

INTRODUCTION À L'INFORMATIQUE CM4

Antonio E. Porreca

<https://aeporreca.org/teaching>

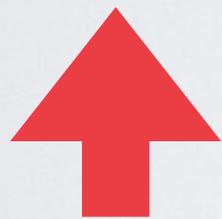
RECHERCHE DANS UN TABLEAU

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fonction chercher(x,T)
  n := longueur(T)
  i := 0
  tant que i < n faire
    si T[i] = x alors
      retourner i
    i := i + 1
  retourner -1
```

RECHERCHE LINÉAIRE

recherche de 33

1	4	12	17	25	29	33	38	43	51	57	64
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11



i

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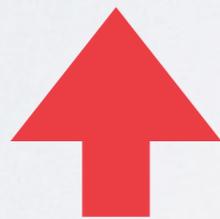


i

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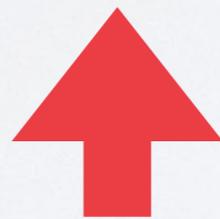


i

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```

Terminaison ?

Correction ?

Efficacité ?

TERMINAISON

fonction chercher(x, T)
 $n := \text{longueur}(T)$
 $i := 0$

tant que $i < n$ **faire**
 si $T[i] = x$ **alors**
 retourner i
 $i := i + 1$
retourner -1

- Au début, on a $i = 0$
- Il reste toujours $n - i$ positions à examiner
- i est incrémenté à chaque itération
- Tôt ou tard on trouve x ou on arrive à $i = n$, et l'algorithme termine

CORRECTION

```
fonction chercher(x,T)
  n := longueur(T)
  i := 0
  tant que i < n faire
    si T[i] = x alors
      retourner i
    i := i + 1
  retourner -1
```

- Si x est dans le tableau, il se trouve dans le sous-tableau $T[i, \dots, n - 1]$
 - C'est vrai au début de l'algorithme
 - Ça reste vrai à chaque itération de la boucle, parce qu'on vérifie toujours si $T[i] = x$
- Si on sort de la boucle parce que $i = n$, alors si x est dans le tableau, il est dans le sous-tableau vide $T[n, n - 1]$, c'est à dire qu'il n'est pas là

EFFICACITÉ

```
fonction chercher(x,T)
  n := longueur(T)
  i := 0
  tant que i < n faire
    si T[i] = x alors
      retourner i
    i := i + 1
  retourner -1
```

- Si on a de la chance, on a $T[0] = x$ et on termine tout de suite en 5 opérations
- Si $T[k] = x$ on fait $2 + 3(k + 1)$ opérations
- Si x n'est pas là on fait $2 + 3n + 2 = 3n + 4$ opérations
- Dans le pire des cas, on fait donc $O(n)$ opérations : temps linéaire

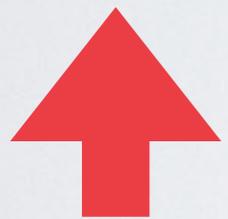
RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE DANS UN TABLEAU D'ENTRIERS TRIÉ

```
fonction chercher(x,T)
  n := longueur(T)
  i := 0
  j := n - 1
  tant que i ≤ j faire
    m := (i + j) ÷ 2
    si T[m] = x alors
      retourner m
    sinon si x < T[m] alors
      j := m - 1
    sinon
      i := m + 1
  retourner -1
```

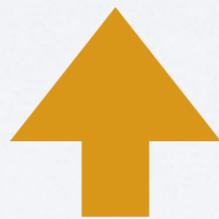
RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

recherche de 33

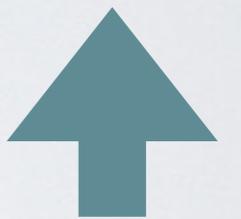
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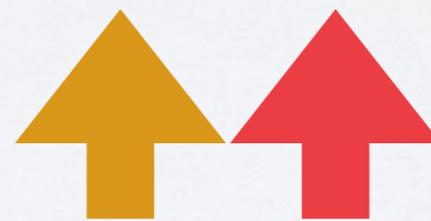
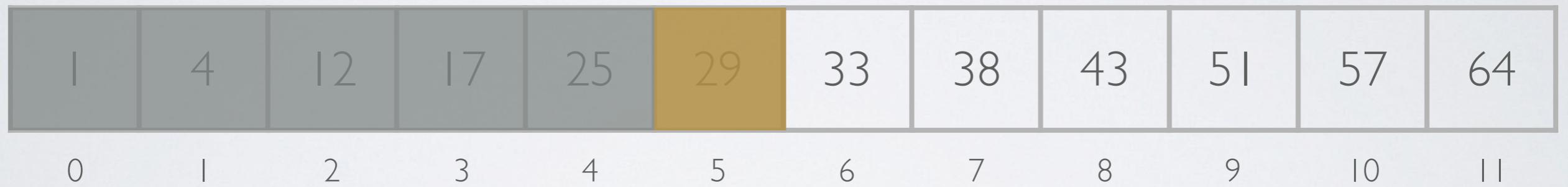
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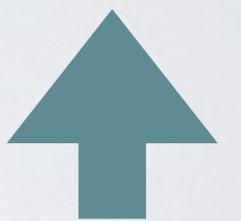
RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

recherche de 33



m

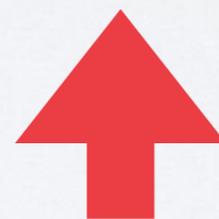
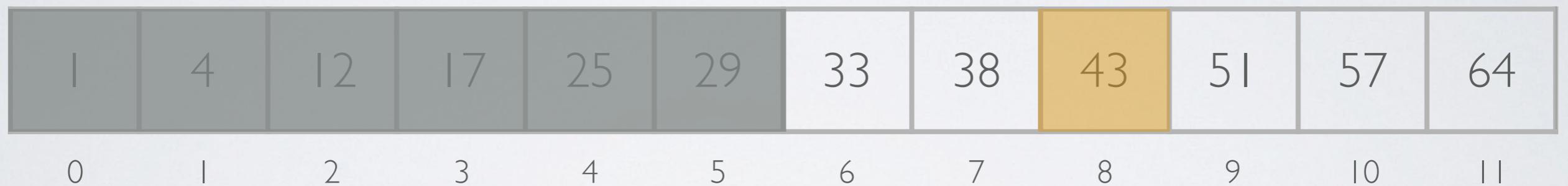
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j

RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

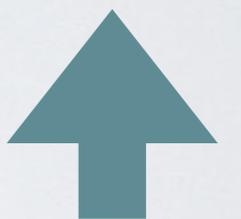
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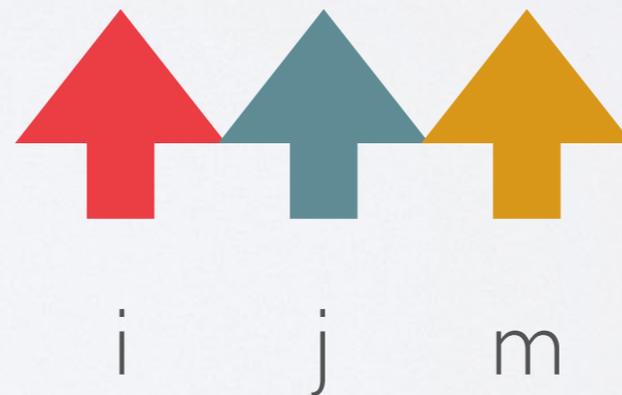
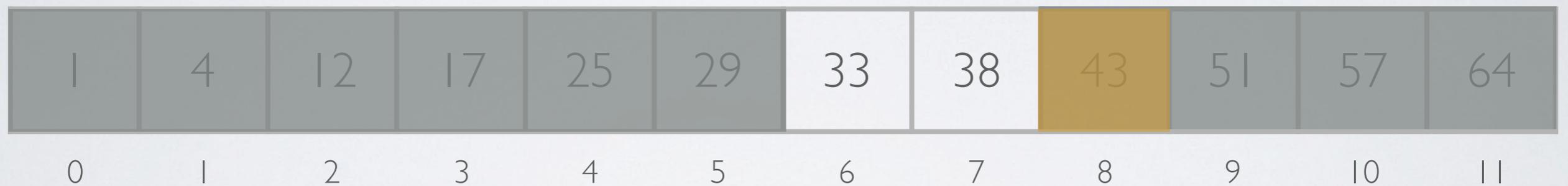
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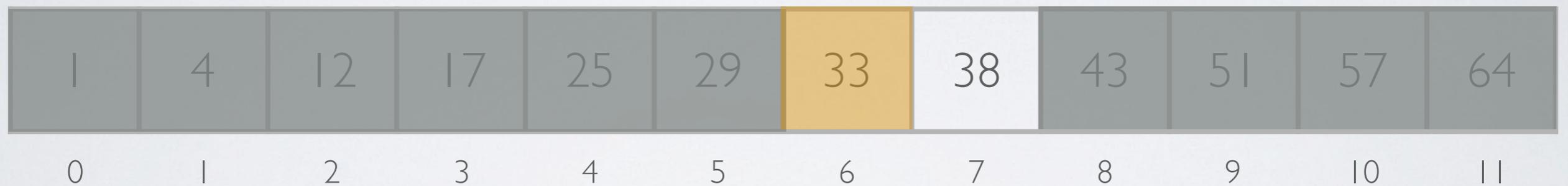
RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

recherche de 33



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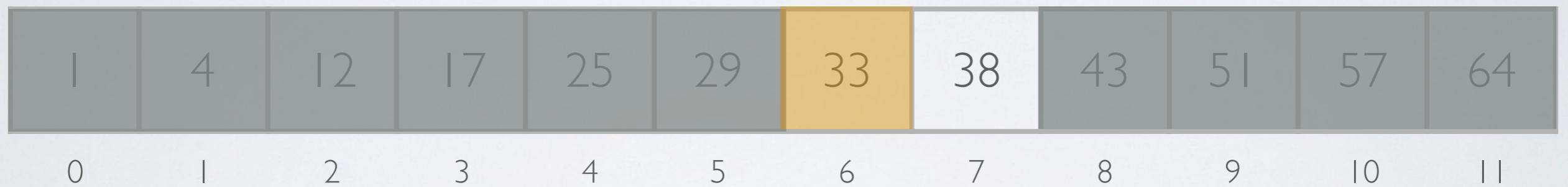
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i m j

RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

recherche de 33



i m j

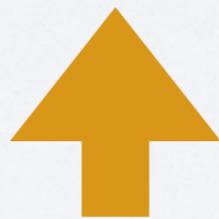
RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

recherche de 16

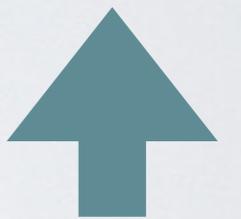
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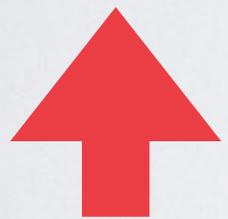


j

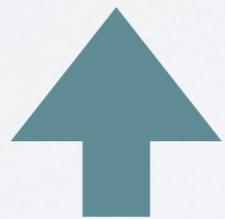
RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

recherche de 16

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i



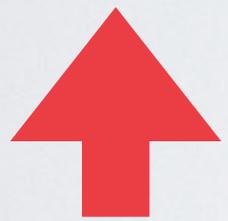
j



m

RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

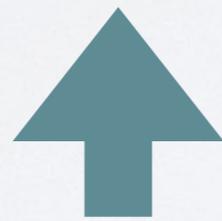
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i



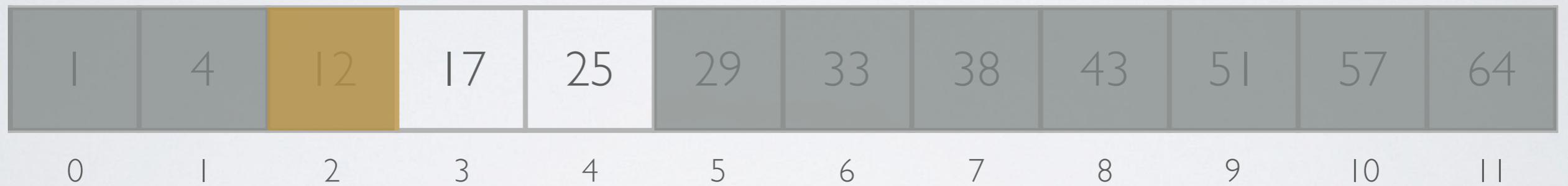
m



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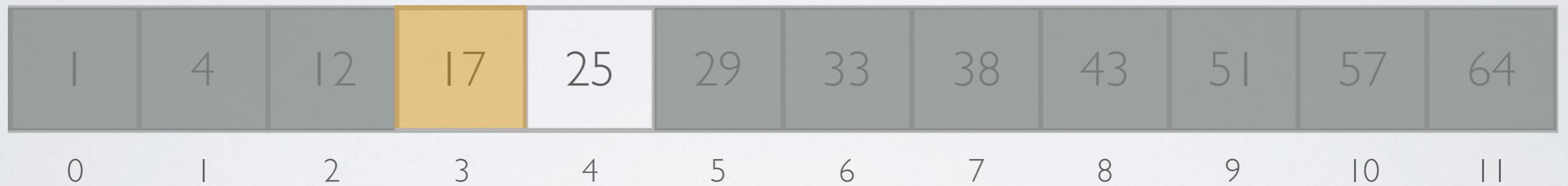
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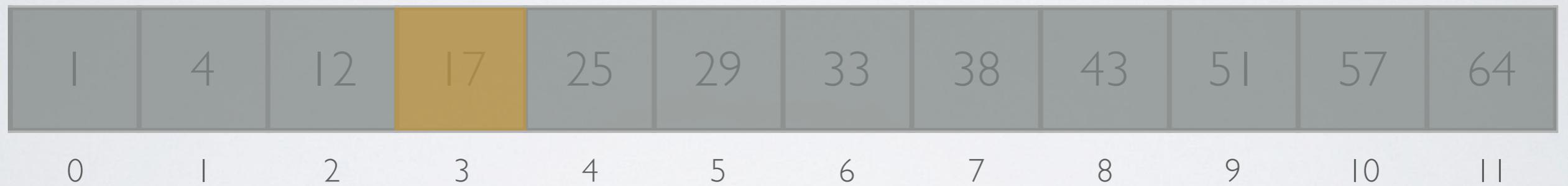
recherche de 16



i m j

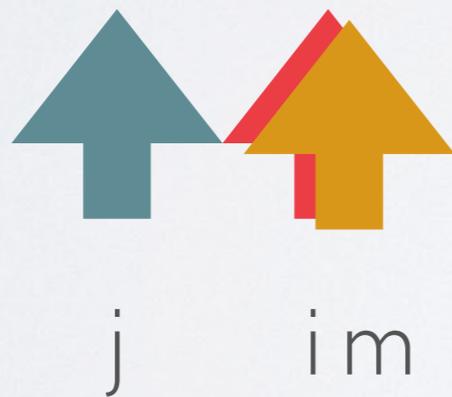
RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

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RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

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RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE DANS UN TABLEAU D'ENTRIERS TRIÉ

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```

Terminaison ?

Correction ?

Efficacité ?

TERMINAISON

fonction chercher(x,T)

n := longueur(T)

i := 0

j := n - 1

tant que $i \leq j$ **faire**

m := $(i + j) \div 2$

si $T[m] = x$ **alors**

retourner m

sinon si $x < T[m]$ **alors**

j := m - 1

sinon

i := m + 1

retourner -1

- Si x est dans le tableau, il se trouve dans le sous-tableau $T[i, \dots, j]$
 - C'est vrai au début de l'algorithme
 - Ça reste vrai à chaque itération de la boucle, parce qu'on vérifie toujours si $T[m] = x$ ou $T[m] > x$ ou $T[m] < x$
- Si on sort de la boucle parce que $i \geq j$, alors si x est dans le tableau, il est dans le sous-tableau vide $T[i, j]$, c'est à dire qu'il n'est pas là

CORRECTION

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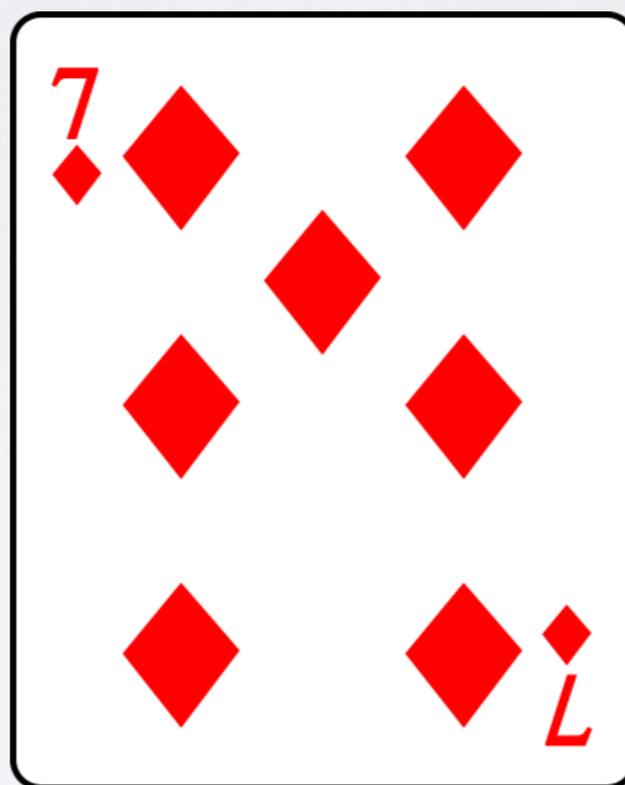
- Il reste toujours $j - i + 1$ éléments à examiner
- À chaque itération, on élimine approx. la moitié des éléments qui restent
- Tôt ou tard on trouve x, ou on reste sans éléments, et l'algorithme termine

EFFICACITÉ

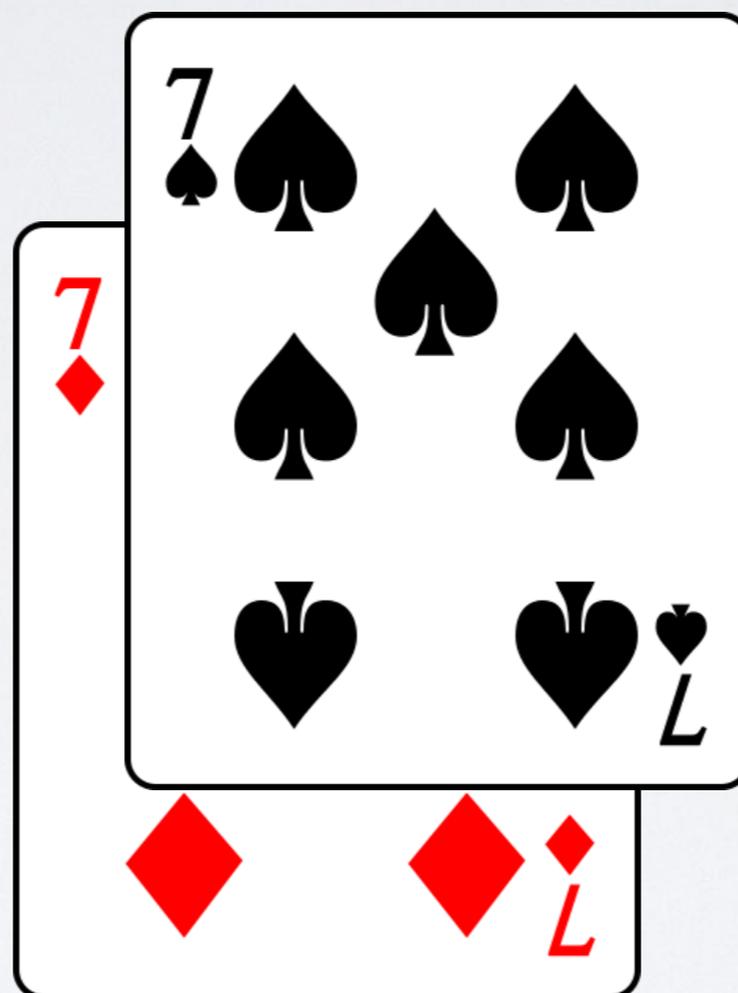
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    sinon si x < T[m] alors
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      i := m + 1
  retourner -1
```

- Dans le pire des cas, x n'est pas là
- Comme on élimine à chaque itération la moitié du tableau, on exécute la boucle $\log_2 n$ fois au maximum
- Ça fait $O(\log_2 n)$ opérations

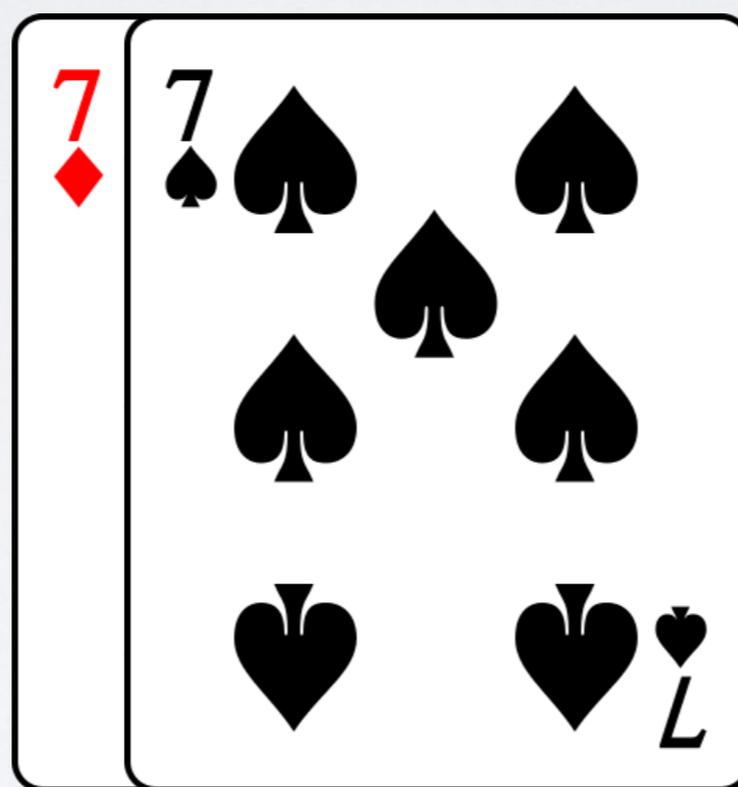
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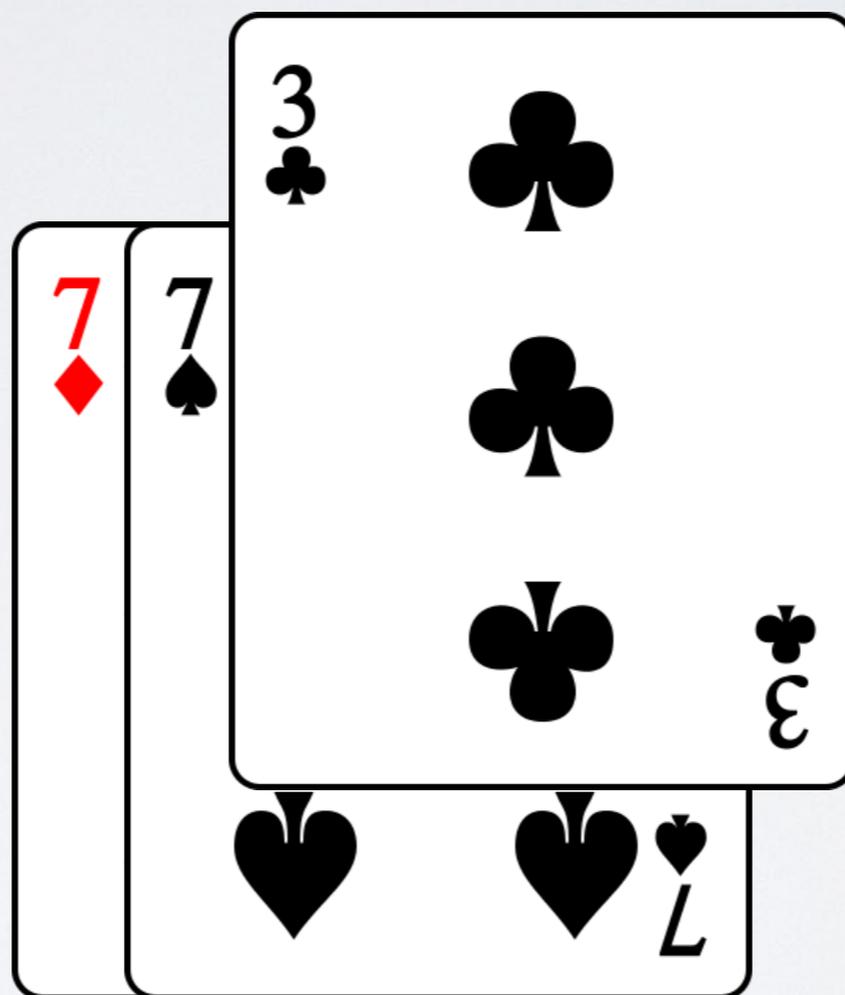
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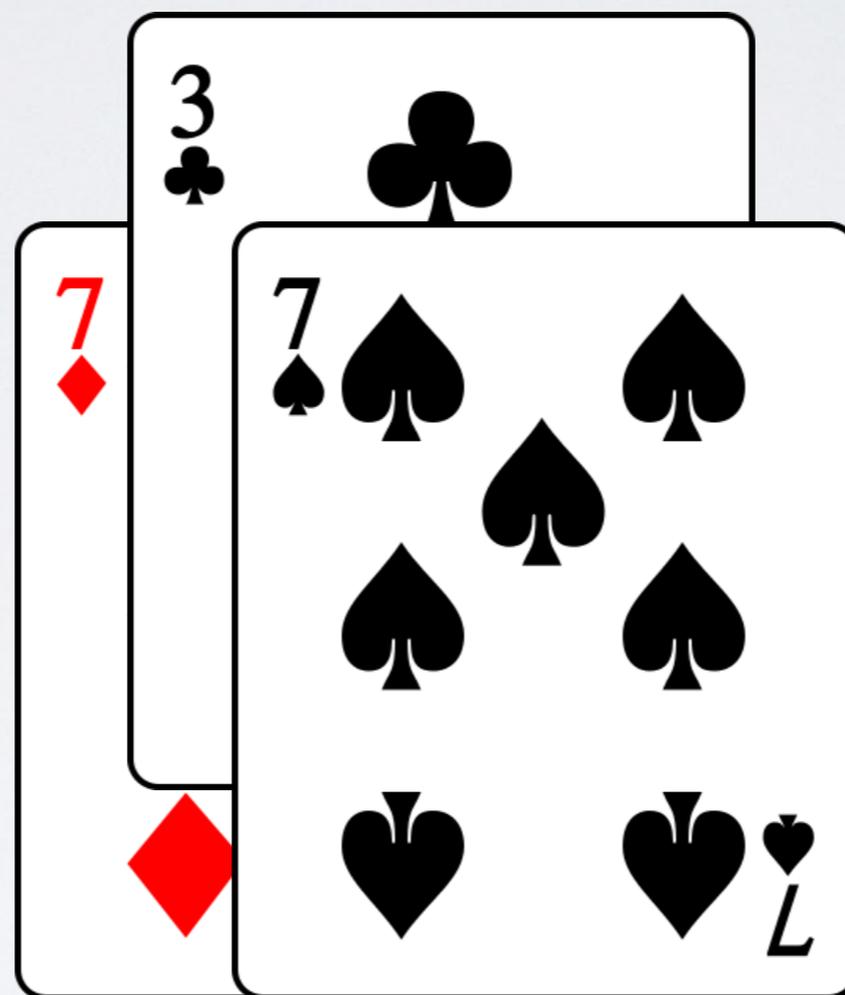
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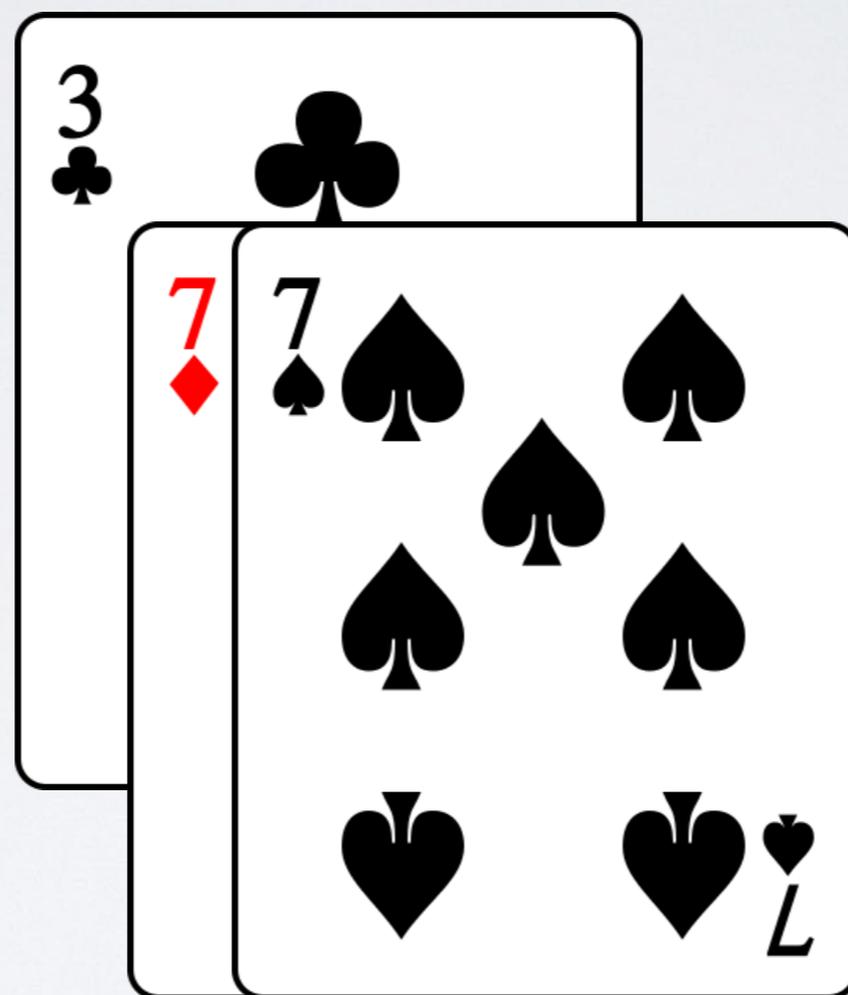
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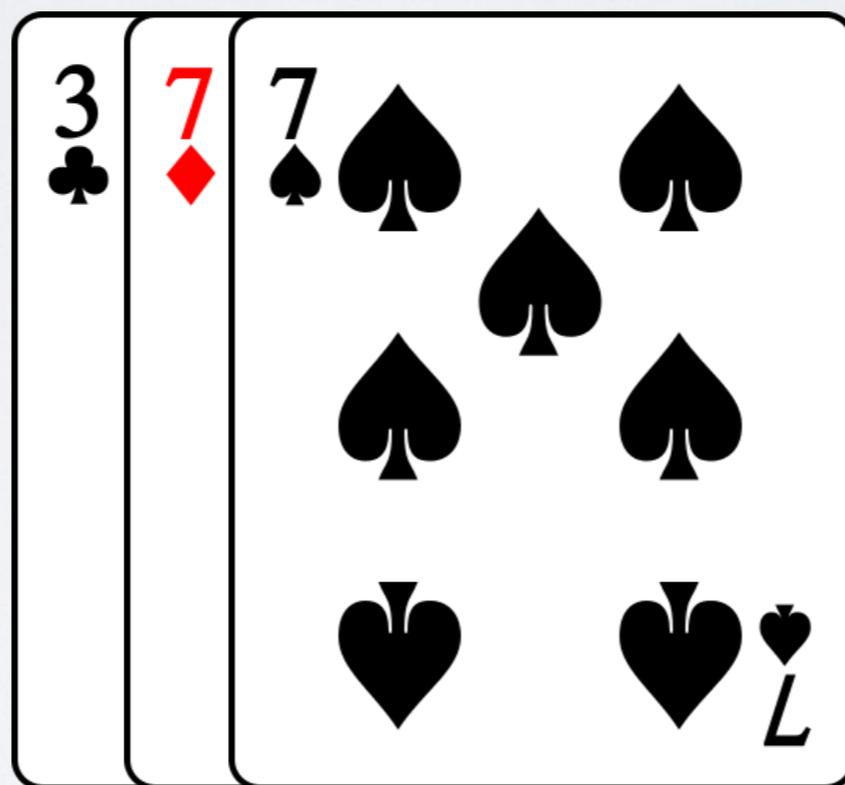
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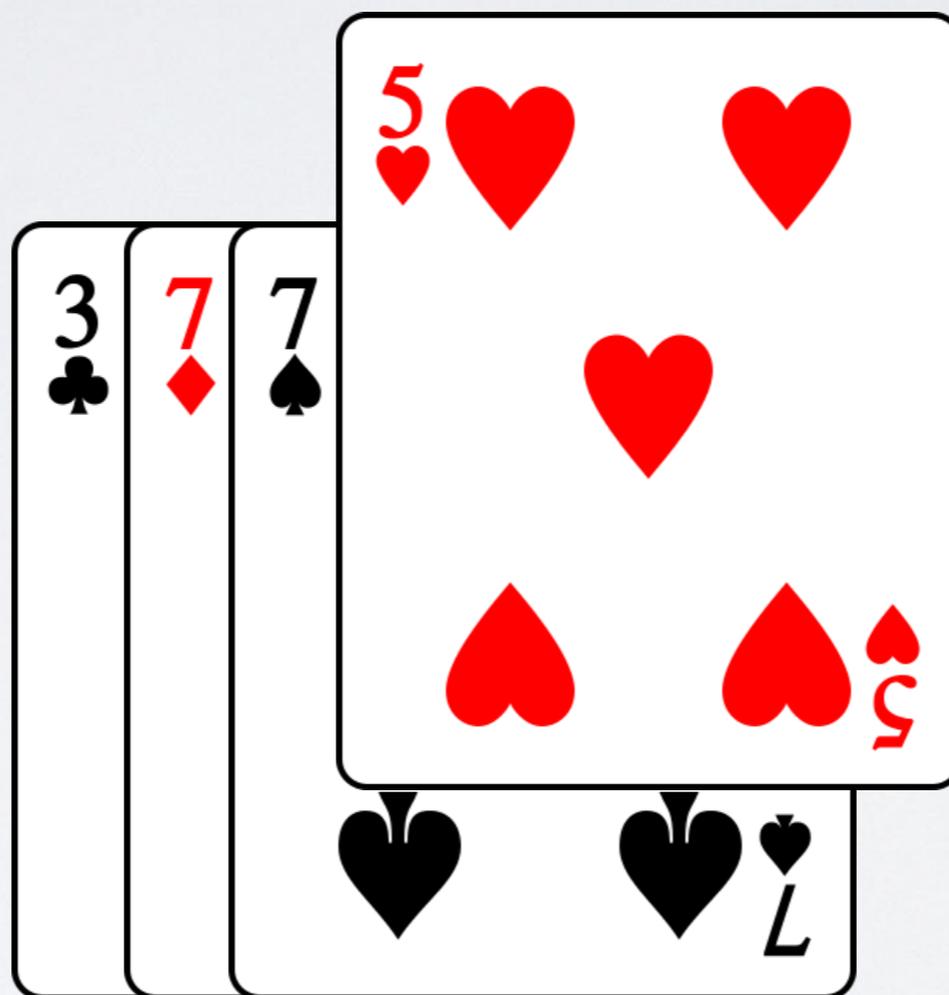
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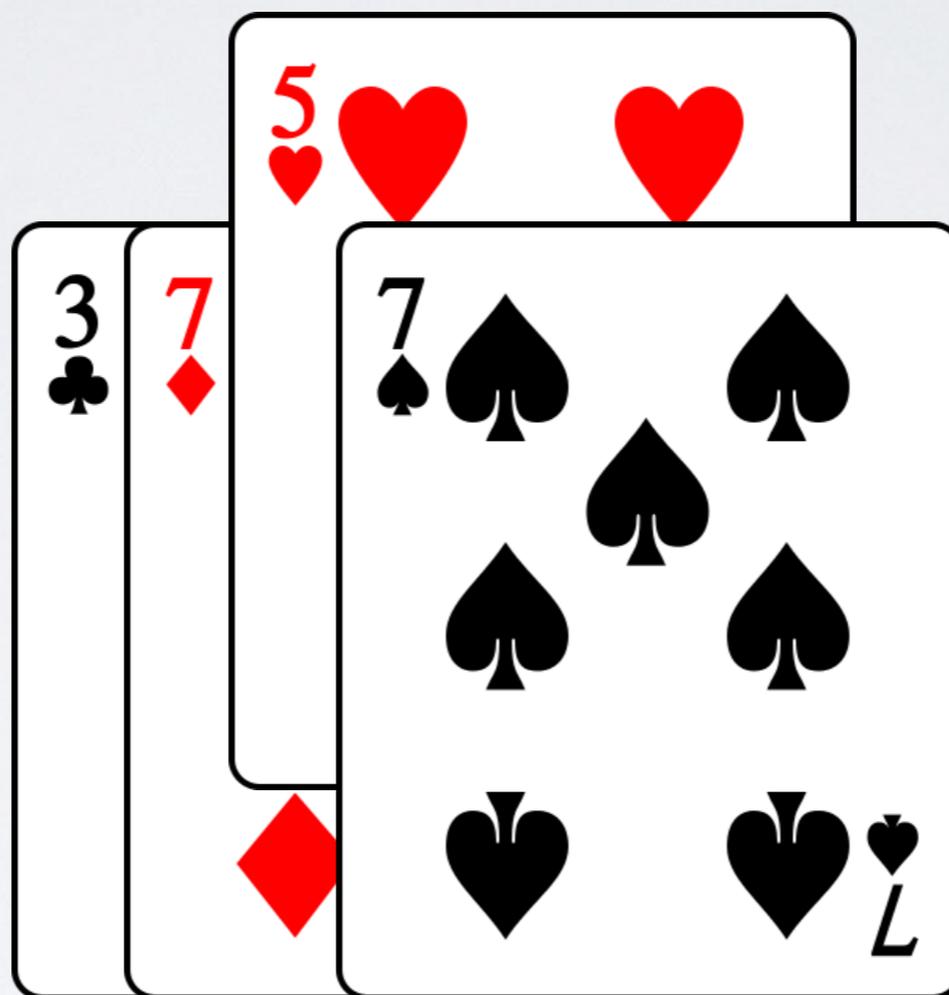
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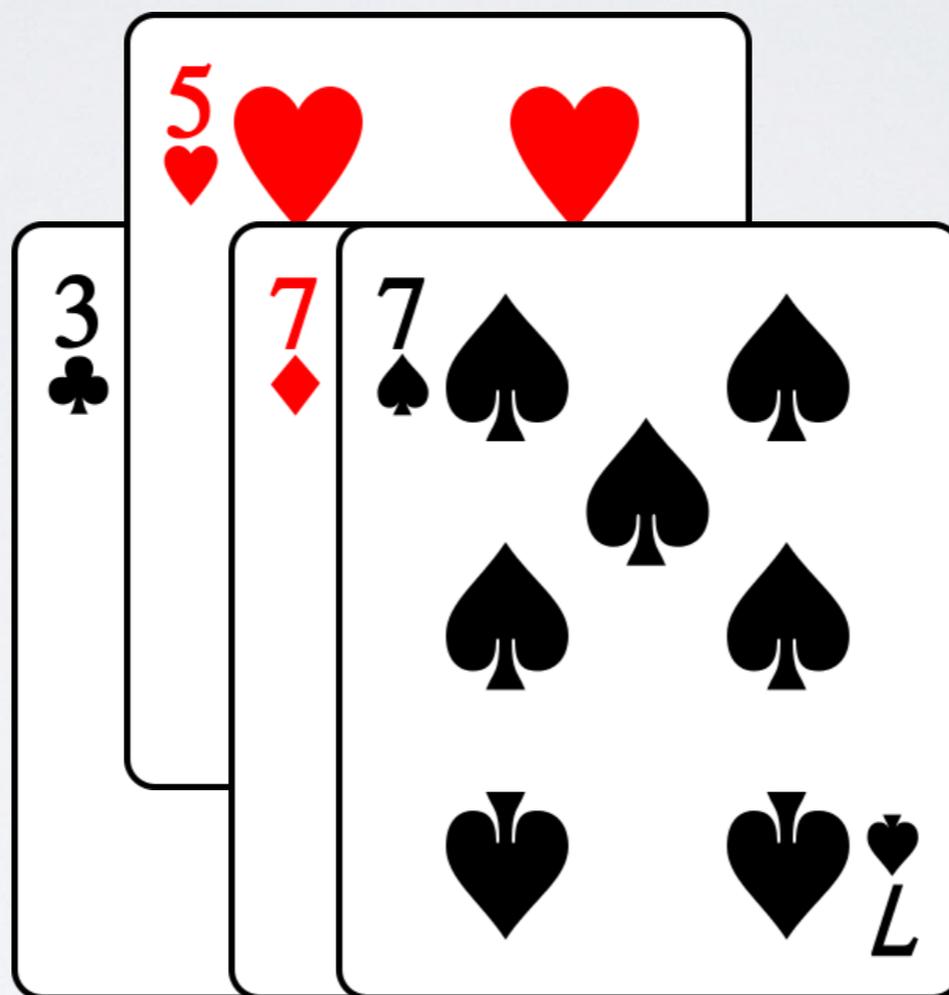
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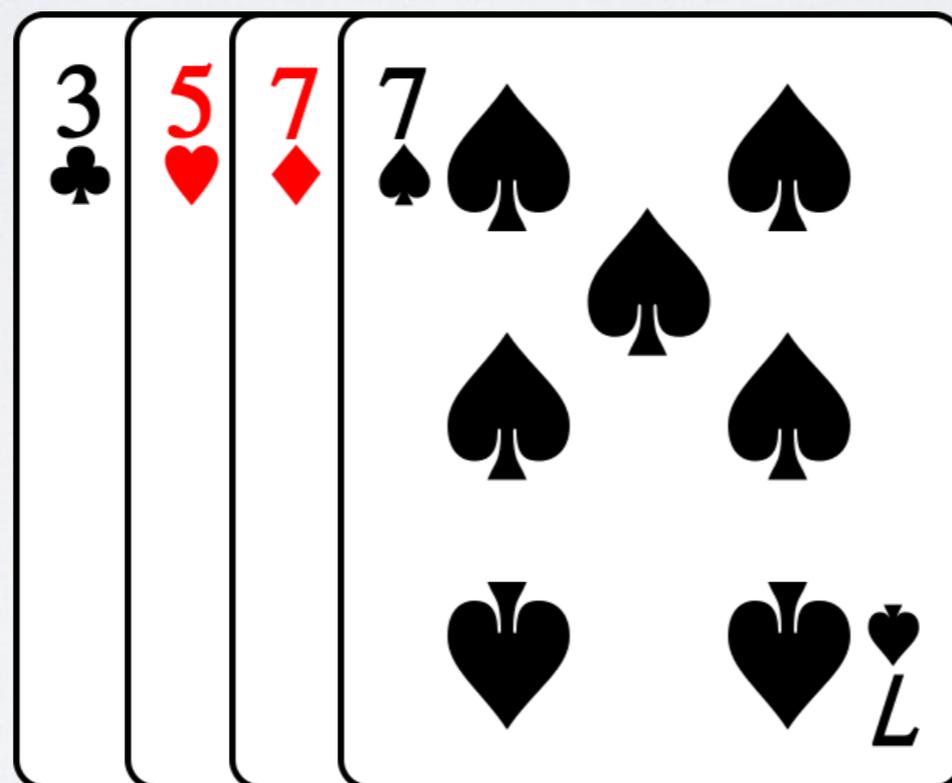
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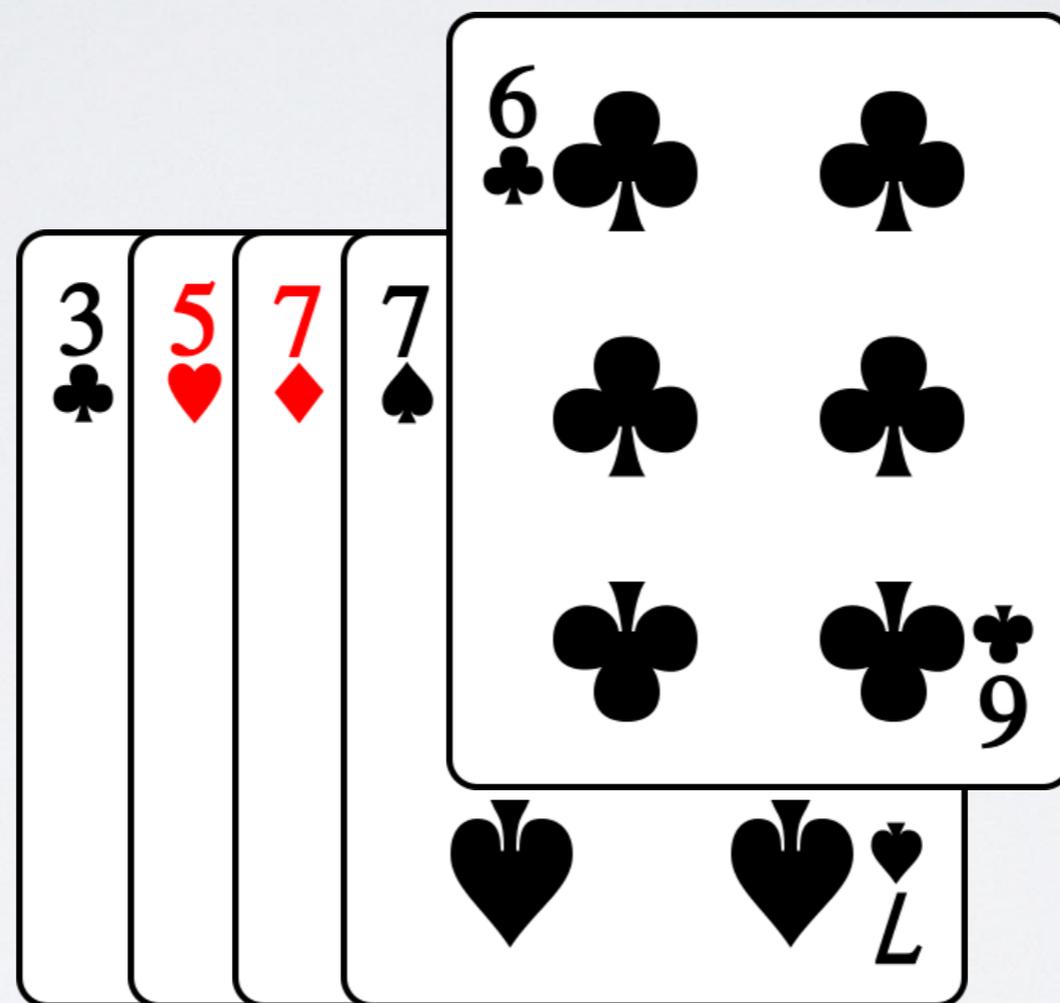
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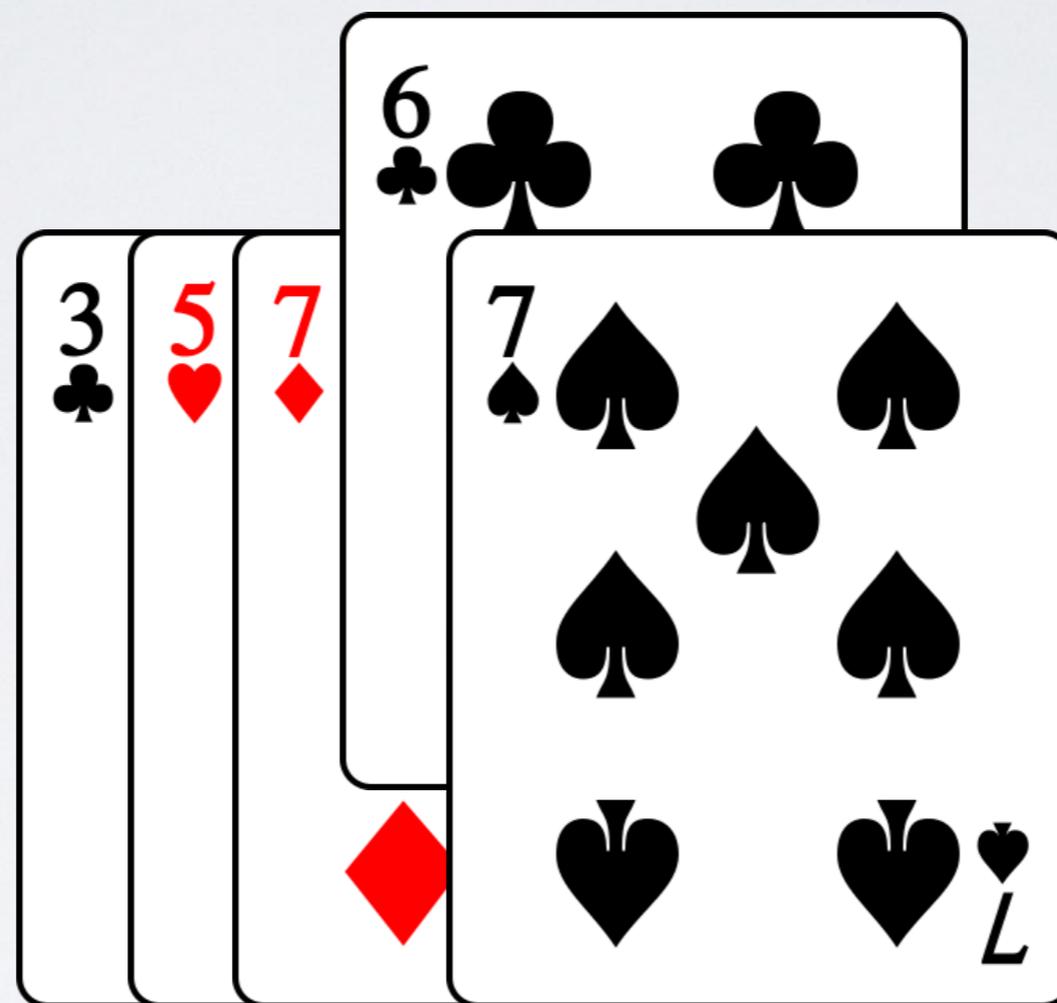
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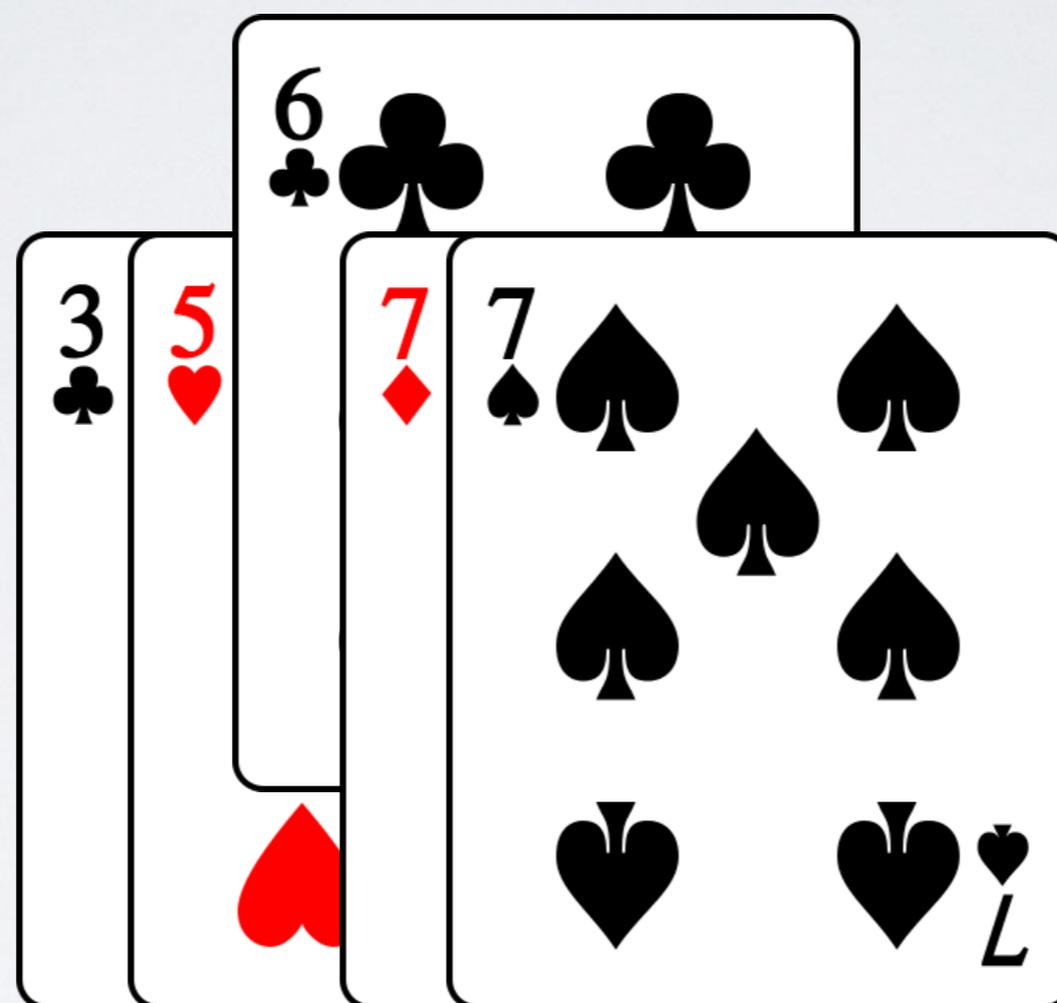
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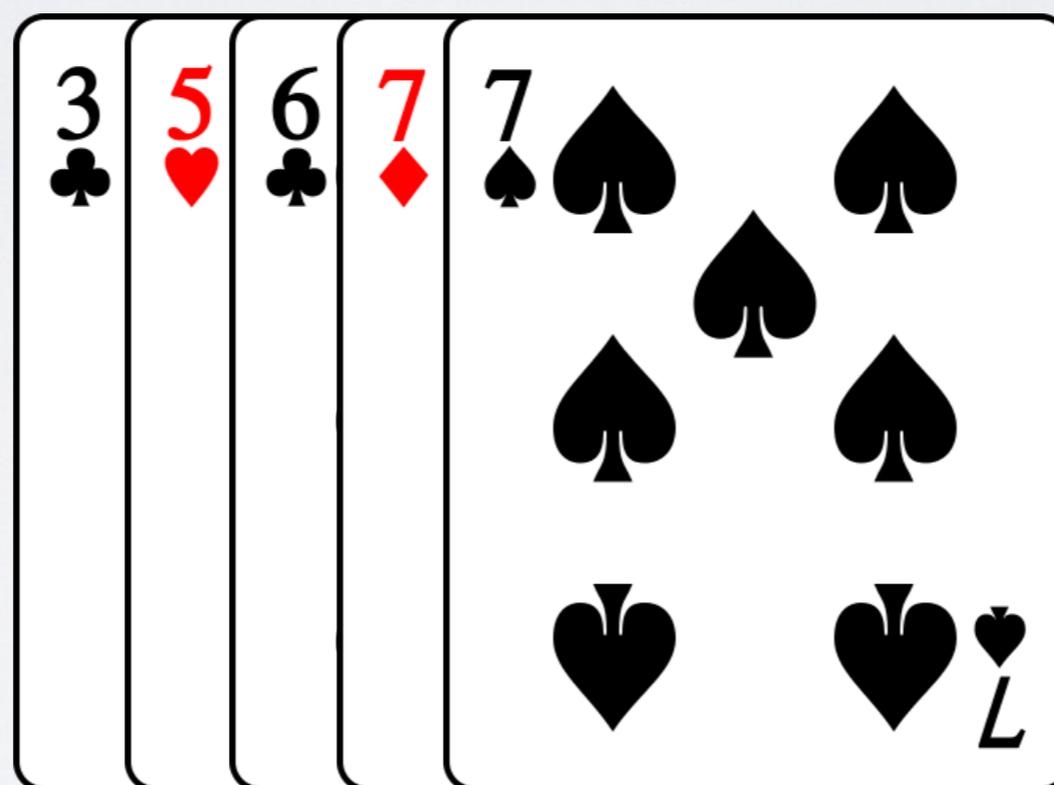
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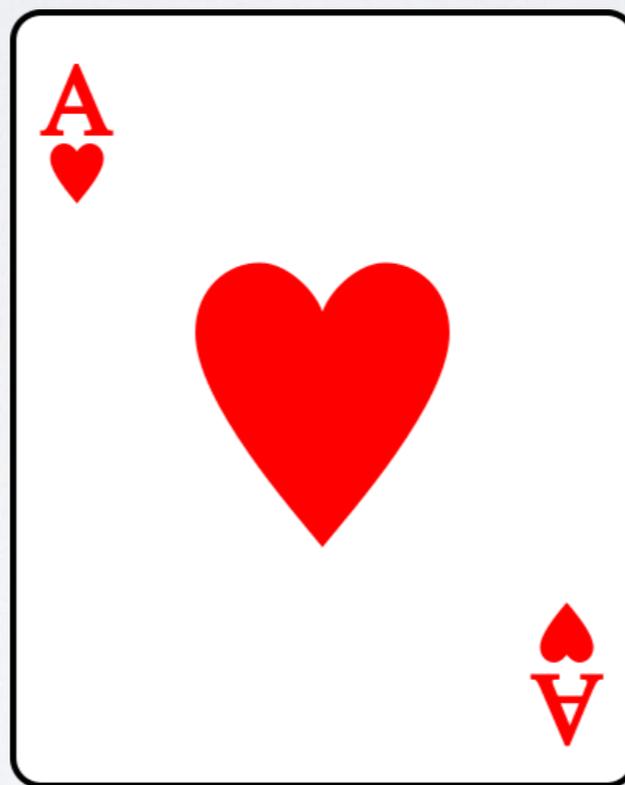
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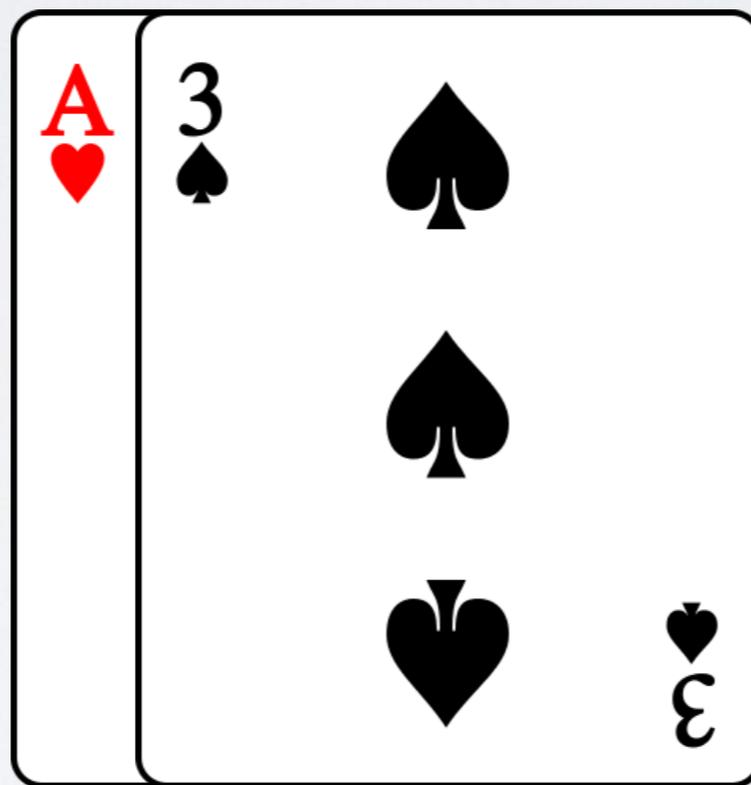


LE MEILLEUR DES CAS



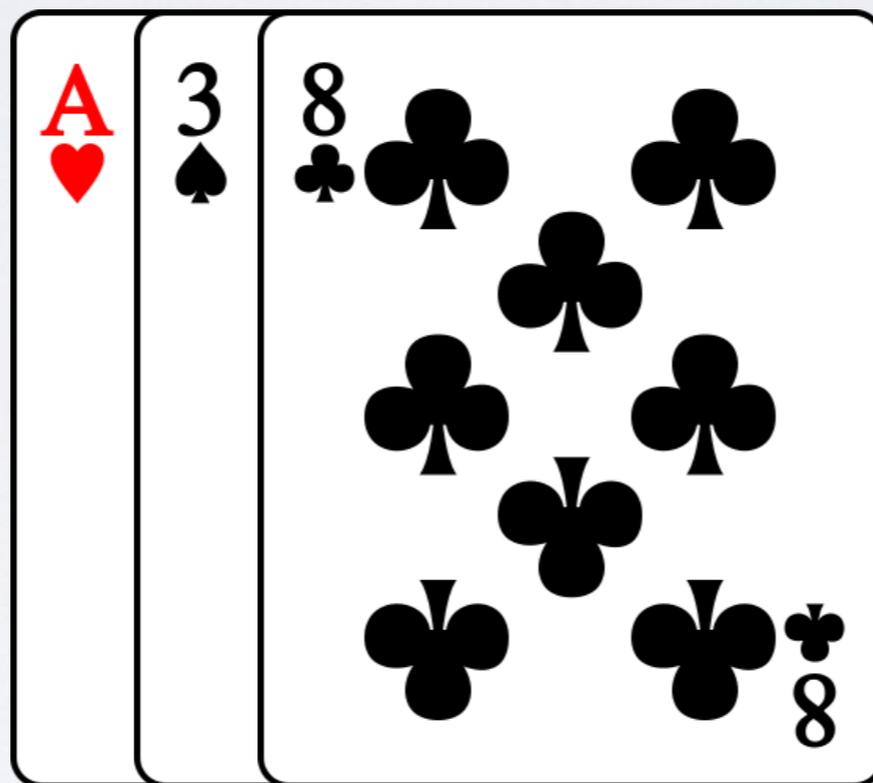
No operations = 1

LE MEILLEUR DES CAS



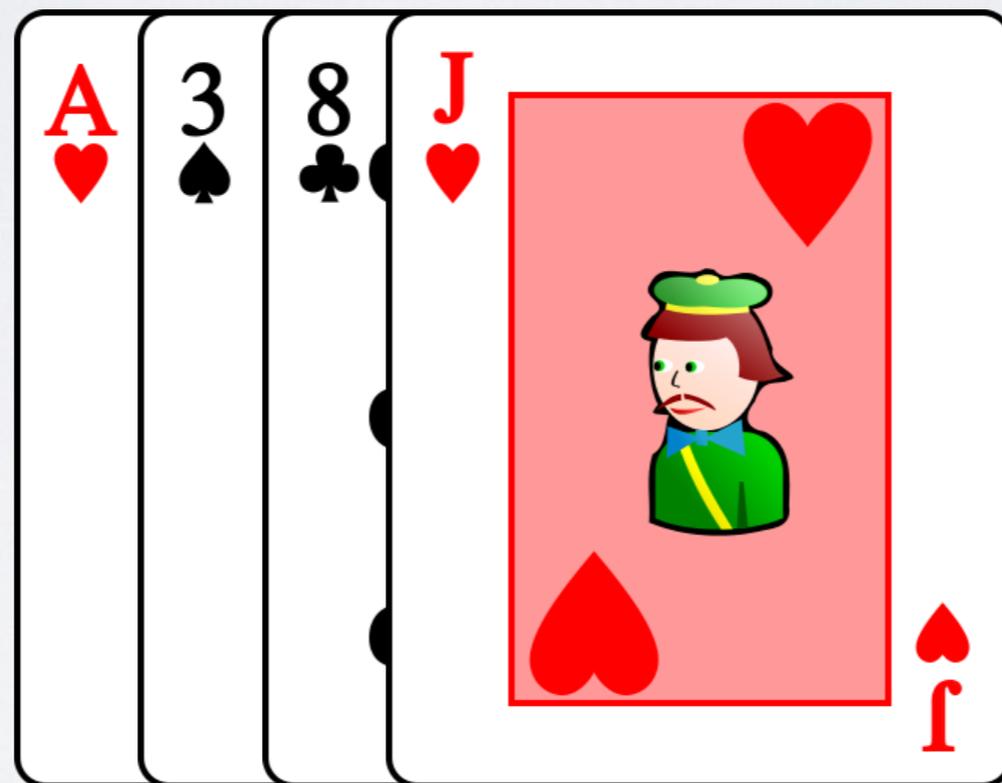
No operations = 2

LE MEILLEUR DES CAS



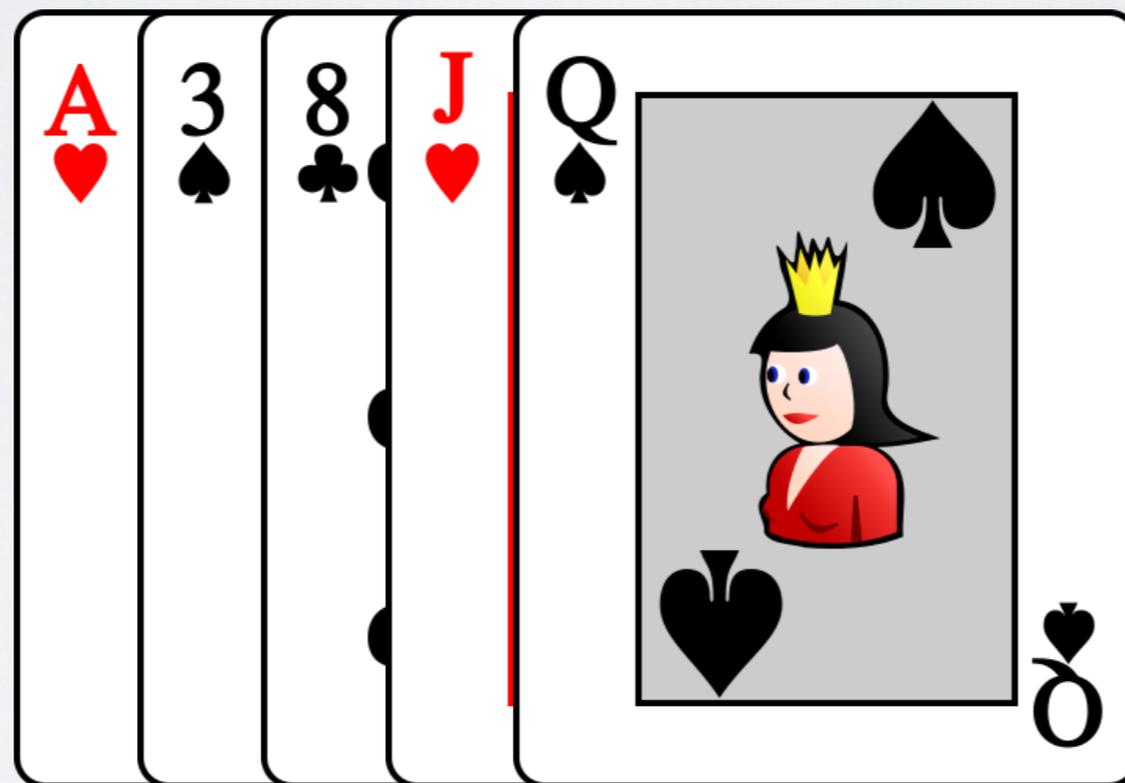
No operations = 3

LE MEILLEUR DES CAS



No operations = 4

LE MEILLEUR DES CAS

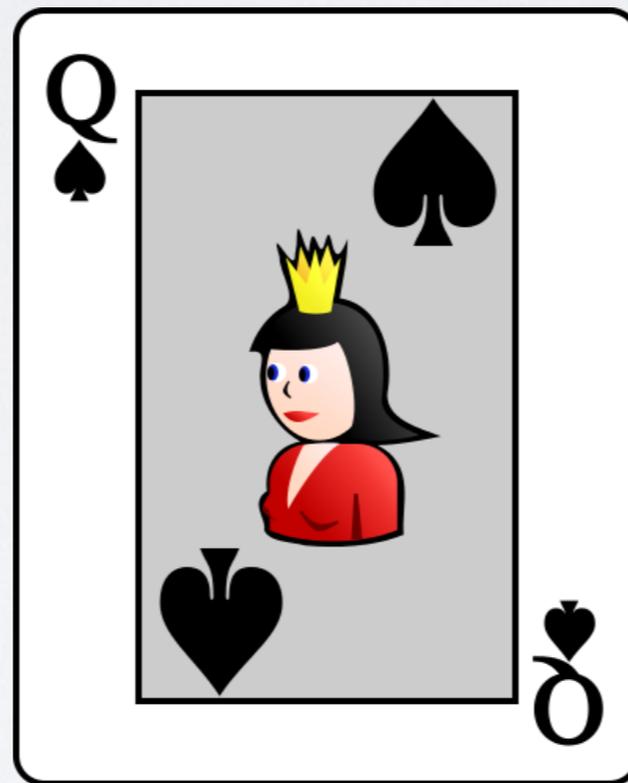


No operations = 5

LE MEILLEUR DES CAS

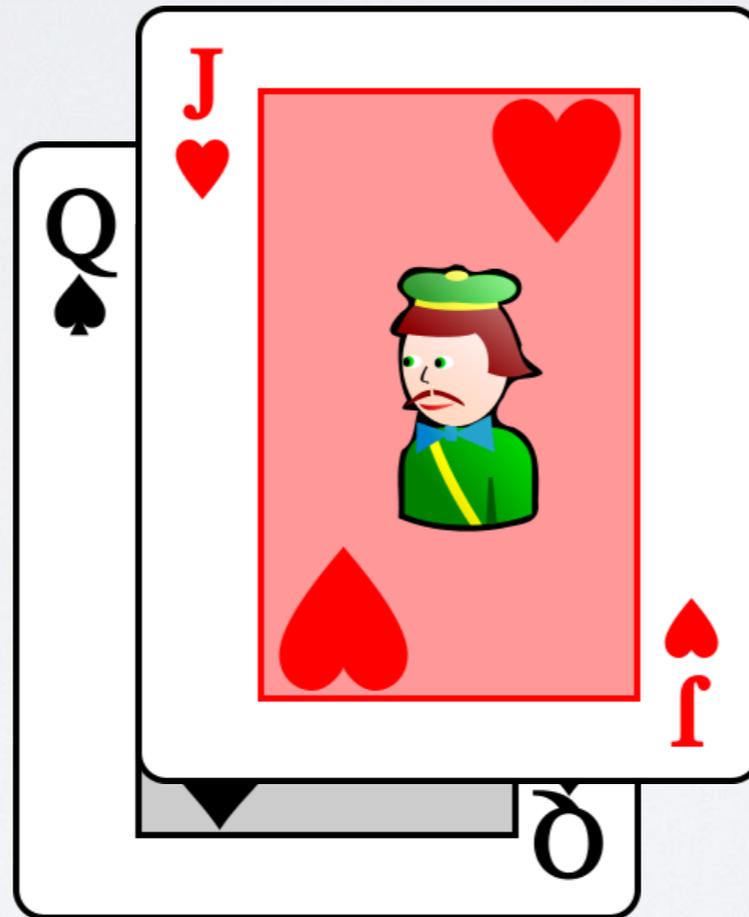
- Les cartes arrivent déjà triées
- On fait n opérations (déplacements de cartes)

LE PIRE DES CAS



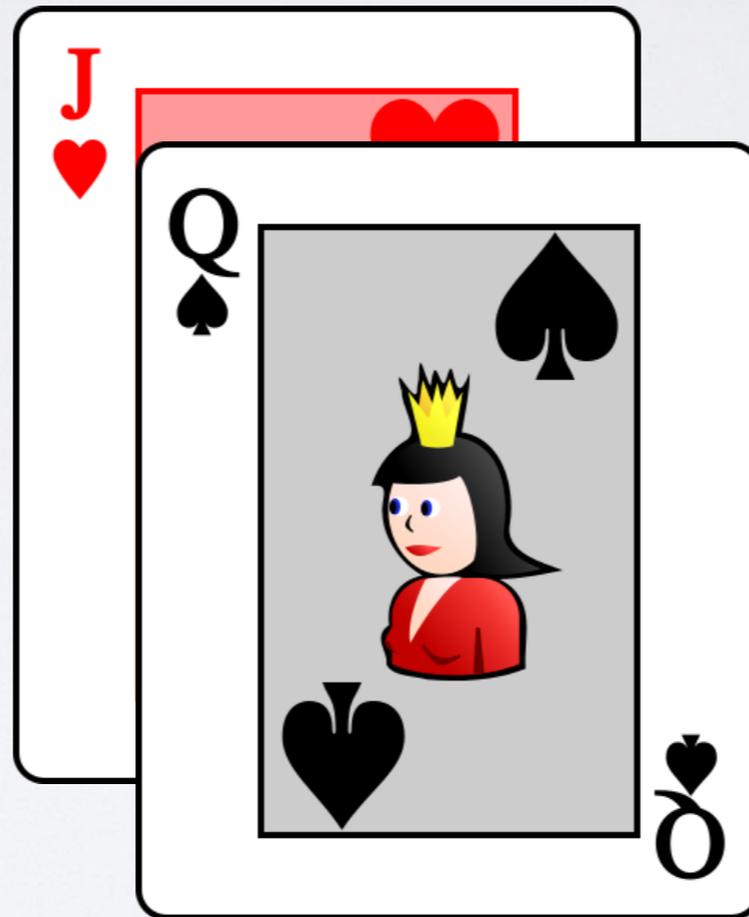
No operations = 1

LE PIRE DES CAS



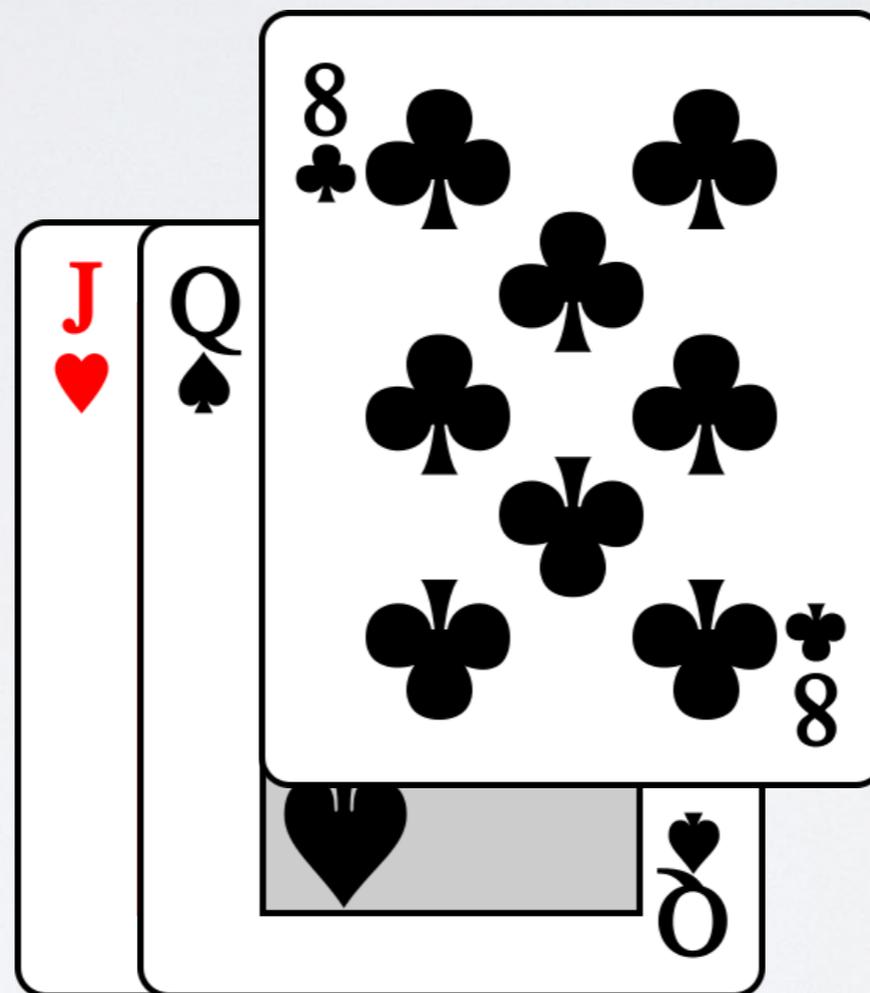
No operations = | + |

LE PIRE DES CAS



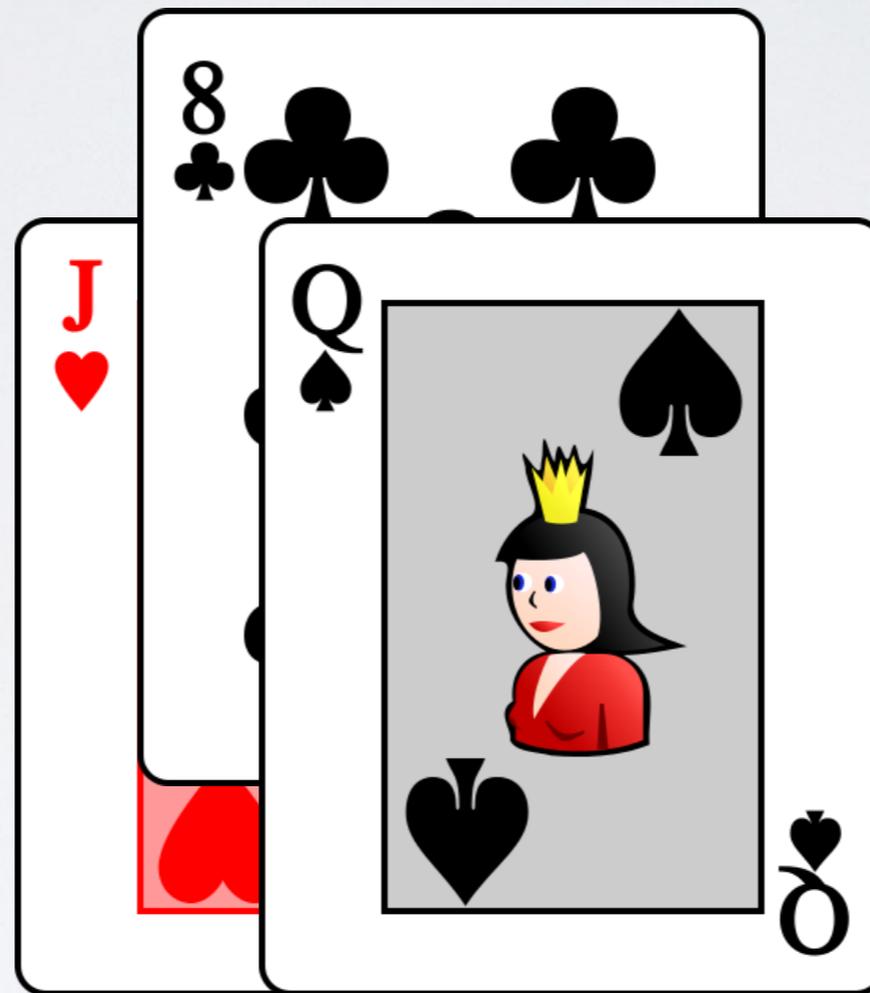
No operations = 1 + 2

LE PIRE DES CAS



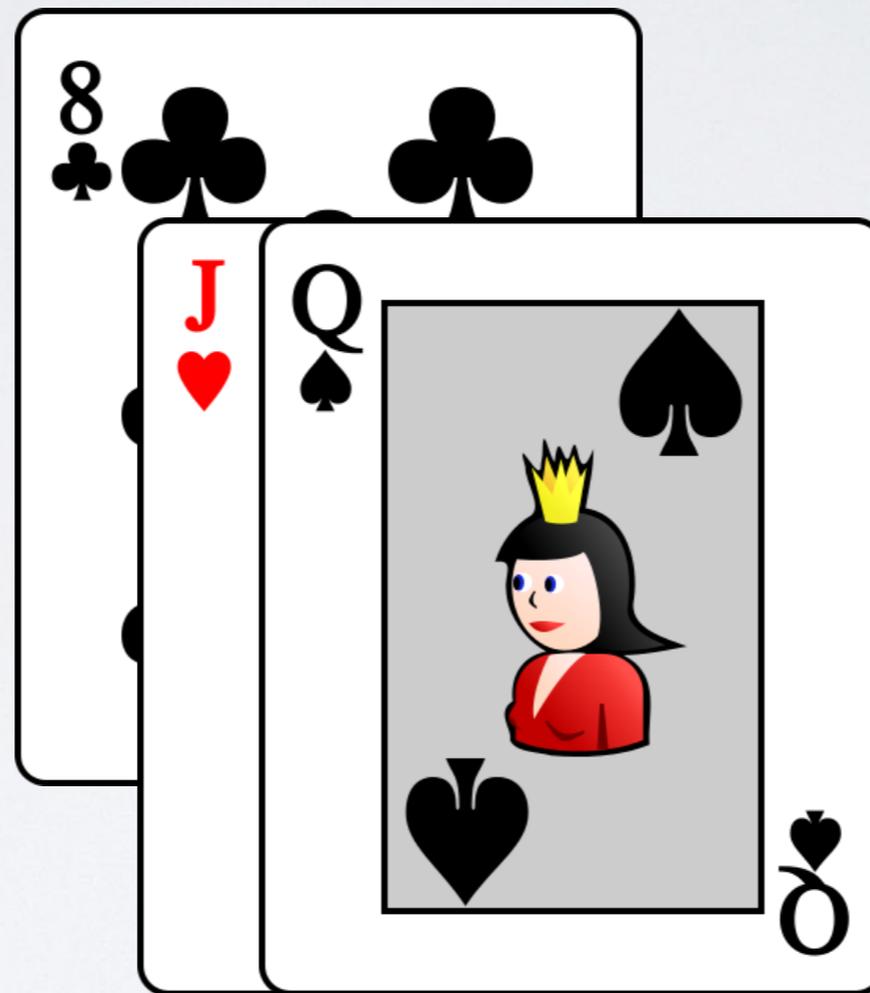
No operations = 1 + 2 + 1

LE PIRE DES CAS



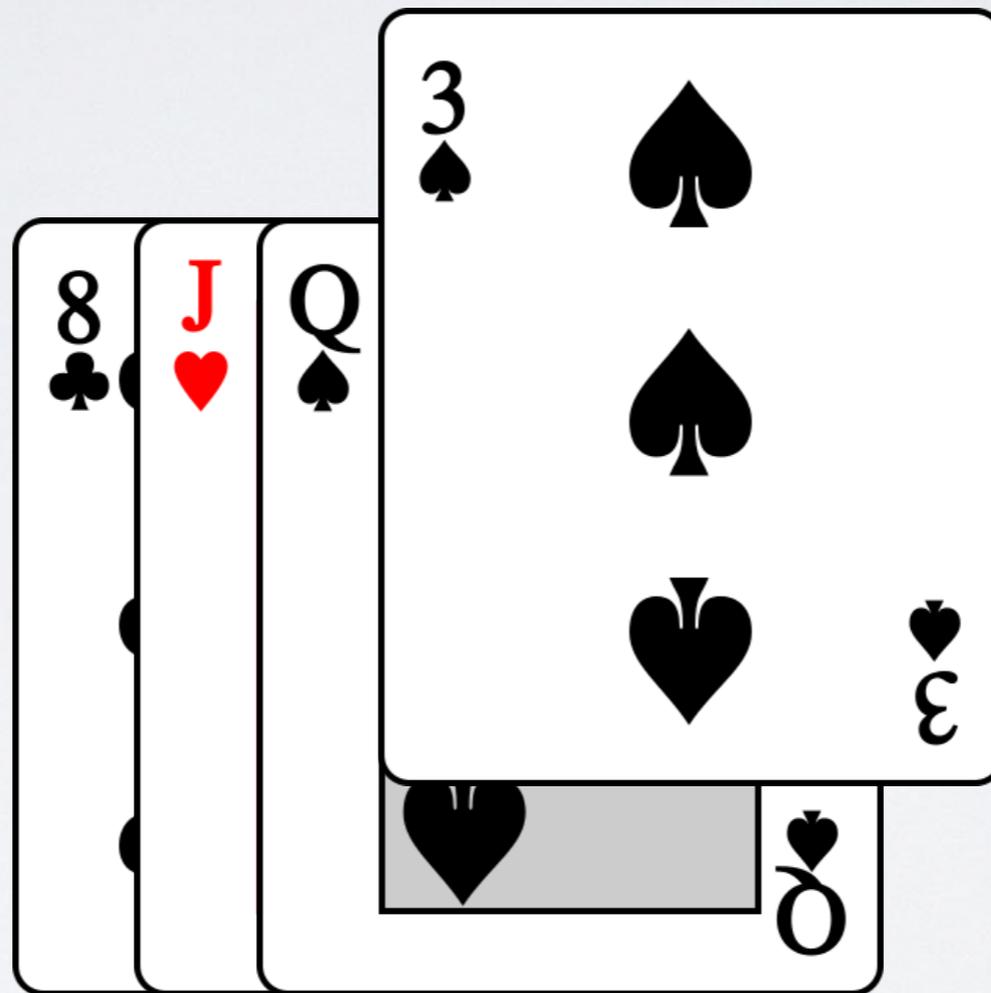
No operations = 1 + 2 + 2

LE PIRE DES CAS



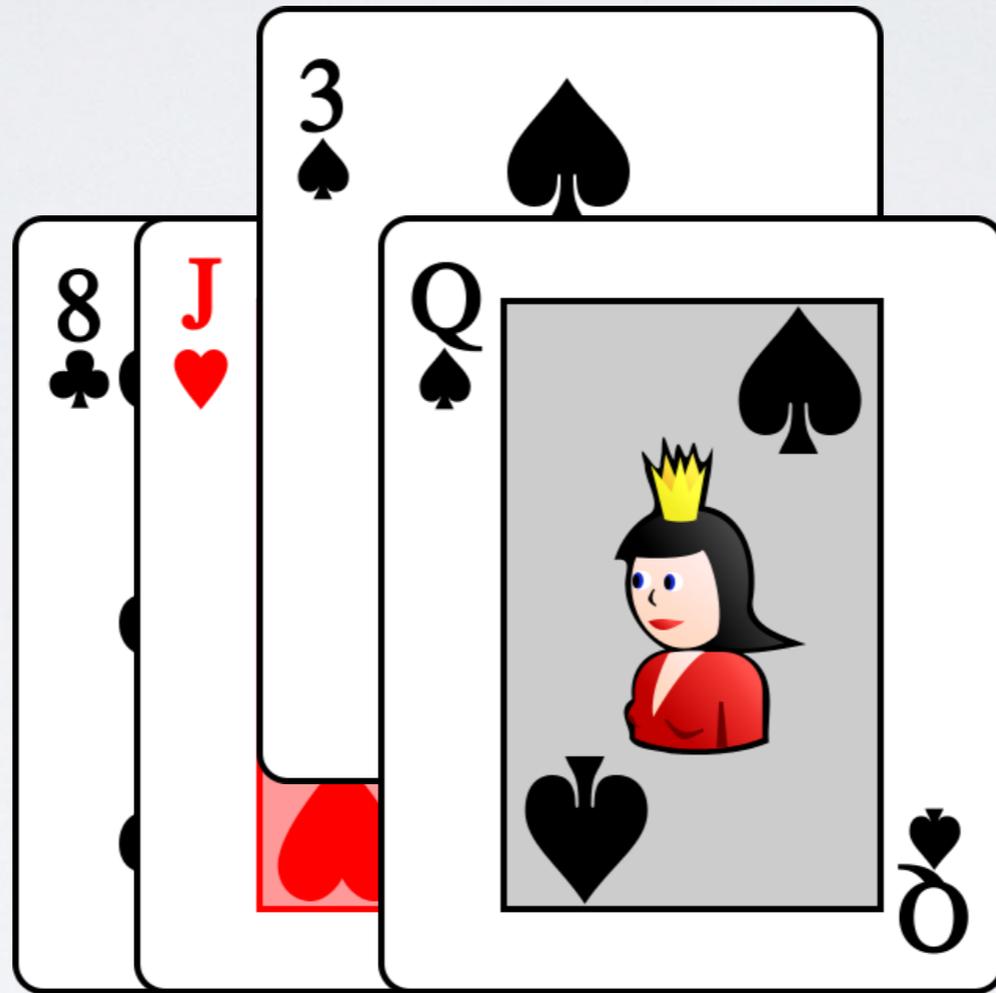
No operations = 1 + 2 + 3

LE PIRE DES CAS



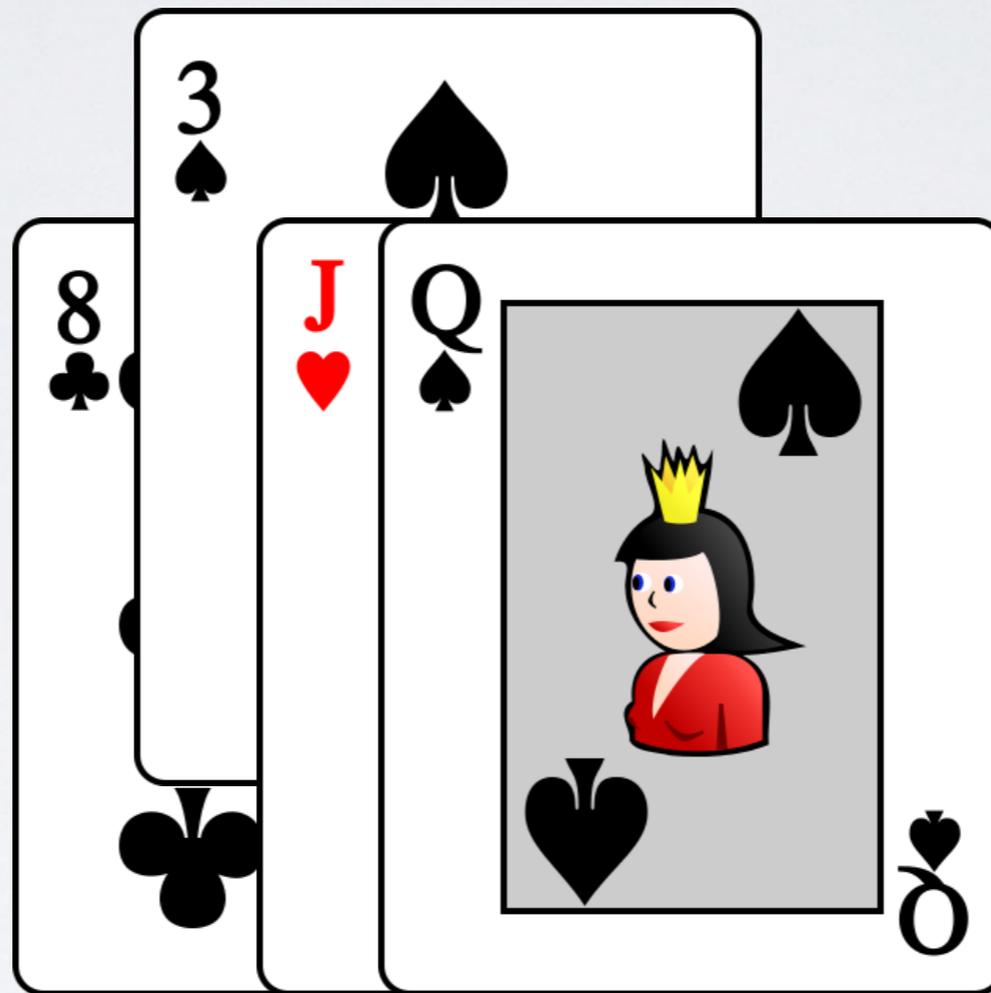
No operations = 1 + 2 + 3 + 1

LE PIRE DES CAS



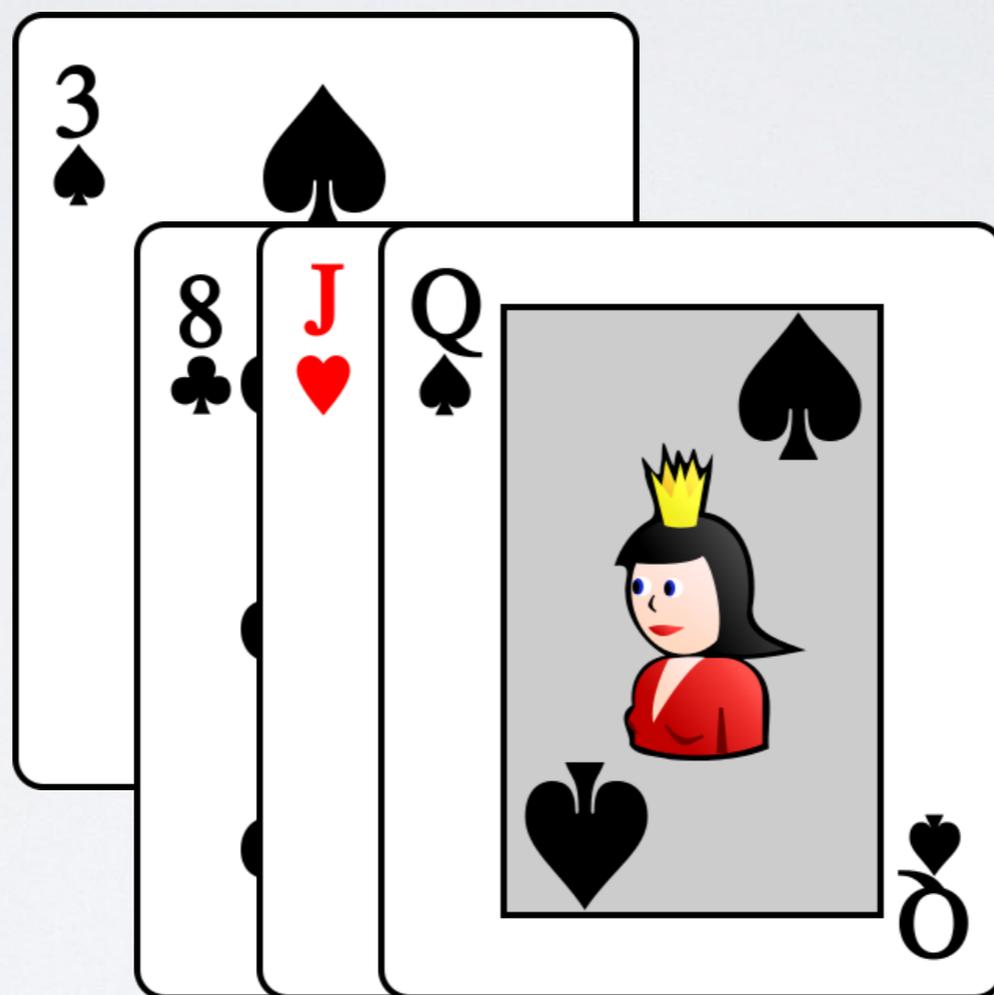
No operations = $1 + 2 + 3 + 2$

LE PIRE DES CAS



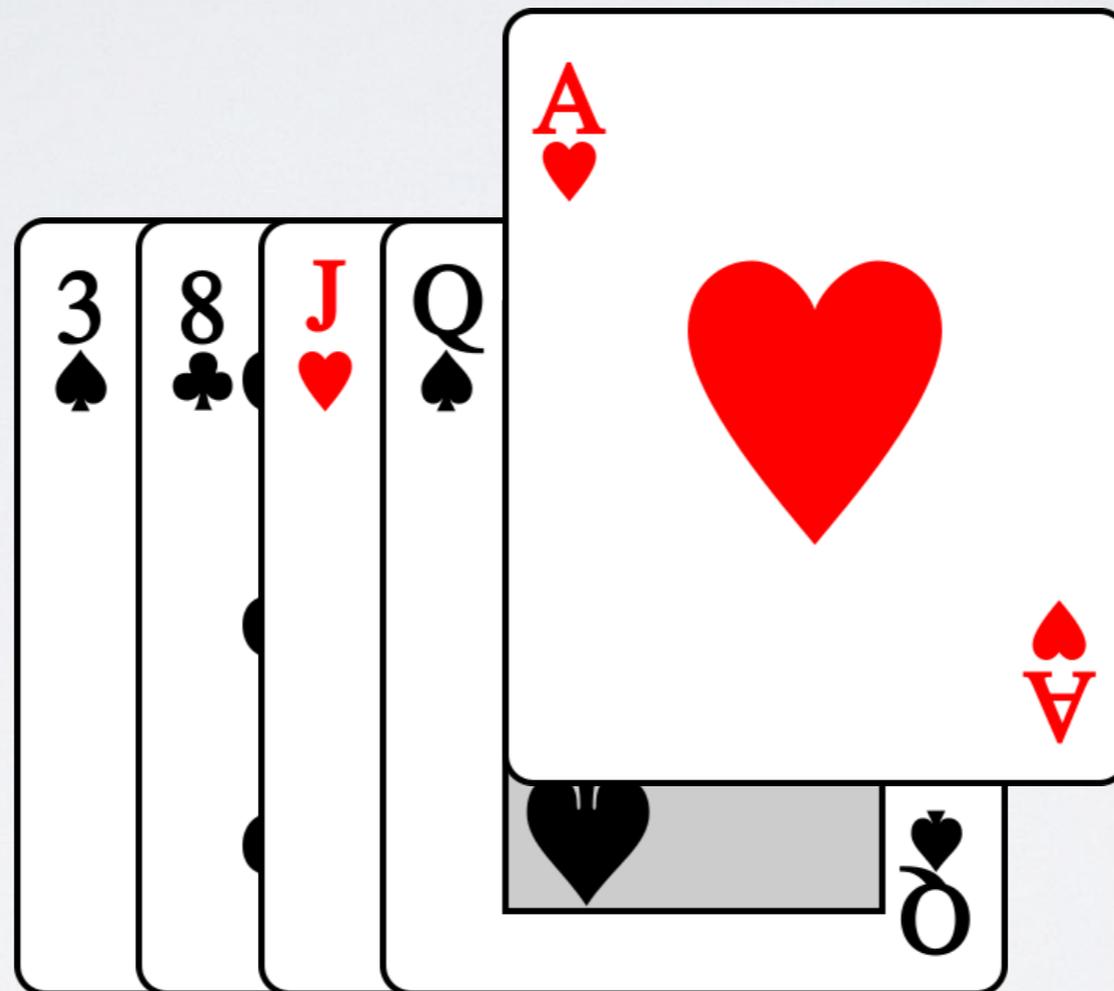
No operations = $1 + 2 + 3 + 3$

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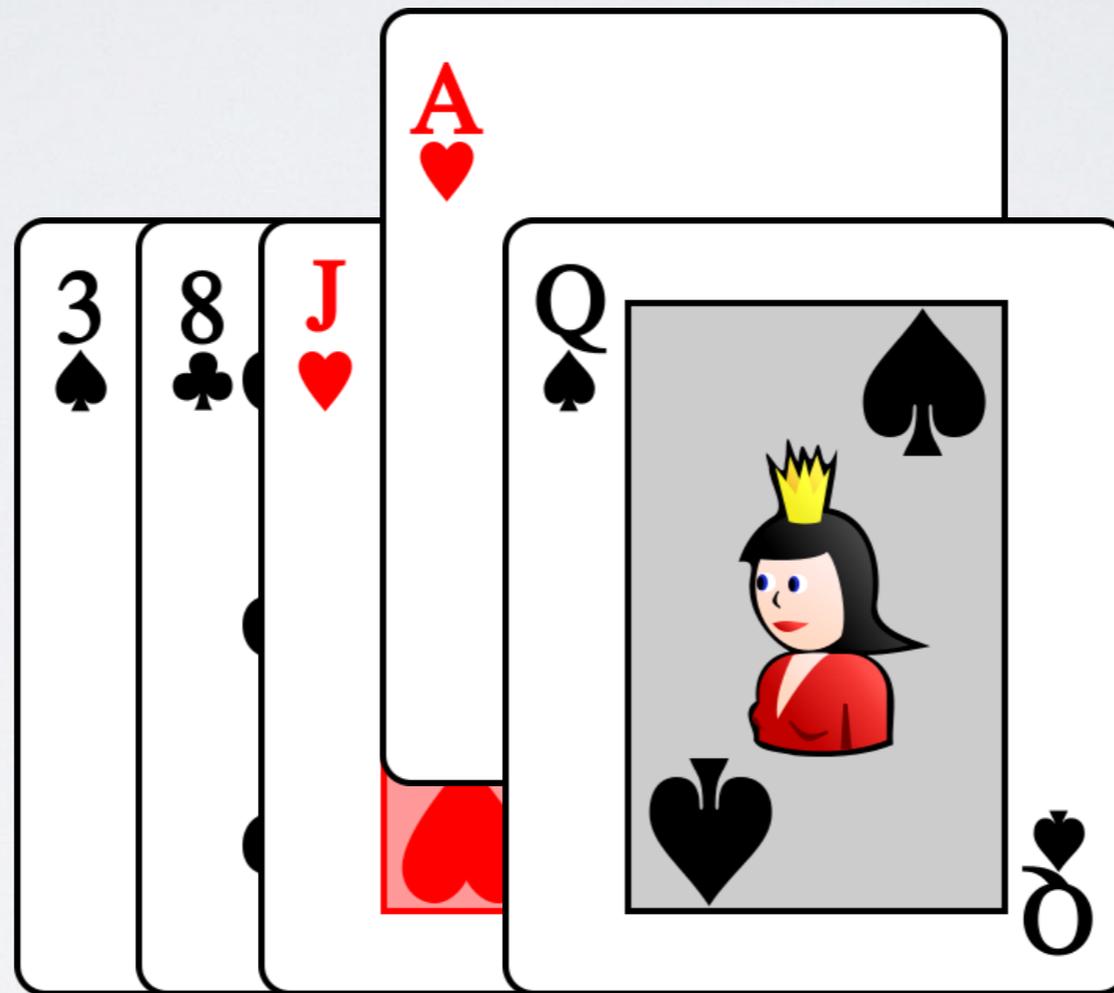
No operations = $1 + 2 + 3 + 4$

LE PIRE DES CAS



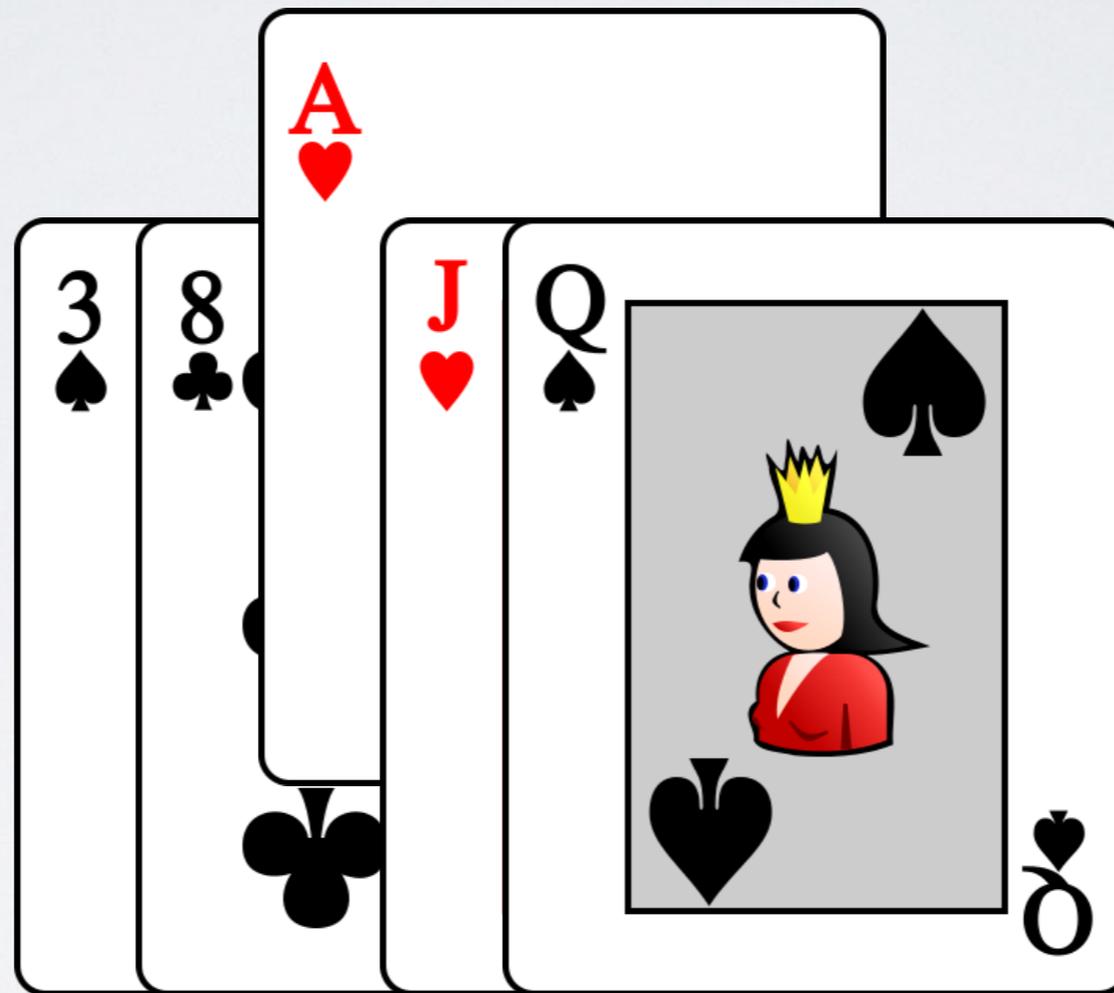
No operations = $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1$

LE PIRE DES CAS



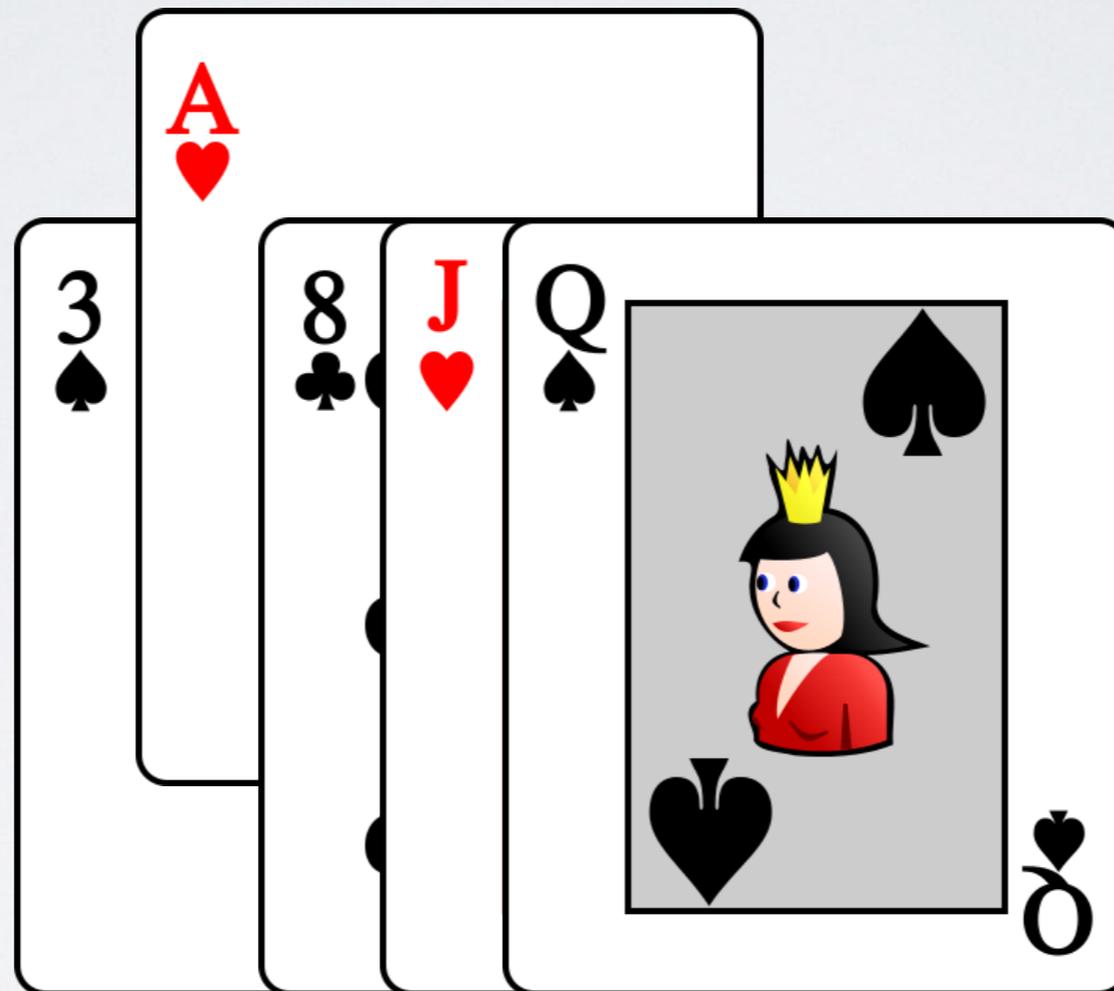
No operations = $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 2$

LE PIRE DES CAS



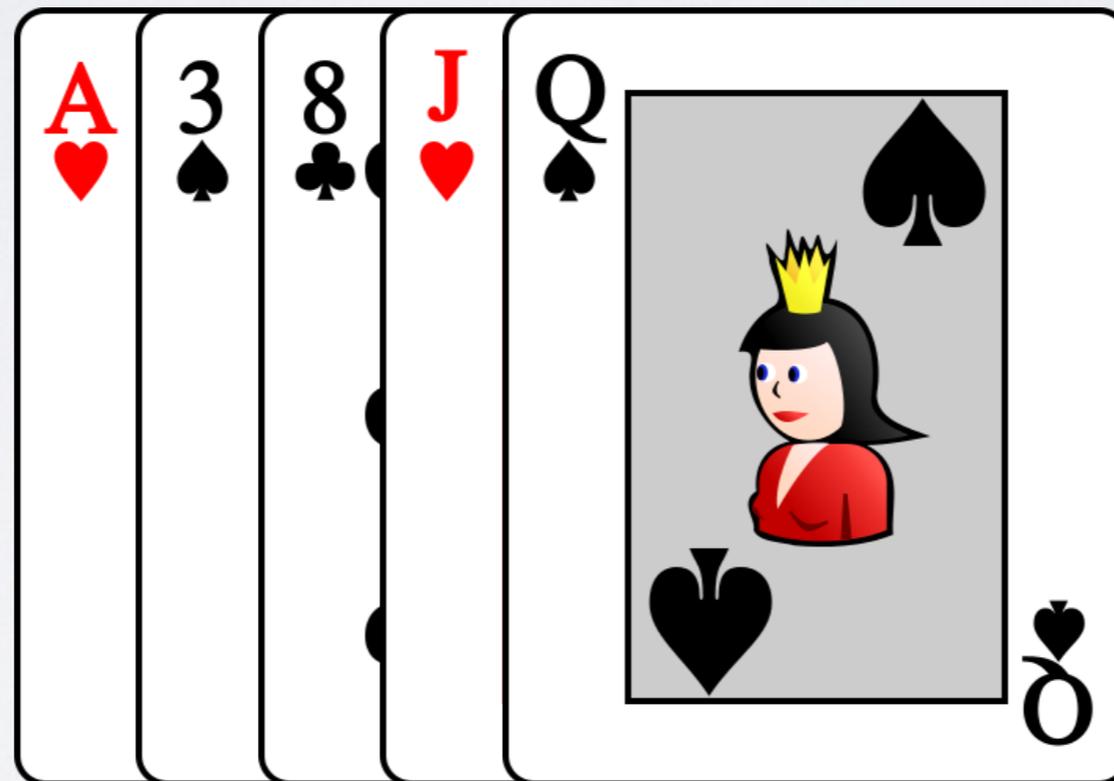
No operations = $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 3$

LE PIRE DES CAS



No operations = $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 4$

LE PIRE DES CAS



No operations = $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5$

LE PIRE DES CAS

- Les cartes arrivent en ordre décroissant
- On fait i opérations pour la i -ème carte
- Le nombre totale est $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \frac{1}{2}(n^2 + n) \in O(n^2)$$

LA BOUCLE « POUR »

pour $i := x$ **à** y **faire**
quelque chose
fin

||

$i := x$

tant que $i \leq y$ **faire**
quelque chose
 $i := i + 1$
fin

TRI D'UN TABLEAU PAR INSERTION

procedure trier-par-insertion(T)

$n := \text{longueur}(T)$

pour $i := 1$ **à** $n - 1$ **faire**

$x := T[i]$

$j := i$

tant que $j > 0$ **et** $x < T[j - 1]$ **faire**

(décaler d'un élément)

$T[j] := T[j - 1]$

$j := j - 1$

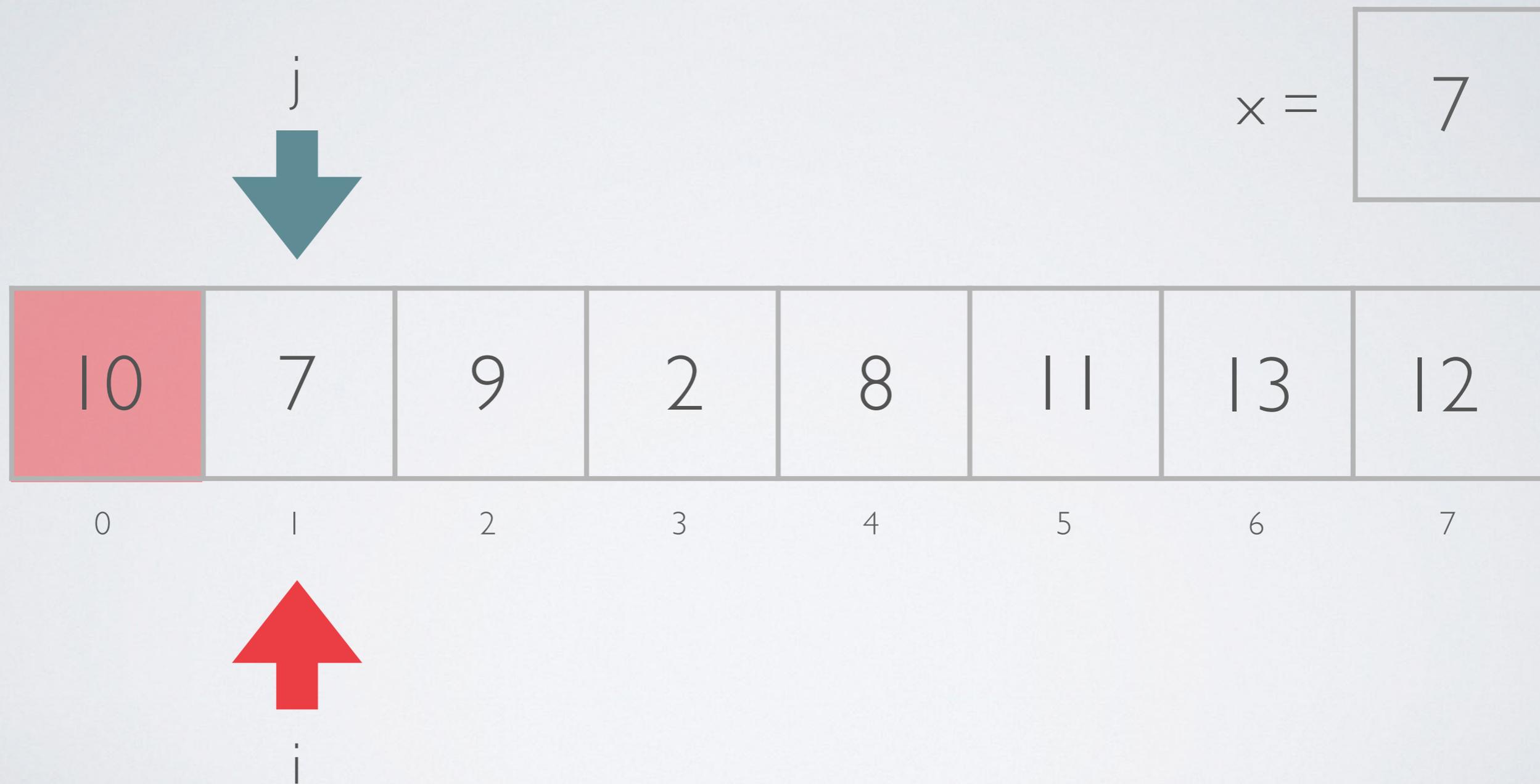
(ici $x \geq T[j - 1]$ ou bien $j = 0$)

$T[j] := x$

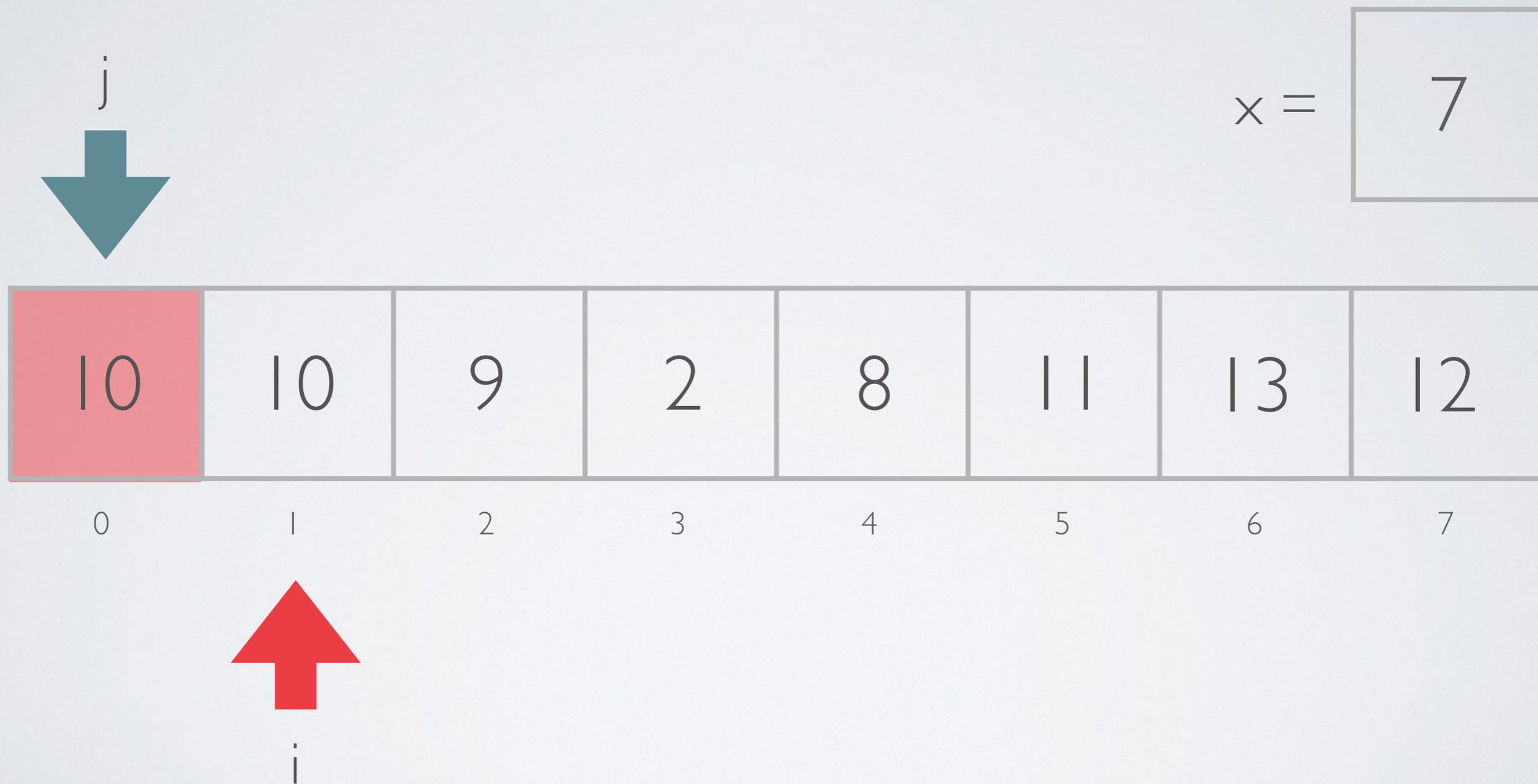
TRI PAR INSERTION

10	7	9	2	8	11	13	12
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

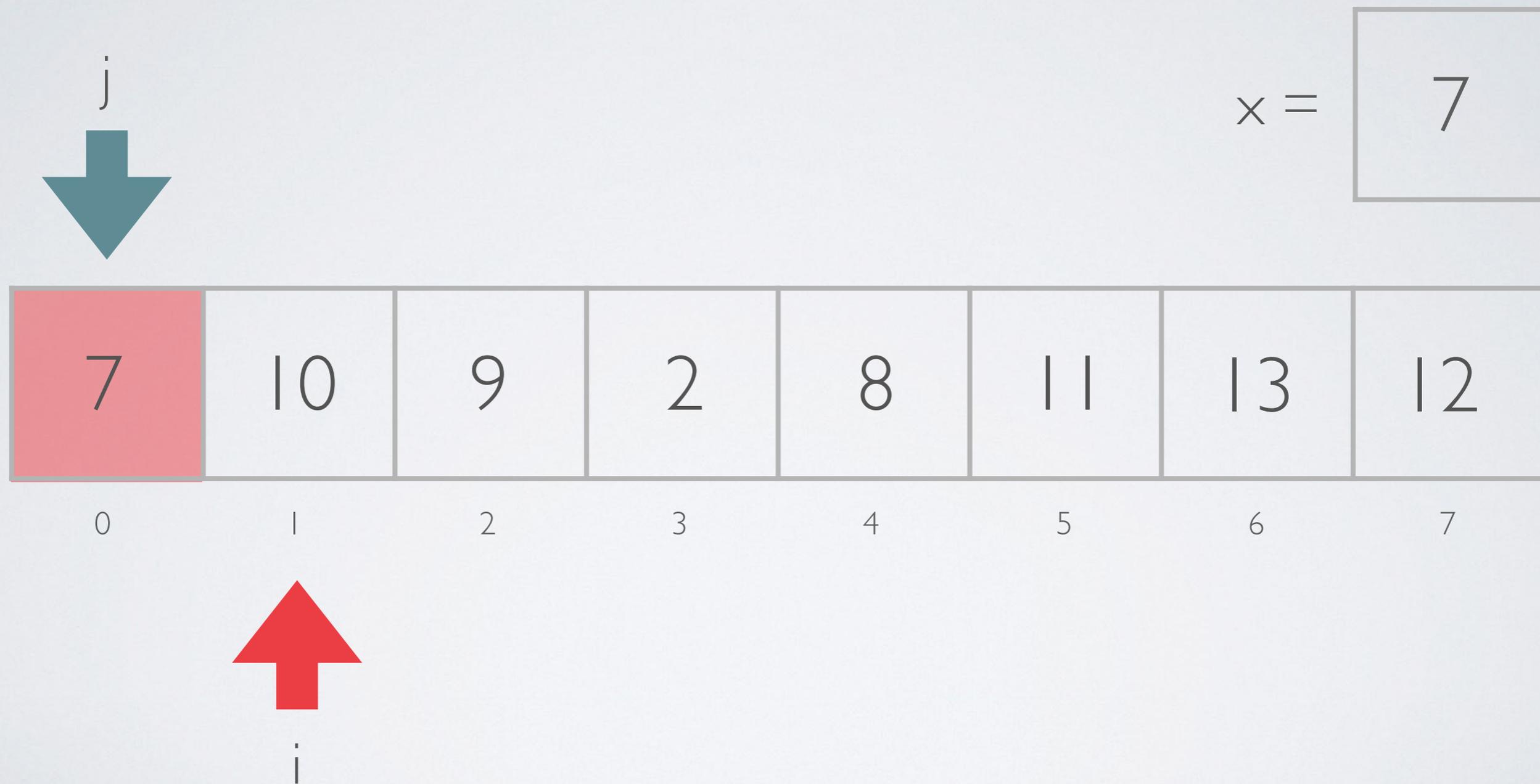
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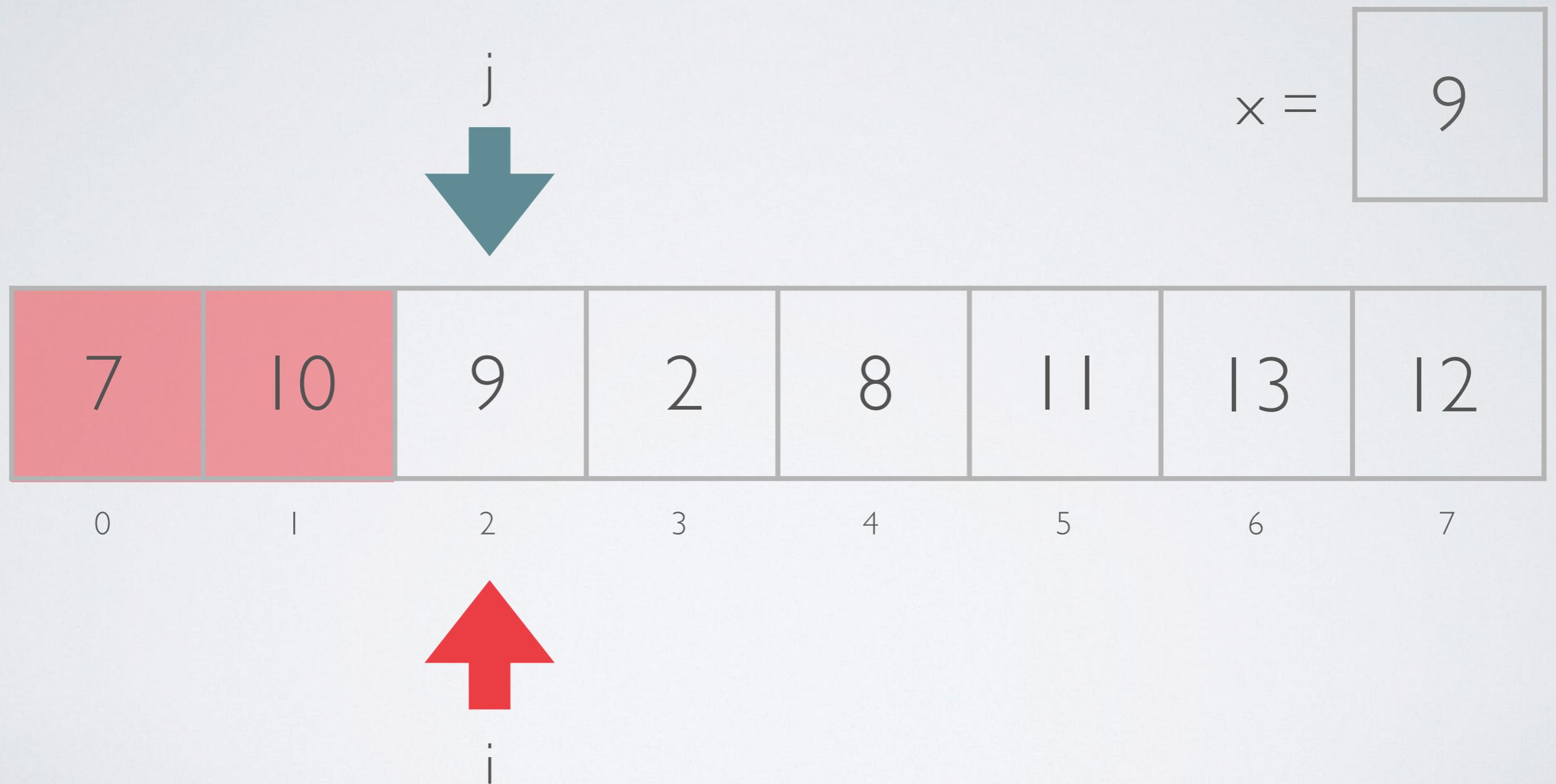
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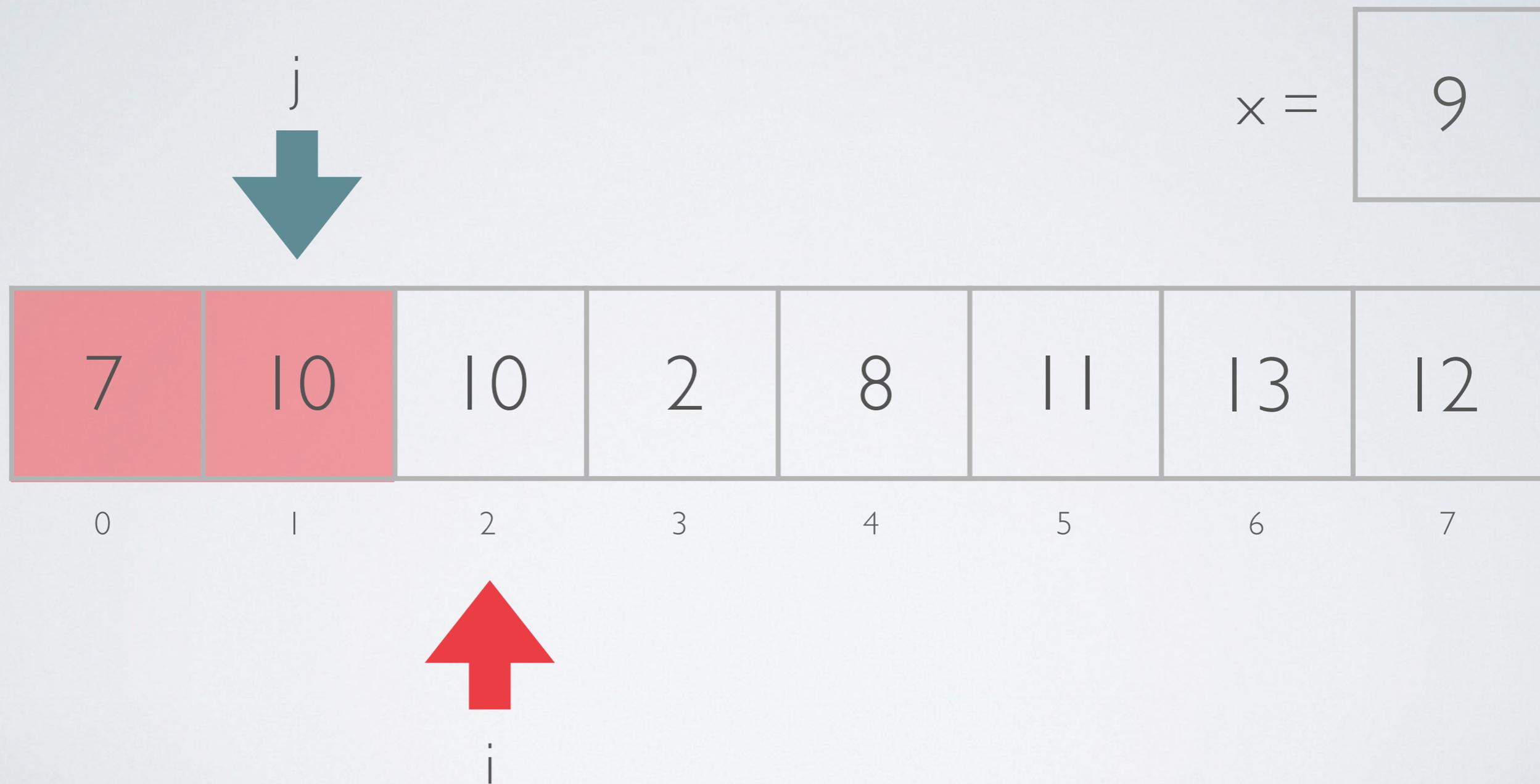
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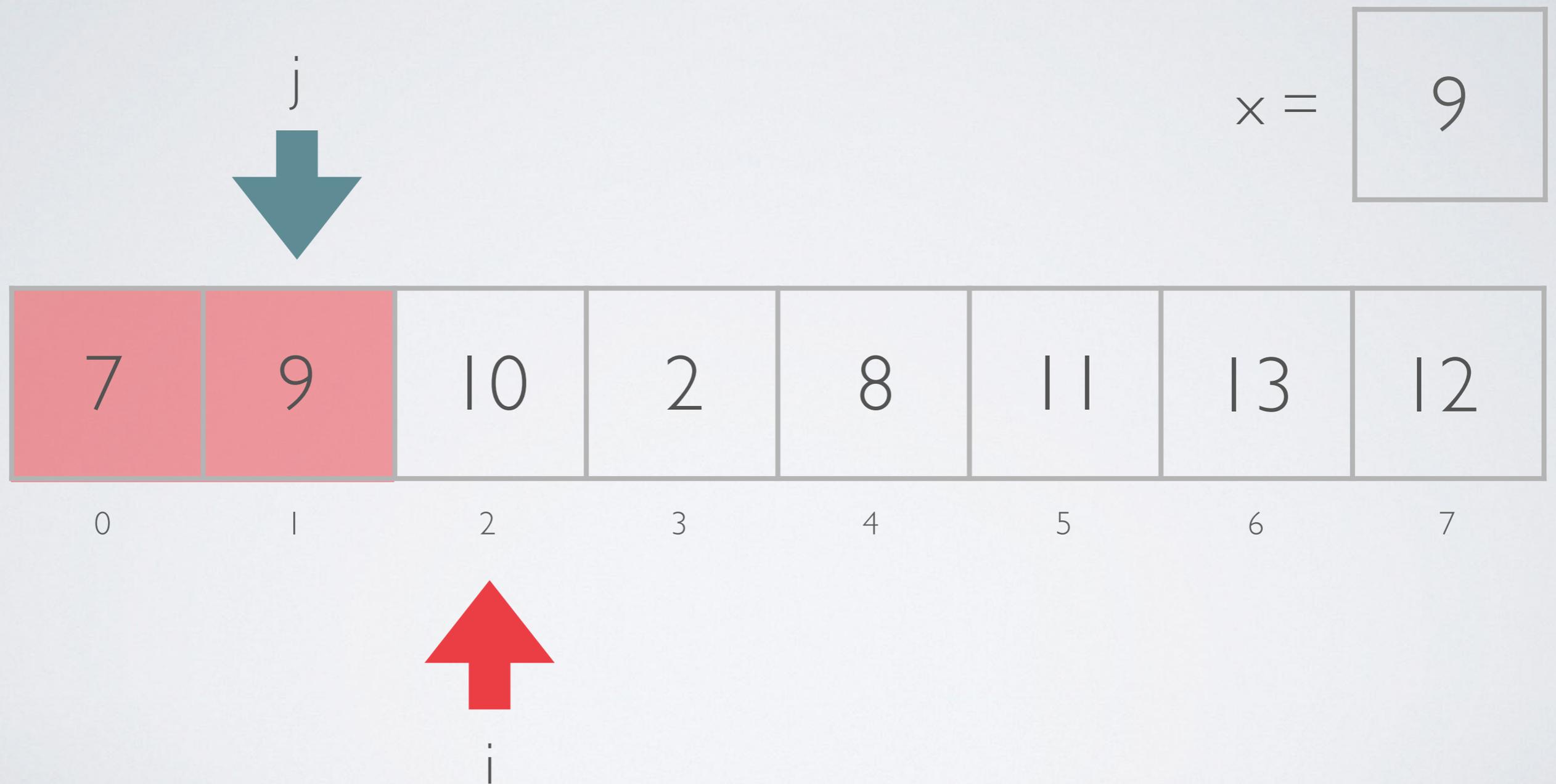
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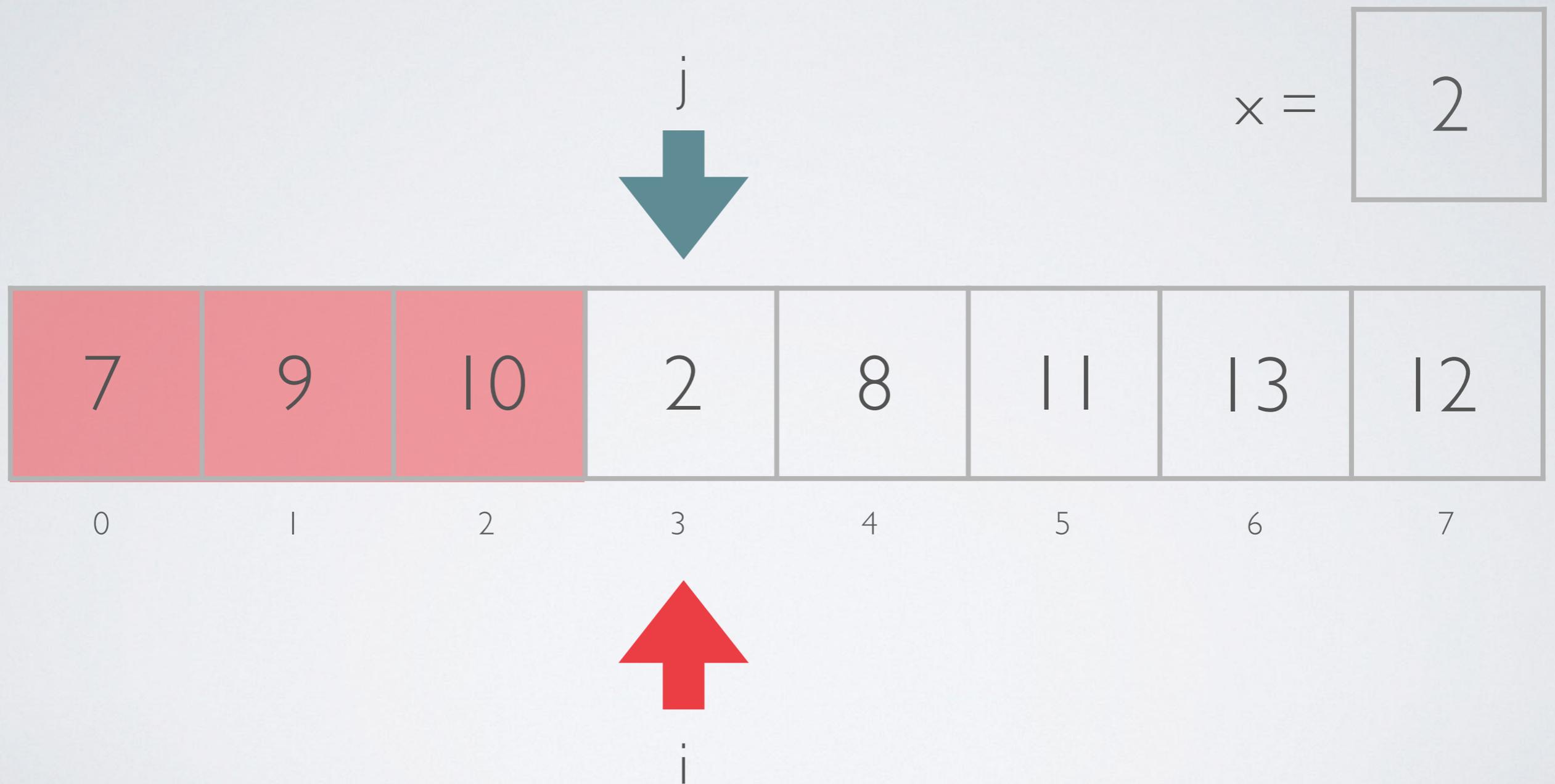
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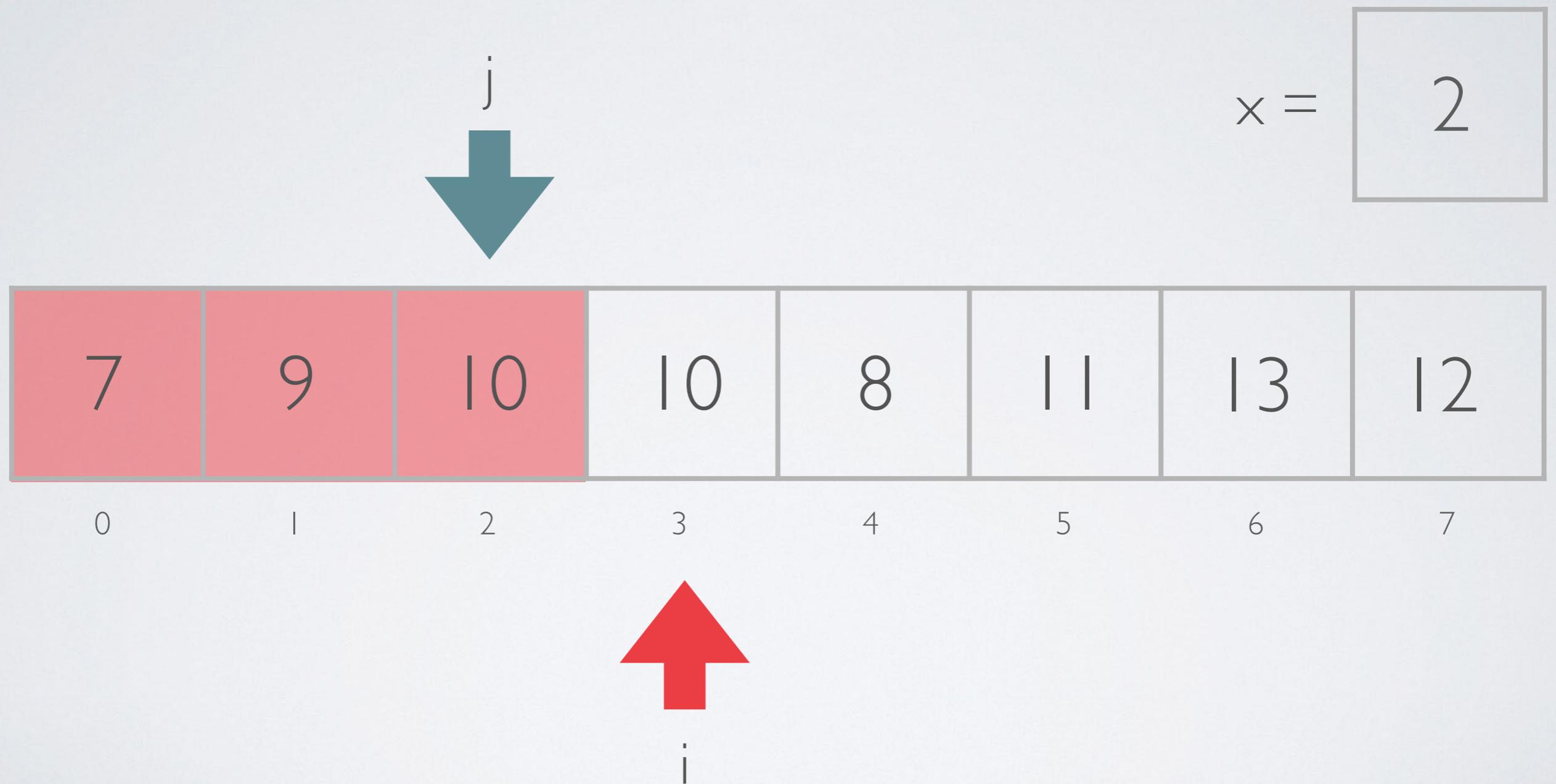
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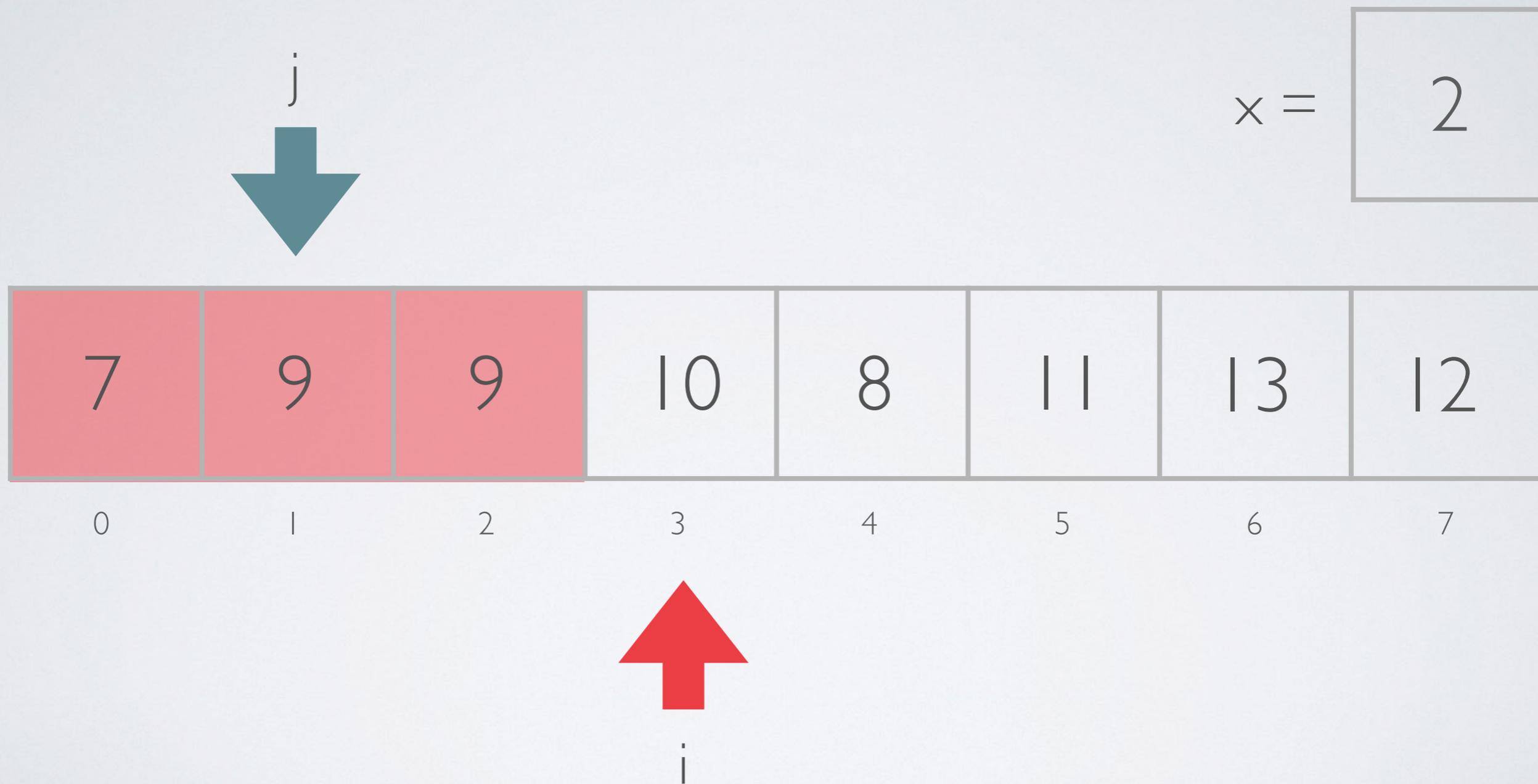
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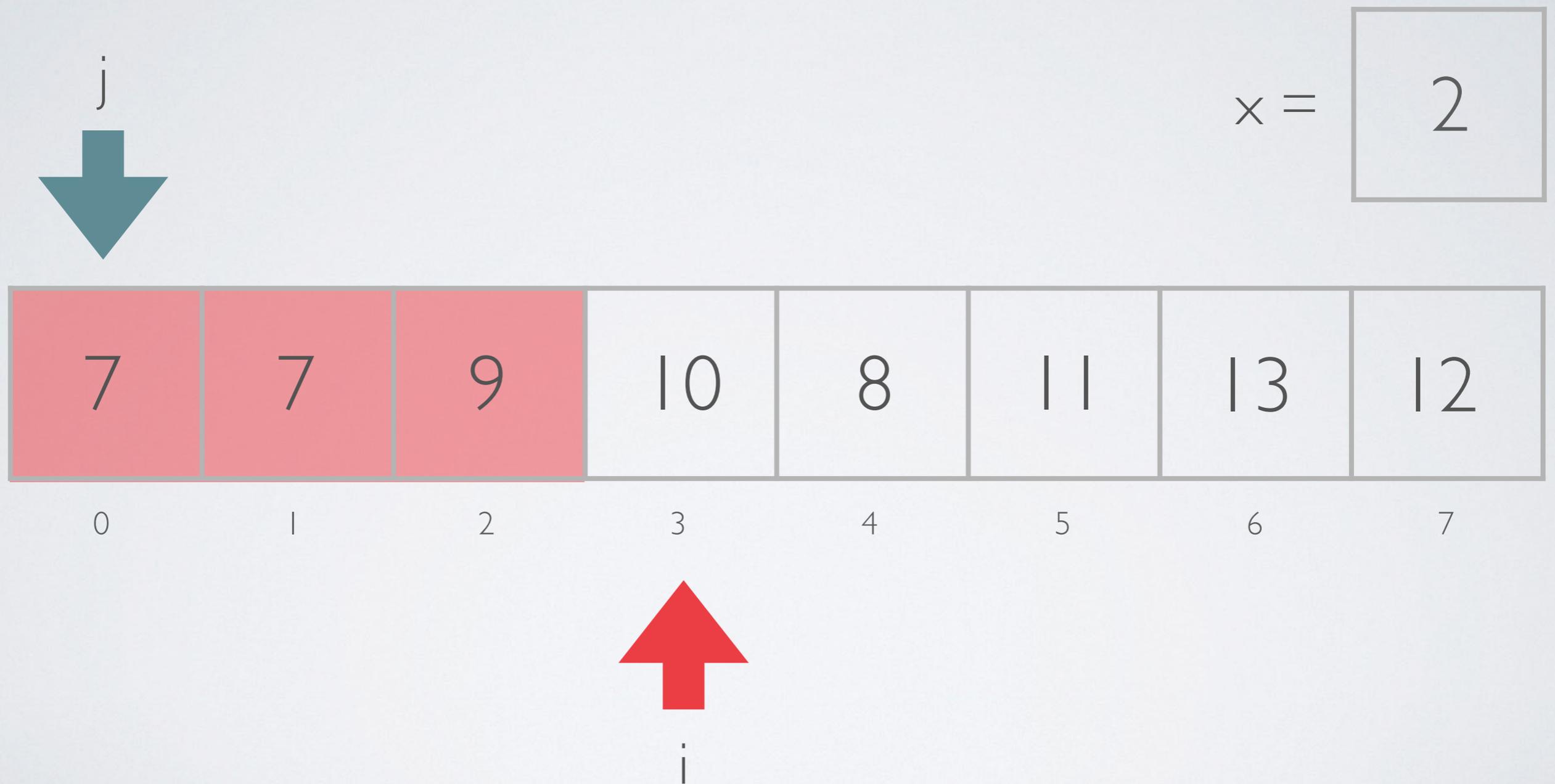
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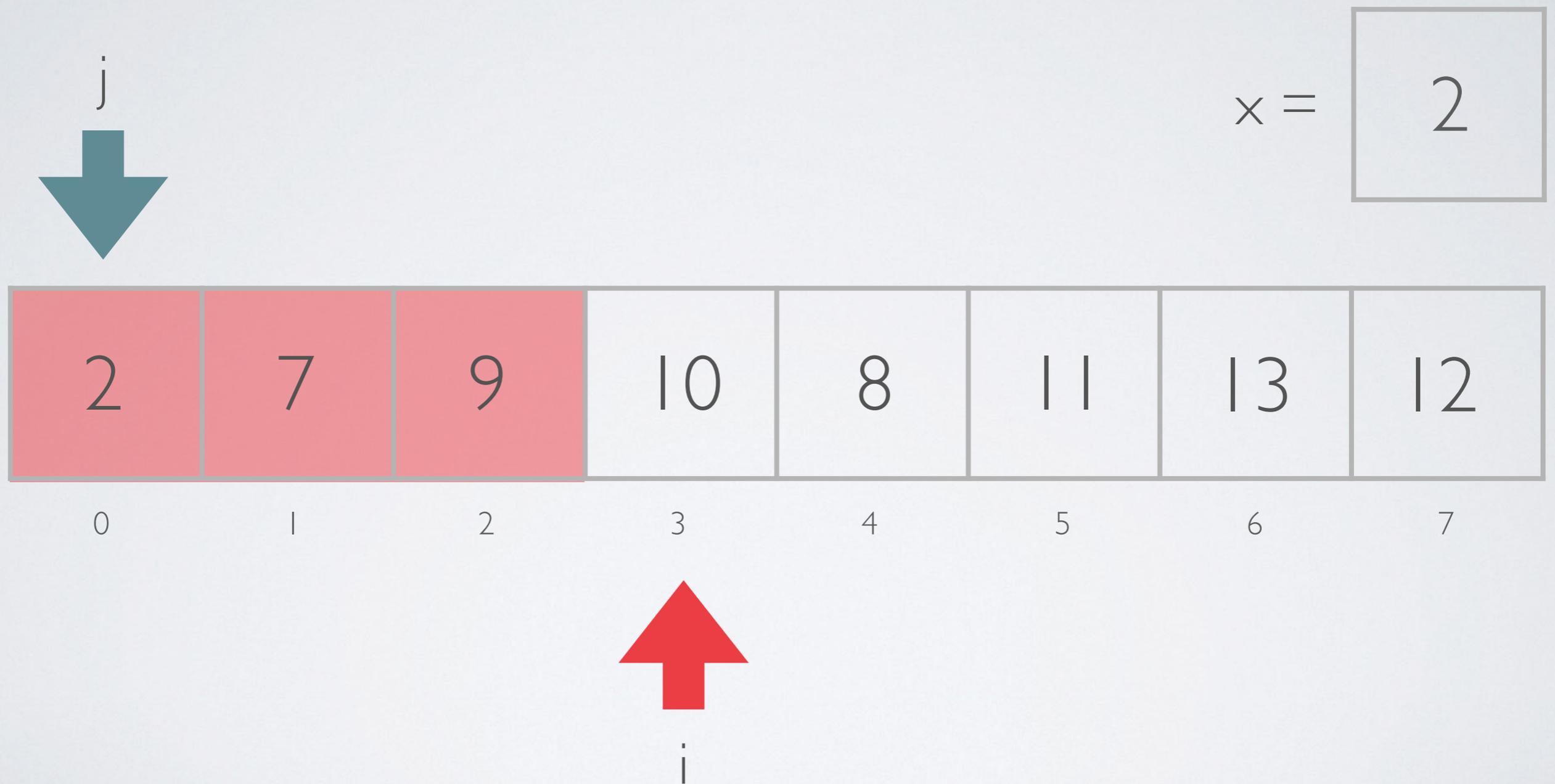
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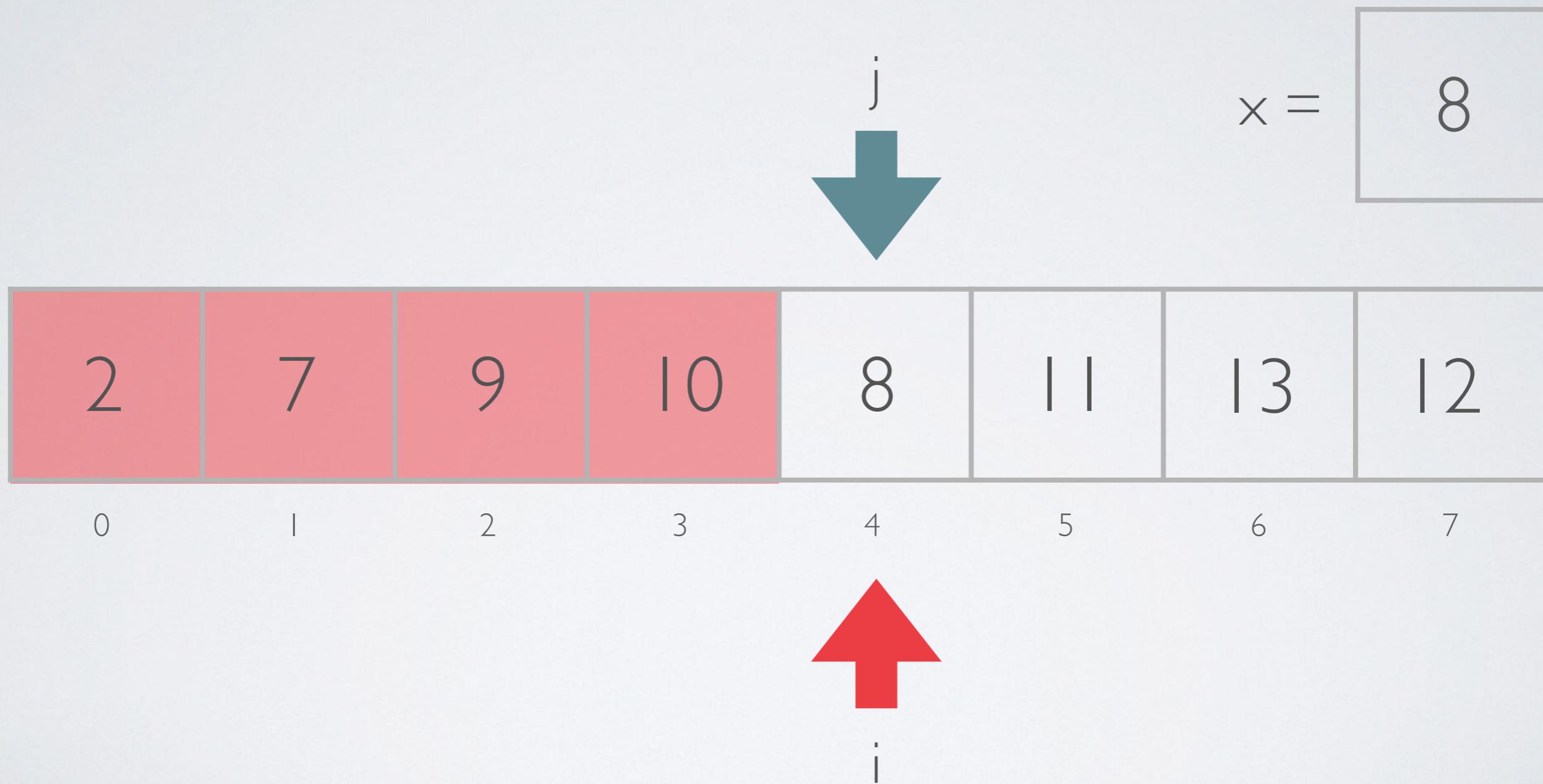
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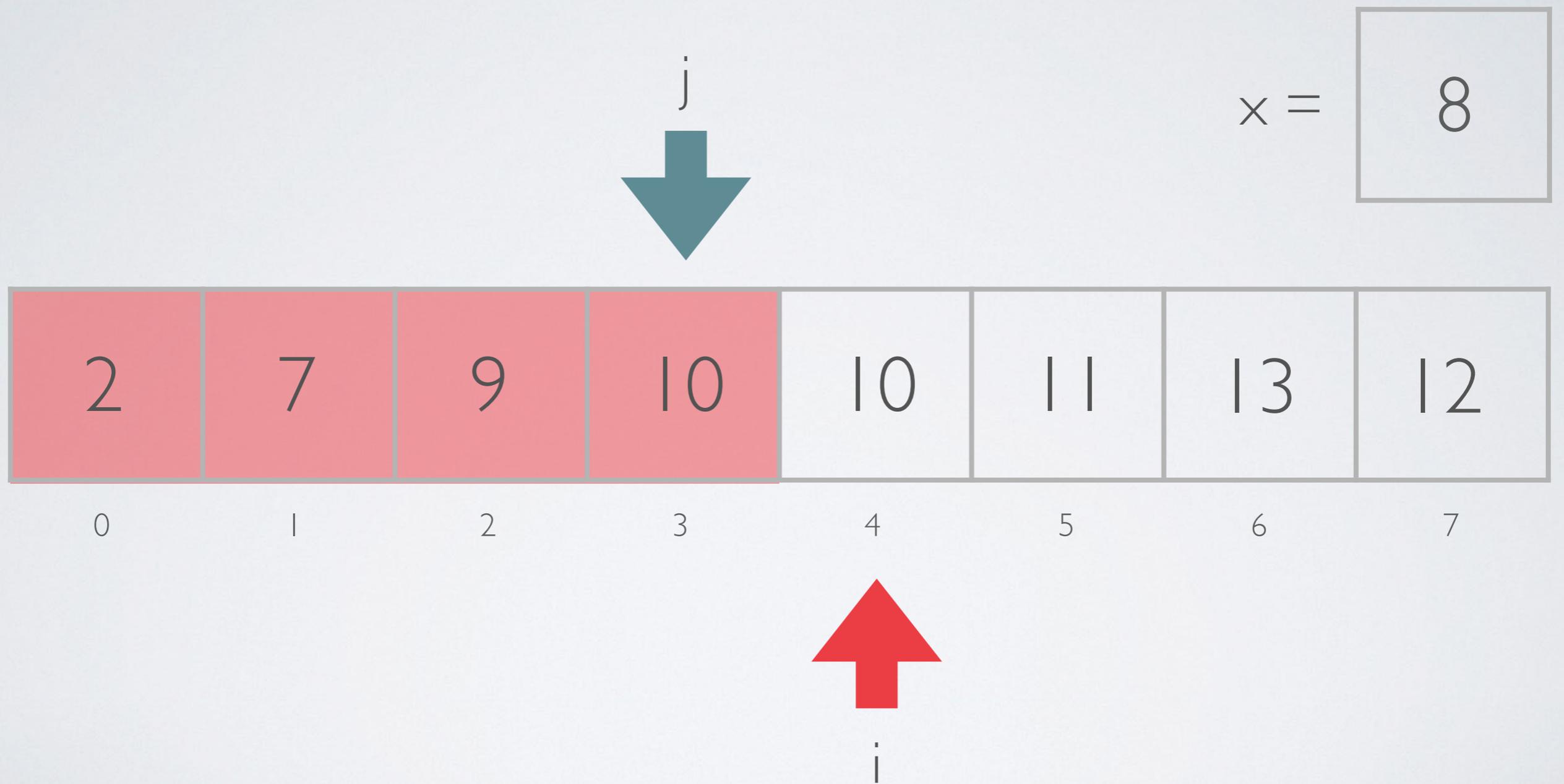
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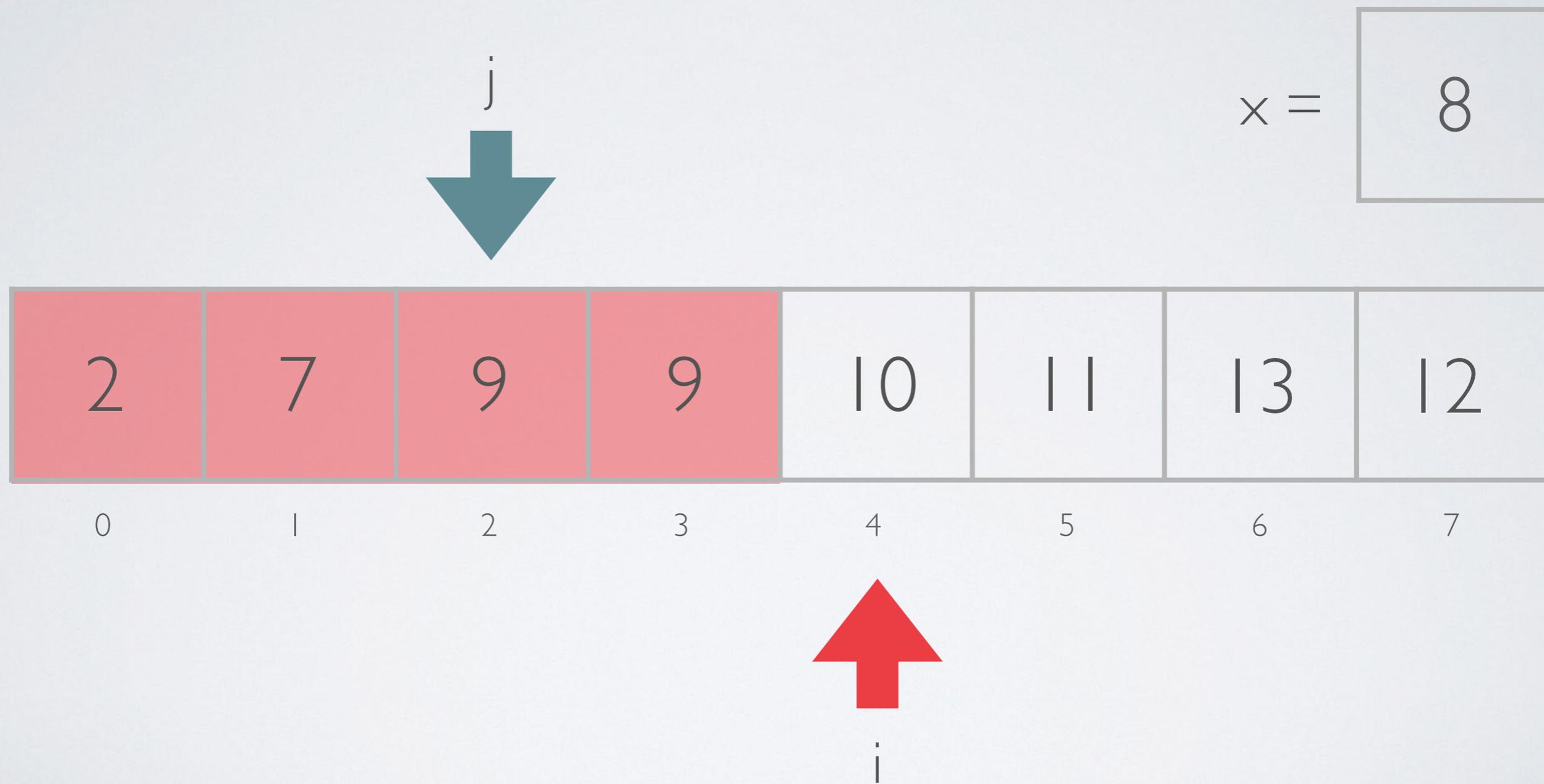
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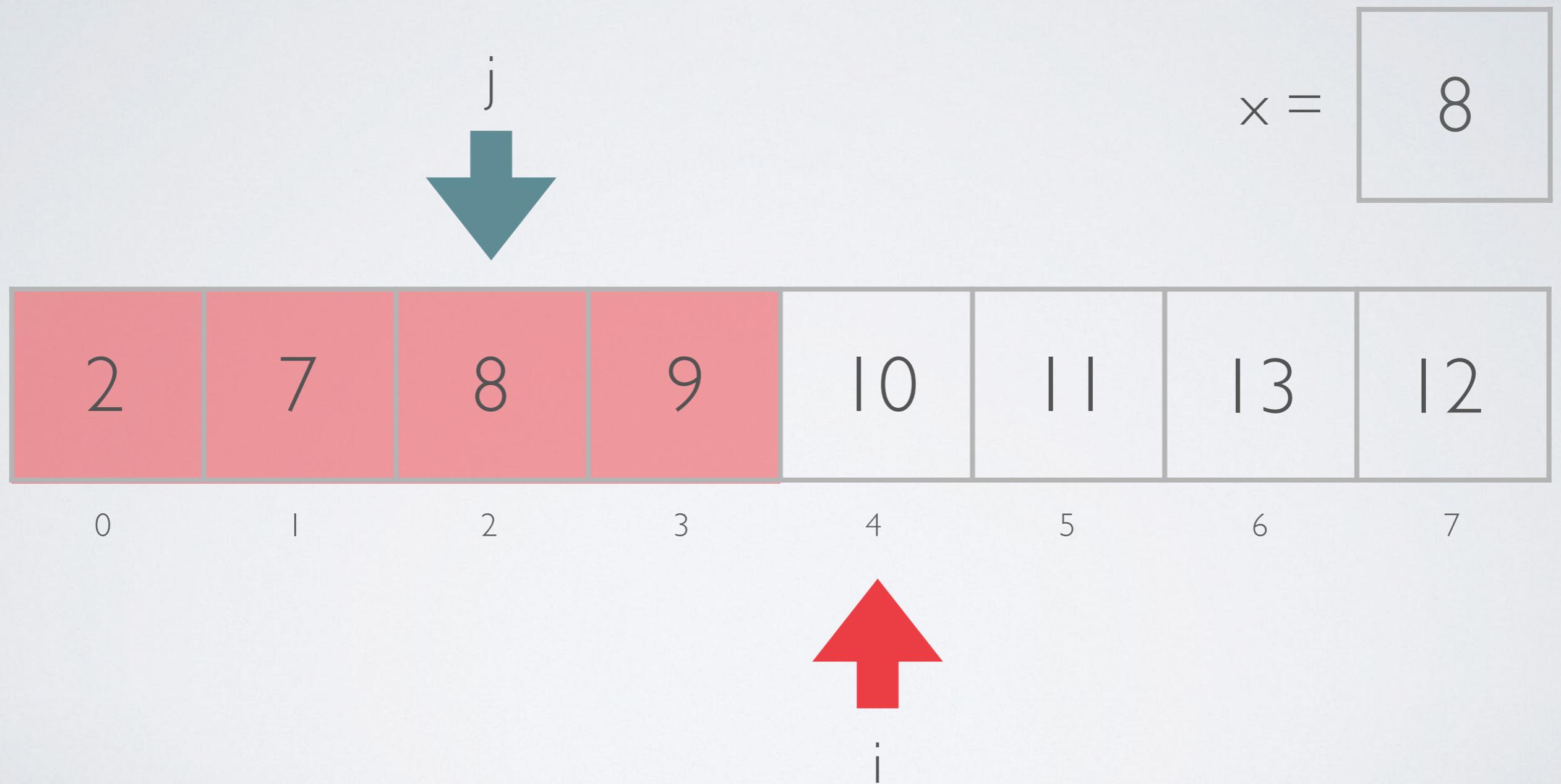
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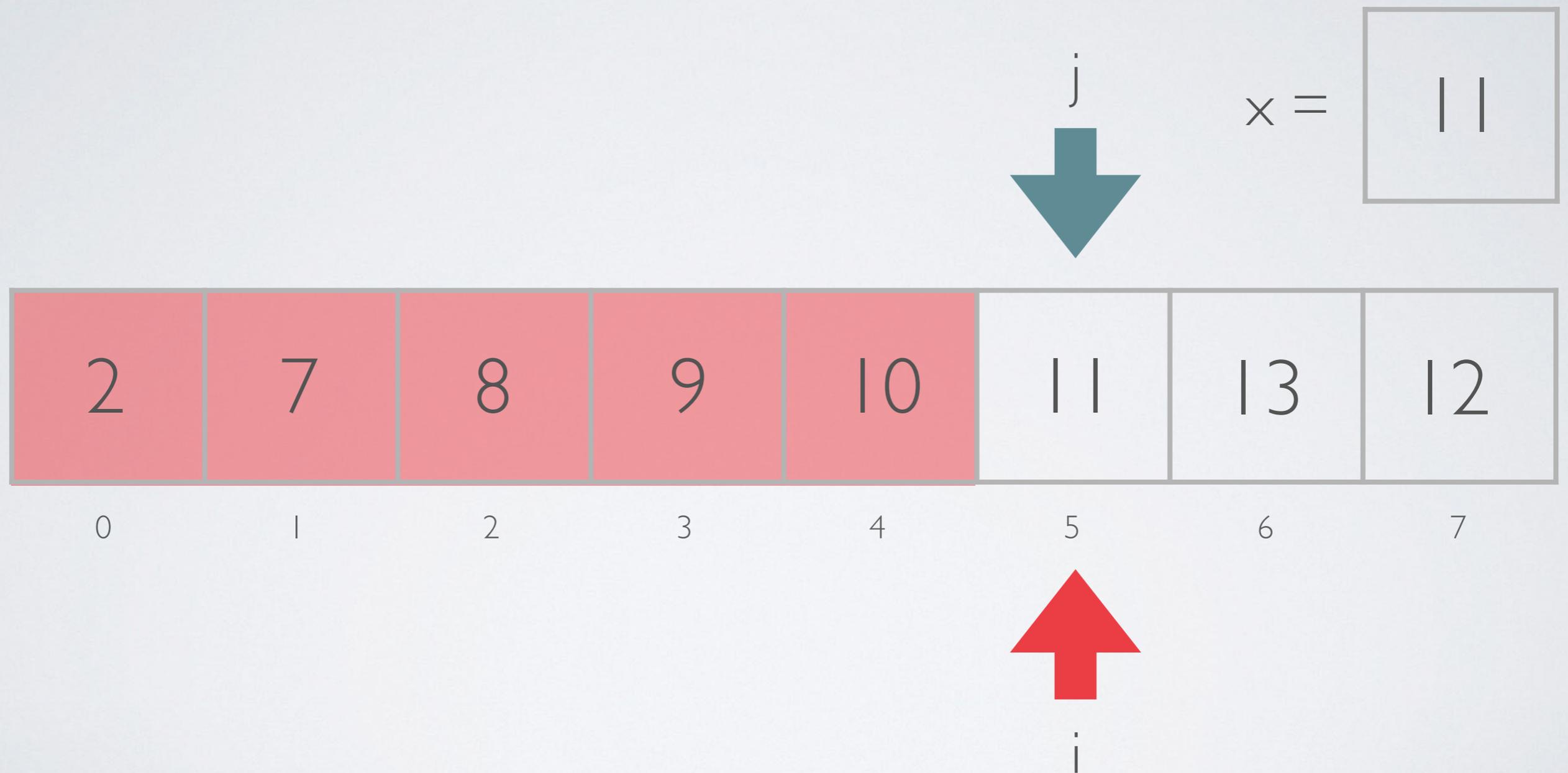
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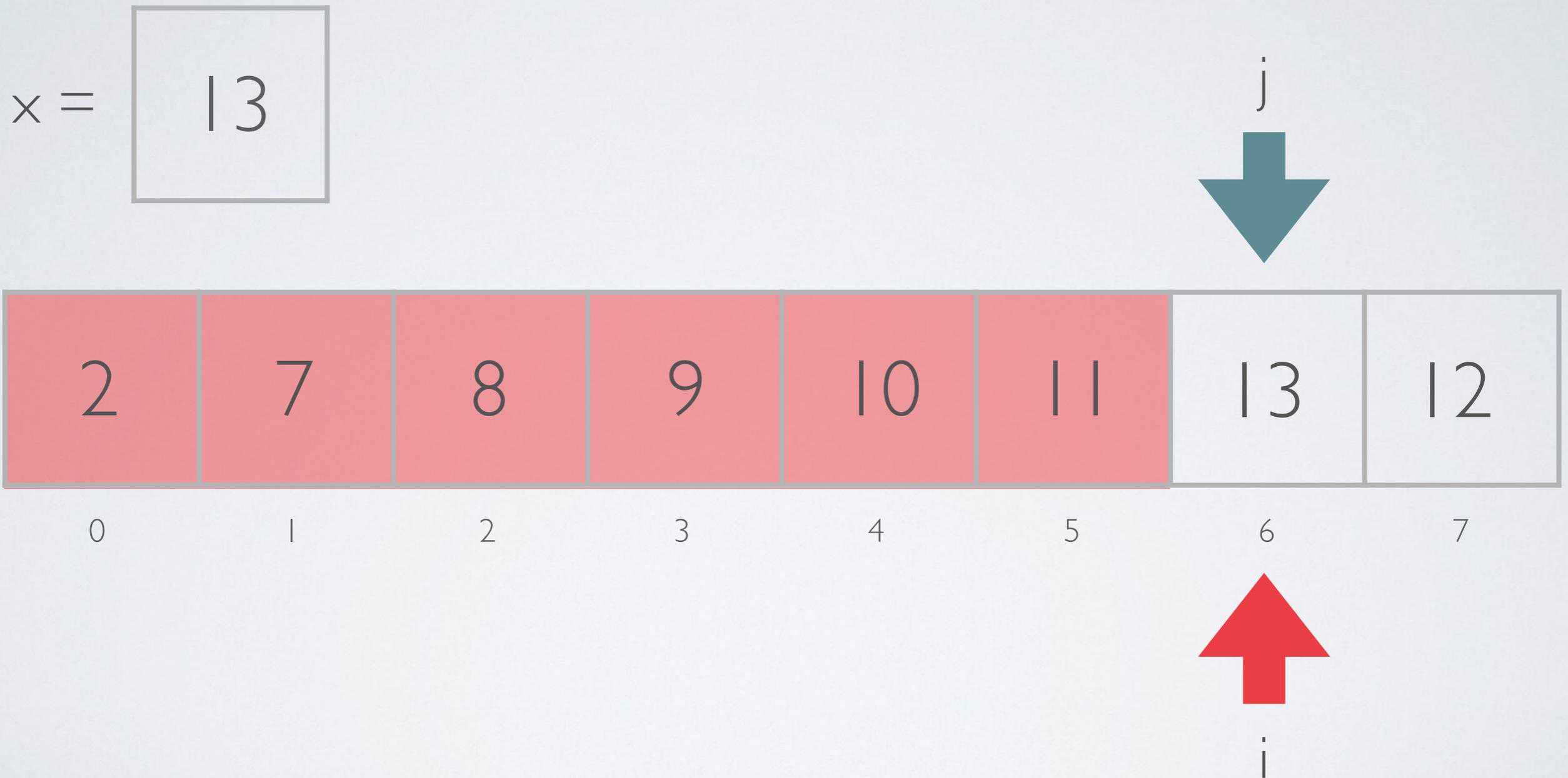
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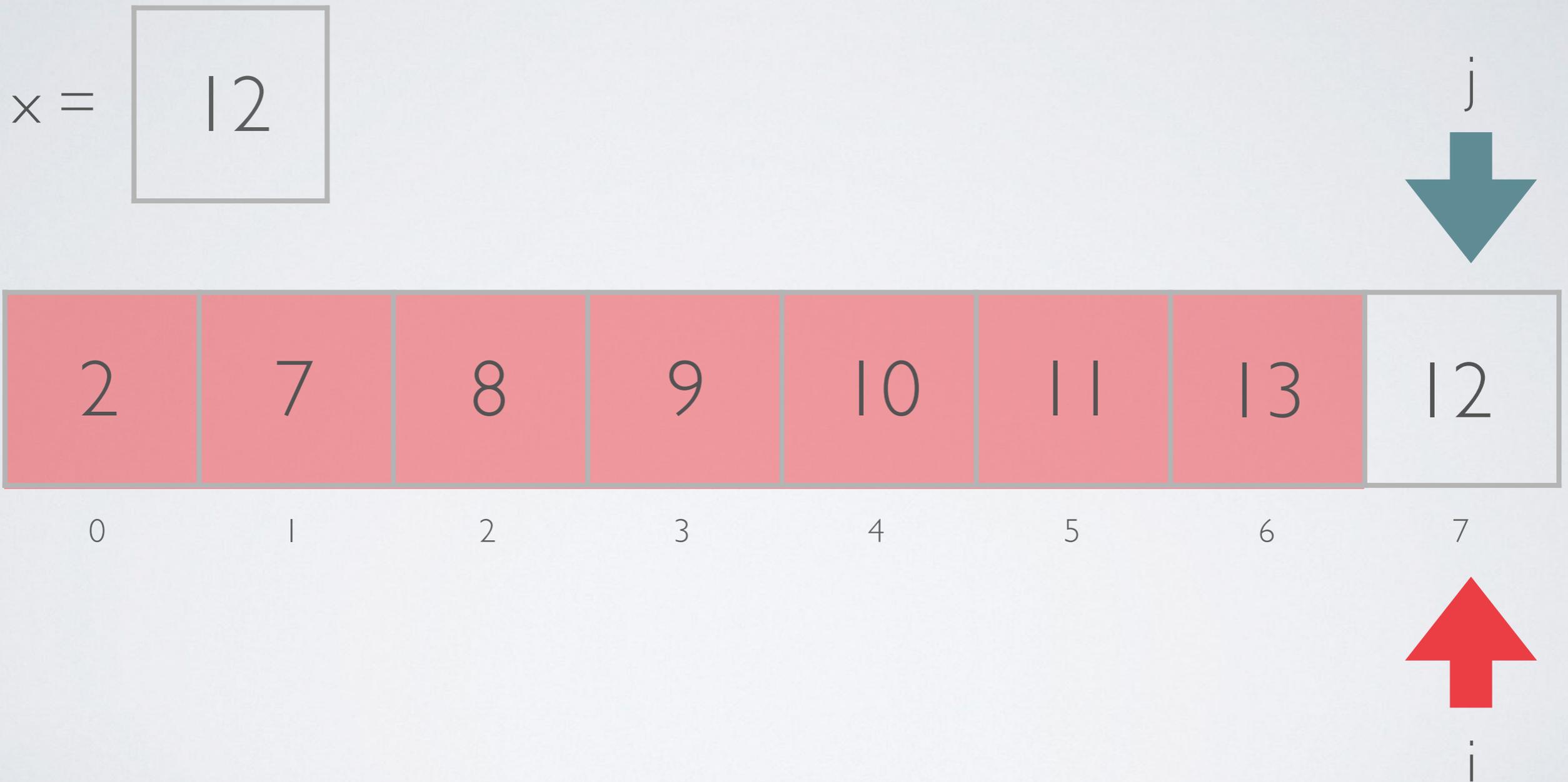
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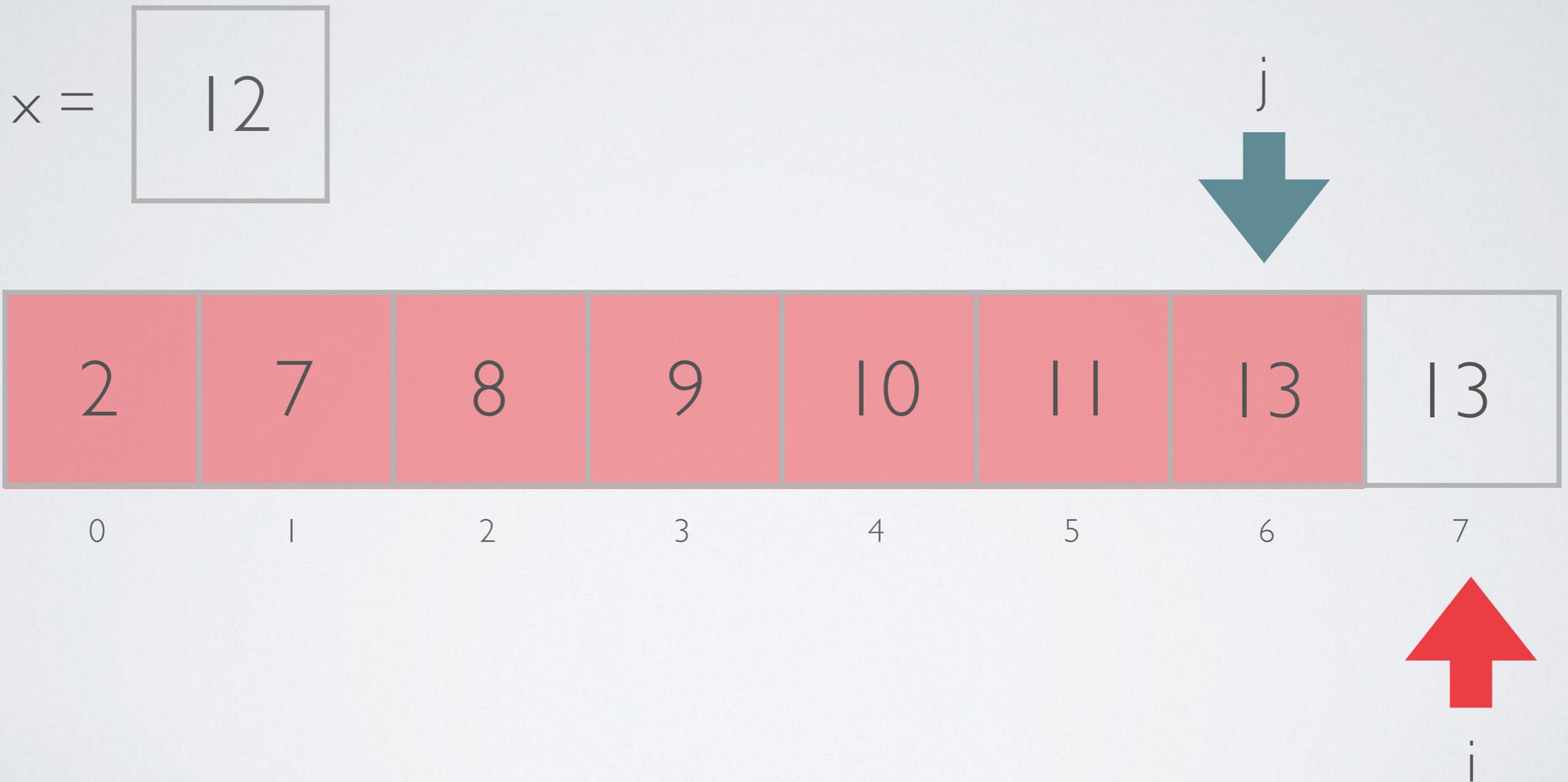
TRI PAR INSERTION



TRI PAR INSERTION



TRI PAR INSERTION



TRI PAR INSERTION

$x =$ 12



0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



i

TRI PAR INSERTION

$x =$ 12



0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



i

TERMINAISON

procedure trier-par-insertion(T)

$n := \text{longueur}(T)$

pour $i := 1$ **à** $n - 1$ **faire**

$x := T[i]$

$j := i$

tant que $j > 0$

et $x < T[j - 1]$ **faire**

(décaler d'un élément)

$T[j] := T[j - 1]$

$j := j - 1$

(ici $x \geq T[j - 1]$ ou bien $j = 0$)

$T[j] := x$

- La boucle **pour** termine toujours

- La boucle **tant que** termine (au pire) quand $j = 0$

CORRECTION

procedure trier-par-insertion(T)

$n := \text{longueur}(T)$

pour $i := 1$ **à** $n - 1$ **faire**

$x := T[i]$

$j := i$

tant que $j > 0$

et $x < T[j - 1]$ **faire**

(décaler d'un élément)

$T[j] := T[j - 1]$

$j := j - 1$

(ici $x \geq T[j - 1]$ ou bien $j = 0$)

$T[j] := x$

- Le sous-tableau $T[0, \dots, i - 1]$ est trié au début de la boucle

pour

EFFICACITÉ

procedure trier-par-insertion(T)

n := longueur(T)

pour i := 1 **à** n - 1 **faire**

x := T[i]

j := i

tant que j > 0

et x < T[j - 1] **faire**

(décaler d'un élément)

T[j] := T[j - 1]

j := j - 1

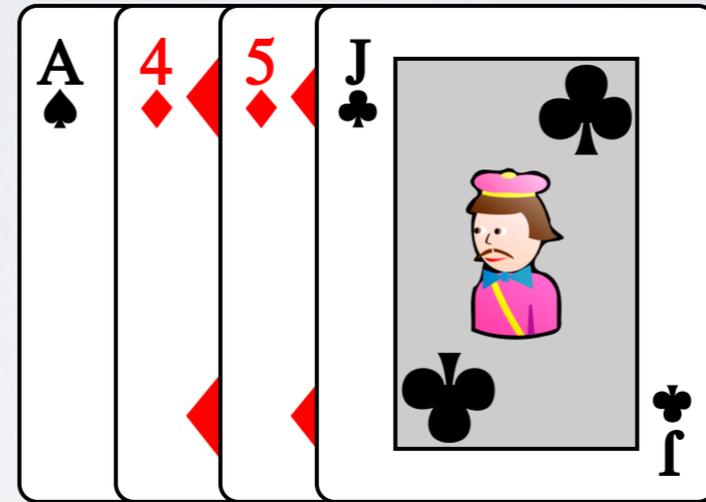
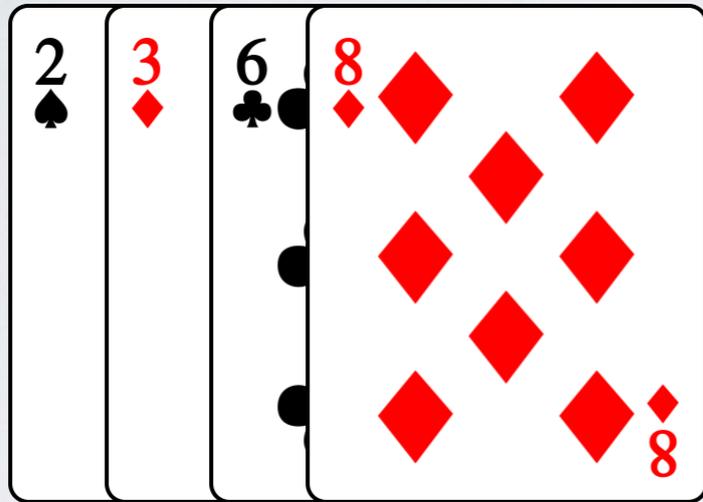
(ici x ≥ T[j - 1] ou bien j = 0)

T[j] := x

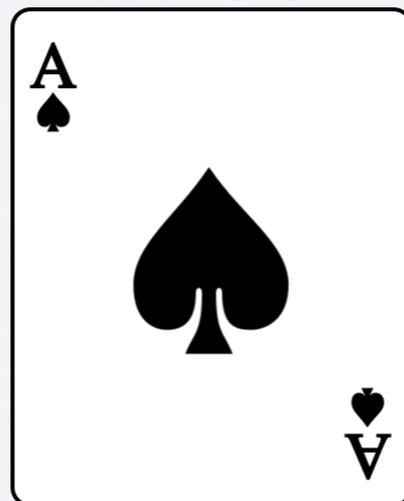
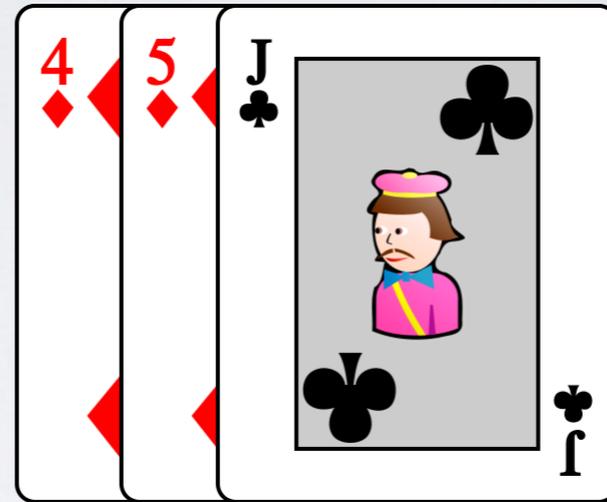
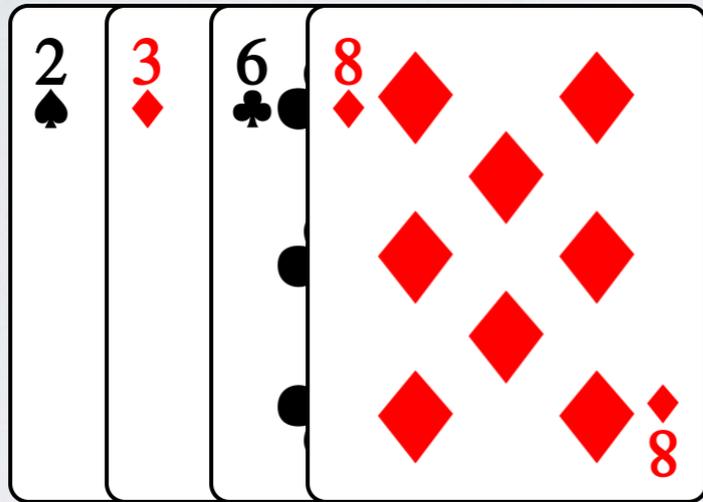
- O(n) opérations dans le meilleur des cas
- O(n²) opérations dans le pire des cas

EST-CE QU'ON PEUT
FAIRE MIEUX QUE ÇA ?

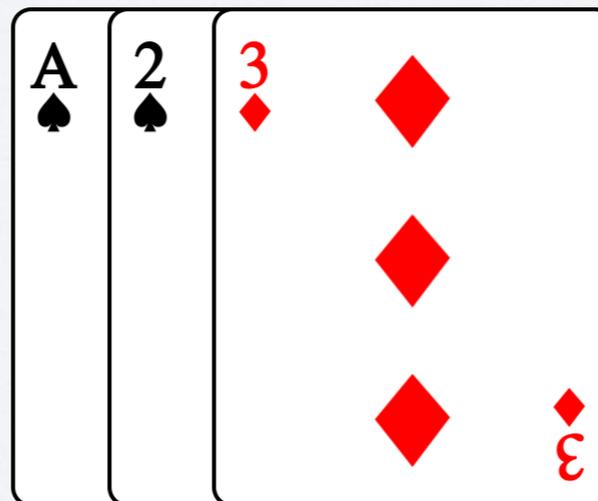
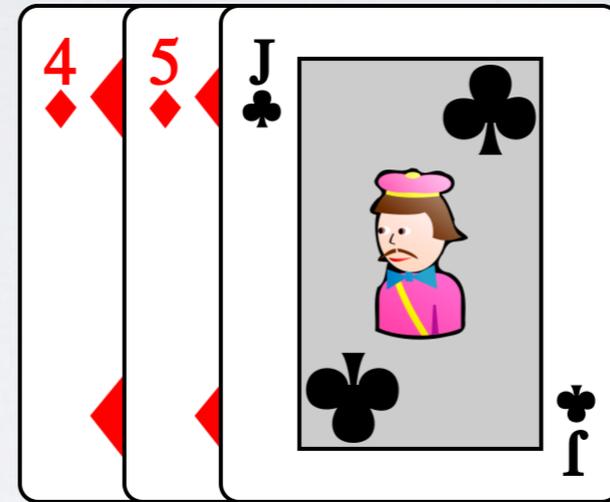
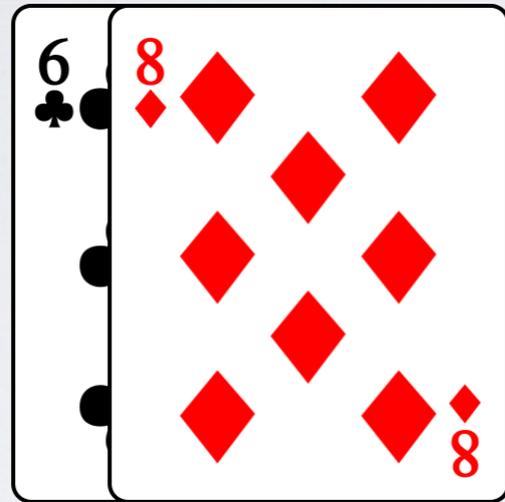
FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS



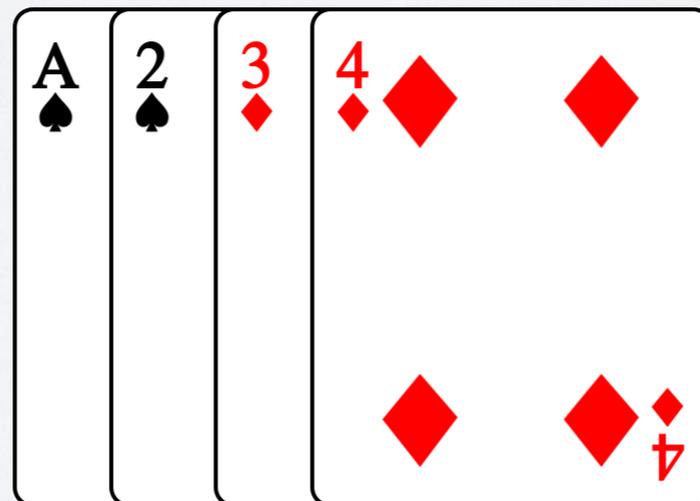
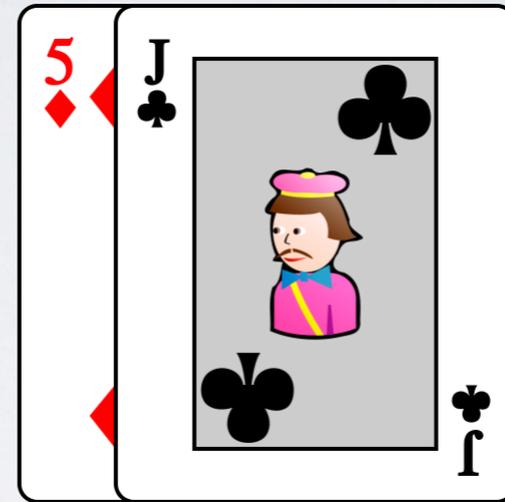
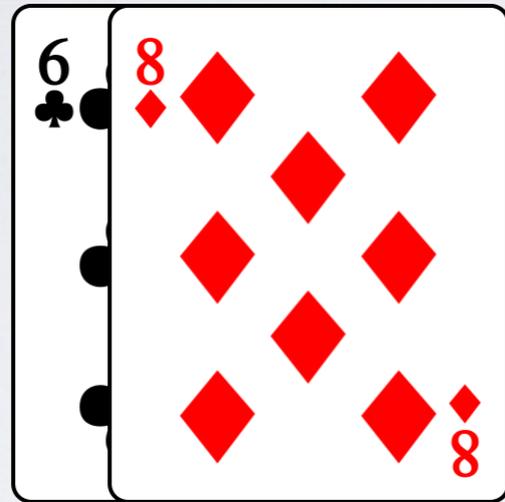
FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS



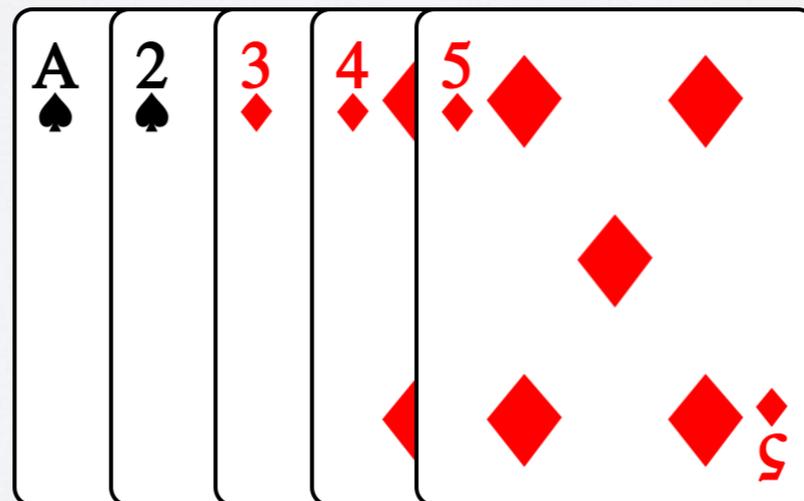
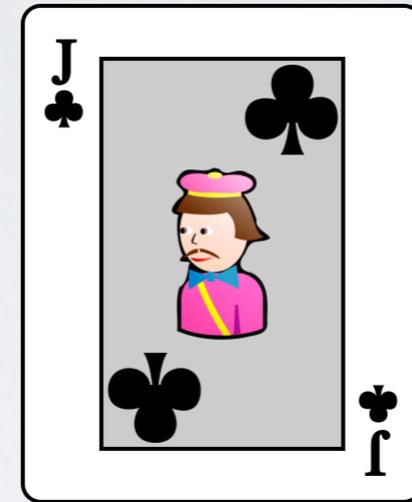
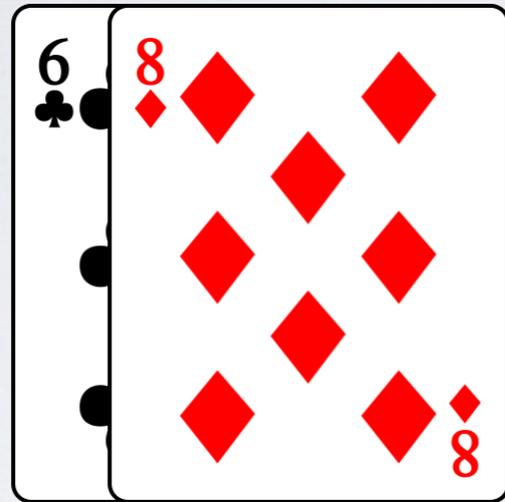
FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS



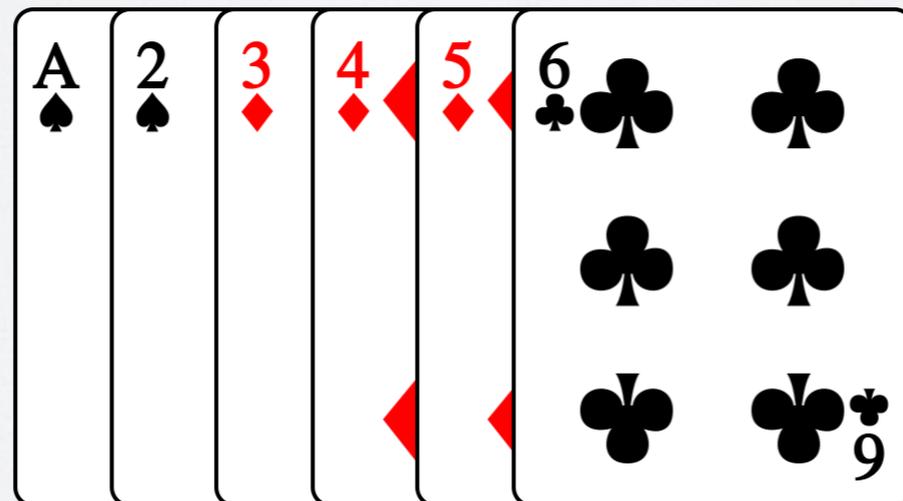
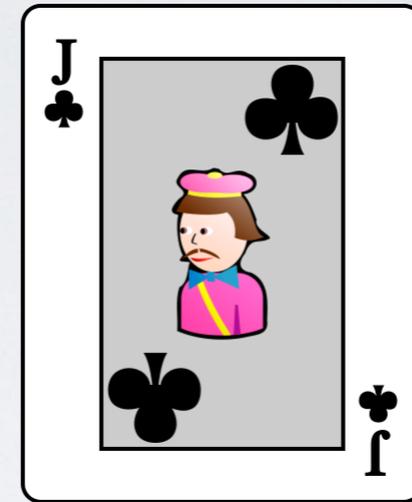
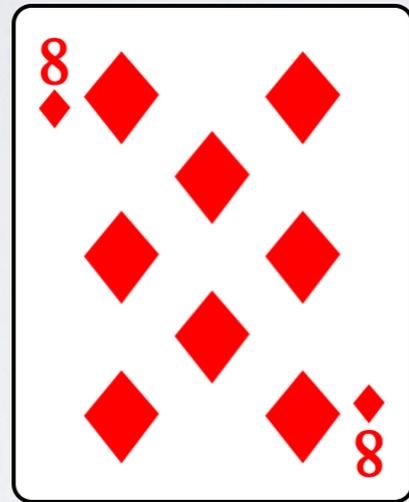
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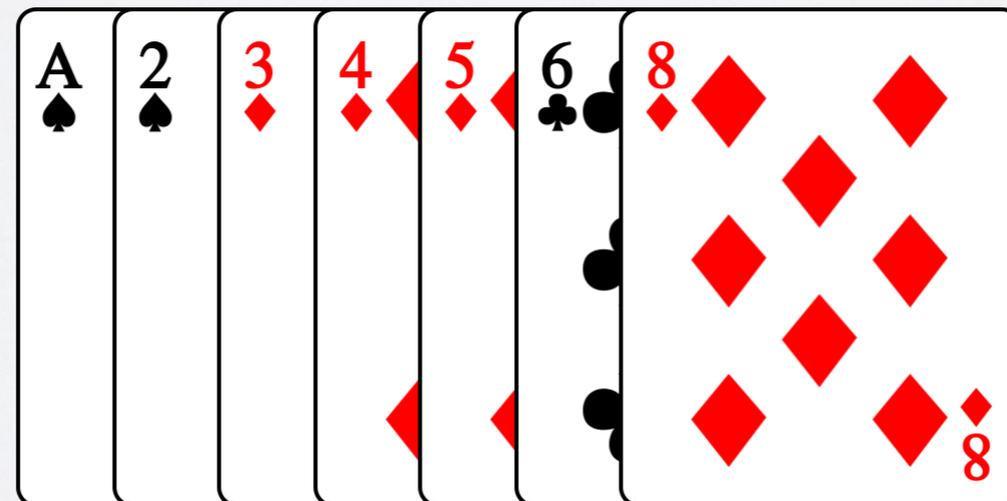
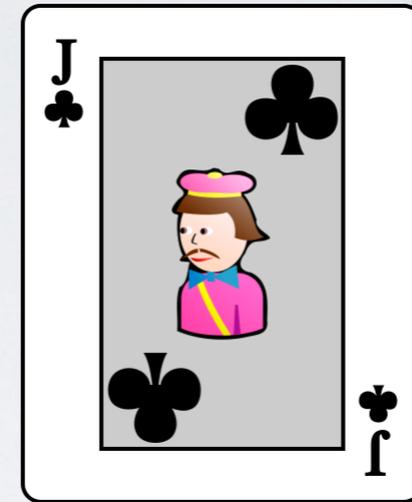
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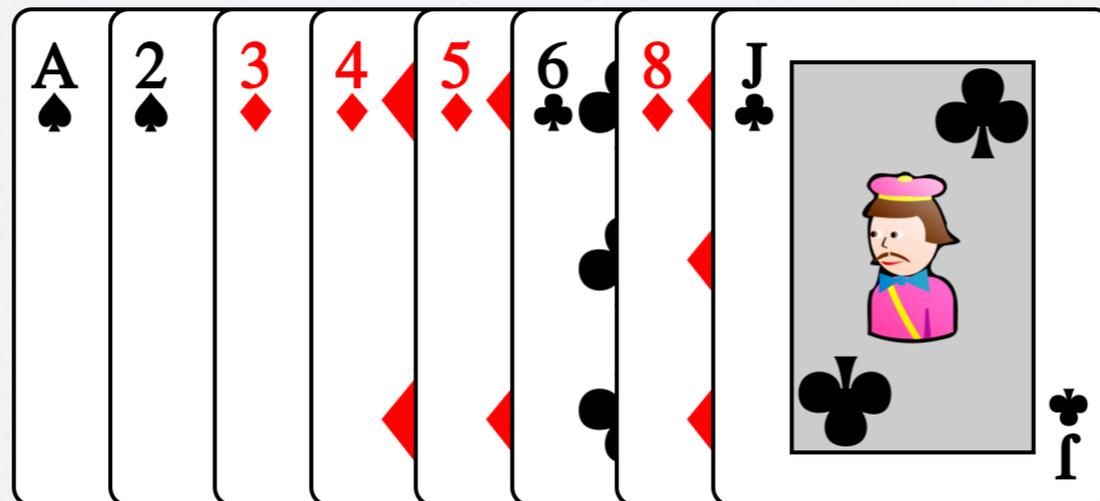
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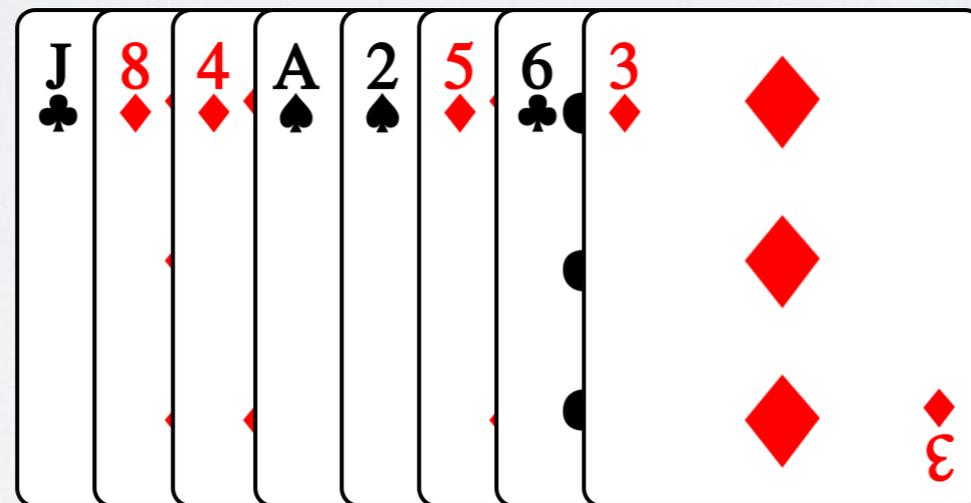
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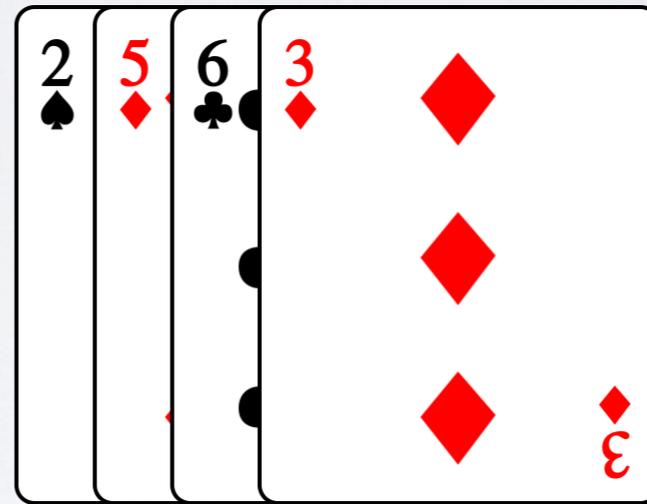
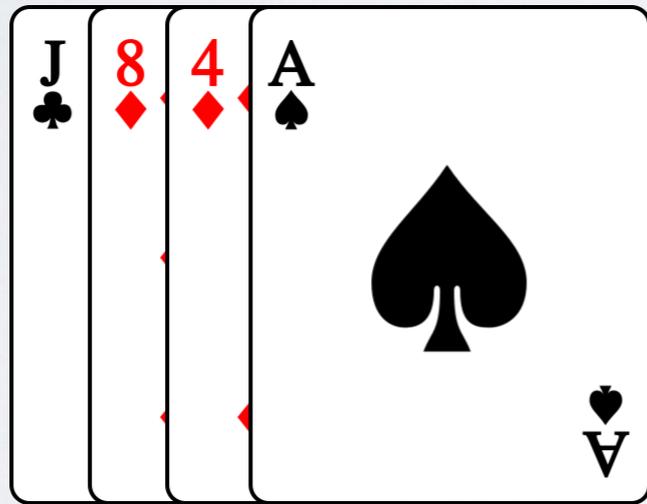
FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS



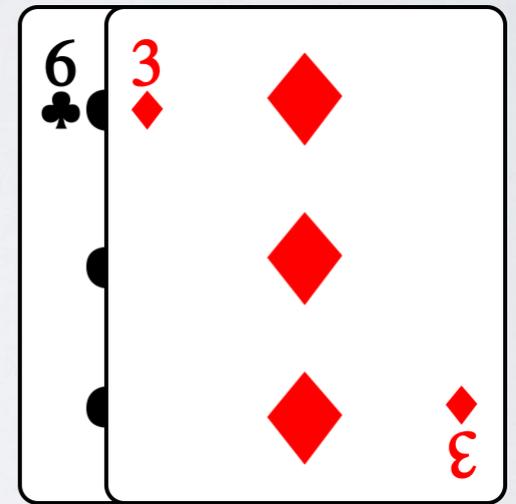
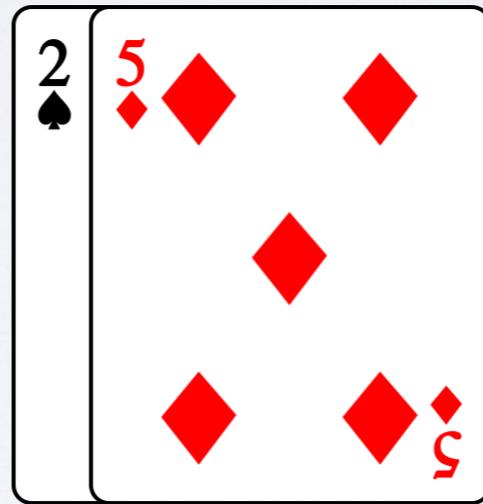
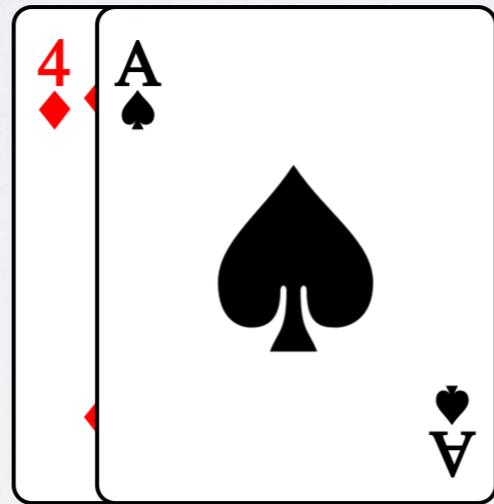
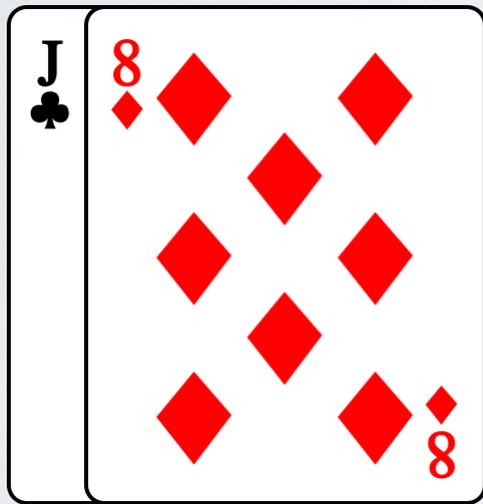
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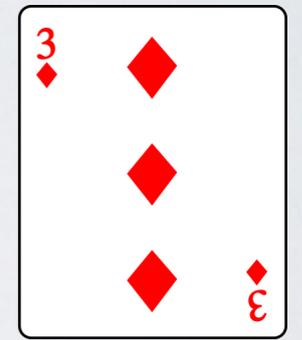
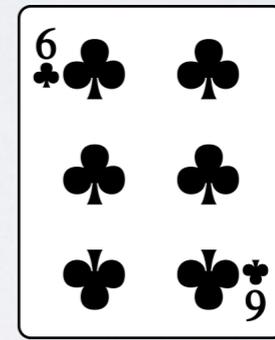
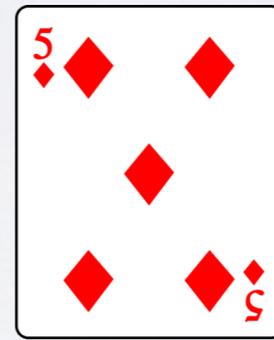
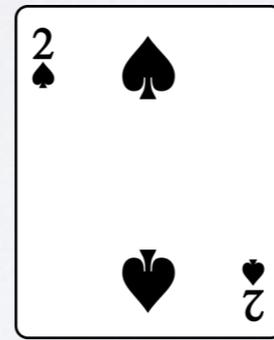
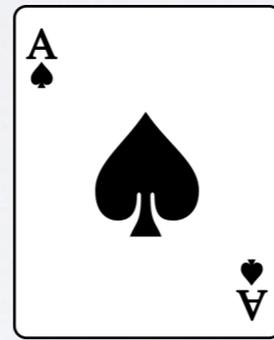
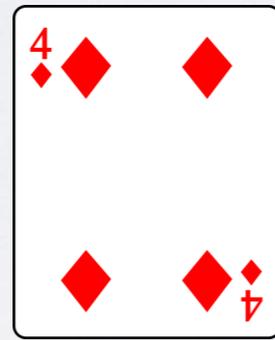
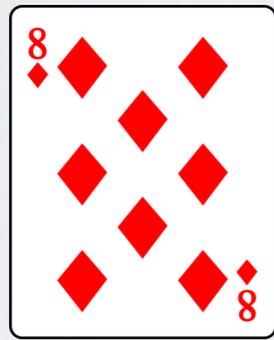
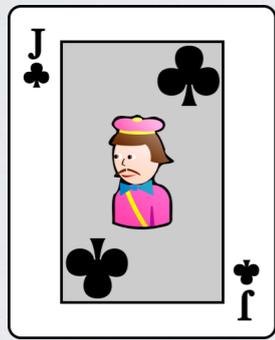
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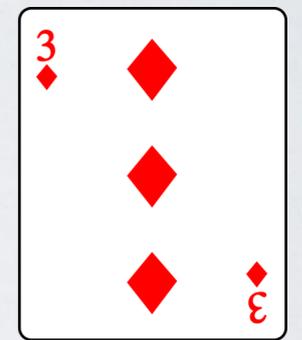
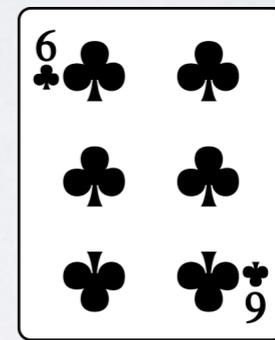
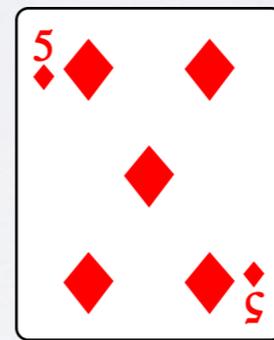
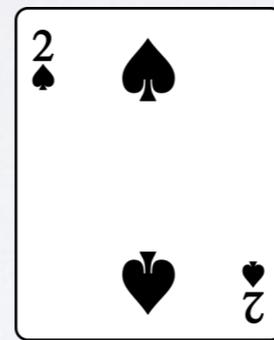
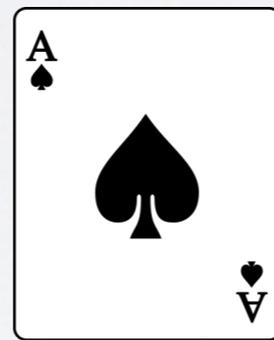
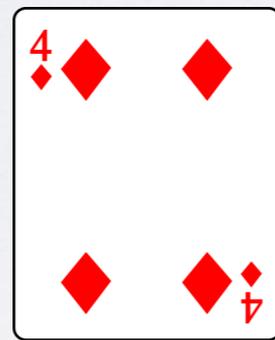
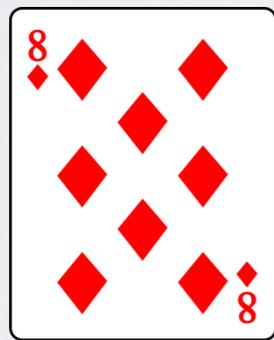
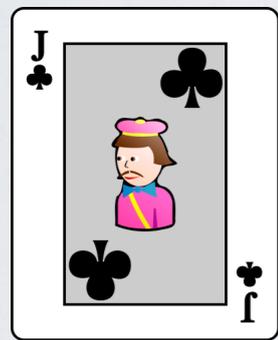
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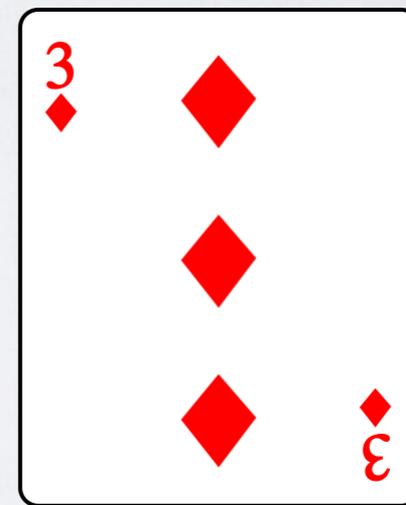
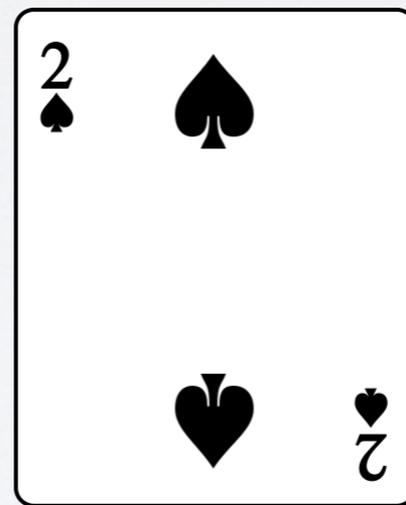
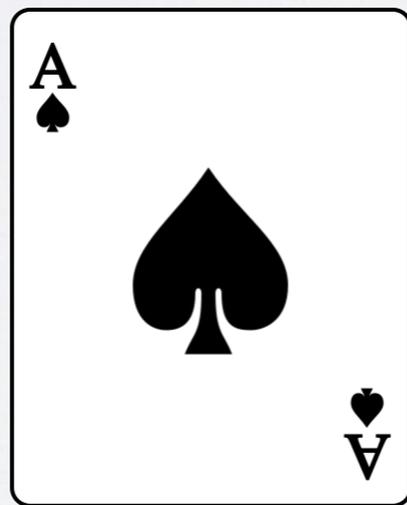
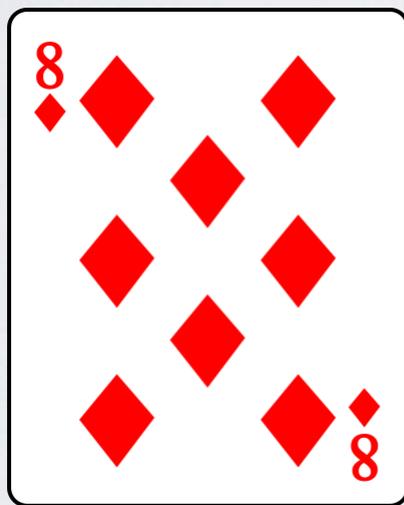
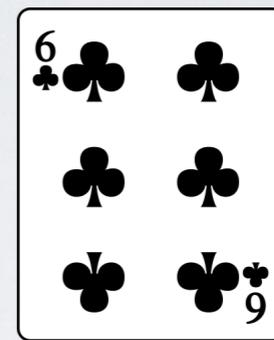
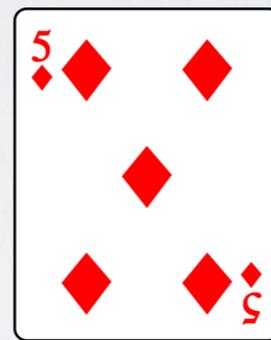
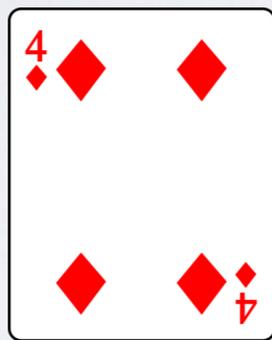
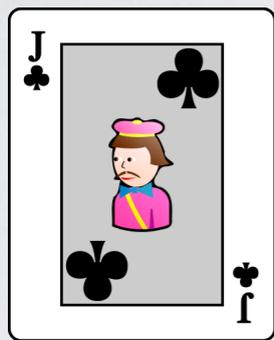
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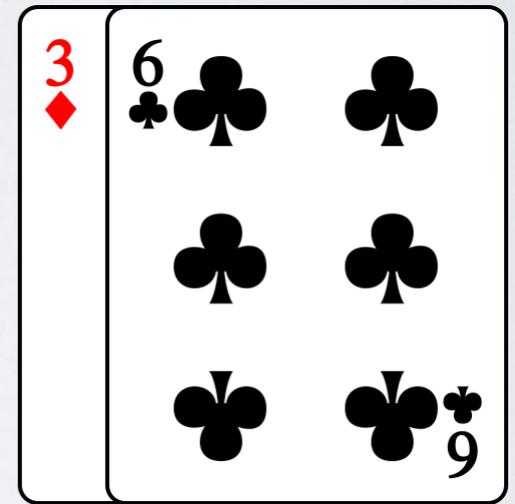
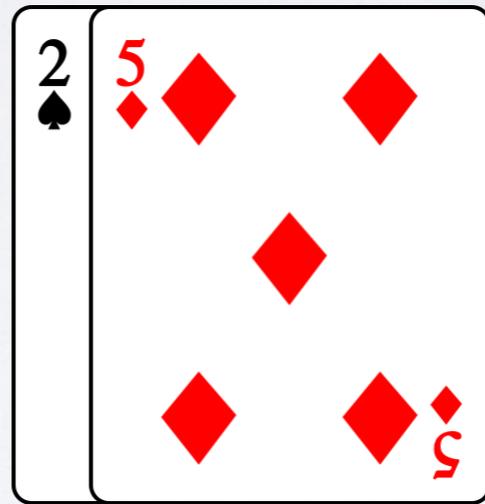
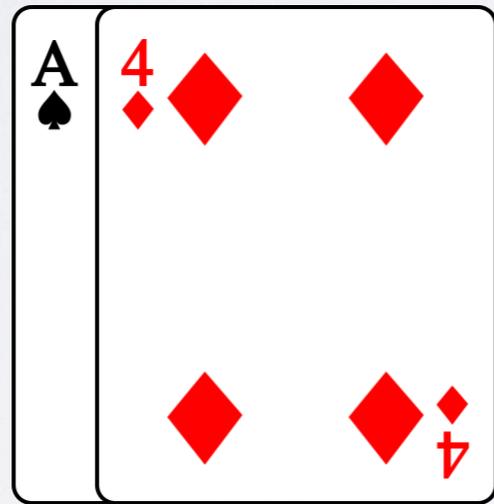
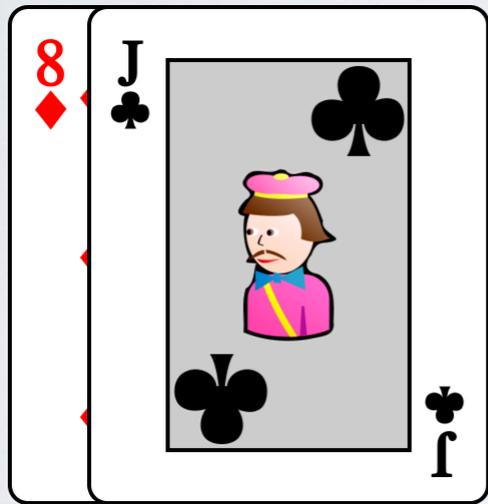
TOUS LES JEUX SONT TRIÉS !



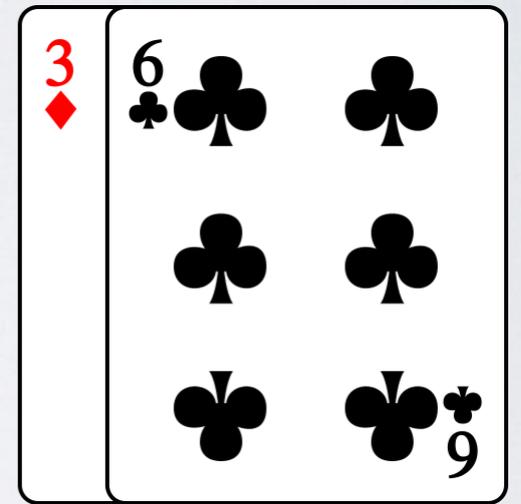
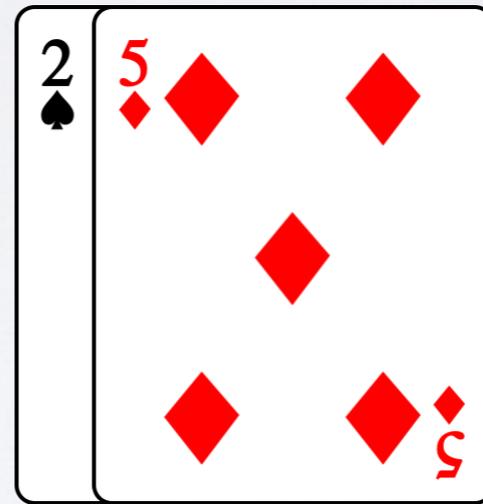
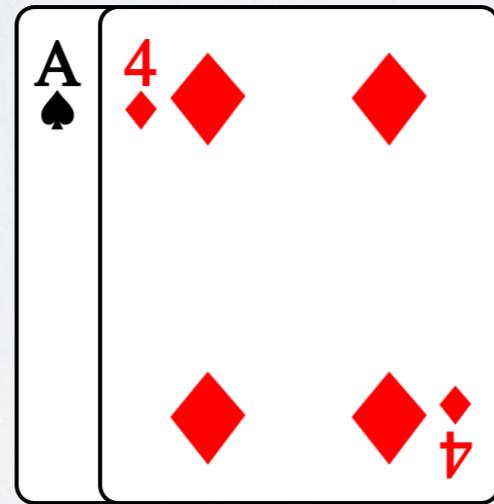
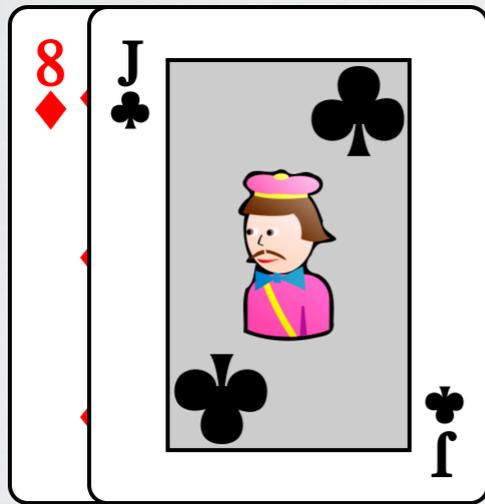
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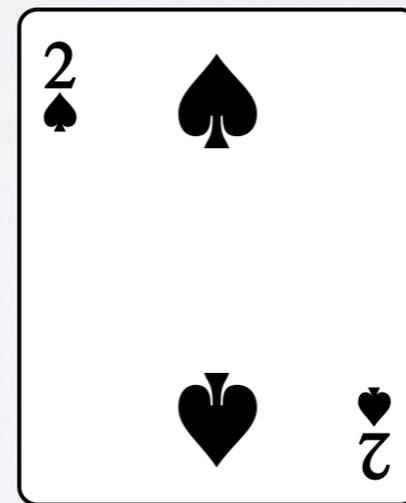
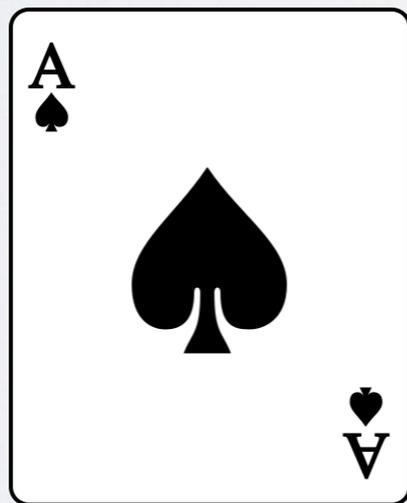
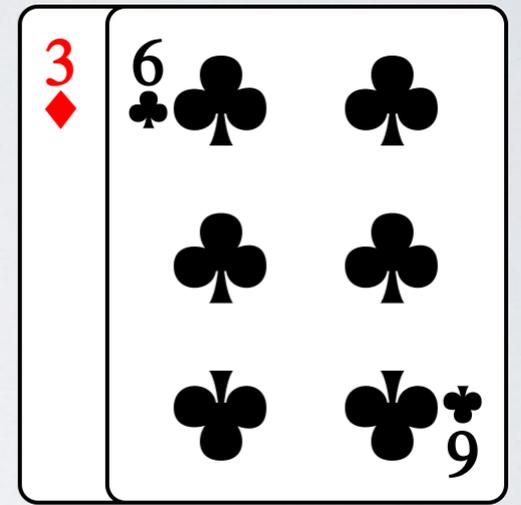
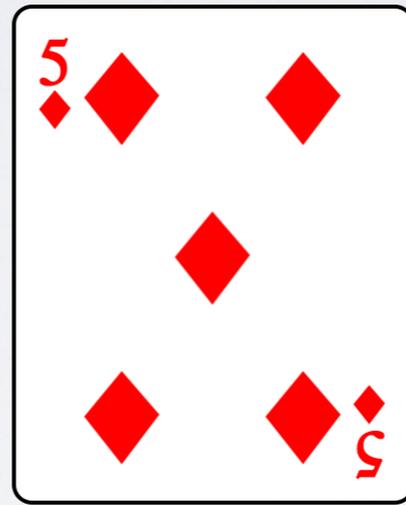
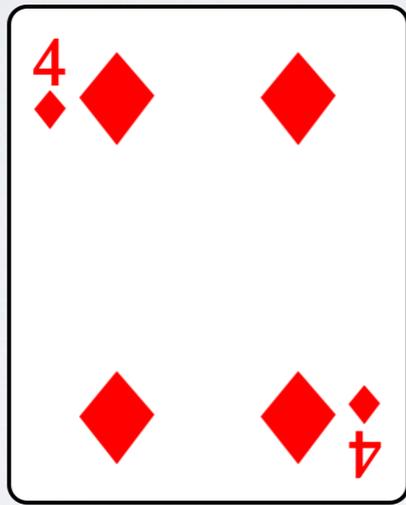
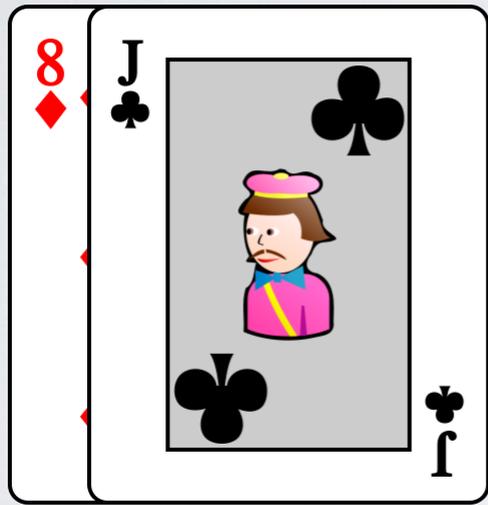
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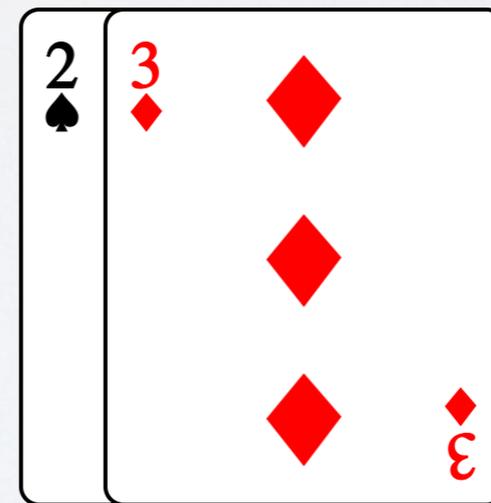
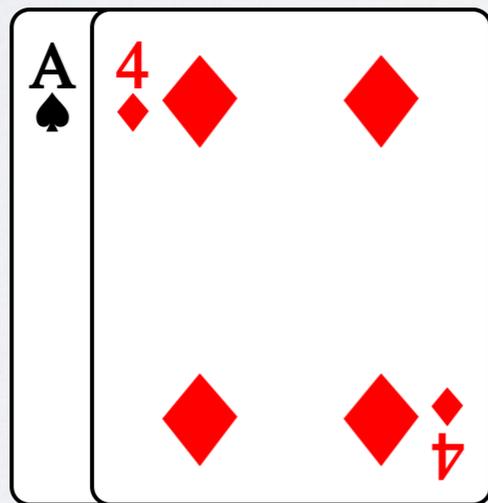
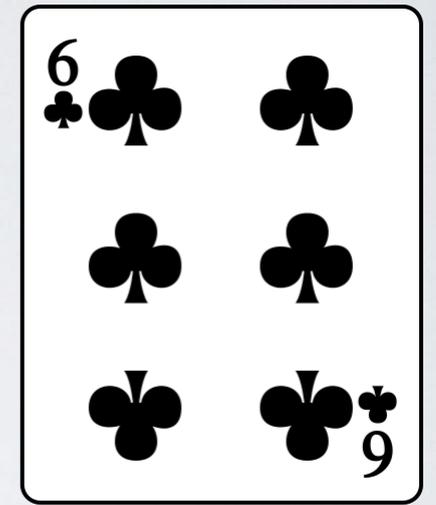
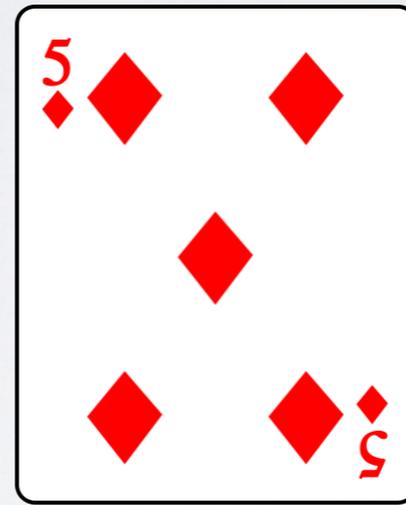
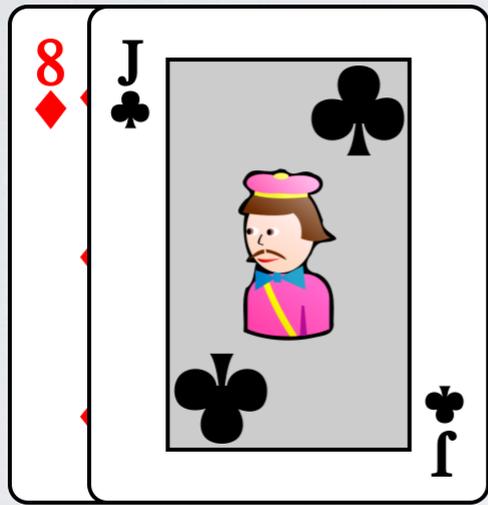
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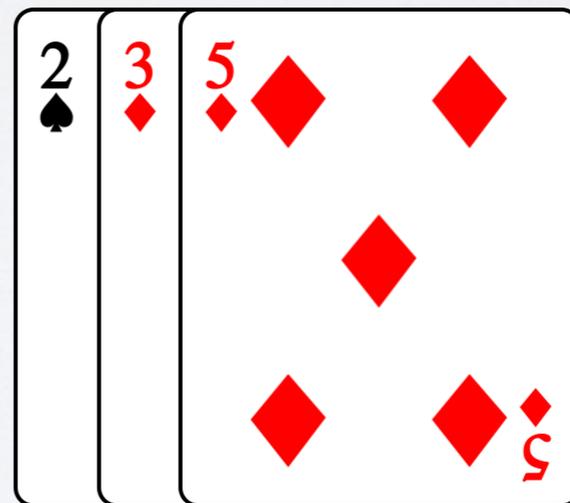
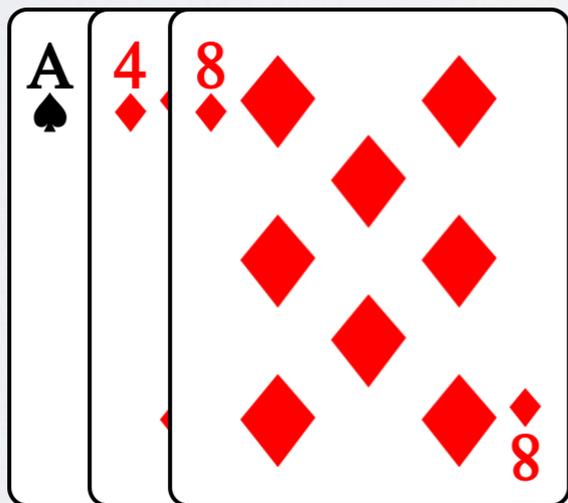
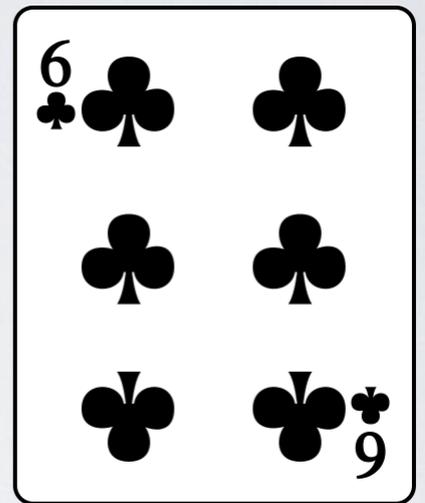
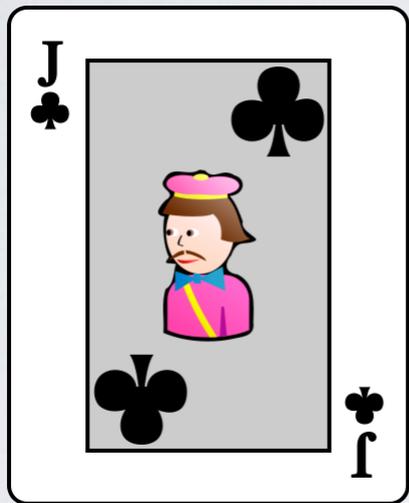
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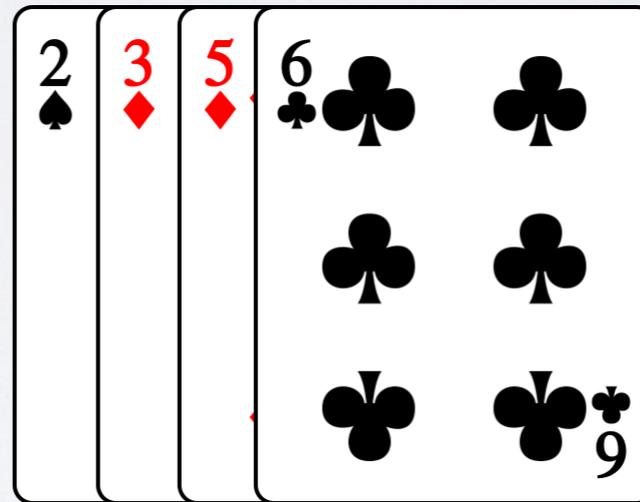
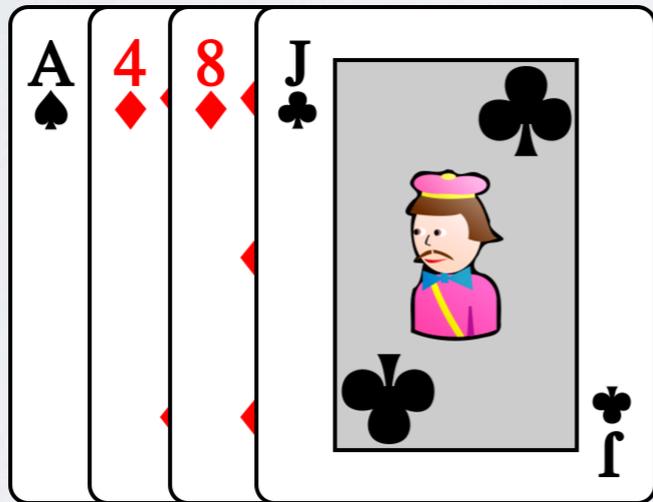
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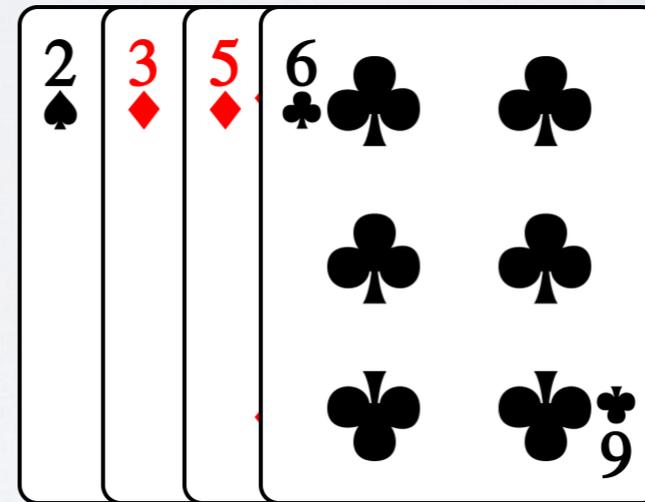
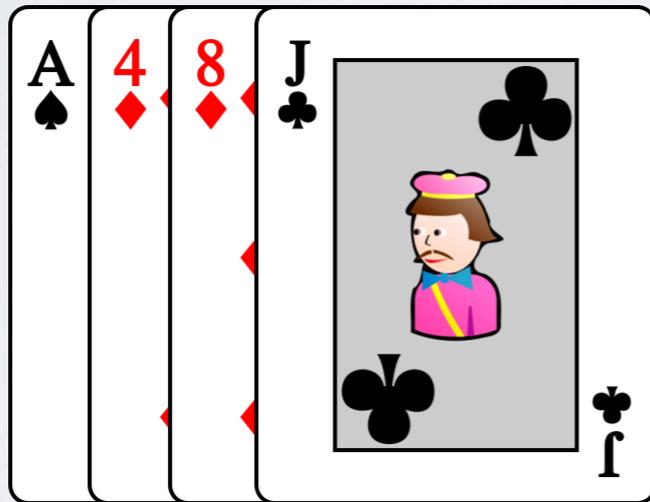
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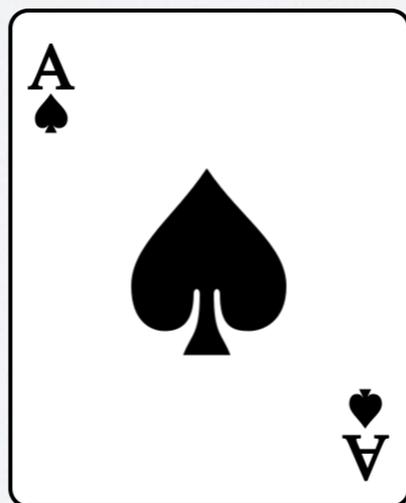
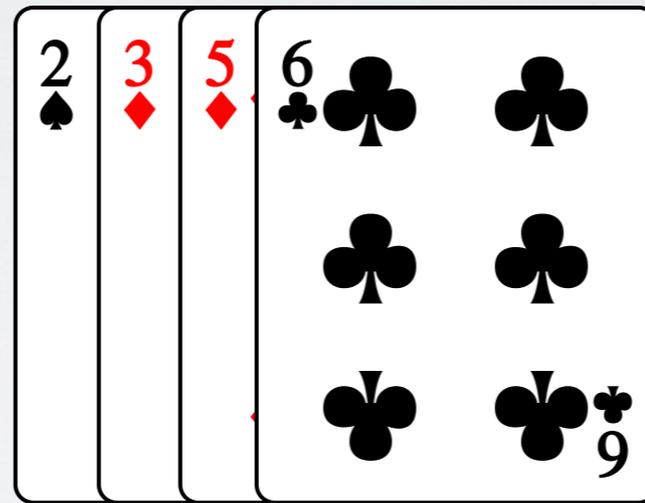
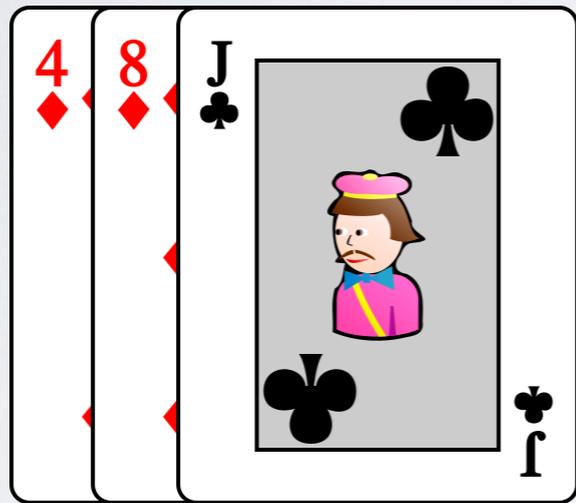
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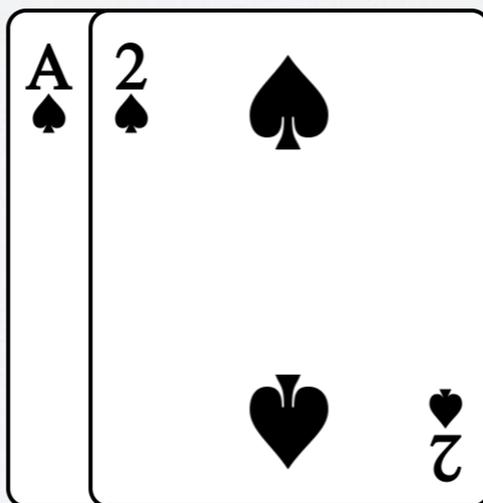
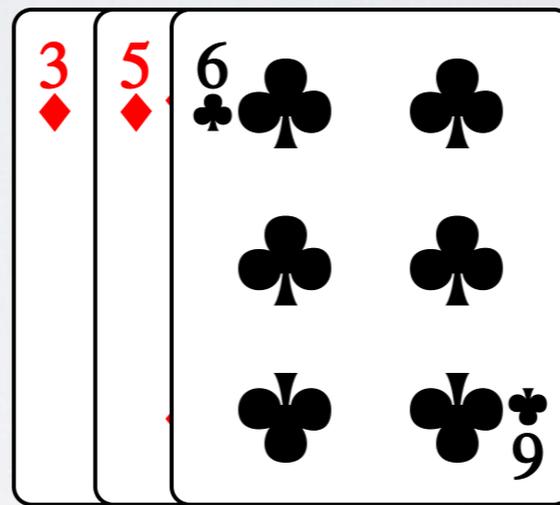
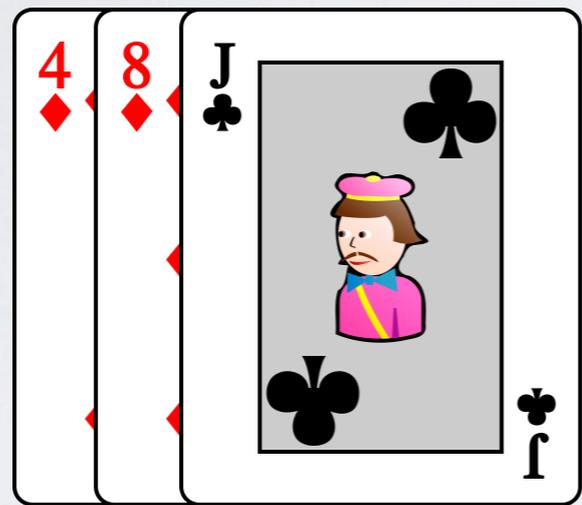
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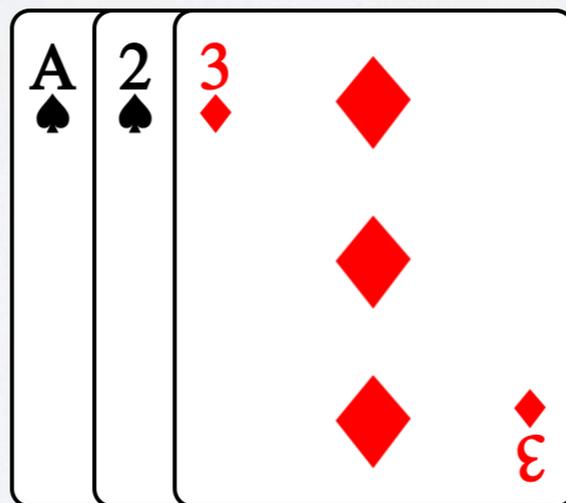
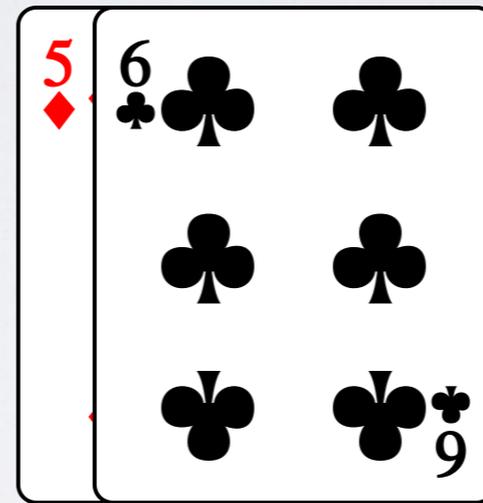
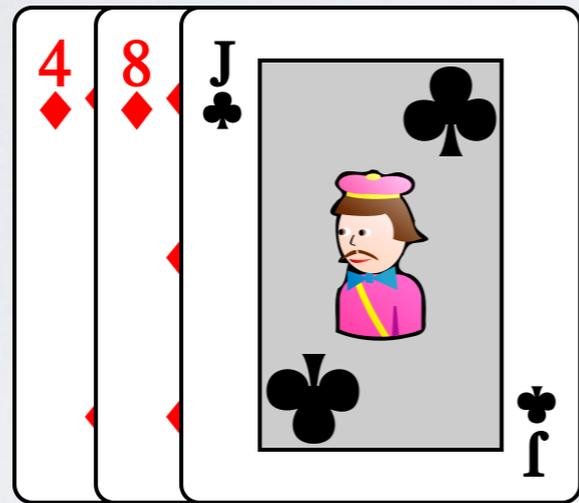
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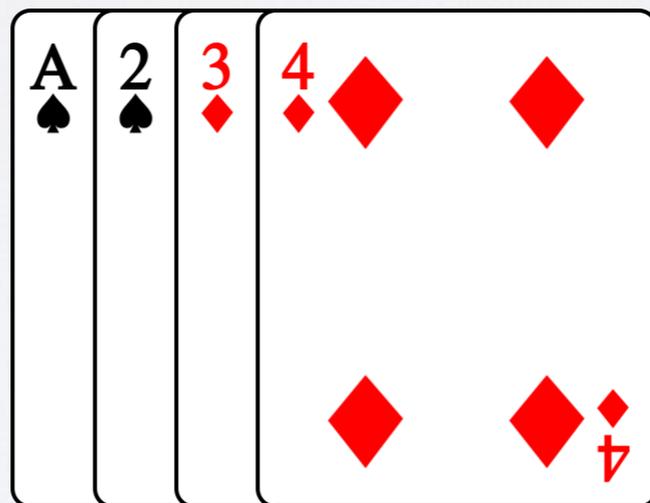
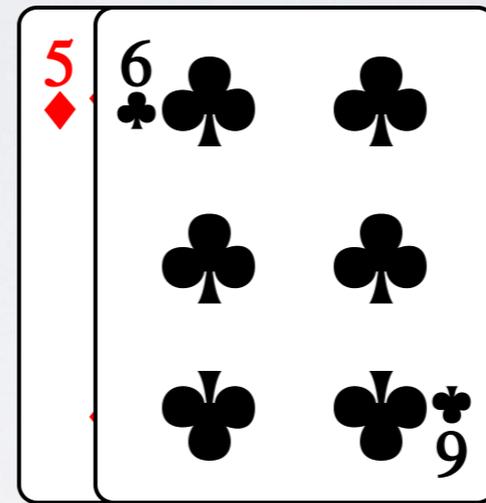
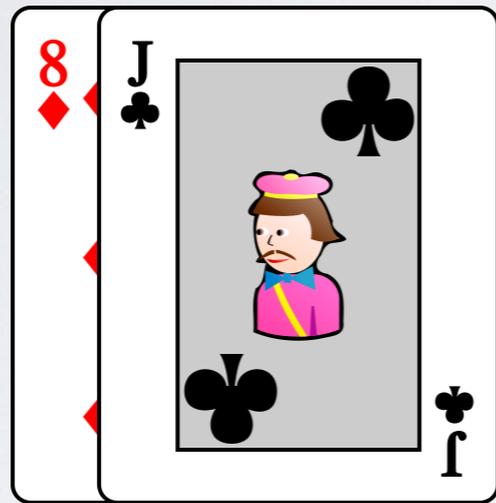
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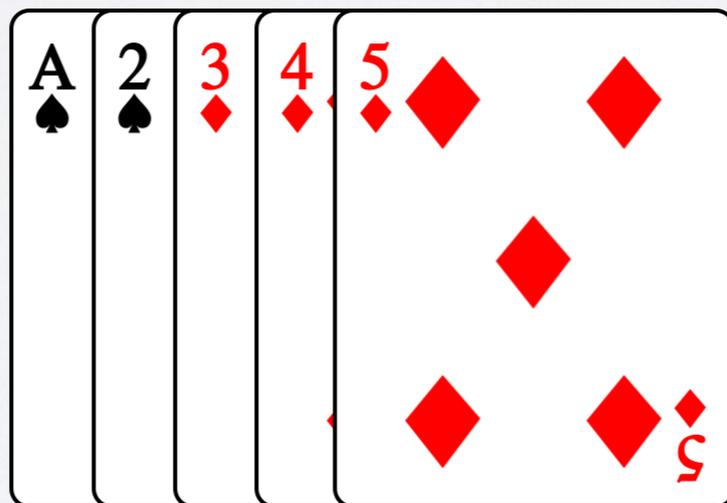
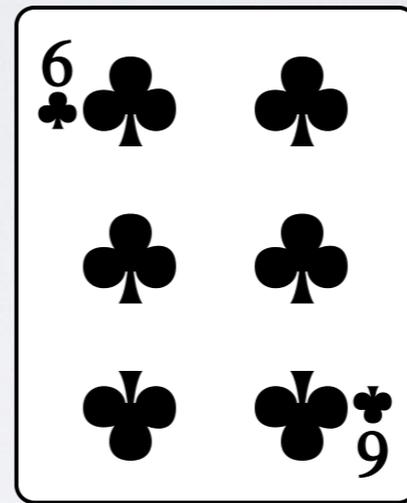
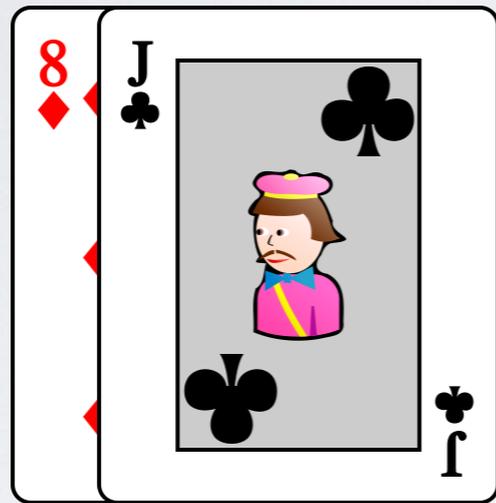
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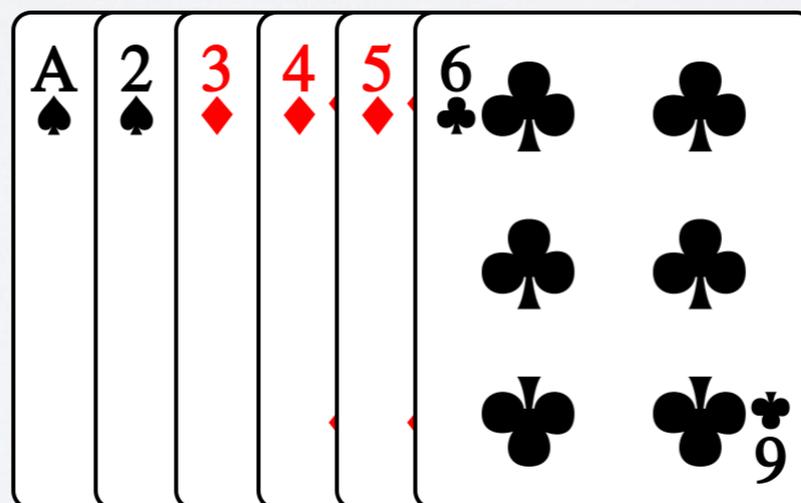
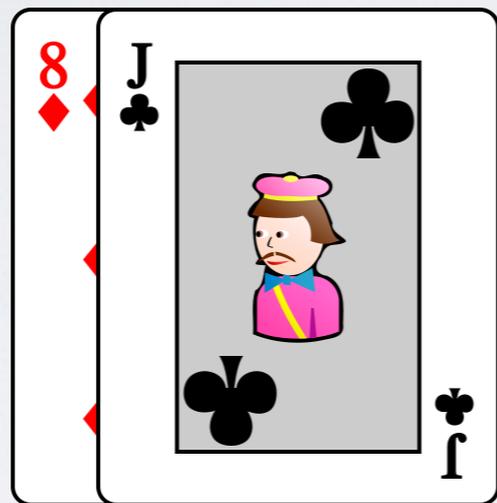
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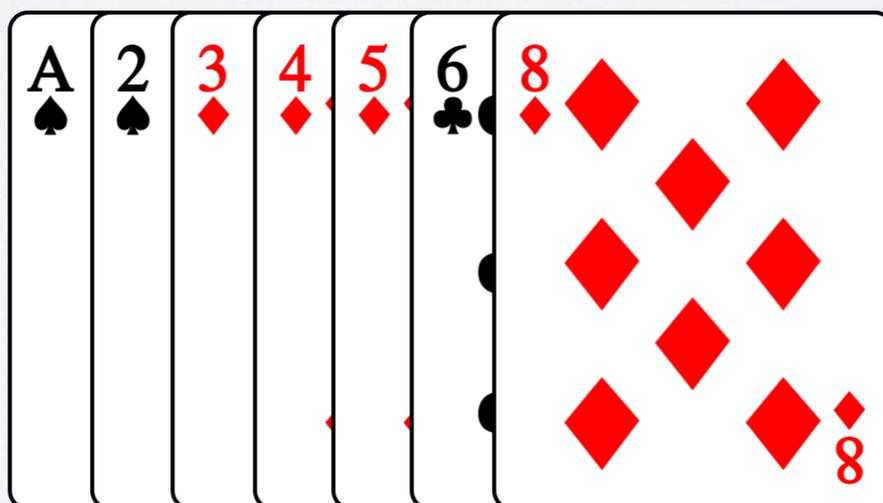
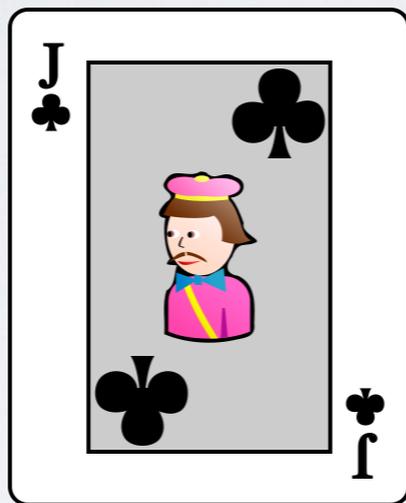
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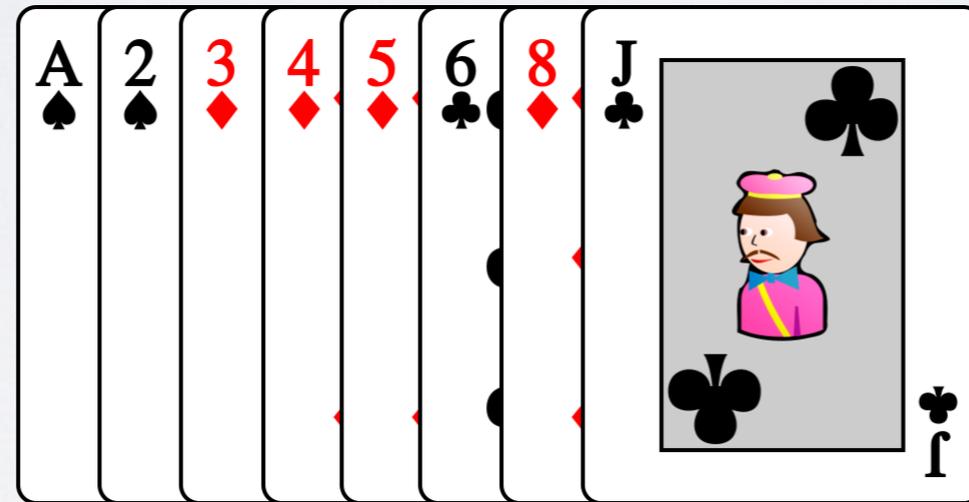
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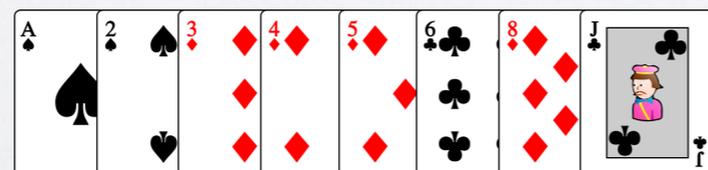
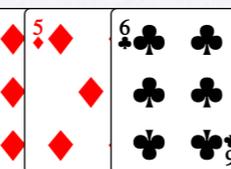
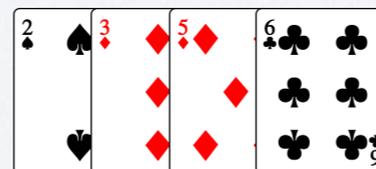
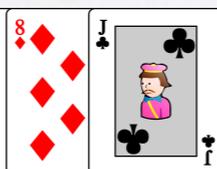
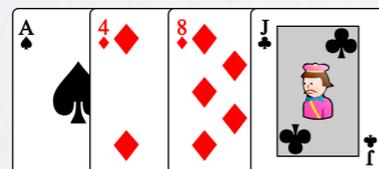
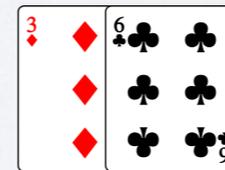
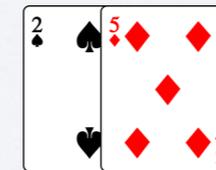
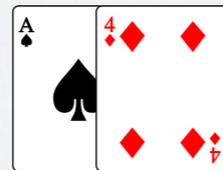
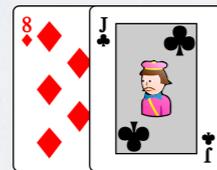
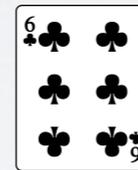
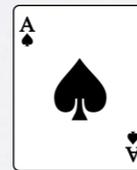
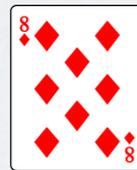
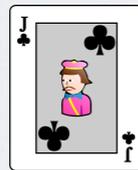
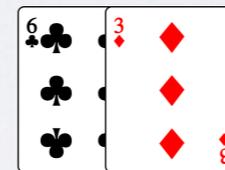
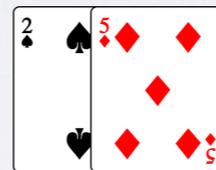
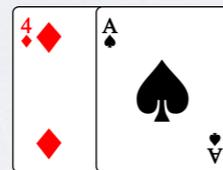
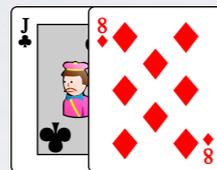
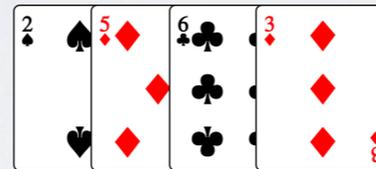
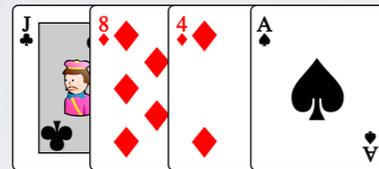
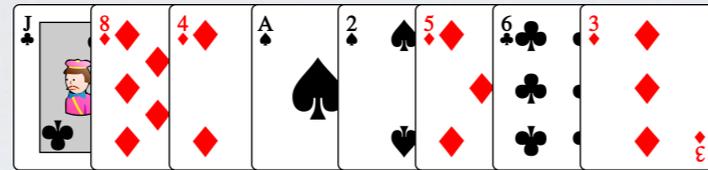
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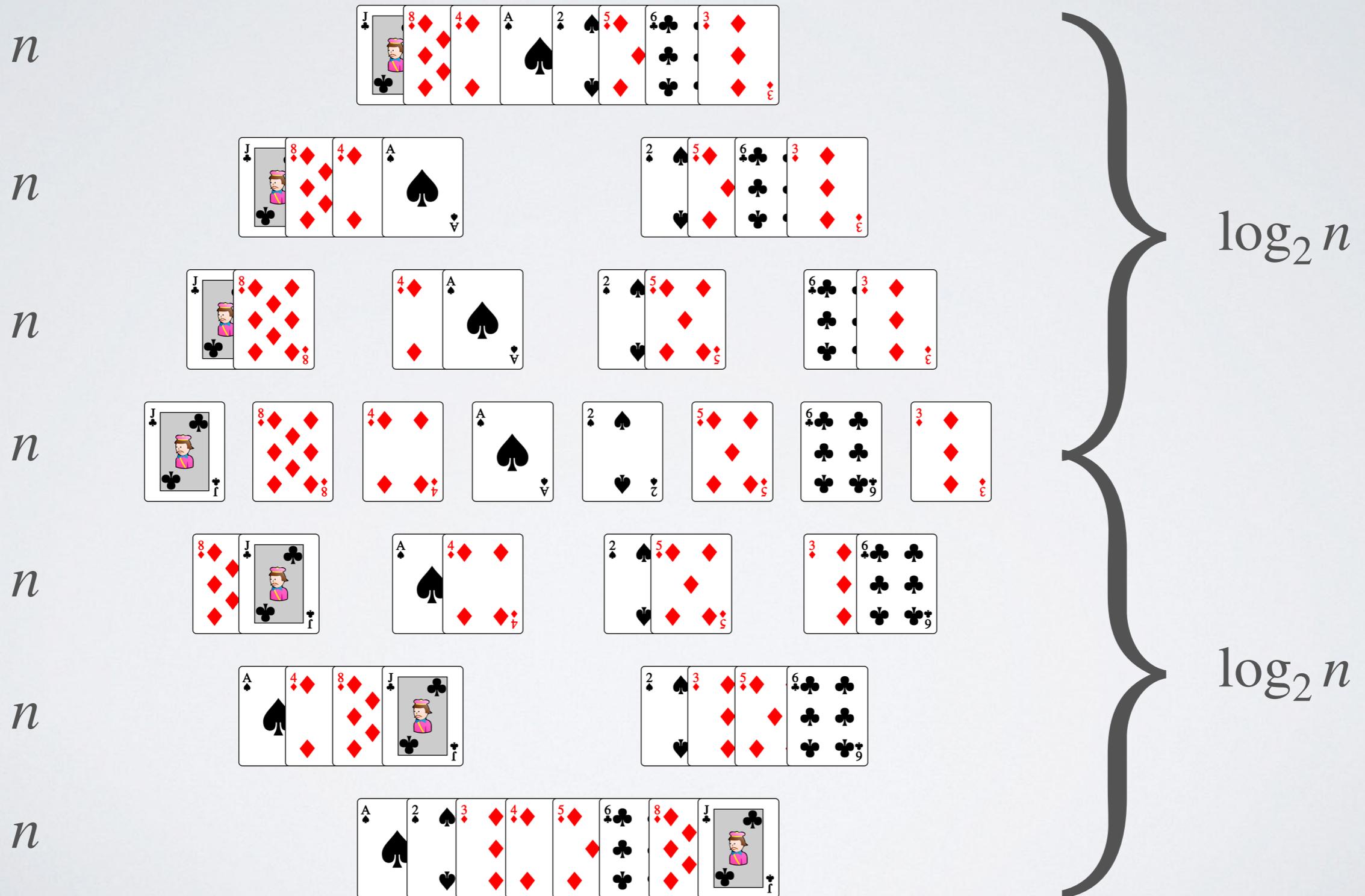
LE JEU EST TRIÉ !



EFFICACITÉ DU TRI FUSION



EFFICACITÉ DU TRI FUSION



LA COMPLEXITÉ
DU TRI FUSION EST

$$O(n \log_2 n)$$