Relatório 2º Trabalho Prático

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1 Quadrado mágico como um CSP

1.1 Representação do problema

1.1.1 Estados

A representação dos estados seguem a estrutura "e(LNT, LT)", em que LNT é a lista de variáveis não instânciadas e LT é a lista de variáveis instânciadas.

1.1.2 Variáveis

As variáveis são representadas na forma var((X, Y), D, V), onde X e Y são as coordenadas da variável, D o dominío e V o valor afetado.

1.1.3 Restrições

O predicado responsável por verificar as restrições é o predicado verifica_restrições, que verifica as coordenadas, as linhas, as colunas e as diagonais, de modo a verificar que todas as coordenadas têm um valor diferente e que a soma dos valores de cada linha, coluna e diagonal é igual.

1.1.4 Estado inicial

O estado inicial usa a estrutura de estados do problema.

```
estado_inicial(e([var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_), var((2,1), [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, ..., var((4,4), [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16], _)],[])).
```

1.1.5 Operador sucessor

```
sucessor(e([var(C, D, _)| R], E), e(R, [var(C, D, CX)| E])) :- member(CX, D).
```

1.2 Resolução com o algoritmo de backtracking

```
[var((4,4),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],2),var((3,4),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((2,4),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((2,4),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((4,3),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((2,3),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((2,3),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((4,2),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((3,2),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,2),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,2),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,2),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((3,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((3,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,
```

Figura 1: Output com o algoritmo backtracking

1.3 Resolução com o algoritmo de forward checking

e([var((2,1),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_726),var((3,1),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_762),var((4,1),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_834),var((2,2),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_834),var((2,2),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_906),var((4,2),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_906),var((4,2),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_978),var((2,3),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_978),var((2,3),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_1050),var((4,3),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_1050),var((4,3),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_1152),var((2,4),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_1158),var((3,4),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_1158),var((1,1),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_1159),[var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_1159),[var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],_115])

Figura 2: Output com o algoritmo forward checking

1.4 Melhoria de complexidade

Para melhorarmos a complexidade espacial e temporal do algoritmo de pesquisa, decidimos utilizar os dois algoritmos, backtracking e forward checking, em conjunto.

```
[var((4,4),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],2),var((3,4),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((2,4),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((4,3),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((4,3),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((2,3),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((2,3),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((4,2),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((3,2),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((2,2),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,2),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((3,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((3,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],1)]
```

Figura 3: Output com o algoritmo backtracking e forward checking

1.5 Exemplos

1.5.1 2 por 2

```
[var((2,2),[3],3),var((1,2),[3,4],4),var((2,1),[2,3,4],2),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4],1)]
```

Figura 4: Resolução do cubo mágico 2 por 2 com o algoritmo forward checking e backtracking

1.5.2 3 por 3

```
[var((3,3),[8],8),var((2,3),[8,9],9),var((1,3),[7,8,9],7),var((3,2),[6,7,8,9],6),var((2,2),[5,6,7,8,9],5),var((1,2),[4,5,6,7,8,9],4),var((3,1),[3,4,5,6,7,8,9],3),var((2,1),[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9],2),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9],1)]
```

Figura 5: Resolução do cubo mágico 3 por 3 com o algoritmo forward checking e backtracking

1.5.3 4 por 4

```
[var((4,4),[15],15),var((3,4),[15,16],16),var((2,4),[14,15,16],14),var((1,4),[13,14,15,16],13)
,var((4,3),[12,13,14,15,16],12),var((3,3),[11,12,13,14,15,16],11),var((2,3),[10,11,12,13,14,15,16],10),var((1,3),[9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],9),var((4,2),[8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],8),var((3,2),[7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],6),var((1,2),[5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],4),var((3,1),[3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],4),var((3,1),[3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],2),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],2),var((1,1),[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16],2)
```

Figura 6: Resolução do cubo mágico 4 por 4 com o algoritmo forward checking e backtracking

2 Sudoku como um CSP

2.1 Representação do problema

2.1.1 Estados

A representação dos estados seguem a estrutura "e(LNT, LT)", em que LNT é a lista de variáveis não instânciadas e LT é a lista de variáveis instânciadas.

2.1.2 Variáveis

As variáveis são representadas na forma var((X, Y), D, V), onde X e Y são as coordenadas da variável, D o dominío e V o valor afetado.

2.1.3 Restrições

O predicado responsável por verificar as restrições é o predicado ve_restrições, que verifica as linhas as colunas e os quadrantes, de modo a verificar ques todos os elementos destes três grupos são diferentes.

2.1.4 Estado inicial

O estado inicial usa a estrutura de estados do problema.

```
estado_inicial(e([var((1, 1), [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9], _), ..., var((9, 8), [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9], _), var((9, 9), [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9], _)], [var((1, 2), [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9], 1), ..., var((9, 3), [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9], 6), var((9, 6), [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9], 3)])).
```

2.1.5 Operador sucessor

```
sucessor(e([var(N,D,_)|R],E),e(R,[var(N,D,V)|E])):-member(V,D).
```

2.2 Resolução com o algoritmo backtracking

```
6 . 1 . 9 . 4 . 2 . 8 . 5 . 7 . 3 5 . 3 . 4 . 6 . 7 . 9 . 1 . 8 . 2 7 . 2 . 8 . 3 . 1 . 5 . 9 . 6 . 4 3 . 6 . 2 . 1 . 8 . 4 . 7 . 9 . 5 9 . 7 . 5 . 2 . 3 . 6 . 4 . 1 . 8 8 . 4 . 1 . 9 . 5 . 7 . 3 . 2 . 6 4 . 9 . 3 . 7 . 6 . 2 . 8 . 5 . 1 2 . 5 . 7 . 8 . 4 . 1 . 6 . 3 . 9 1 . 8 . 6 . 5 . 9 . 3 . 2 . 4 . 7
```

Figura 7: Output com o algoritmo backtracking

2.3 Resolução com o algoritmo forward checking

Fatal Error: global stack overflow (size: 32768 Kb, reached: 32765 Kb, environment variable used: GLOBALSZ)

Figura 8: Output com o algoritmo forward checking

Isto acontece pois é excedida a memória disponibilizada para a execução do PROLOG.