

Corrigé du DS1

Cases atteintes par un cavalier en p coups

Partie A – Préliminaires

A.1

a

```
# let print_bool = function true -> print_char 'V' | _ -> print_string "F";;
print_bool : bool -> unit = <fun>
```

b

```
# let affiche_bool tab = let l = (vect_length tab - 1) in
    for i = 0 to l do
        print_string "|";
        for j = 0 to l do
            print_bool tab.(i).(j); print_char '|';
            done;
        print_newline ();
    done;;
affiche_bool : bool vect vect -> unit = <fun>
```

A.2

```
# let rec filtre predicat = function
    | [] -> []
    | (a :: q) when (predicat a) -> a :: filtre predicat q
    | _ :: q -> filtre predicat q;;
filtre : ('a -> bool) -> 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>
```

A.3

```
# let interv n i = (0 <= i) && (i <= n - 1);;
interv : int -> int -> bool = <fun>
```

```
# let seuil n (i, j) = (interv n i) && (interv n j);;
seuil : int -> int * int -> bool = <fun>
```

```
# let filtre_echiquier n = filtre (seuil n);;
filtre_echiquier : int -> (int * int) list -> (int * int) list = <fun>
```

```
# let deplace n case = filtre_echiquier n (deplace_temp case);;
deplace : int -> int * int -> (int * int) list = <fun>
```

Partie B – Traitement fonctionnel récursif

a

```
# let fusion_simple e1 e2 (i, j) = (e1 (i, j)) or (e2 (i, j));;
fusion_simple : ('a * 'b -> bool) -> ('a * 'b -> bool) -> 'a * 'b -> bool =
<fun>
```

b

```
(* Version non récursive terminale *)

# let rec fusion_non_term = function
| [] -> failwith "Pas de fusion possible"
| [e] -> e
| e :: q -> fusion_simple e (fusion_non_term q);;
fusion_non_term : ('a * 'b -> bool) list -> 'a * 'b -> bool = <fun>

(* Version récursive terminale *)

# let fusion = let rec fusion_term accu = function
| [] -> accu
| e :: q -> fusion_term (fusion_simple accu e) q
in
    fusion_term (function (i, j) -> false) ;;
fusion : ('_a * '_b -> bool) list -> '_a * '_b -> bool = <fun>
```

B.1

```
# let etend e case = e case or not (filtre e) (deplace_n_declare case) = [];
etend : (int * int -> bool) -> int * int -> bool = <fun>
```

B.2

```
(* Version avec récursivité croisée *)
```

```
# let rec liste_acces p = function
| [] -> []
| a :: q -> (accessibles1 a p) :: (liste_acces p q)
and
accessibles1 (i0, j0) = function
| 0 -> (function (i, j) -> i = i0 && j = j0)
| p -> fusion (liste_acces (p - 1) (deplace_n_declare (i0, j0)));;
liste_acces : int -> (int * int) list -> (int * int -> bool) list = <fun>
accessibles1 : int * int -> int -> int * int -> bool = <fun>
```

```
(* Version récursive terminale *)
```

```
# let rec accessibles_rec echiquier (i0, j0) = function
| 0 -> fusion_simple echiquier (function (i, j) -> i = i0 && j = j0)
| p -> accessibles_rec (etend echiquier) (i0, j0) (p - 1);;
accessibles_rec :
(int * int -> bool) -> int * int -> int -> int * int -> bool = <fun>
```

```
# let accessibles1bis case = accessibles_rec (function x -> x = case) case;;
accessibles1bis : int * int -> int -> int * int -> bool = <fun>
```

Partie C – Traitement impératif et récursif

C.1

```
# let init n = make_matrix n n false;;
init : int -> bool vect vect = <fun>
```

C.2

```
# let valeur config case = config.(fst case).(snd case);;
valeur : 'a vect vect -> int * int -> 'a = <fun>
```

```
(* ou *)
```

```
# let valeur_bis config (i, j) = config.(i).(j);;
valeur_bis : 'a vect vect -> int * int -> 'a = <fun>
```

C.3

```
# let transmis case config = let n = vect_length config in
    not (filtre (valeur config) (deplace n case) = []);;
transmis : int * int -> bool vect vect -> bool = <fun>
```

C.4

```
# let atteintes config = let n = vect_length config in let temp = init n in
    for i = 0 to (n - 1) do
        for j = 0 to (n - 1) do
            temp.(i).(j) <- config.(i).(j) or transmis (i, j) config
        done
    done;
    temp;;
atteintes : bool vect vect -> bool vect vect = <fun>
```

C.5

```
# let rec accessibles echiquier case = function
    | 0 -> echiquier.(fst case).(snd case) <- true; echiquier
    | p -> atteintes (accessibles echiquier case (p - 1));;
accessibles : bool vect vect -> int * int -> int -> bool vect vect = <fun>

# let accessibles2 n = accessibles (init n);;
accessibles2 : int -> int * int -> int -> bool vect vect = <fun>
```

Partie D – Traitement purement impératif

D.1

```
# let echiquier_rempli echiquier =
    let n = vect_length echiquier in
        let temp = make_matrix n n true in
            echiquier = temp;;
echiquier_rempli : bool vect vect -> bool = <fun>

(* Autre version, bien plus lourde *)
```

```
# let echiquier_rempli_lourd echiquier =
    let temp = ref true and n = vect_length echiquier in
        for i = 0 to (n - 1) do
            for j = 0 to (n - 1) do
                temp := !temp && echiquier.(i).(j)
            done
        done;
        !temp;;
echiquier_rempli_lourd : bool vect vect -> bool = <fun>
```

D.2

```
# let accessibles3 n case p =
    let temp = ref (init n) and i = ref 0 in
        !temp.(fst case).(snd case) <- true;
        while
```

```

        (not (echiquier_rempli !temp)) && !i < p do
            temp := atteintes !temp; i := !i + 1 done;
    !temp;;
accessibles3 : int -> int * int -> int -> bool vect vect = <fun>

```

Partie E – Problèmes connexes

E.1

```

# let pcoups n case p = let temp = init n in
    if p = 0 then accessibles3 n case p
    else
    begin
        for i = 0 to (n - 1) do
            for j = 0 to (n - 1) do
                temp.(i).(j) <- (accessibles3 n case p).(i).(j)
                && not (accessibles3 n case (p - 1)).(i).(j) ;
            done
        done;
        temp;
    end;;
pcoups : int -> int * int -> int -> bool vect vect = <fun>

```

E.2

```

# let coups_suivants config = let n = vect_length config in let temp = init n in
    for i = 0 to (n - 1) do for j = 0 to (n - 1) do
        temp.(i).(j) <- transmis (i, j) config done done; temp;;
coups_suivants : bool vect vect -> bool vect vect = <fun>

# let rec positions_posibles echiquier case = function
    | 0 -> echiquier.(fst case).(snd case) <- true; echiquier
    | p -> coups_suivants (positions_posibles echiquier case (p - 1));;
positions_posibles : bool vect vect -> int * int -> int -> bool vect vect =
<fun>

# let apres_p_coups n = positions_posibles (init n);;
result_pos : int -> int * int -> int -> bool vect vect = <fun>

```

(* Test de pcoups *)

