Algoritmos y Estructuras de Datos I

Primer cuatrimestre de 2019 13 de mayo de 2019

Taller de matrices y tableros

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Ejercicio 1: Dados dos vectores, calcular la matriz que resulta de hacer el producto vectorial entre ambos.
proc productoVectorial (in u,v: seq\langle \mathbb{Z} \rangle, out res: seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z} \rangle \rangle) {
                             Pre \{True\}
                             \mathsf{Post}\ \{|res| = |u| \land_L \ (\forall i,j:\mathbb{Z})\ 0 \le i < |res| \land_L \ 0 \le j < |res[i]| \longrightarrow_L |res[i]| = |v| \land_L \ res[i][j] = u[i] * v[j]\}
 }
               Ejercicio 2: Dada una matriz cuadrada, modificarla para obtener su traspuesta.
 proc trasponer (inout m: seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle) {
                             Pre \{m = m_0 \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m| \to_L |m[i]| = |m|\}
                             \texttt{Post} \ \{ |m| = |m_0| \ \land_L \ (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq i < |m| \rightarrow_L (|m[i]| = |m_0| \ \land_L \ (\forall j : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq j < |m| \rightarrow_L m[i][j] = m_0[j|[i]))) \}
 }
               Ejercicio 3: Multiplicar matrices.
 proc multiplicar (in m1: seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle, in m2: seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle, out res: seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle) {
                              \text{Pre } \{(|m1| > 0 \land |m2| > 0 \land |m2[0]| > 0 \land |m1[0]| = |m2|) \land_L (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[0]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L |m1[i]| = |m1[i]|) \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \le i < |m1| \rightarrow_L 
                             \mathbb{Z})(0 \le i < |m2| \to_L |m2[i]| = |m2[0]|)
                             \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} m1[i][k] * m2[k][j])))
 }
               Ejercicio 4: Dada una matriz, devolver otra matriz reemplazando cada casillero por el promedio de sus vecinos.
 proc promediar (in m: seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle, out res: seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle) {
                             \texttt{Pre}~\{|m| \geq 2 \land |m[0]| \geq 2 \land_L (\forall i: \mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq i < |m| \rightarrow_L |m[i]| = |m[0]|)\}
                             promedioVecinos(m,i,j)))\}
 }
\text{aux promedioVecinos} \ (\mathbf{m} : seq \langle seq \langle \mathbb{Z} \rangle \rangle, \mathbf{i} \colon \mathbb{Z}, \mathbf{j} \colon \mathbb{Z}) : \mathbb{Z} = \left( \sum_{a=i-1}^{i+1} \sum_{b=j-1}^{j+1} \mathbf{if} \ 0 \leq a < |m| \land_L 0 \leq b < |m[a]| \ \text{then} \ m[a][b] \ \text{else 0 fi} \right)
  div \left(\sum_{a=i-1}^{i+1}\sum_{b=i-1}^{j+1} \text{ if } 0 \le a < |m| \land 0 \le b < |m[a]| \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi}\right);
              Ejercicio 5: Contar cuantos picos tiene una matriz, donde un pico es un elemento que es mayor que todos sus vecinos.
 proc contarPicos (in m: seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle, out res: \mathbb{Z}) {
                             \texttt{Pre}~\{|m| \geq 2 \land_L |m[0]| \geq 2 \land (\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq i < |m| \rightarrow_L |m[i]| = |m[0]|)\}
                           Post \{res = \sum_{i=0}^{|m|} \sum_{j=0}^{|m[i]|} \text{if } esPico(m,i,j) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0 \text{ fi} \}
 }
 \text{aux esPico } (\mathbf{m}: seq \langle seq \langle \mathbb{Z} \rangle \rangle, \mathbf{i} \colon \mathbb{Z}, \mathbf{j} \colon \mathbb{Z}) : \mathbb{Z} = (\forall a \colon \mathbb{Z})(i-1 \le a \le i+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\forall b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le j+1 \land 0 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le b \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{Z})(j-1 \le a < |m| \to_L (\exists b \colon \mathbb{
 b < |m[a]| \to_L (m[i][j] > m[a][b] \lor (i == a \land j == b)));
               Ejercicio 6: Dada una matriz cuadrada, decidir si es triangular (inferior o superior).
 proc esTriangular (in m: seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle, out res: Bool) {
                            Pre \{(\forall i : \mathbb{Z}) \ (0 \le i < |m| \to_L |m[i]| = |m|\}
                             Post \{res = esTriangularSuperior(m) \lor esTriangularInferior(m)\}
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pred esTriangularInferior (m: $seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle$) {

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 \begin{array}{l} ((\forall i:\mathbb{Z})\ 0 \leq i < |m| \wedge_L \ (\forall j:\mathbb{Z})\ i < j < |m|) \longrightarrow_L m[i][j] == 0 \\ \} \\ \text{pred esTriangularSuperior} \ (\text{m:}\ seq \langle seq \langle \mathbb{Z} \rangle \rangle) \ \{ \\ ((\forall i:\mathbb{Z})\ 0 \leq i < |m| \wedge_L \ (\forall j:\mathbb{Z})\ 0 \leq j < i) \longrightarrow_L m[i][j] == 0 \\ \} \end{array}
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Ejercicio 7: Decidir si, dado un tablero (no necesariamente de 8 x 8) con reinas de ajedrez, existen dos reinas que se amenazan entre sí.

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\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{proc\ hayAmenaza\ (in\ m:\ } seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle, \ \operatorname{out\ res:\ Bool}) \ \ \{ \\ \operatorname{Pre}\ \{|m| \geq 2 \land |m[0]| \geq 2 \land_L\ (\forall i:\mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq i < |m| \rightarrow_L\ (|m[i]| = |m[0]| \land_L\ (\forall j:\mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq j < |m[i]| \rightarrow_L\ 0 \leq m[i][j] \leq 1))\} \\ \operatorname{Post}\ \{res = \operatorname{if\ } existeAmenaza(m) \ \operatorname{then\ } 1 \ \operatorname{else\ } 0 \ \operatorname{fi}\} \\ \} \\ \operatorname{pred\ } \operatorname{existeAmenaza\ (m:\ } seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle) \ \ \{ \\ (\exists i1:\mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq i1 < |m| \land_L\ (\exists j1:\mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq j1 < |m[i1]| \land_L\ m[i1][j1] = 1 \land amenazaAlguna(m,i1,j1))) \\ \} \\ \operatorname{pred\ } \operatorname{amenazaAlguna\ (m:\ } seq\langle seq\langle \mathbb{Z}\rangle\rangle, \ i1:\mathbb{Z}, \ j1:\mathbb{Z}) \ \ \{ \\ (\exists i2:\mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq i2 < |m| \land_L\ (\exists j2:\mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq j2 < |m[i2]| \land_L\ m[i2][j2] = 1 \land seAmenazan(i1,j1,i2,j2))) \\ \} \\ \operatorname{pred\ } \operatorname{seAmenazan\ (i1:\ } \mathbb{Z}, \ j1:\mathbb{Z}, \ i2:\mathbb{Z}, \ j2:\mathbb{Z}) \ \ \{ \\ (i1 \neq i2 \lor j1 \neq j2) \land (i1 = i2 \lor j1 = j2 \lor abs(i1 - i2) = abs(j1 - j2)) \\ \} \\ \operatorname{aux\ } \operatorname{abs\ (t:\ } \mathbb{Z}) : \mathbb{Z} = \operatorname{if\ } t \geq 0 \ \operatorname{then\ } t \ \operatorname{else\ } -t \ \operatorname{fi\ }; \\ \end{array}
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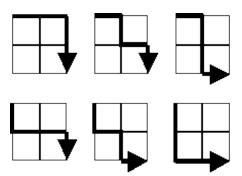
Ejercicio 8: Dada una matriz cuadrada de $n \times n$, devolver la diferencia absoluta entre la suma de sus dos diagonales. Una diagonal es la que empieza en la posición (0,0) y termina en (n-1,n-1), y la otra que va entre las posiciones (0,n-1) y (n-1,0).

Ejercicio Adicional TaTeTi: Escribir un algoritmo que verifique si una partida de TaTeTi está terminada.



Muy fácil? Ahora generalizarlo para un tateti de N columnas y N filas. Generar varios TESTs para verificar la implementación.

Ejercicio Adicional "Willy, el robot" Supongamos que tenemos un robot sentado en la esquina arriba izquierda de una grilla de X*Y. El robot se puede mover en dos direcciones: para abajo y para la derecha.



Escribir un algoritmo que determine cuántos caminos posibles puede hacer el robot para llegar de la posición (0,0) a la (X,Y). Queda prohibido usar la fórmula cerrada para calcularlo.

Generar varios TESTs para verificar la implementación.