (033) MP - MC

~~1.130476415~~ 4.615925059(-)

033) PRO ~ 2.130476415

convk 2.130476415

Relays 6-2 in 033 failed special speed test
in relay " 11,000 test.

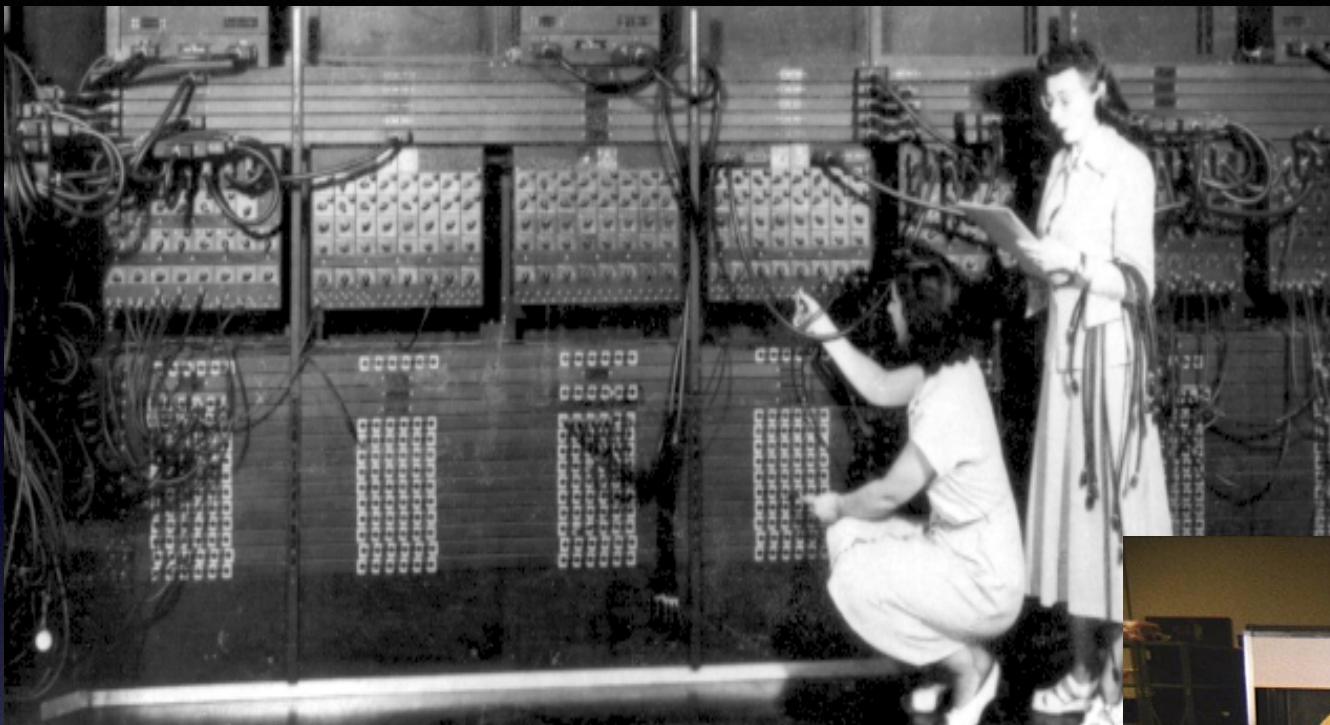
Relays changed

1100 Started Cosine Tape (Sine check)
1525 Started Multi-Adder Test.

1545 Relay #70 Panel F
(moth) in relay.

First actual case of bug being found.
1600 Antron started.
1700 closed down.

Relay
214
Relay 1



1945



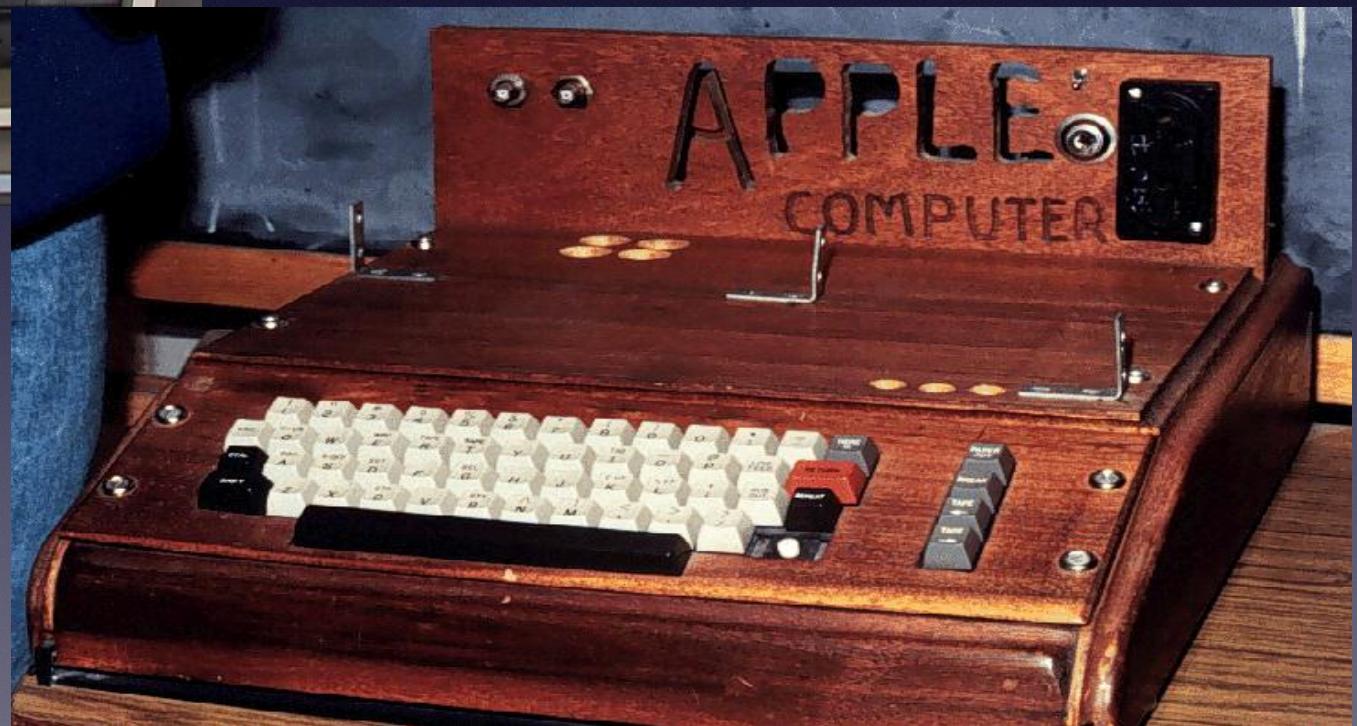
Decada de 50



Decada de 60/70



Decada de 70/80

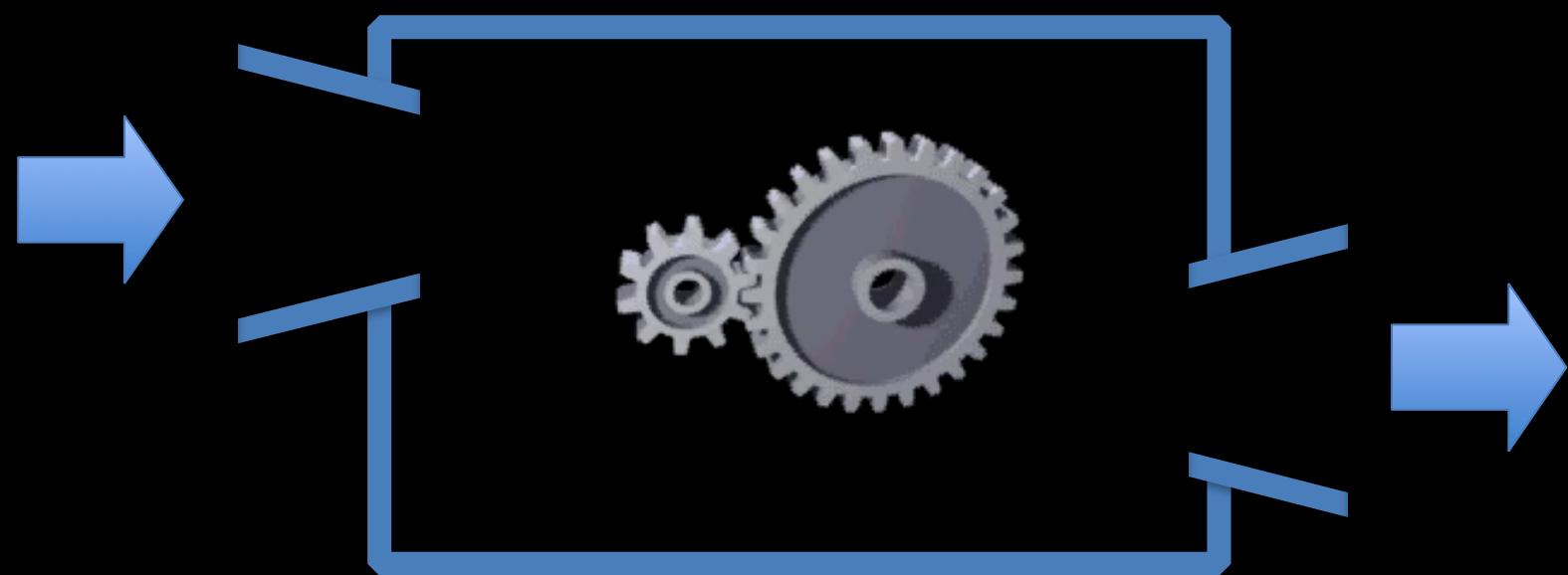


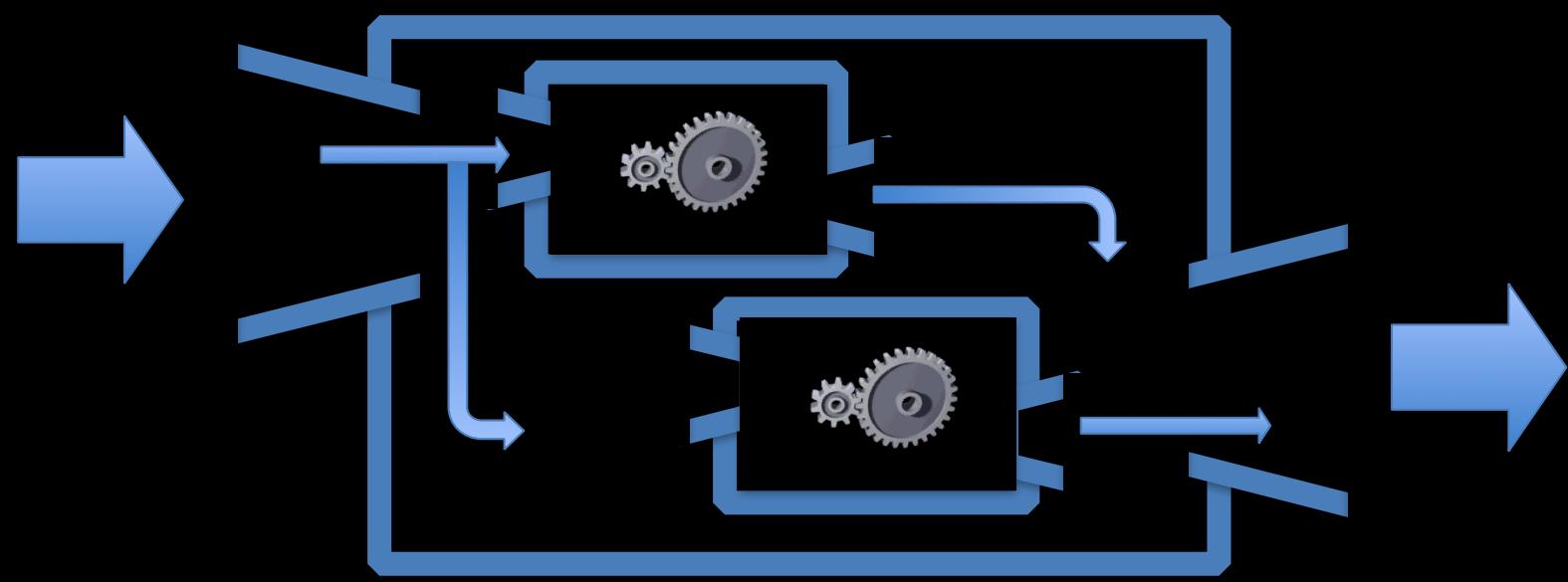


Decada de 80/90



Algoritmos?





GIGO

