

# INTRODUCTION À L'INFORMATIQUE CM4

Antonio E. Porreca

<https://aeporreca.org/teaching>

# RECHERCHE DANS UN TABLEAU

```
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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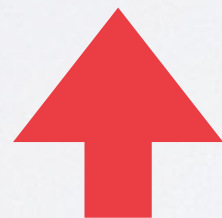


i

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  i := 0
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    si T[i] = x alors
      retourner i
    i := i + 1
  retourner -1
```

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



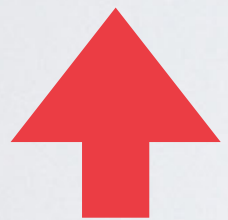
# RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE DANS UN TABLEAU D'ENTRIERS TRIÉ

```
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

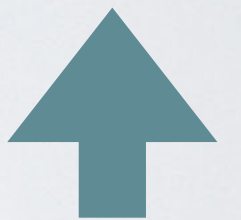
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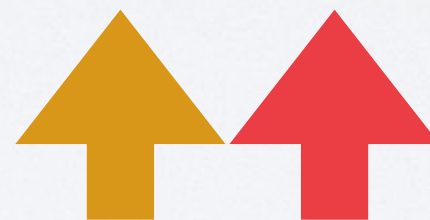
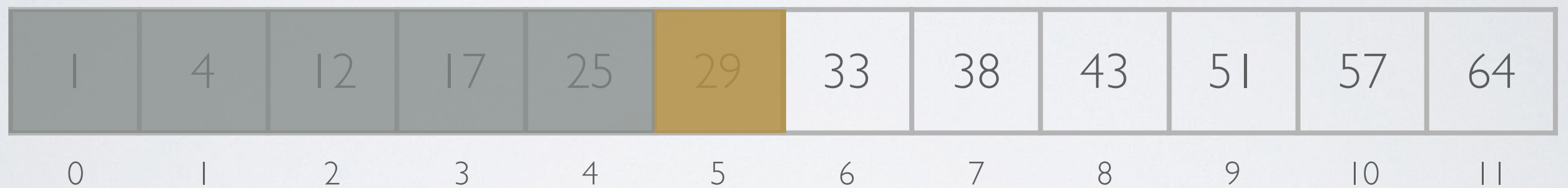
m



j

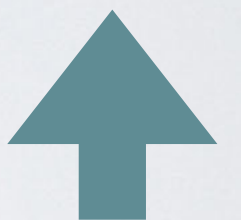
# RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

recherche de 33



m

i

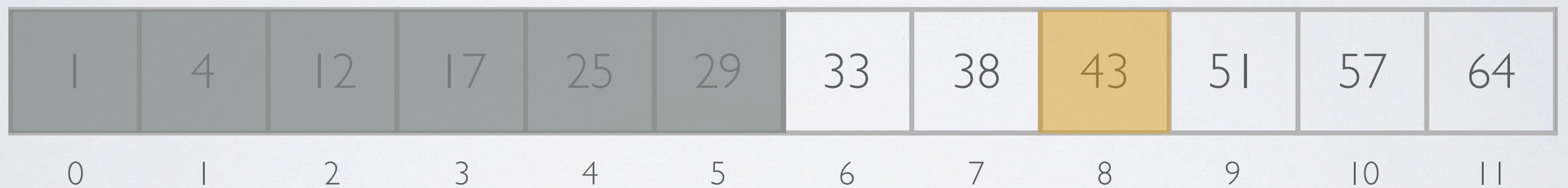


j



# RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

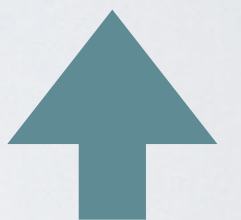
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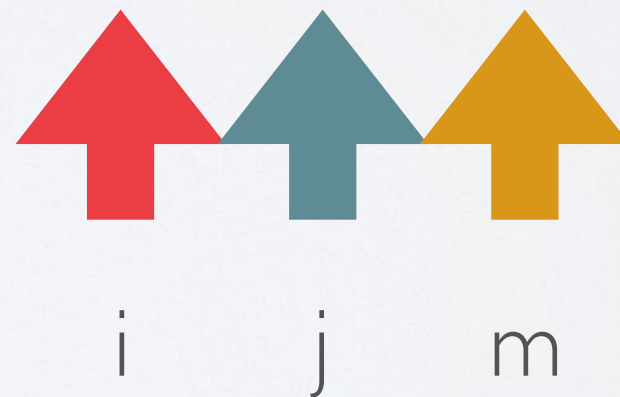
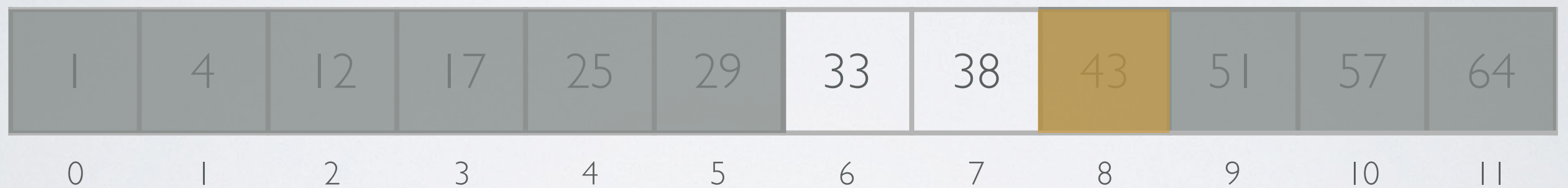
m



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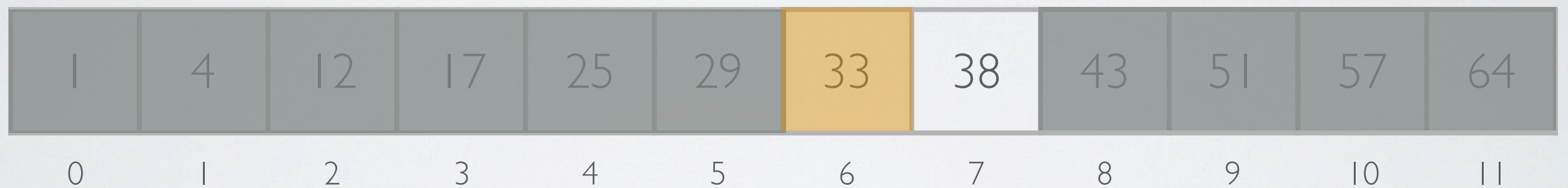
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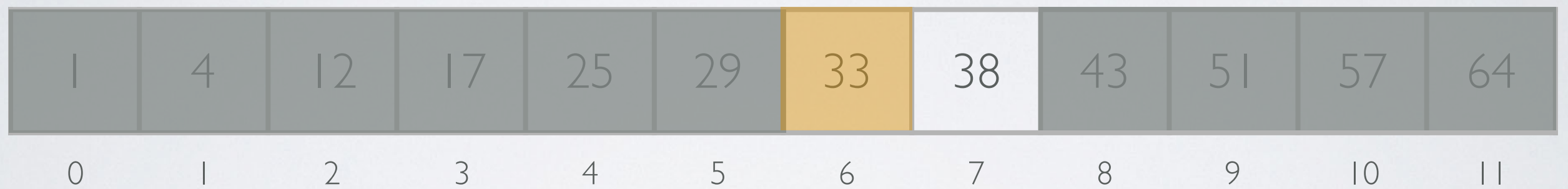


i m j



# RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

recherche de 33



i m j

# RECHERCHE DICHOTOMIQUE

recherche de 16

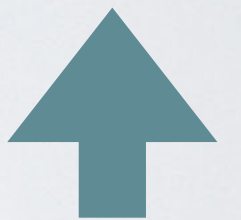
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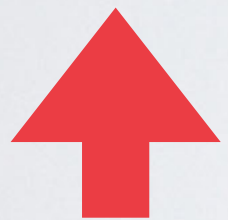


j

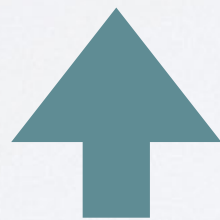
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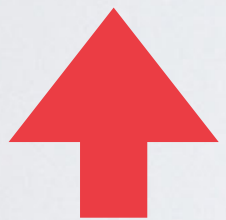
m



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recherche de 16

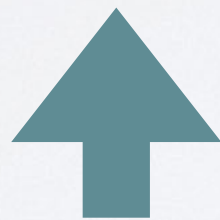
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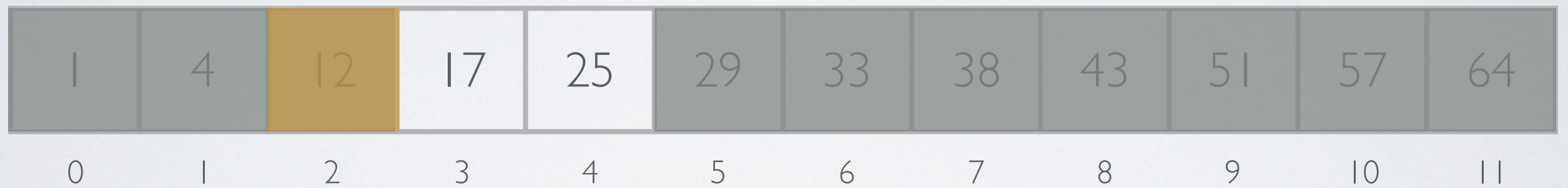
m



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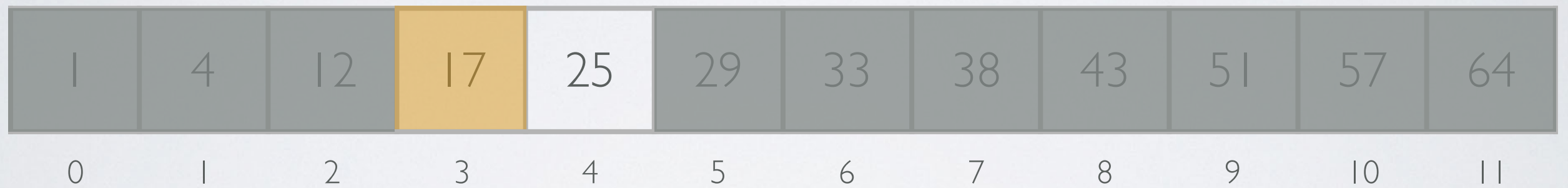
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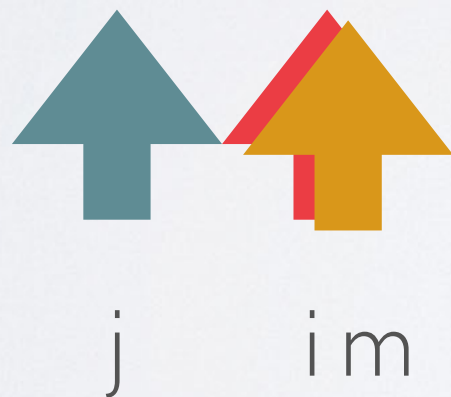
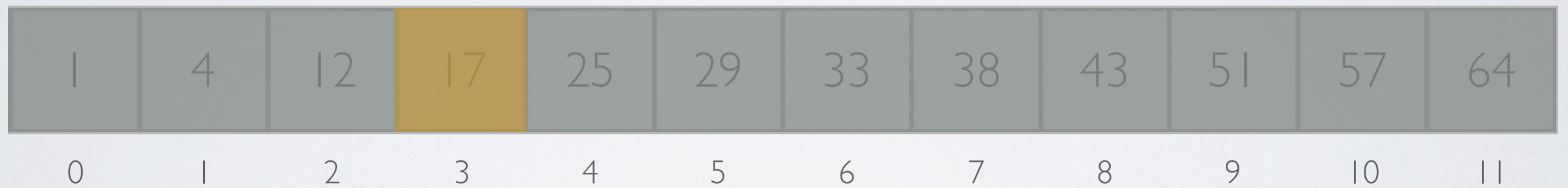


i m j



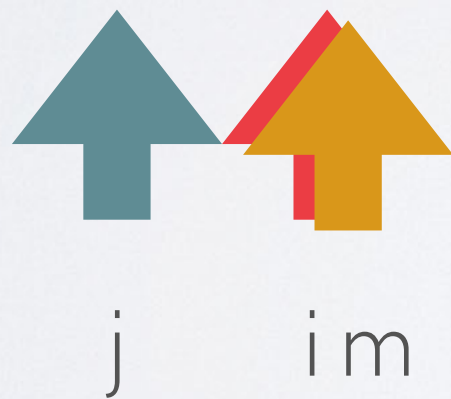
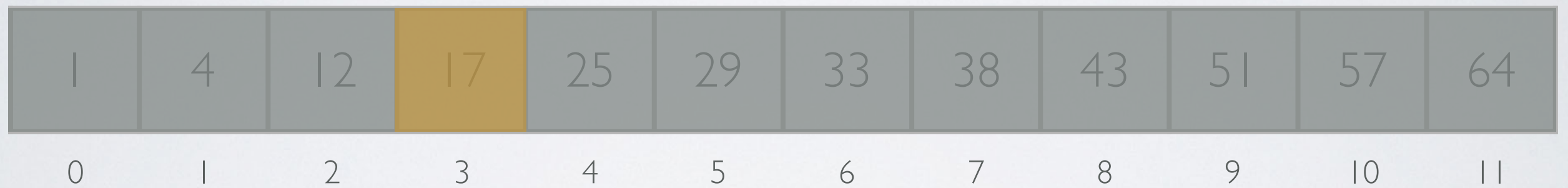
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Terminaison ?

Correction ?

Efficacité ?



# TERMINAISON

**fonction** chercher( $x, T$ )

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

$i := 0$

$j := n - 1$

**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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  retourner -1
```

- 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

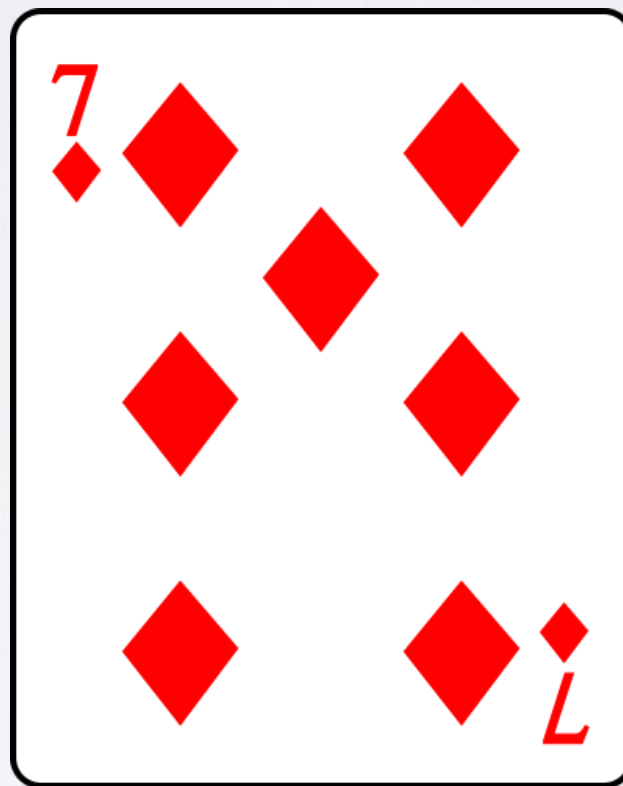
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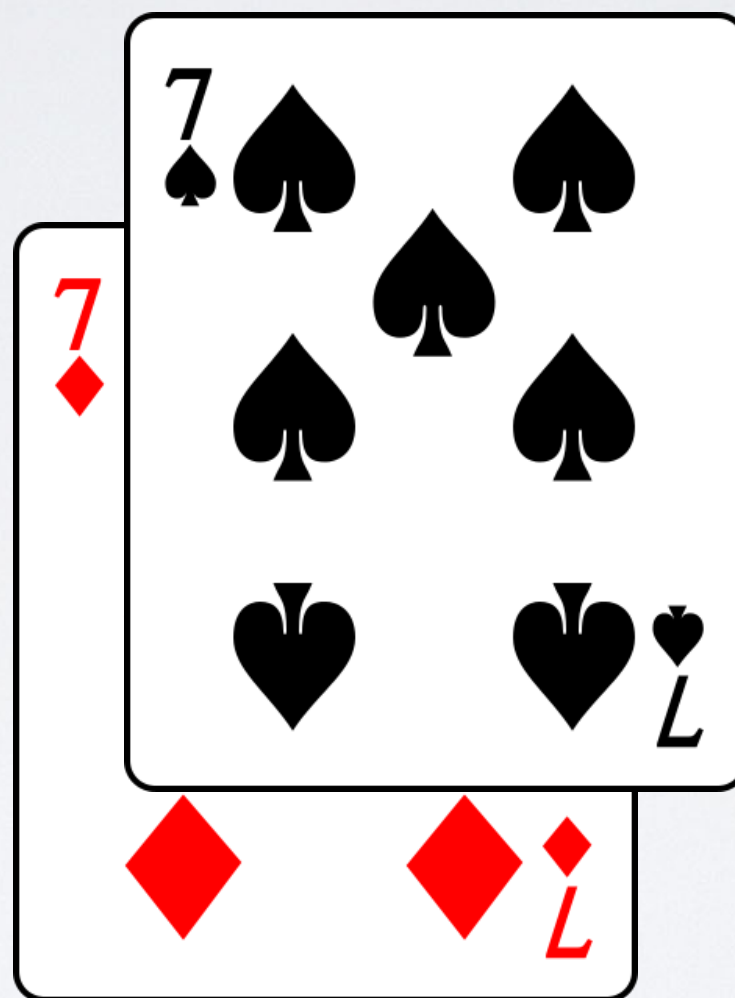
- Dans le pire des cas, x n'est pas là
- Comme on élimine à chaque itération la moitié du tableau, on exécute la boucle  $\log_2 n$  fois au maximum
- Ça fait  $O(\log_2 n)$  opérations



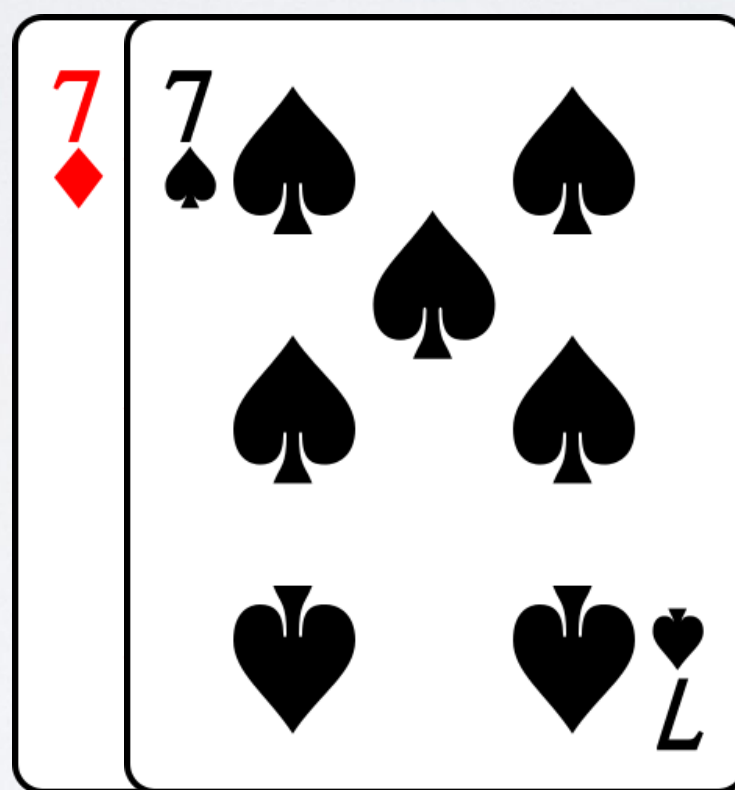
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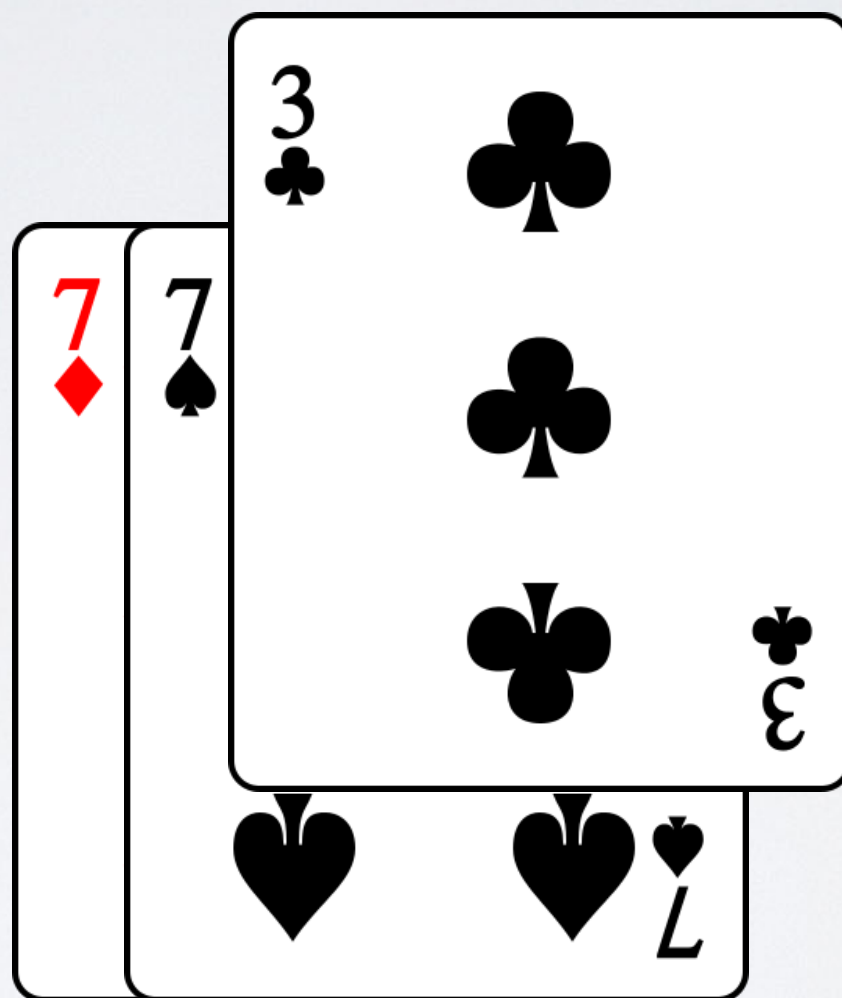


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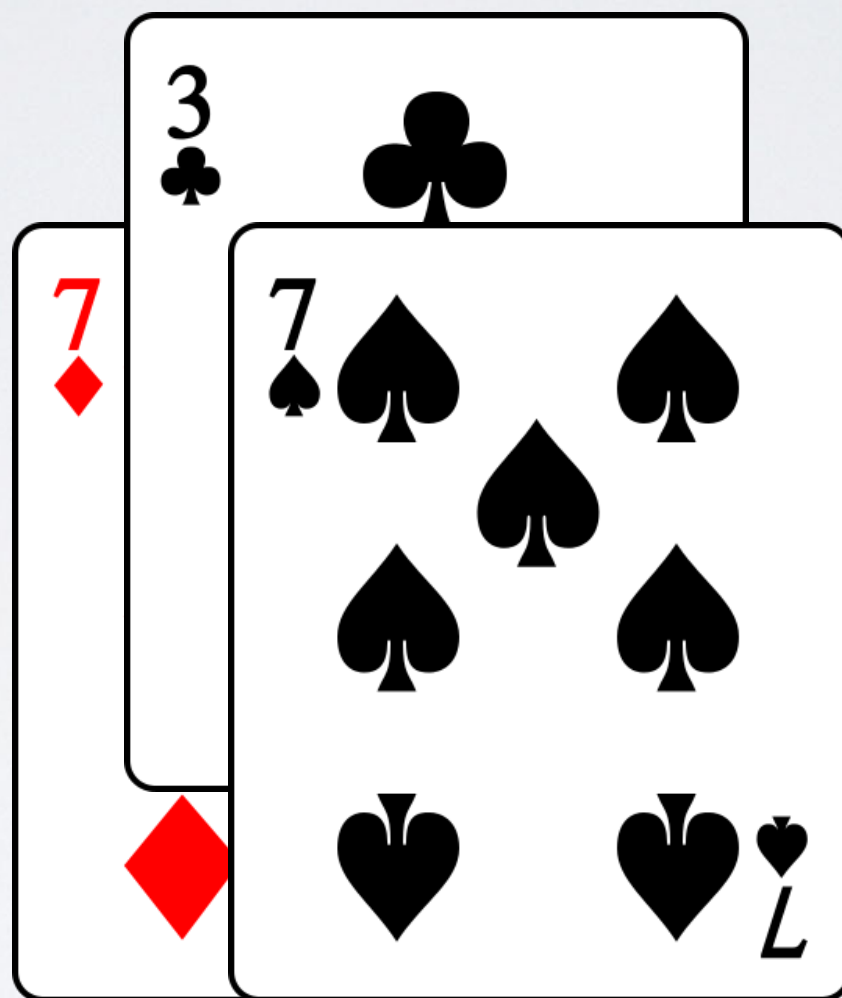




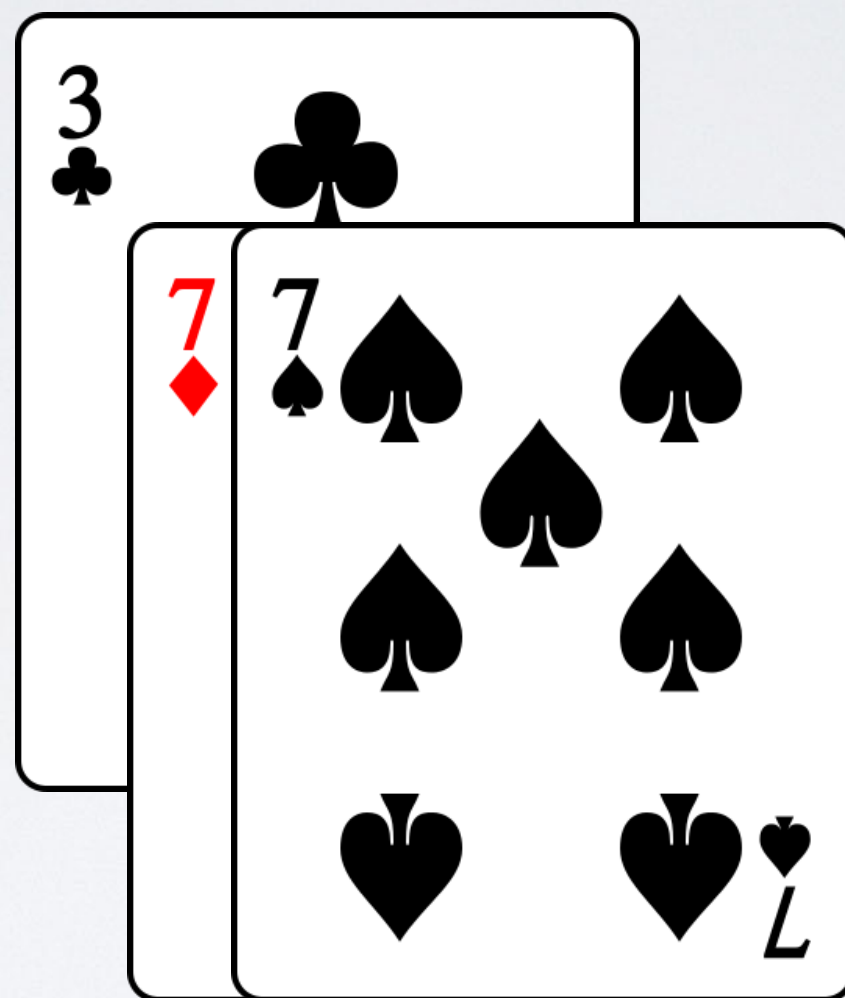
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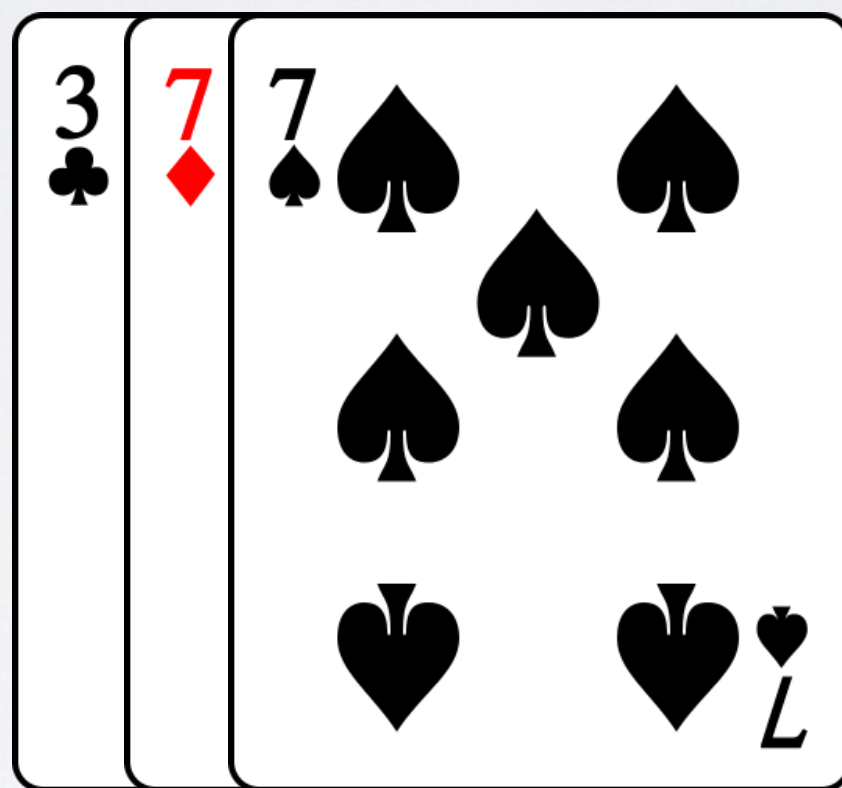


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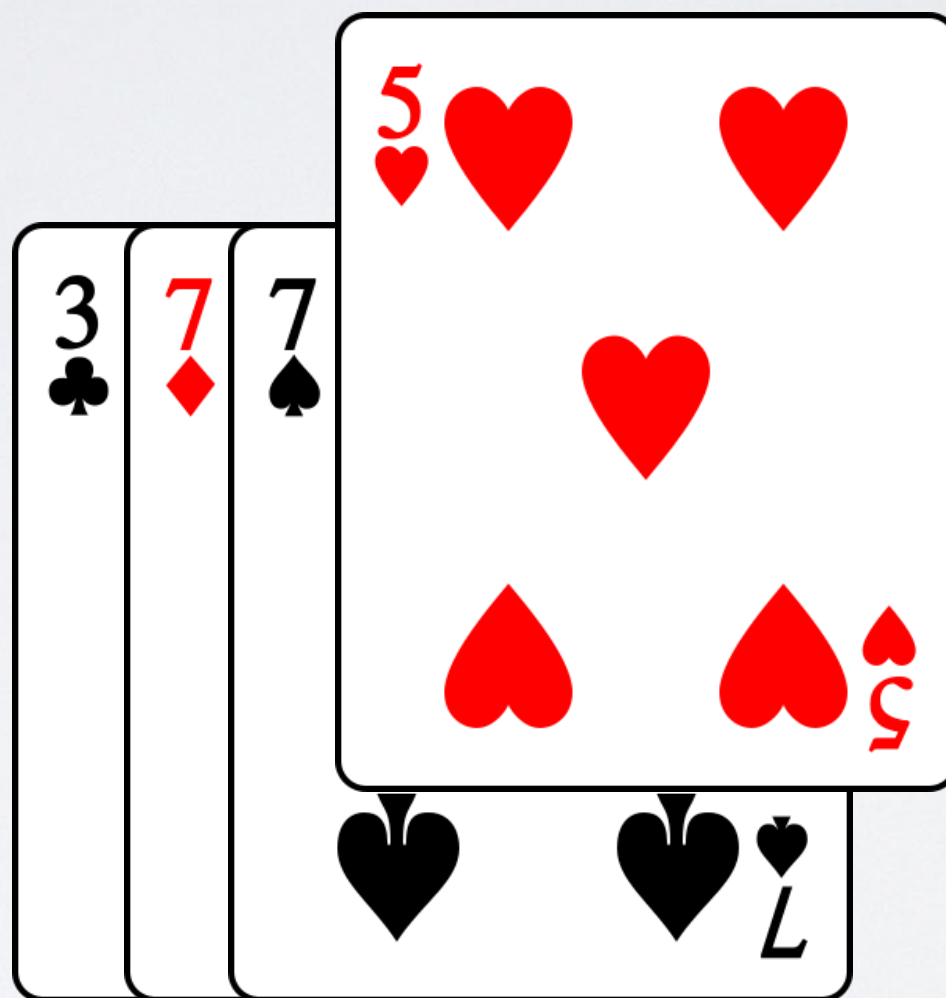




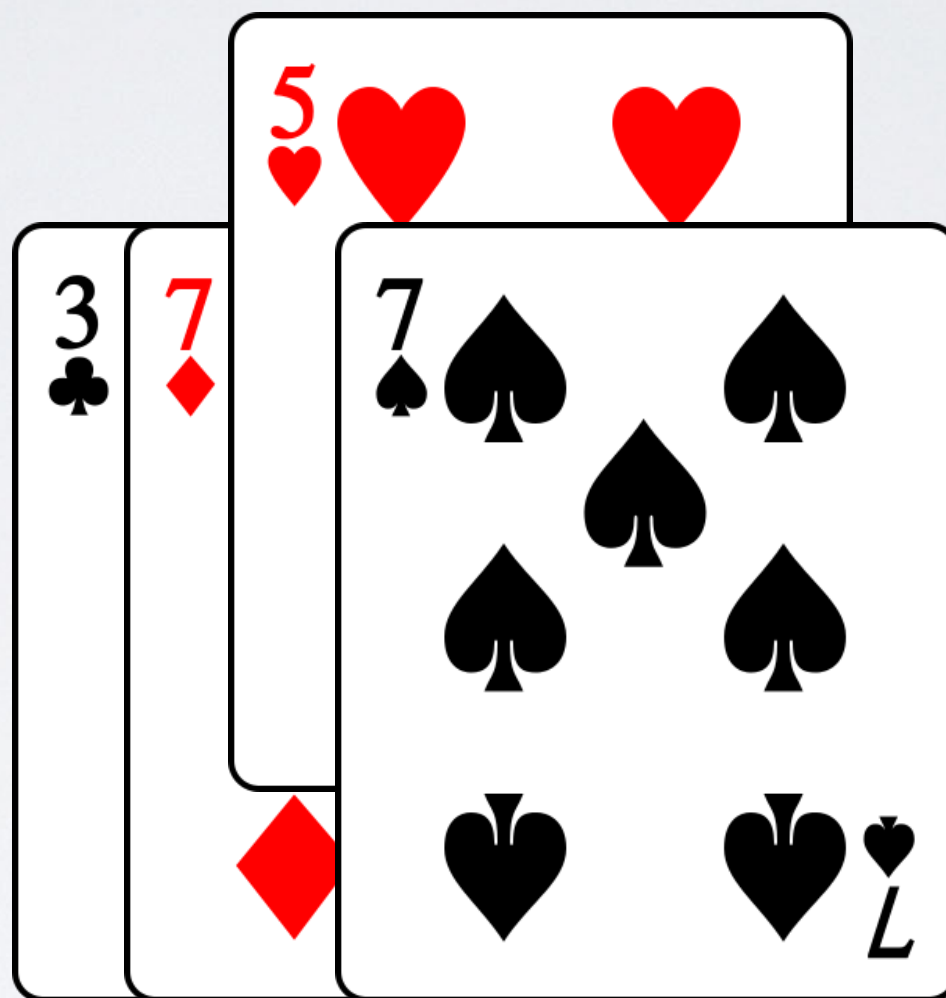
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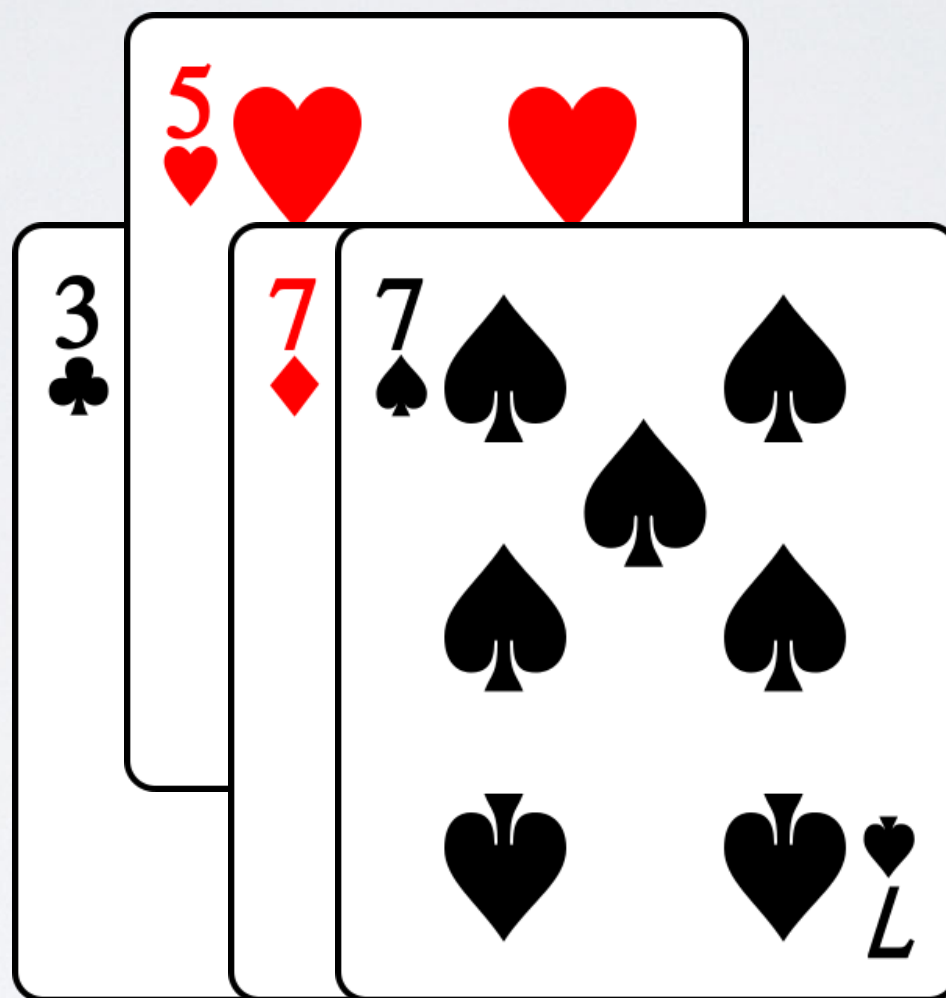


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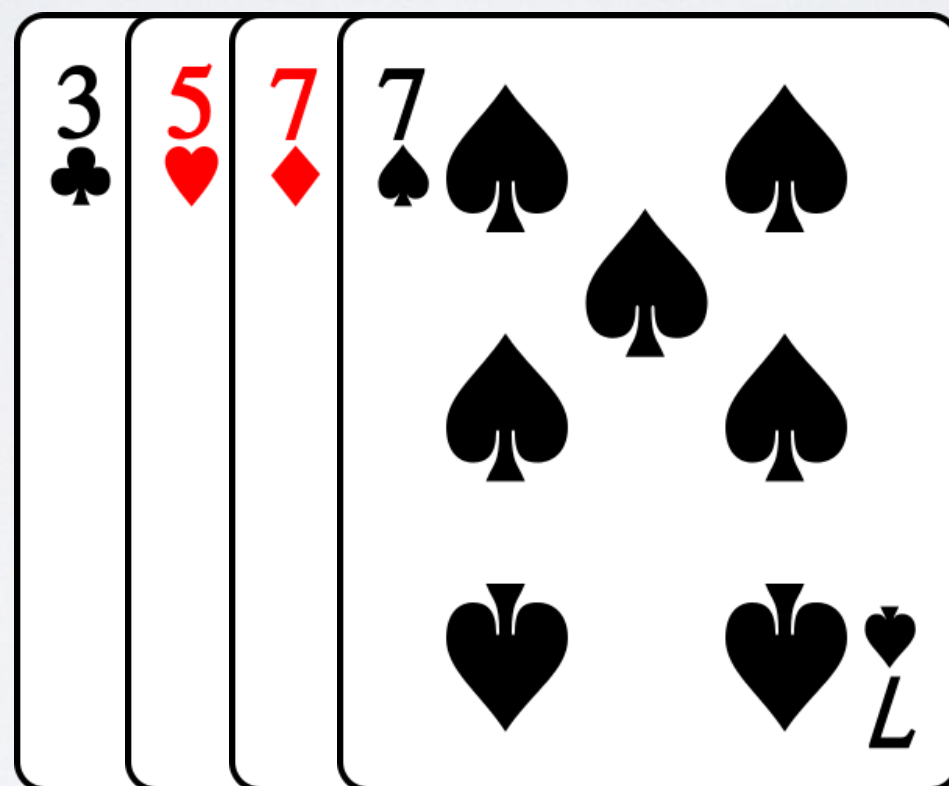




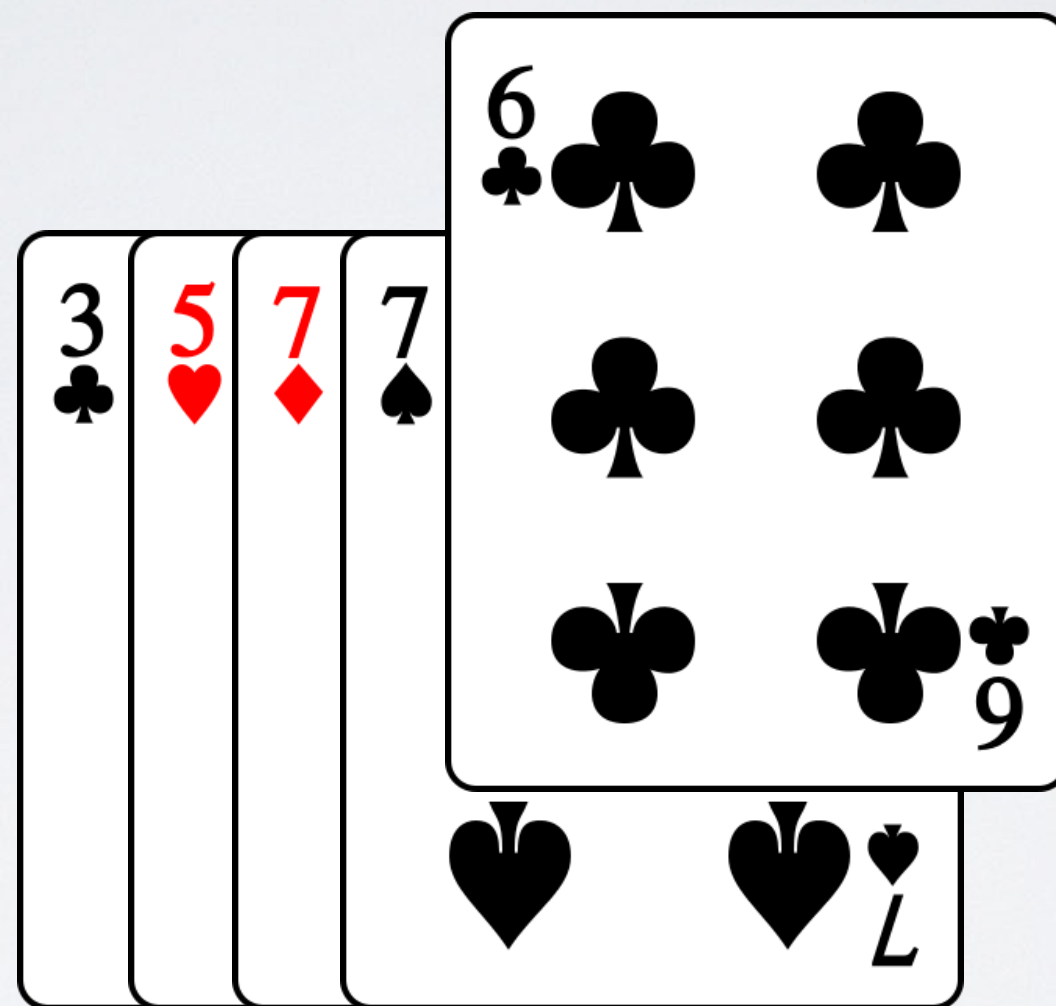
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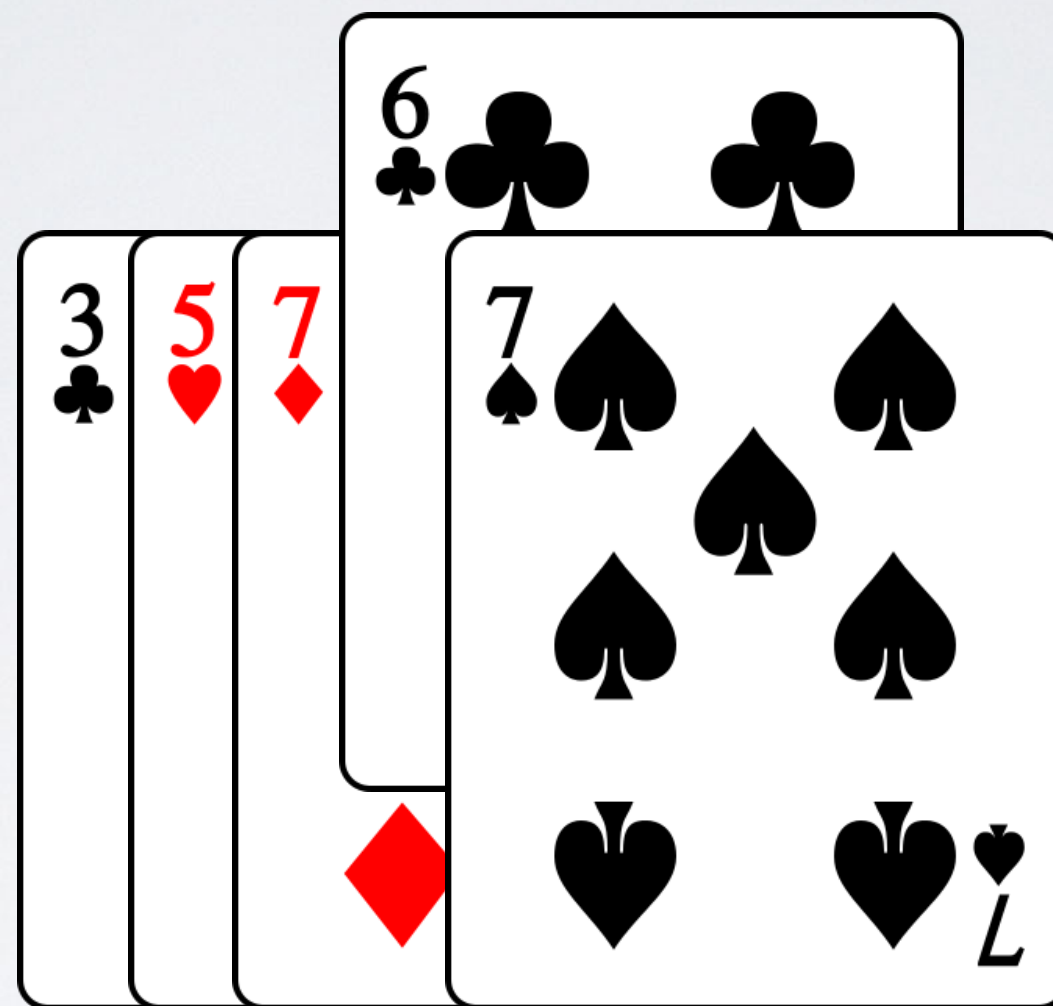


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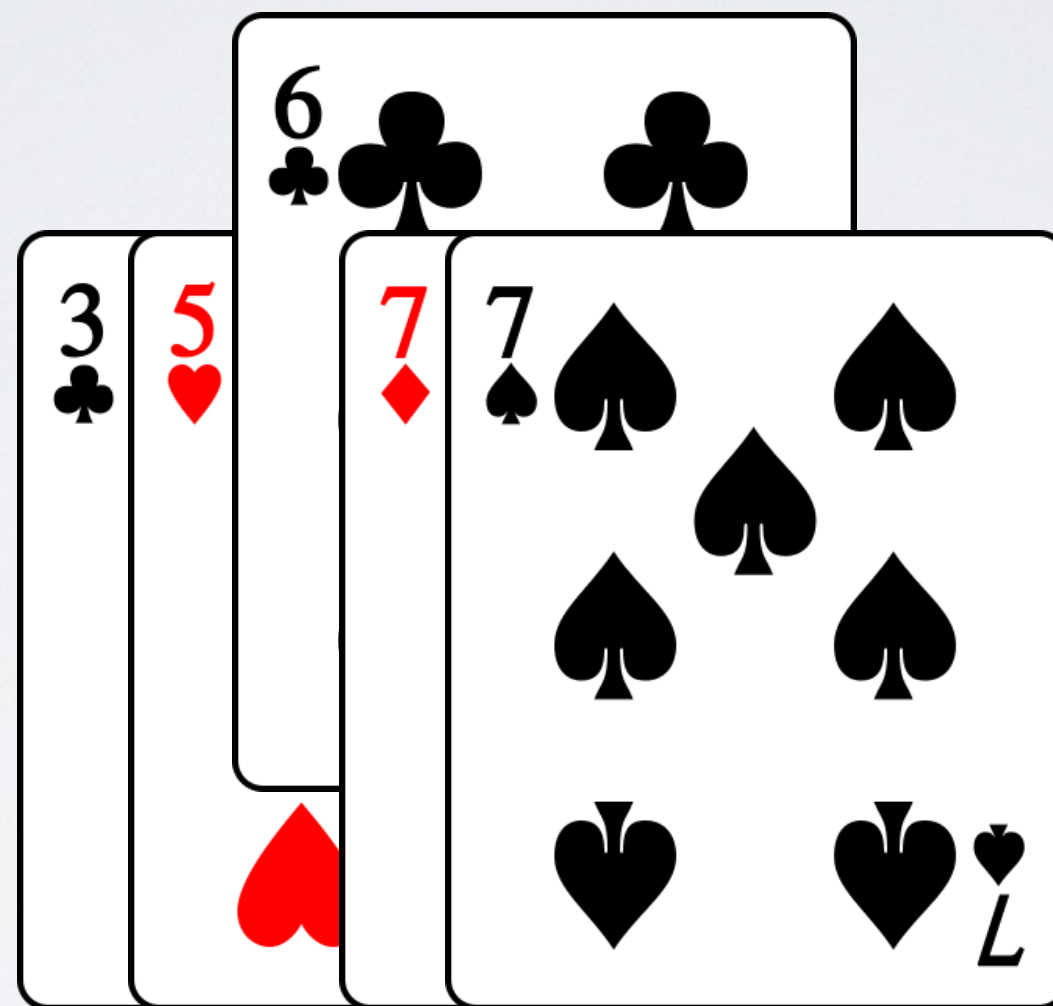




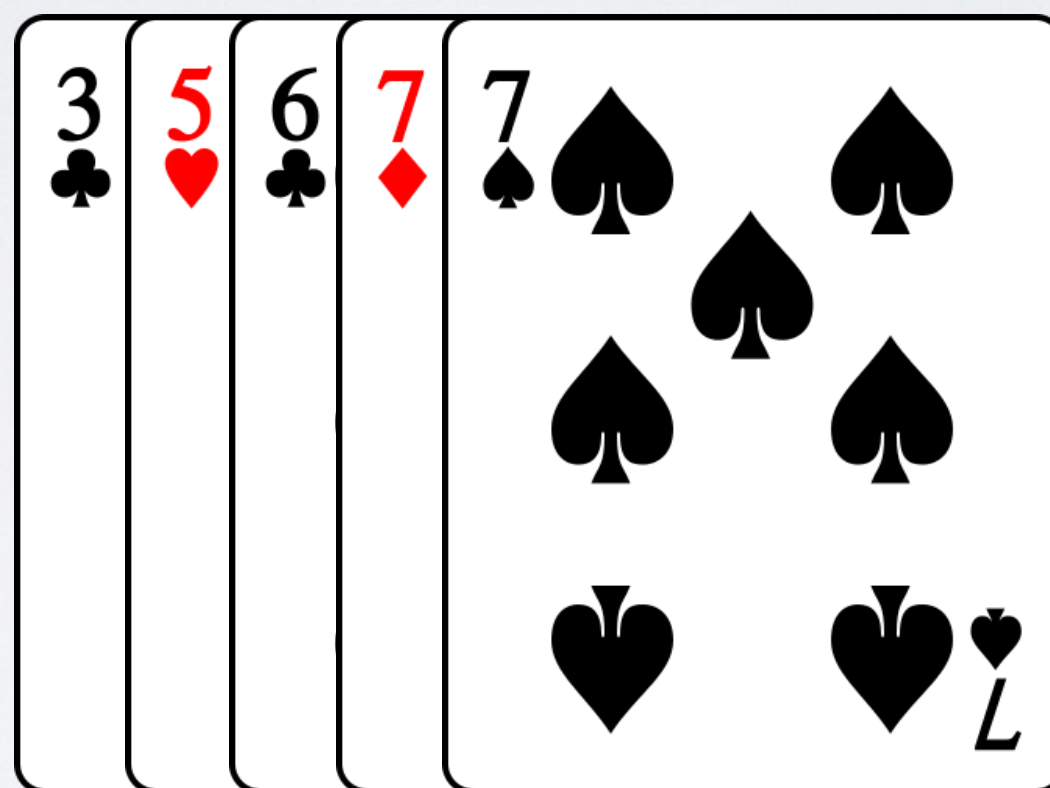
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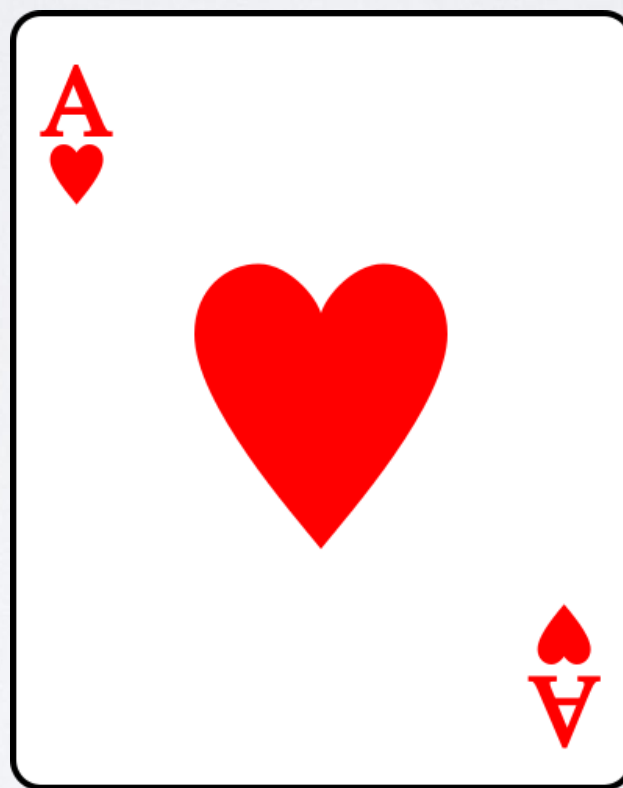


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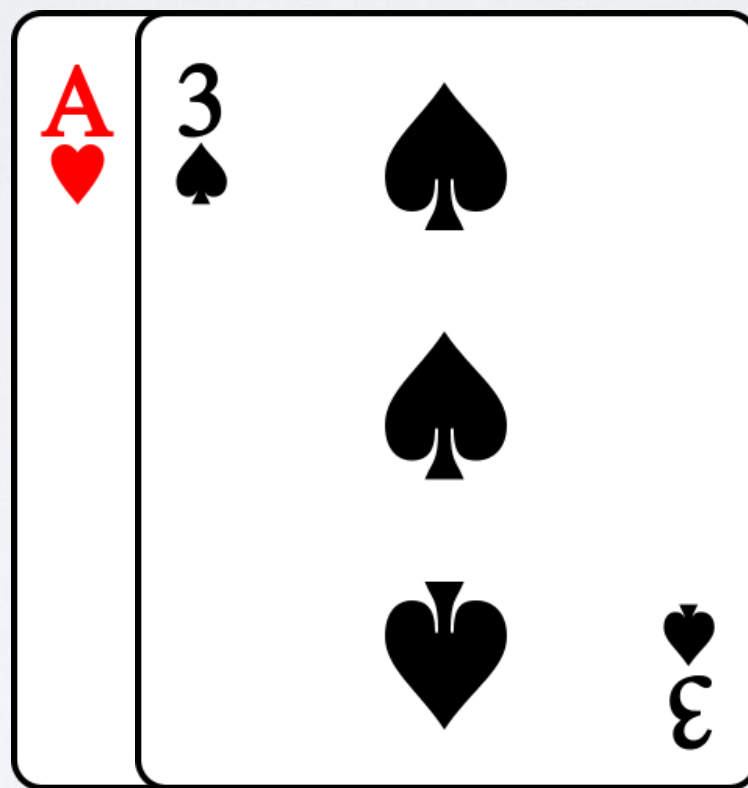


# LE MEILLEUR DES CAS



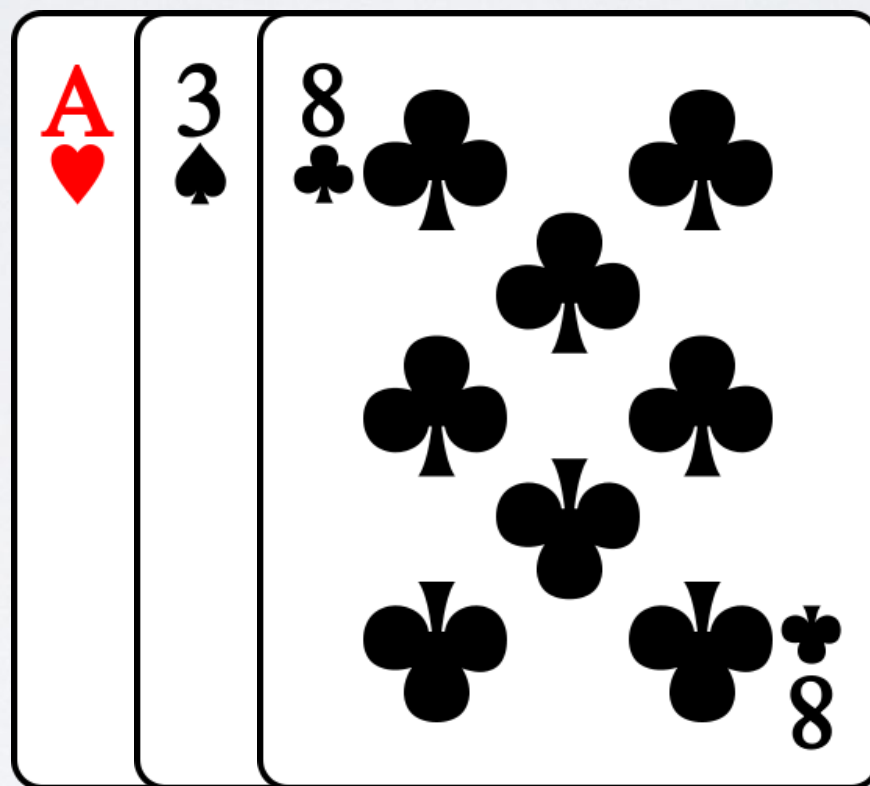
No operations = 1

# LE MEILLEUR DES CAS



No operations = 2

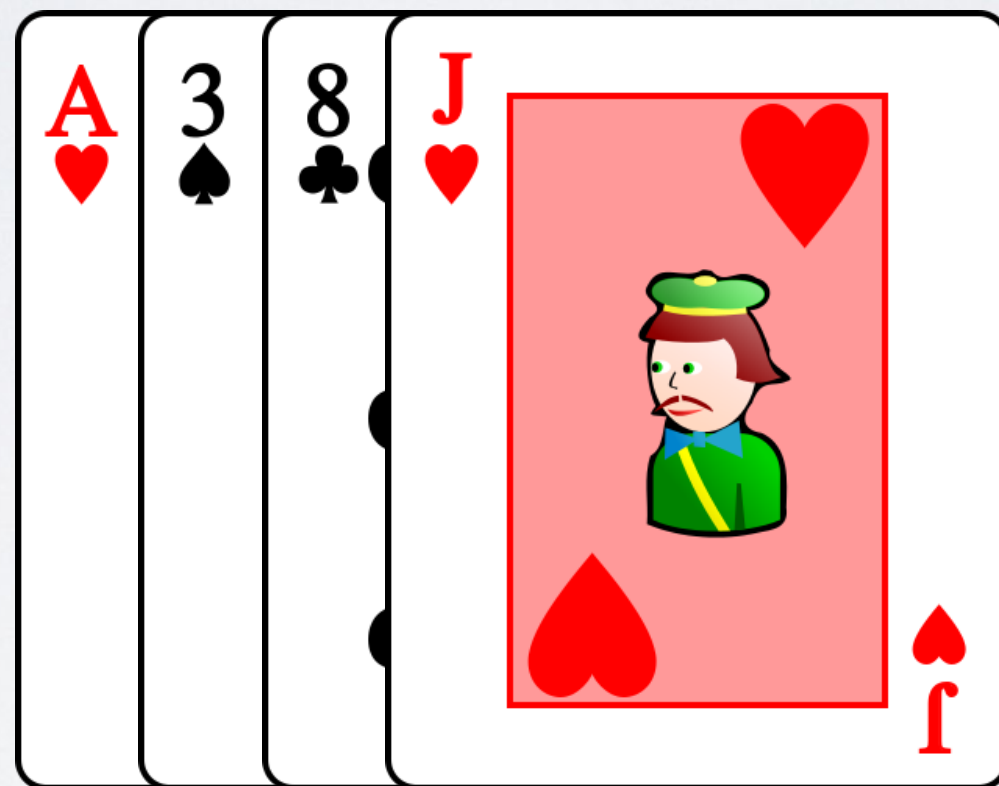
# LE MEILLEUR DES CAS



No operations = 3

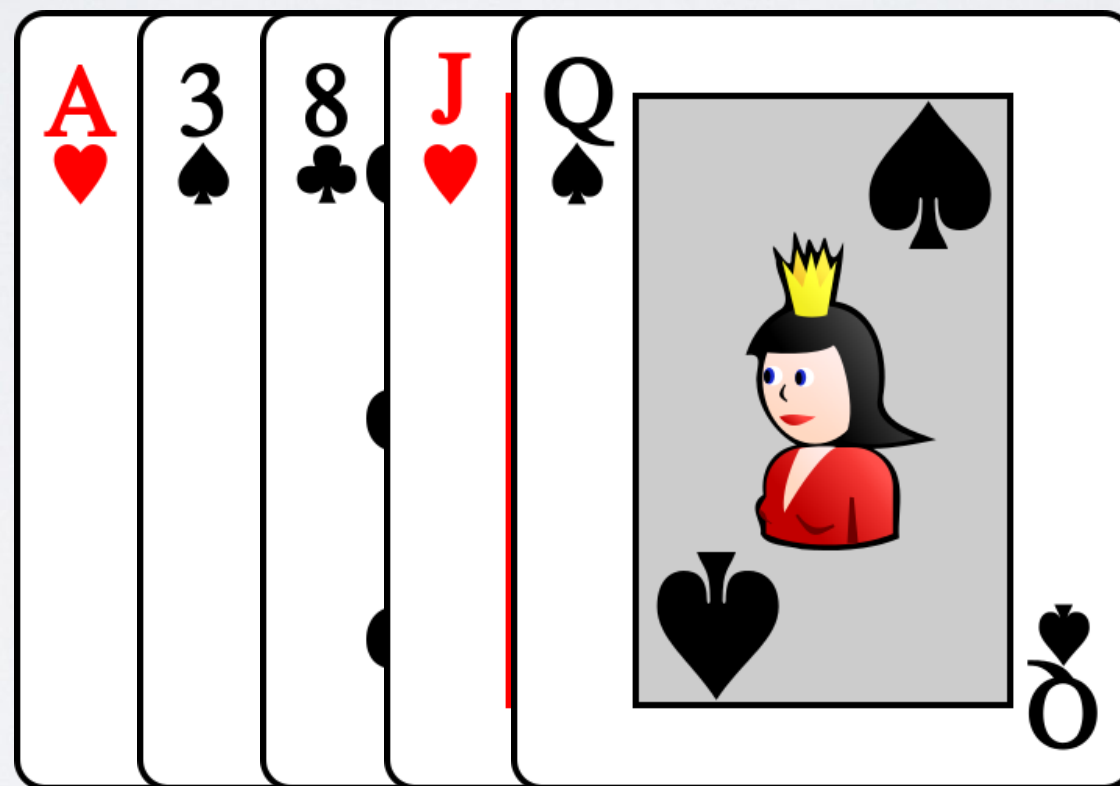


# LE MEILLEUR DES CAS



No operations = 4

# LE MEILLEUR DES CAS



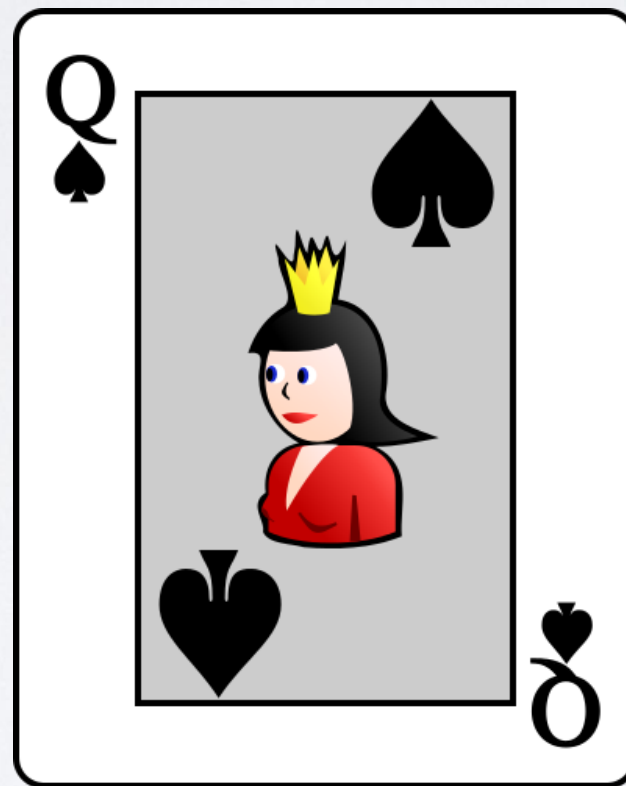
No operations = 5

# LE MEILLEUR DES CAS

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

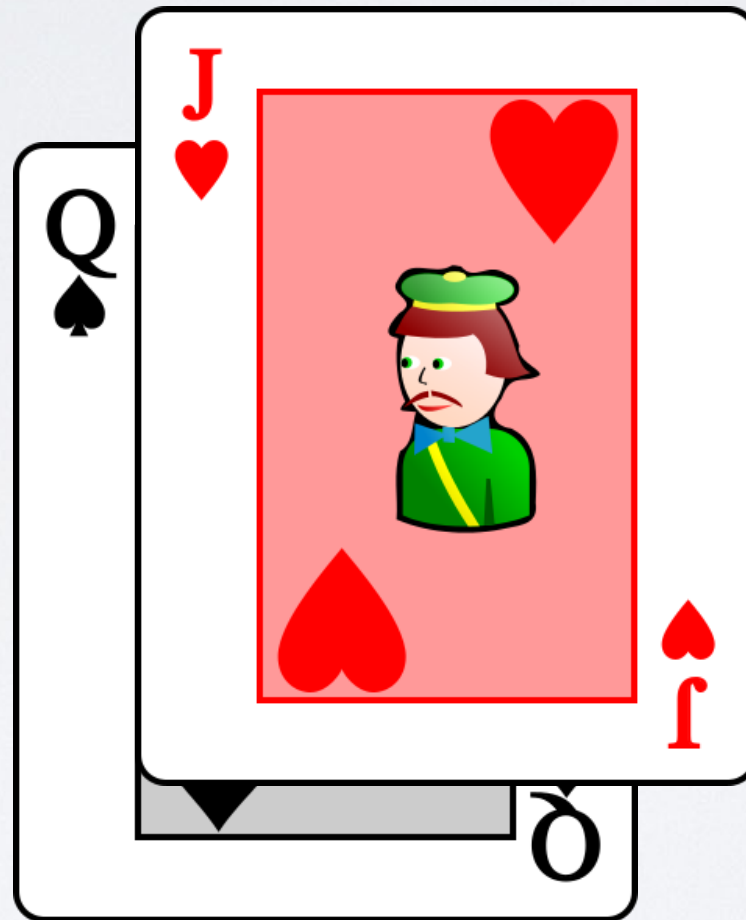


# LE PIRE DES CAS



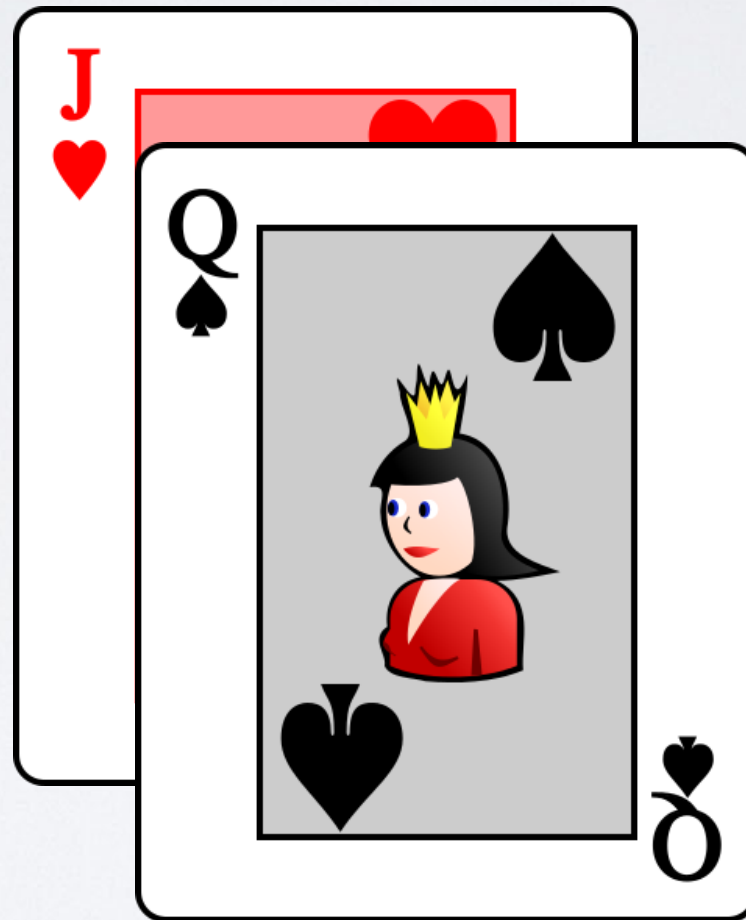
No operations = 1

# LE PIRE DES CAS



No operations = | + |

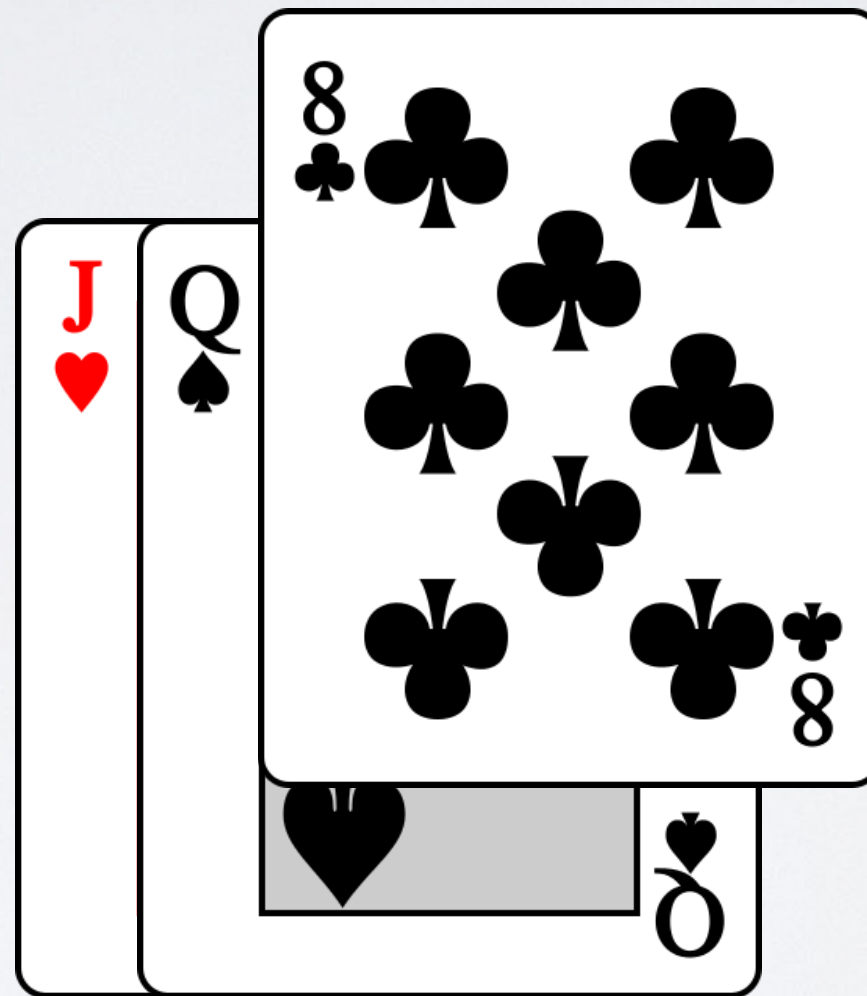
# LE PIRE DES CAS



No operations = 1 + 2

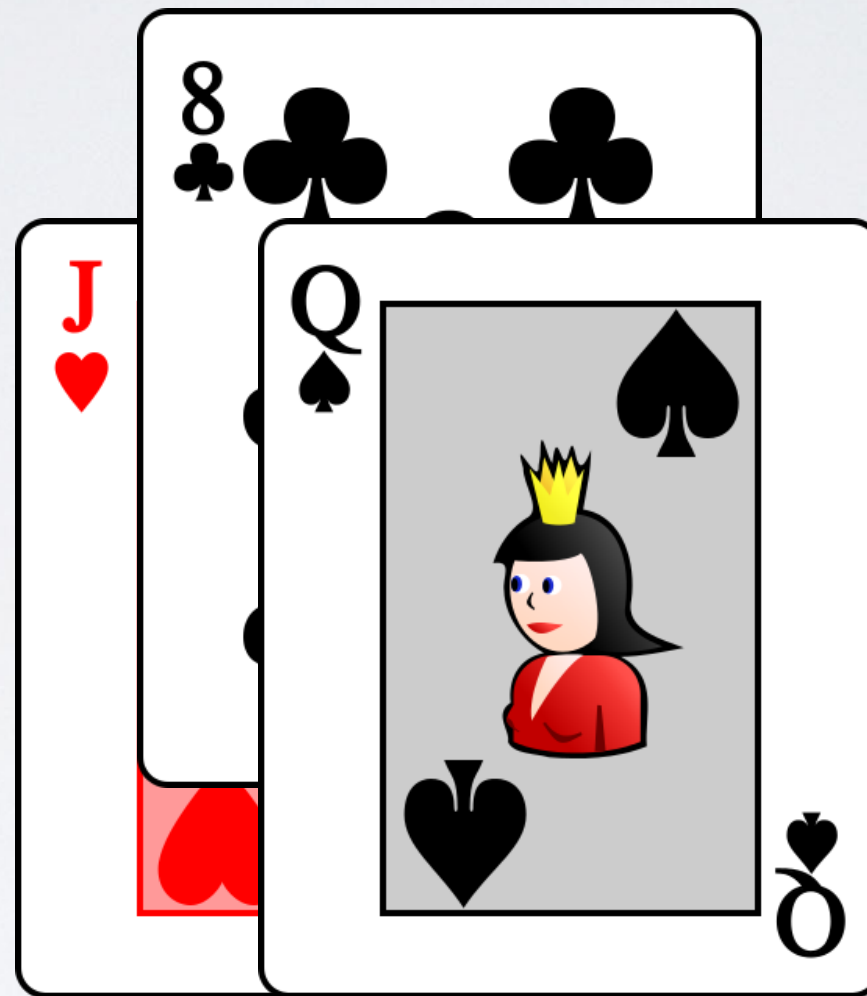


# LE PIRE DES CAS



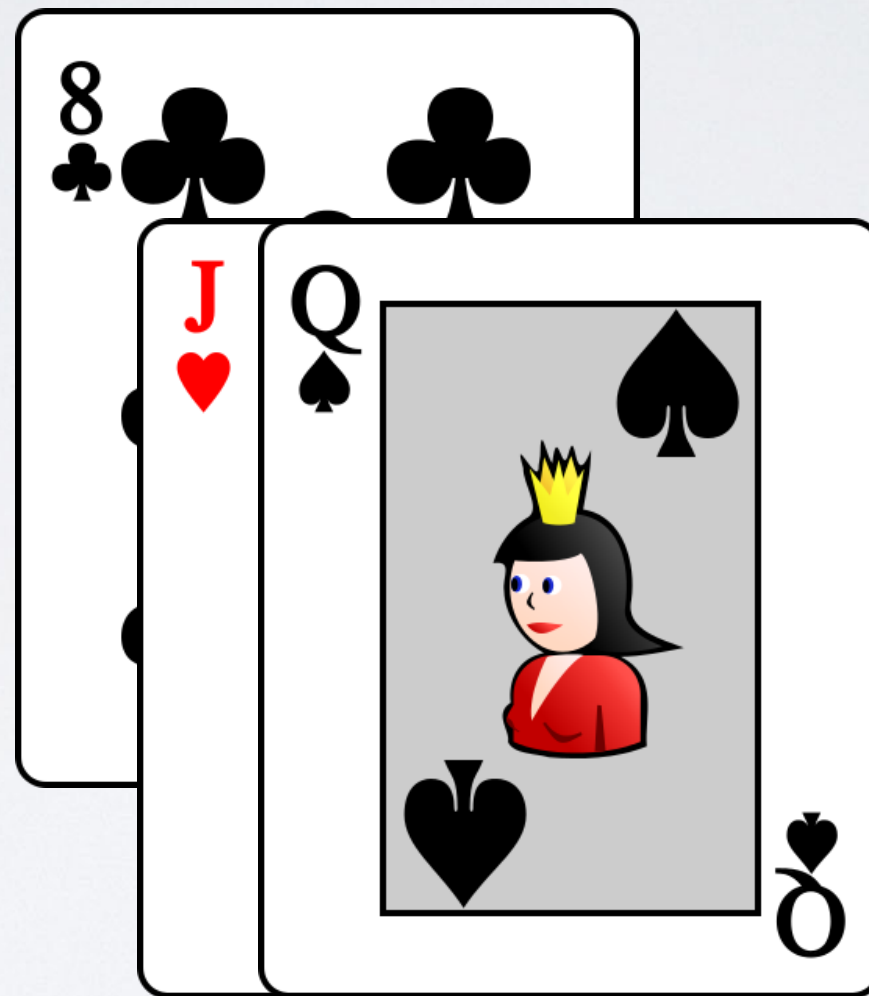
No operations = 1 + 2 + 1

# LE PIRE DES CAS



No operations = 1 + 2 + 2

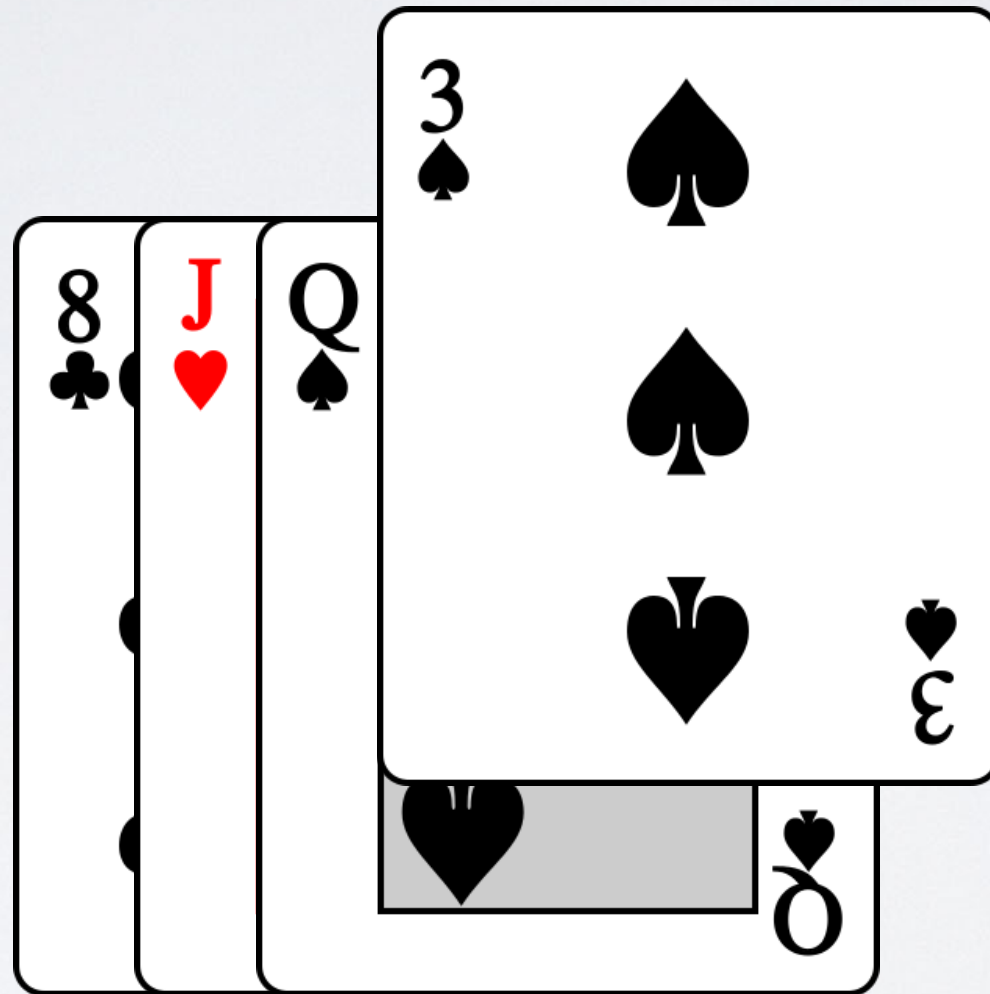
# LE PIRE DES CAS



No operations = 1 + 2 + 3

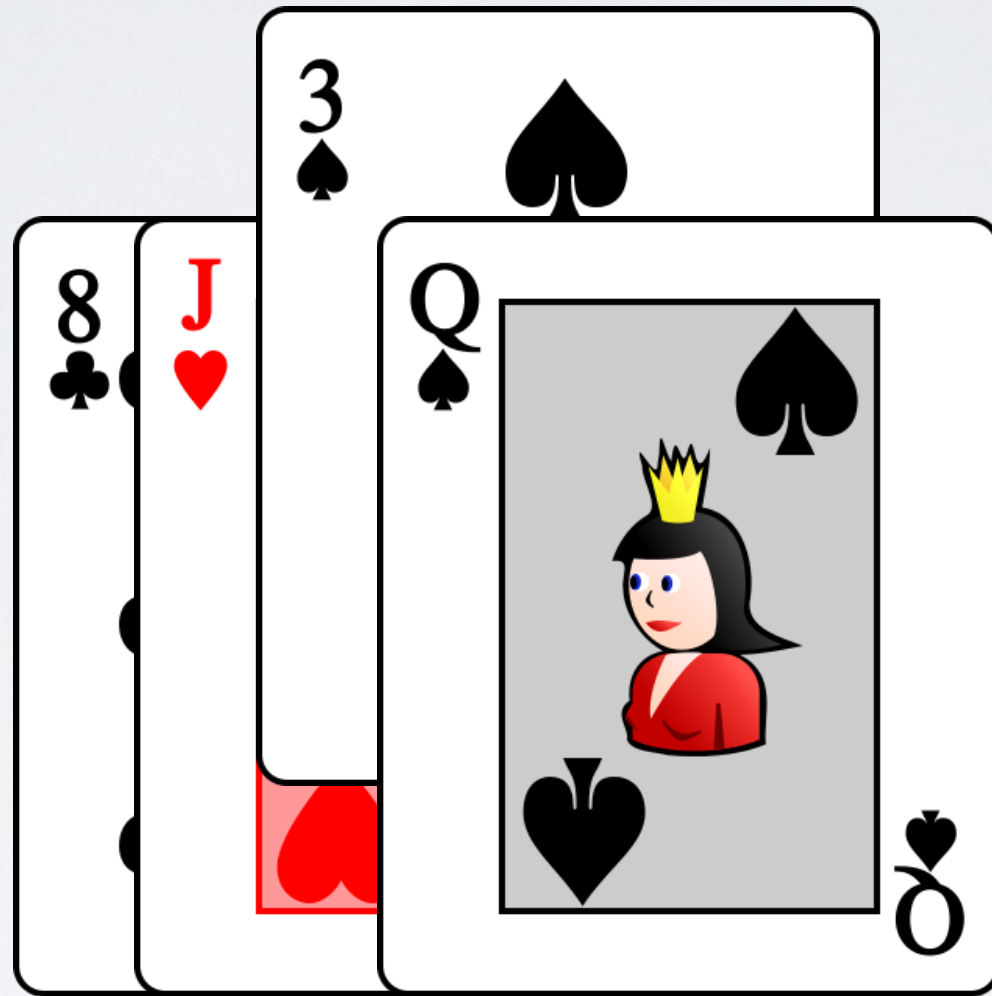


# LE PIRE DES CAS



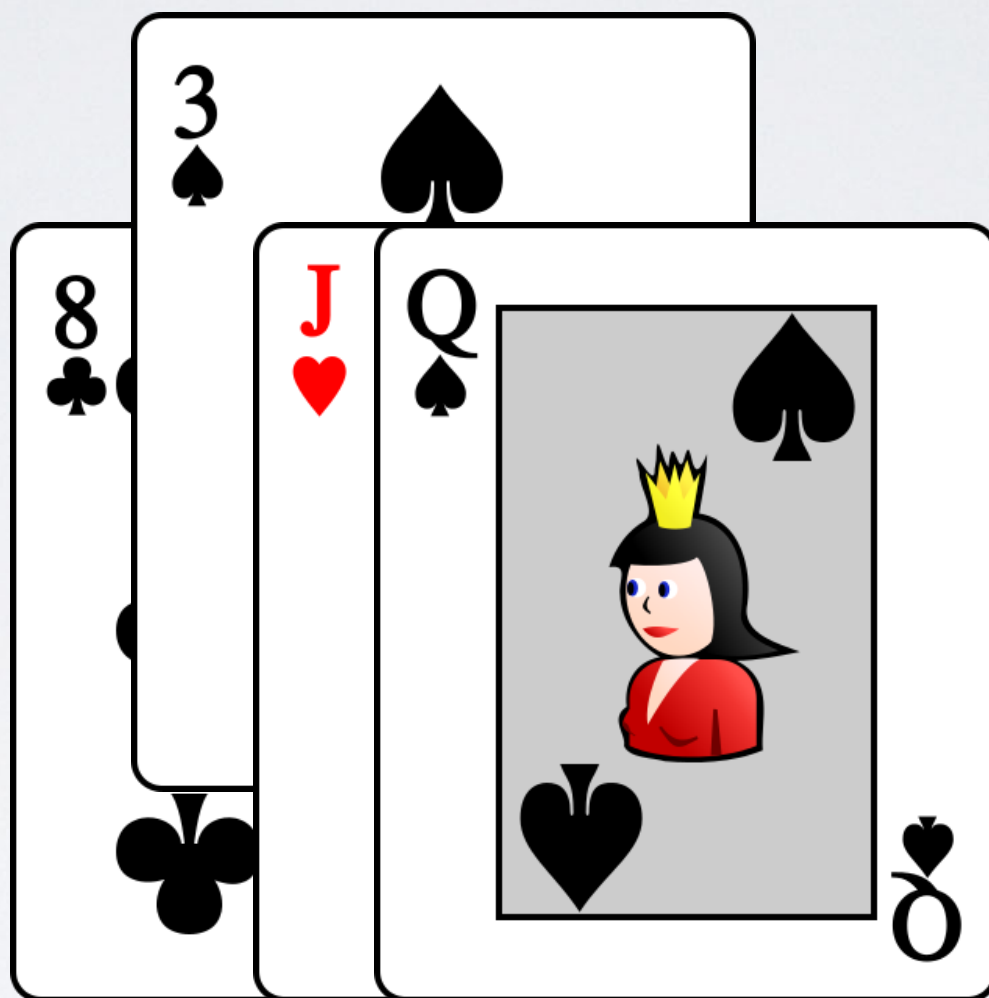
No operations =  $1 + 2 + 3 + 1$

# LE PIRE DES CAS



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

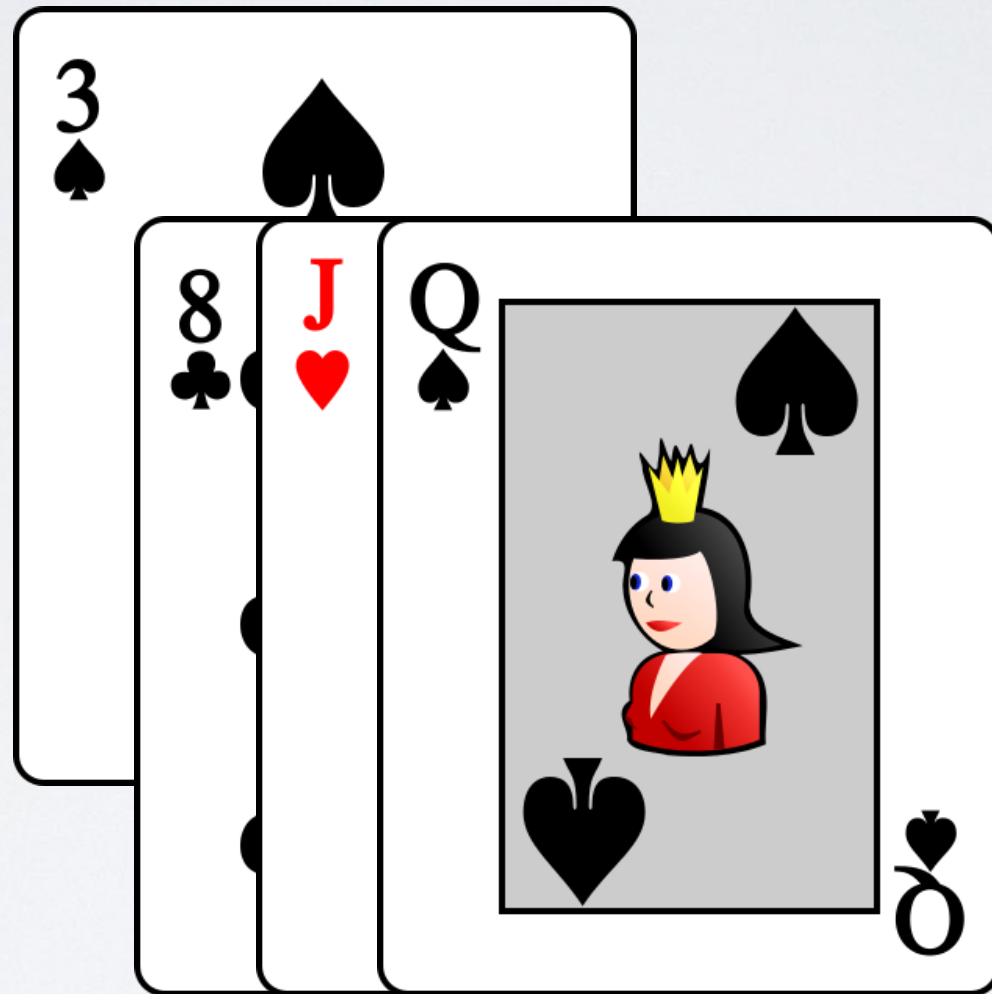
# LE PIRE DES CAS



No operations = 1 + 2 + 3 + 3

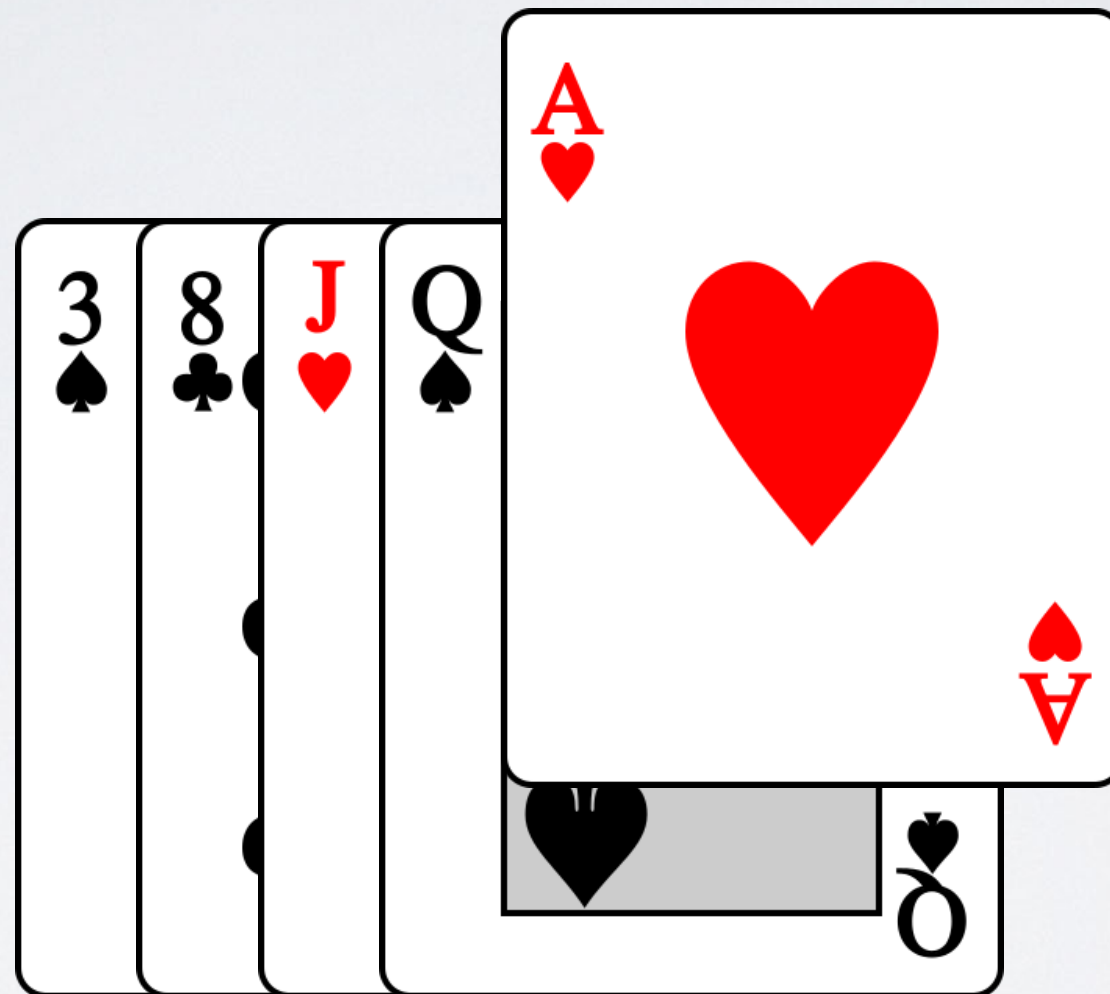


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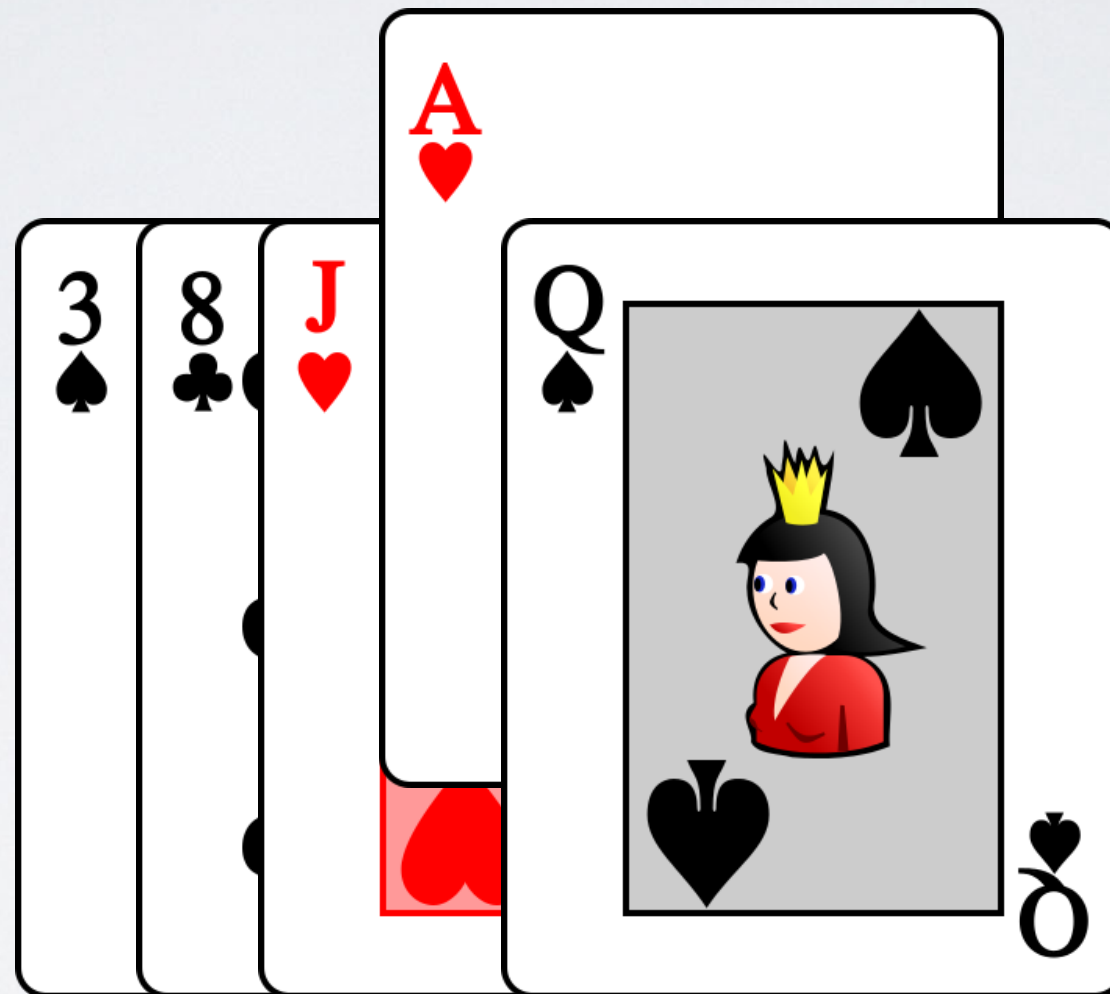
No operations =  $1 + 2 + 3 + 4$

# LE PIRE DES CAS



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

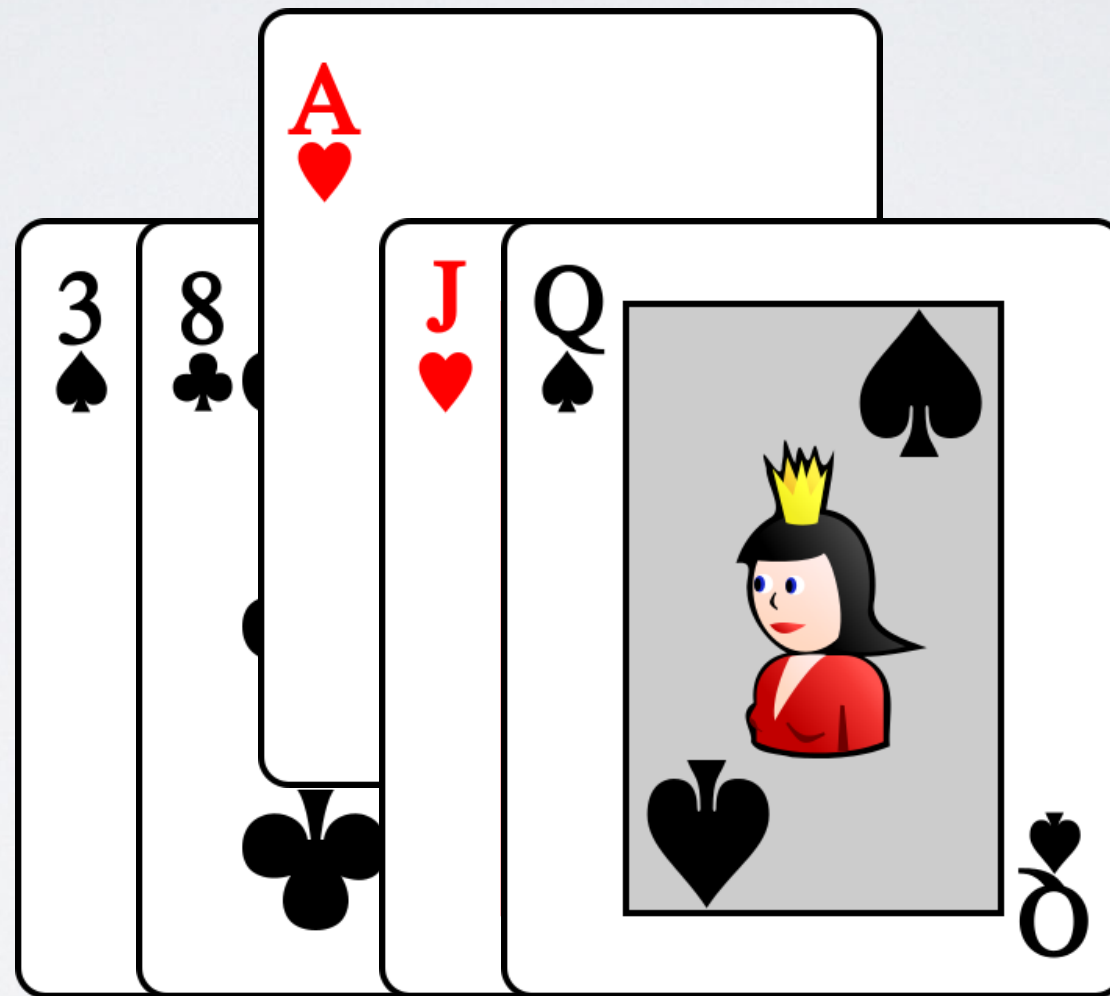
# LE PIRE DES CAS



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

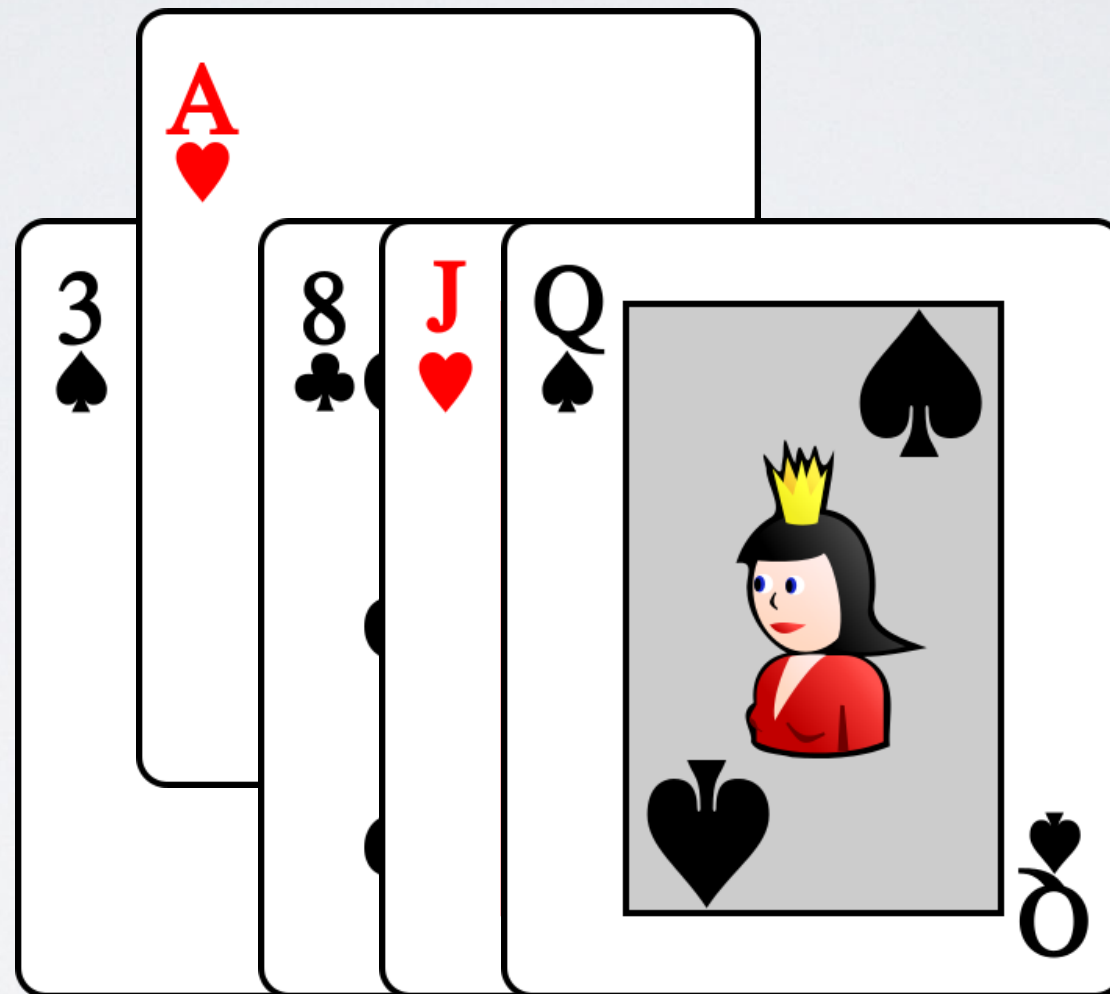


# LE PIRE DES CAS



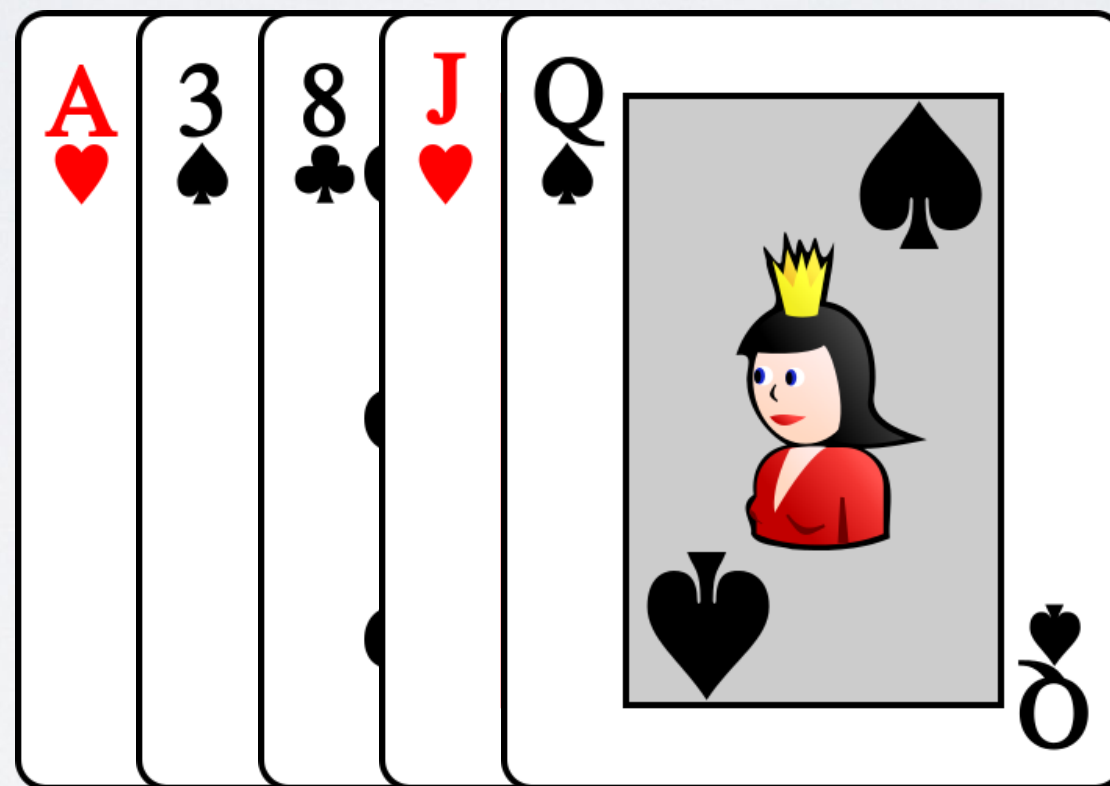
No operations =  $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 3$

# 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 := 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)*

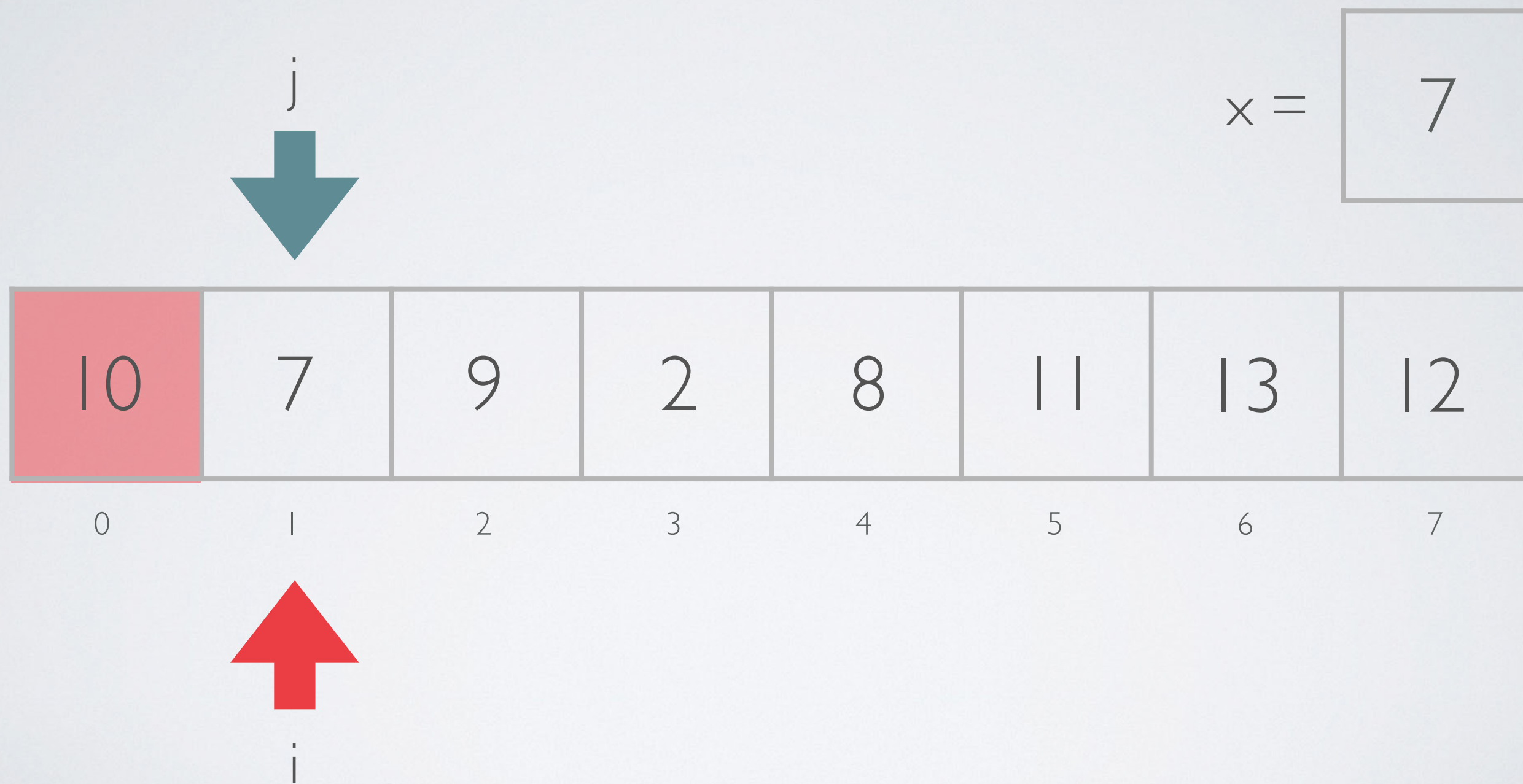
T[j] := x



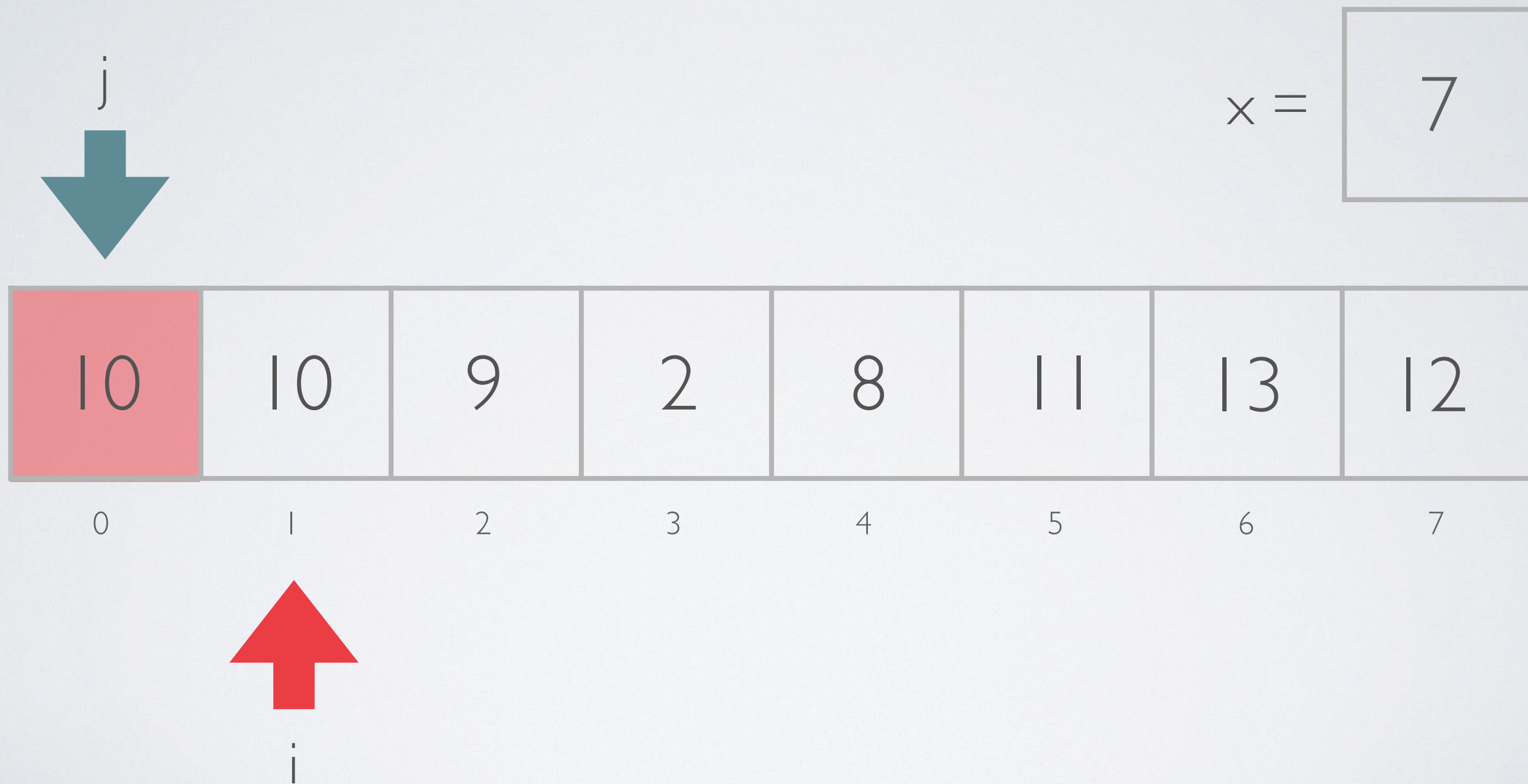
# TRI PAR INSERTION

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

# TRI PAR INSERTION

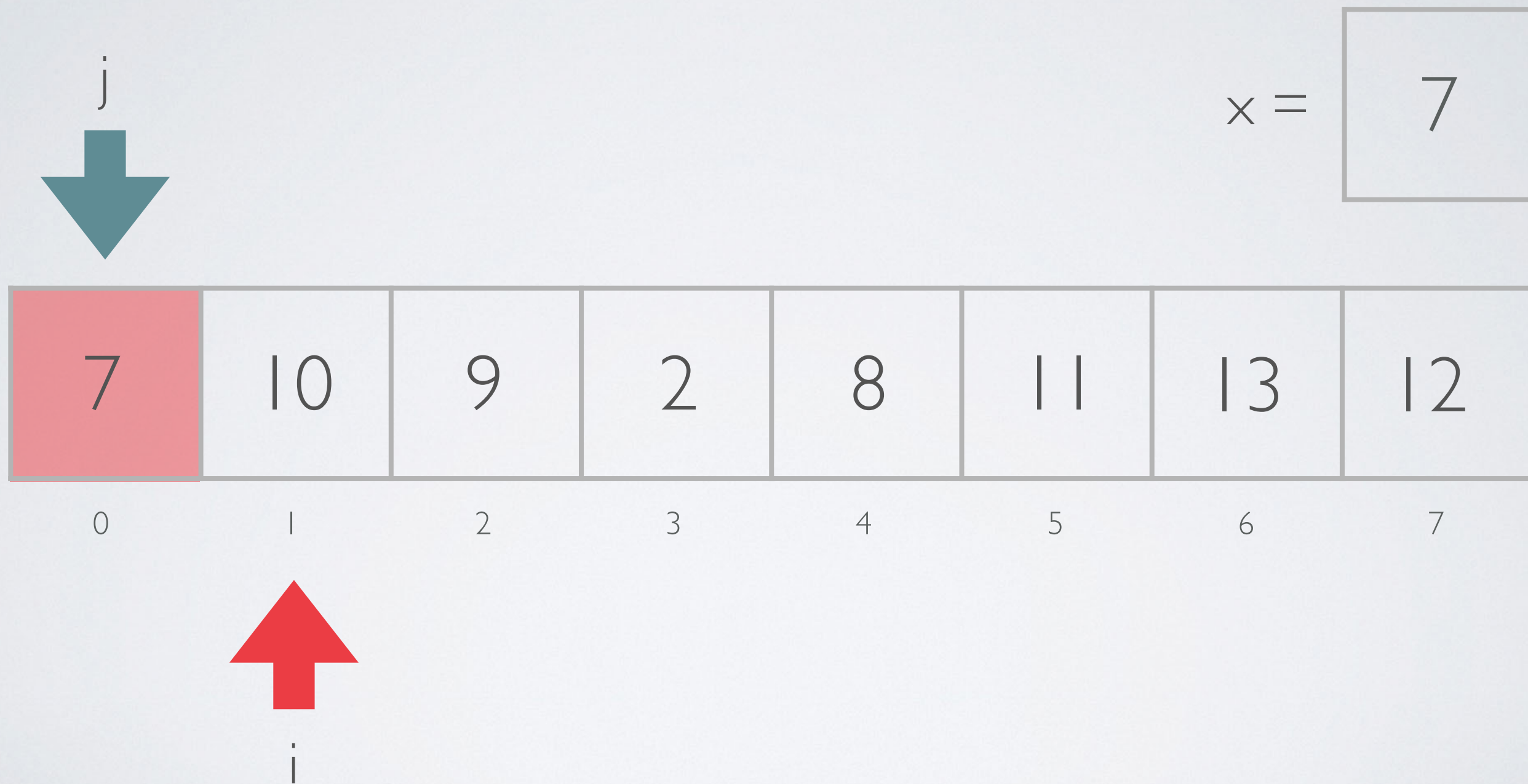


# TRI PAR INSERTION

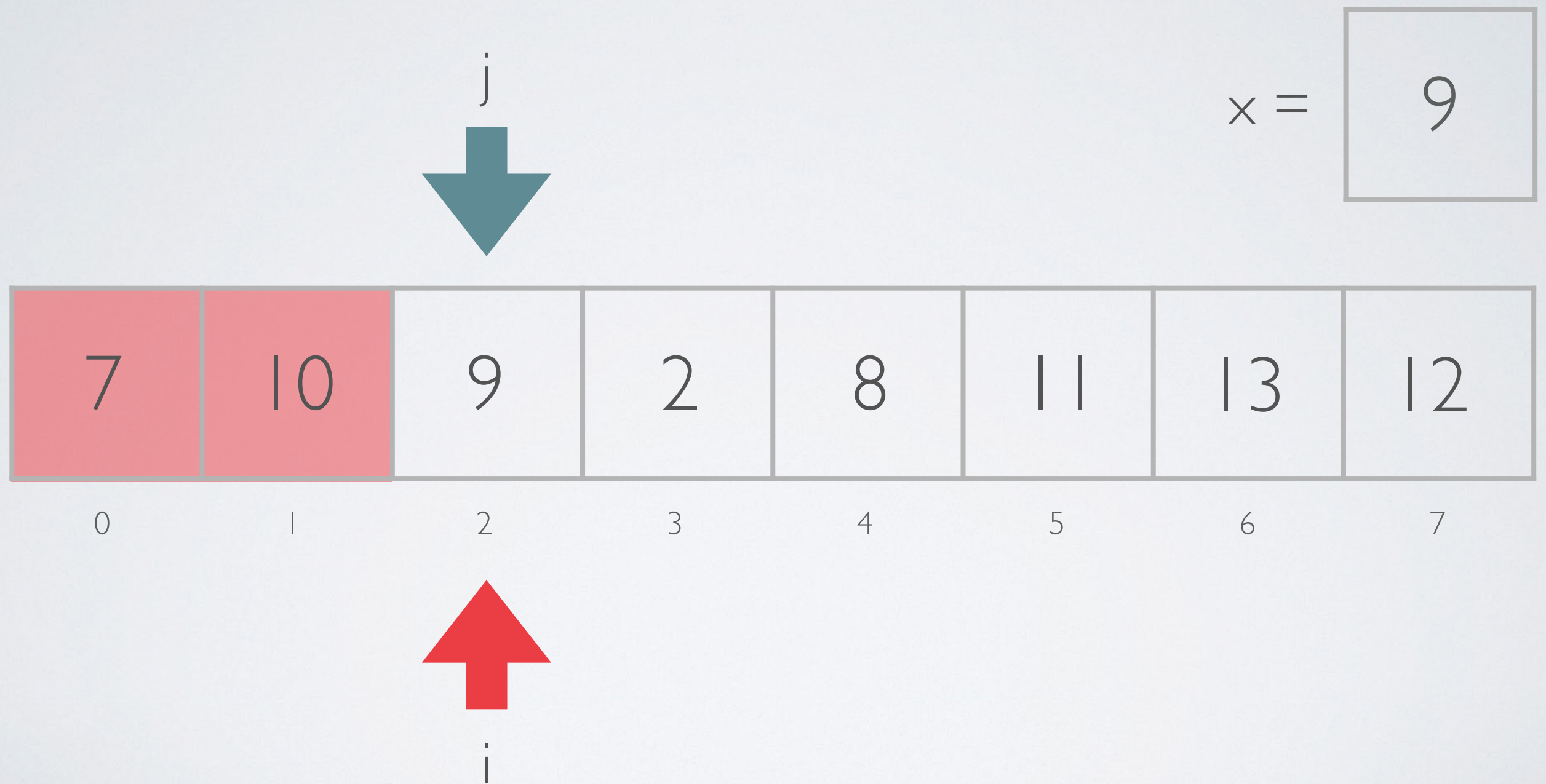




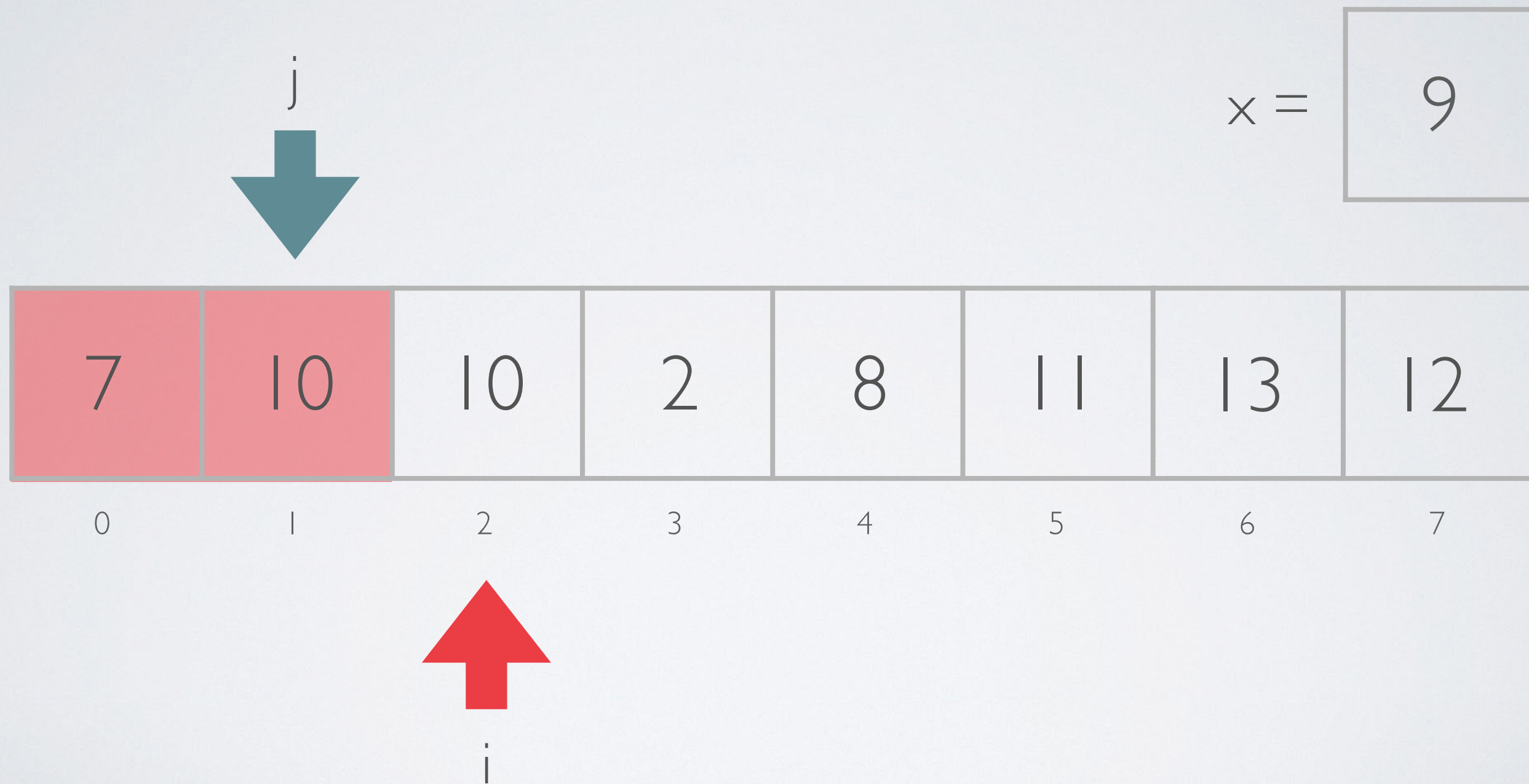
# TRI PAR INSERTION



# TRI PAR INSERTION

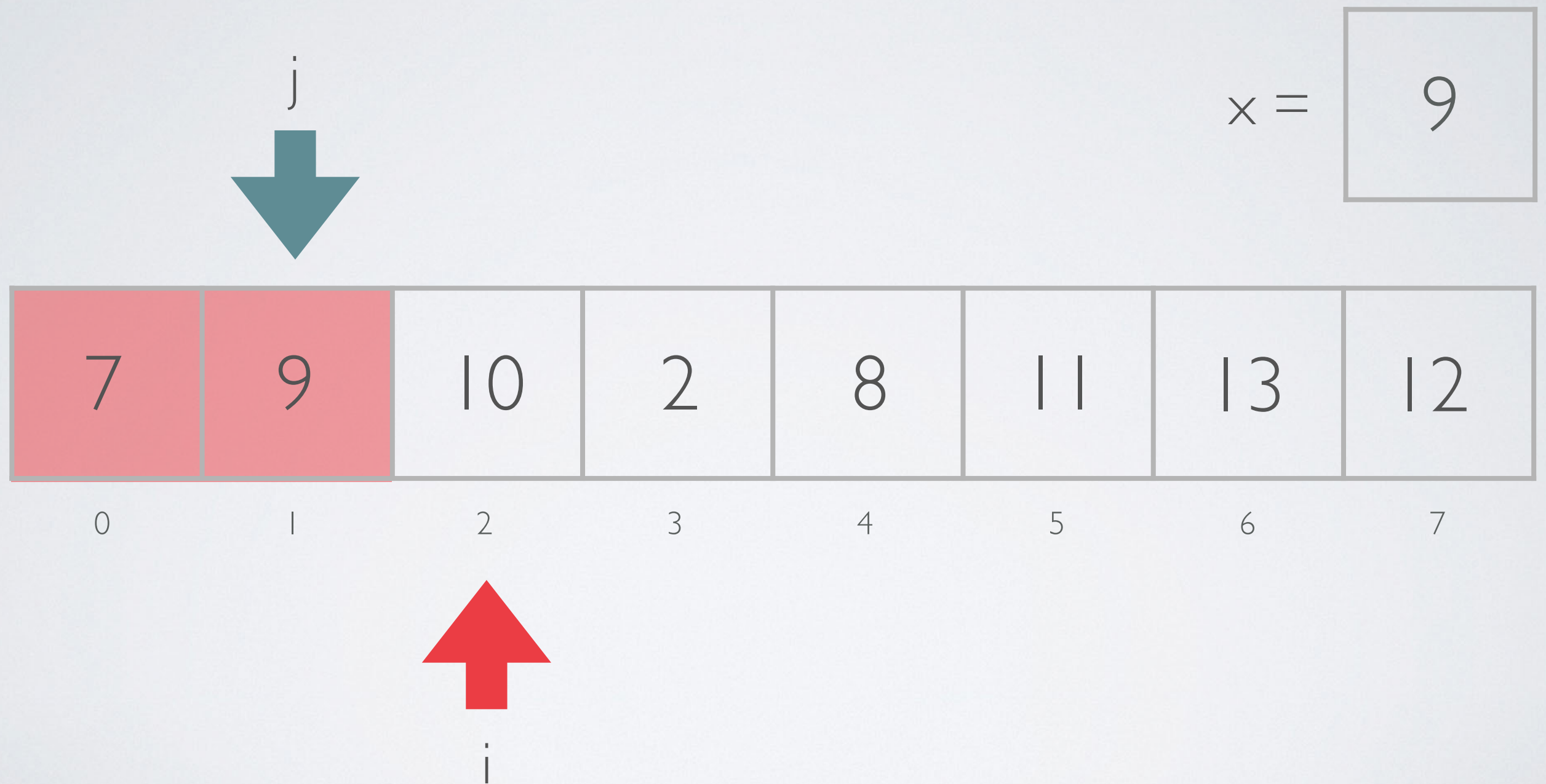


# TRI PAR INSERTION

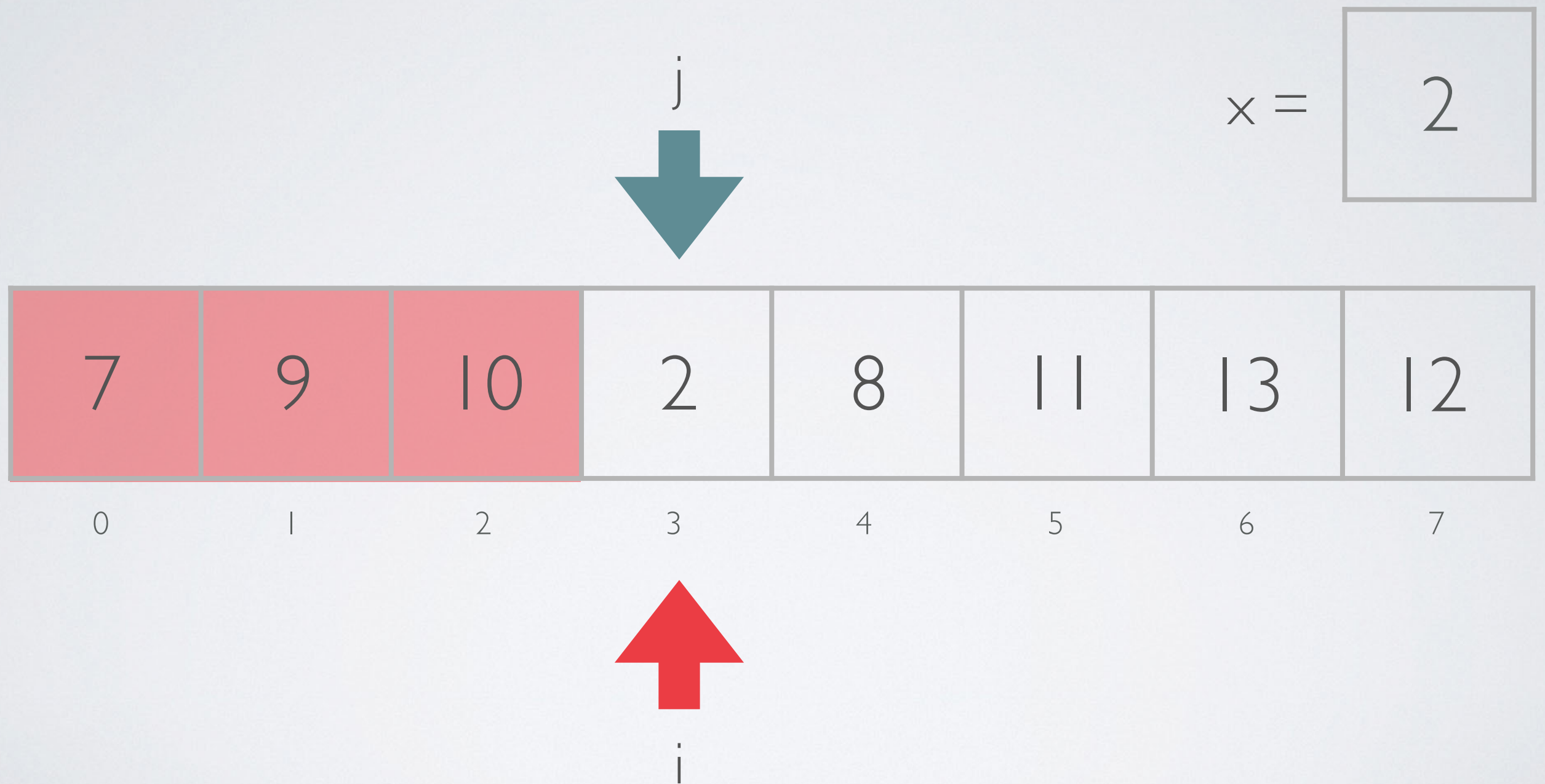




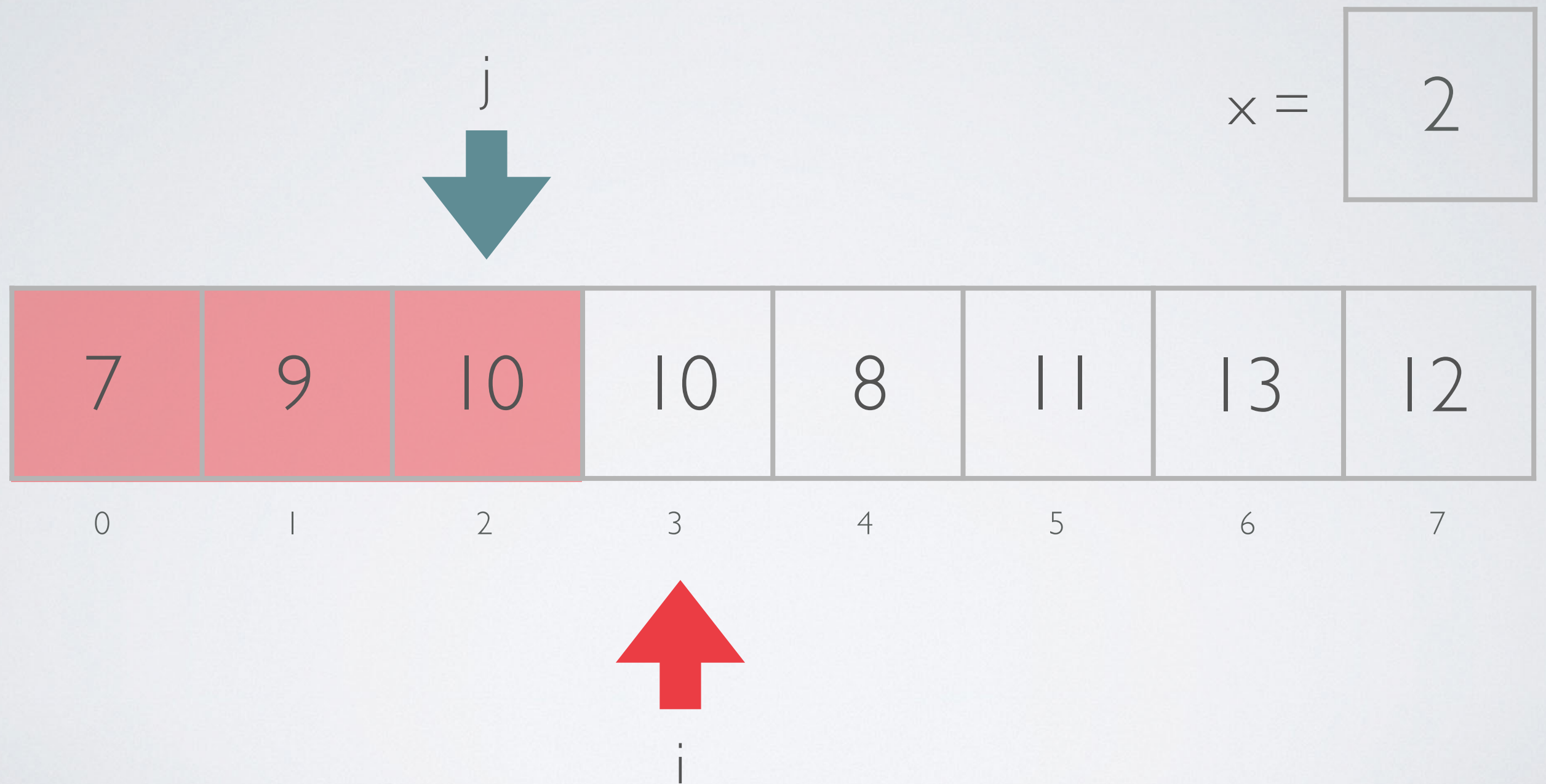
# TRI PAR INSERTION



# TRI PAR INSERTION

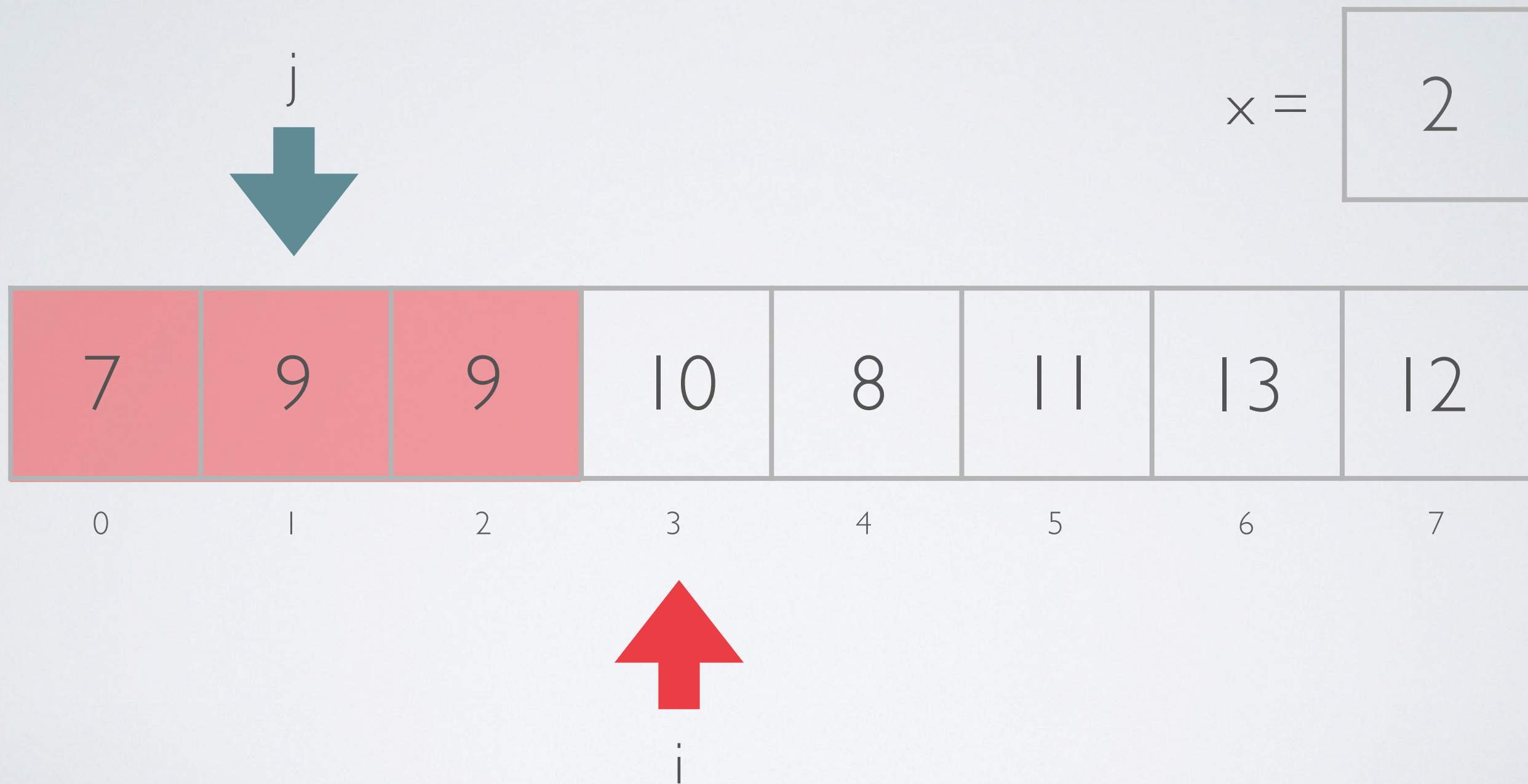


# TRI PAR INSERTION

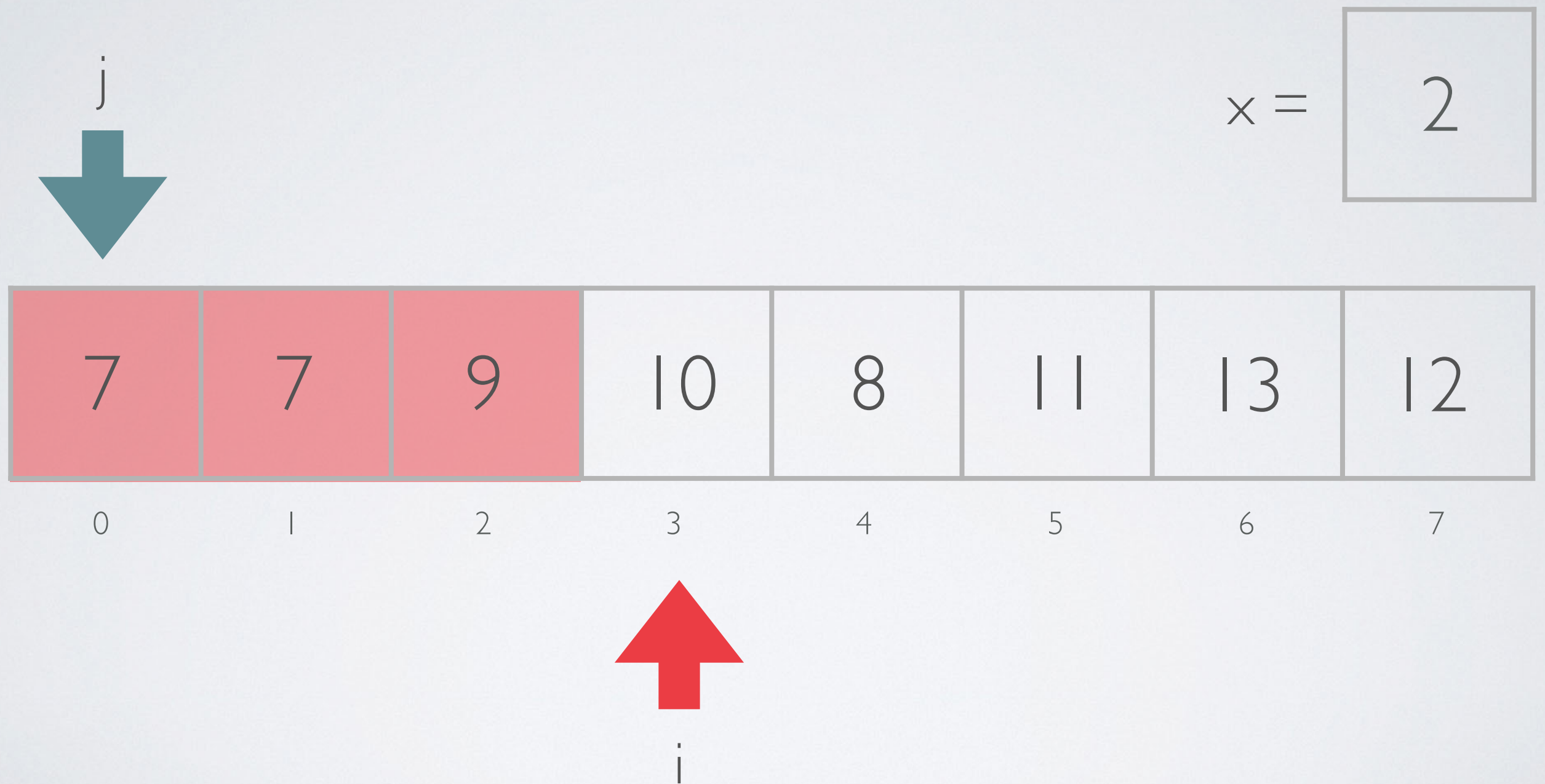




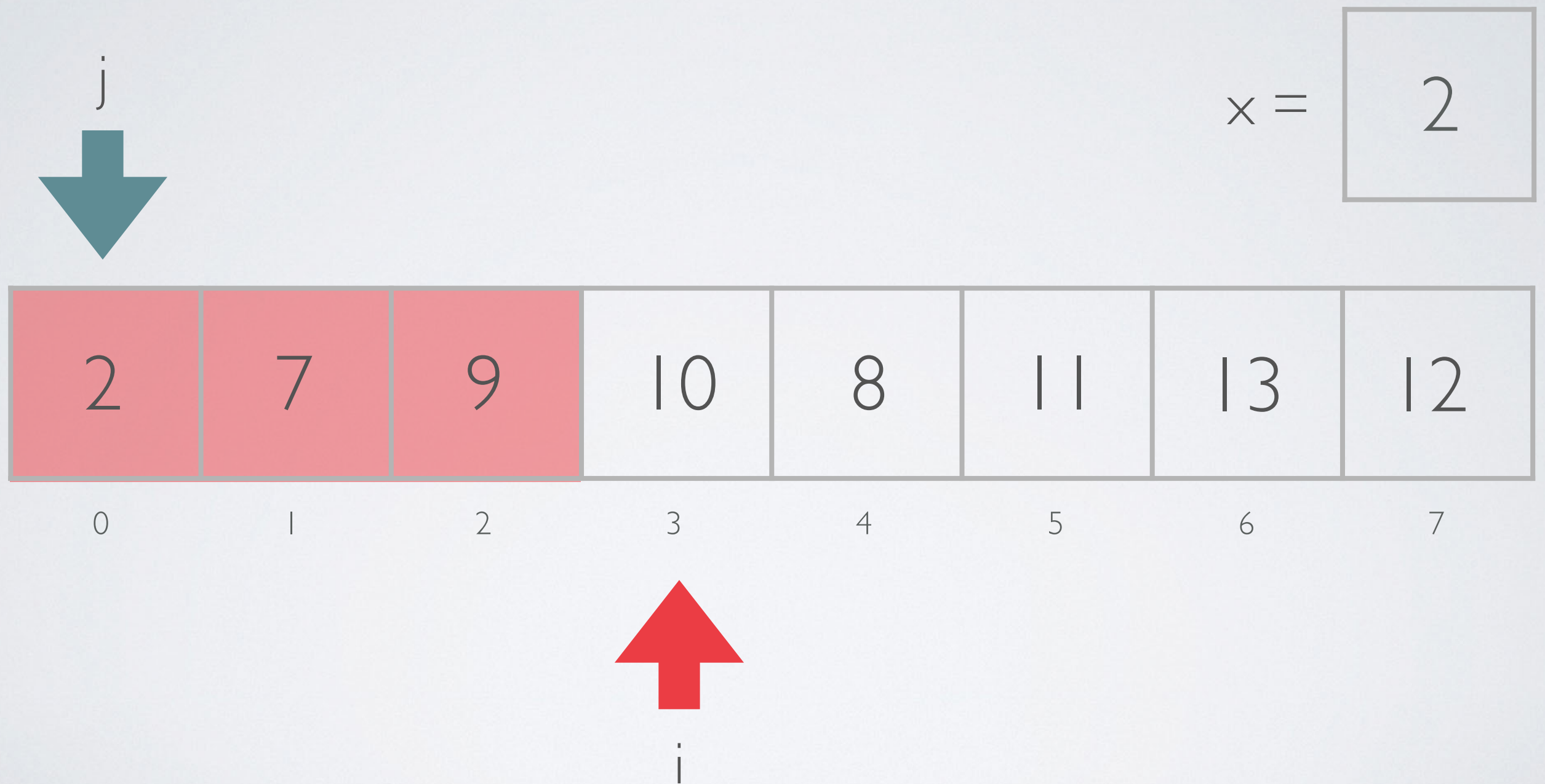
# TRI PAR INSERTION



# TRI PAR INSERTION

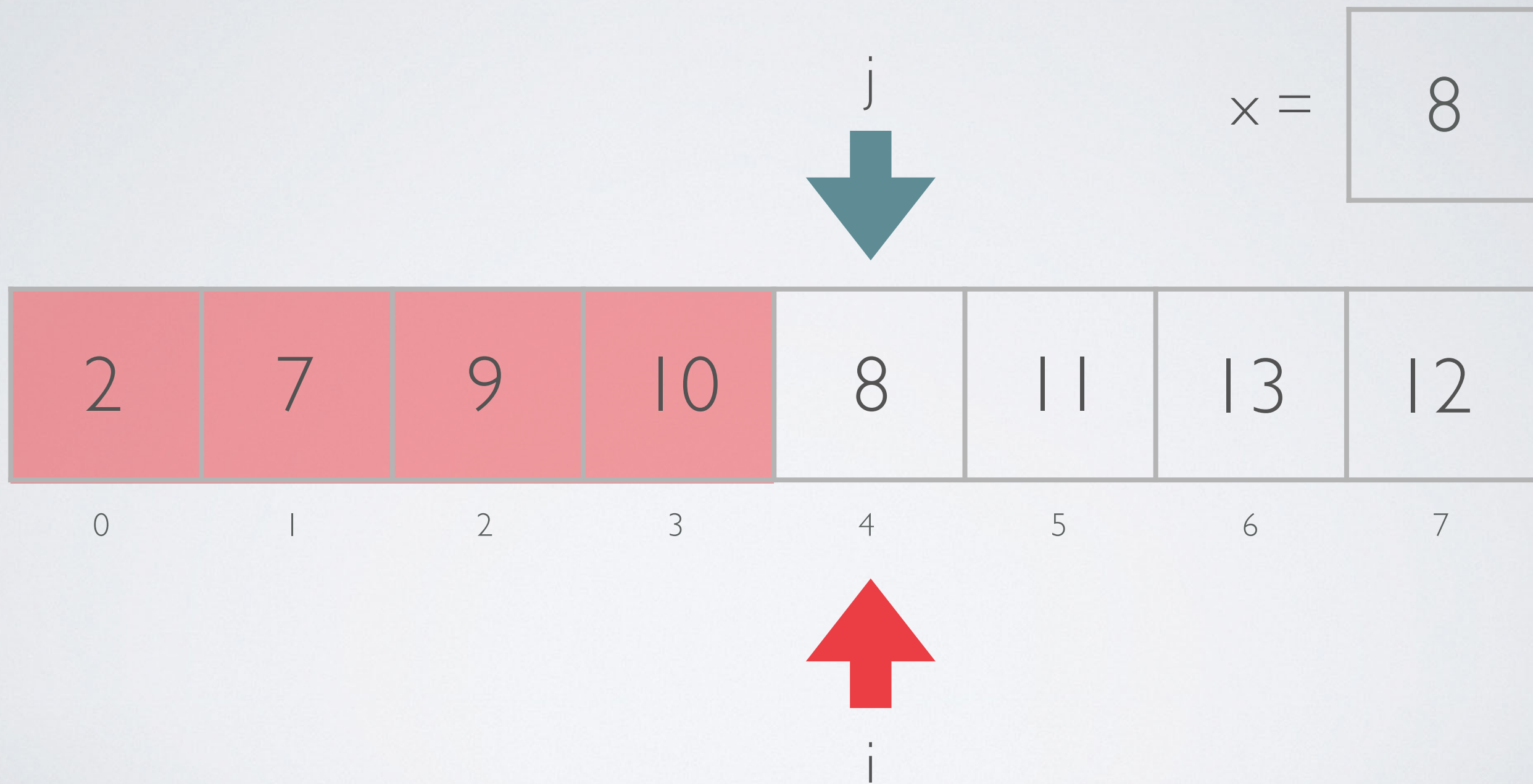


# TRI PAR INSERTION

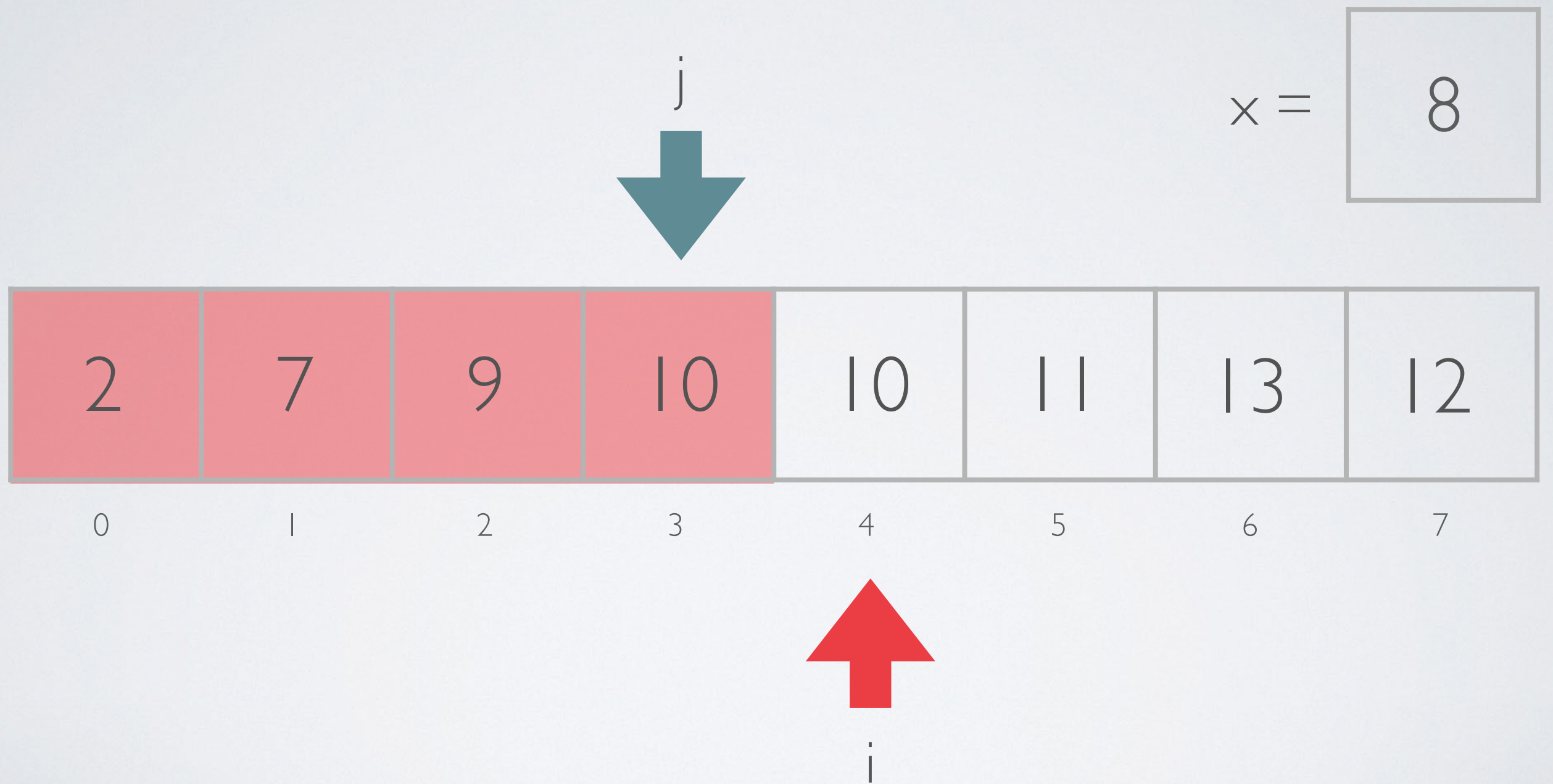




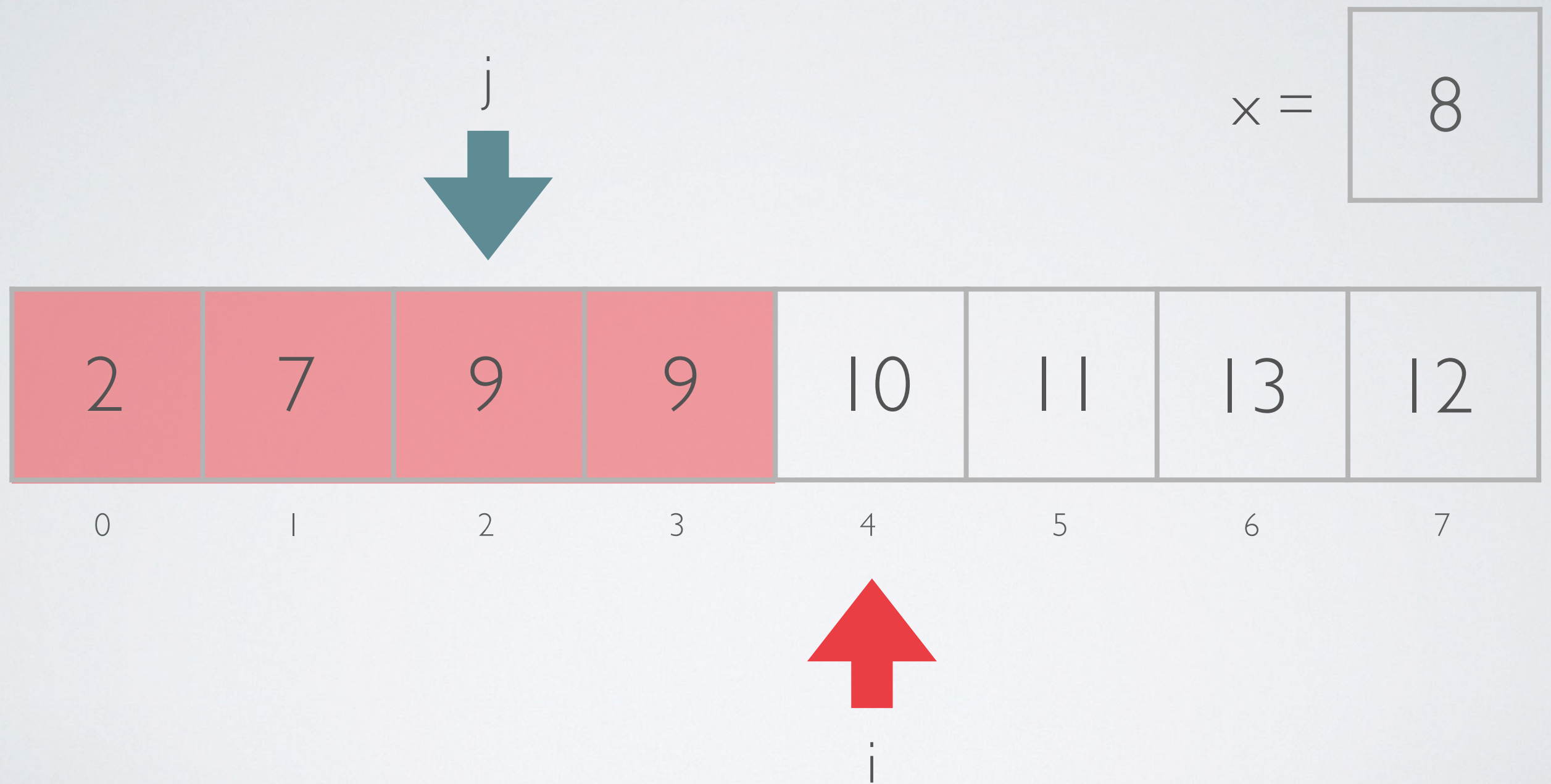
# TRI PAR INSERTION



# TRI PAR INSERTION

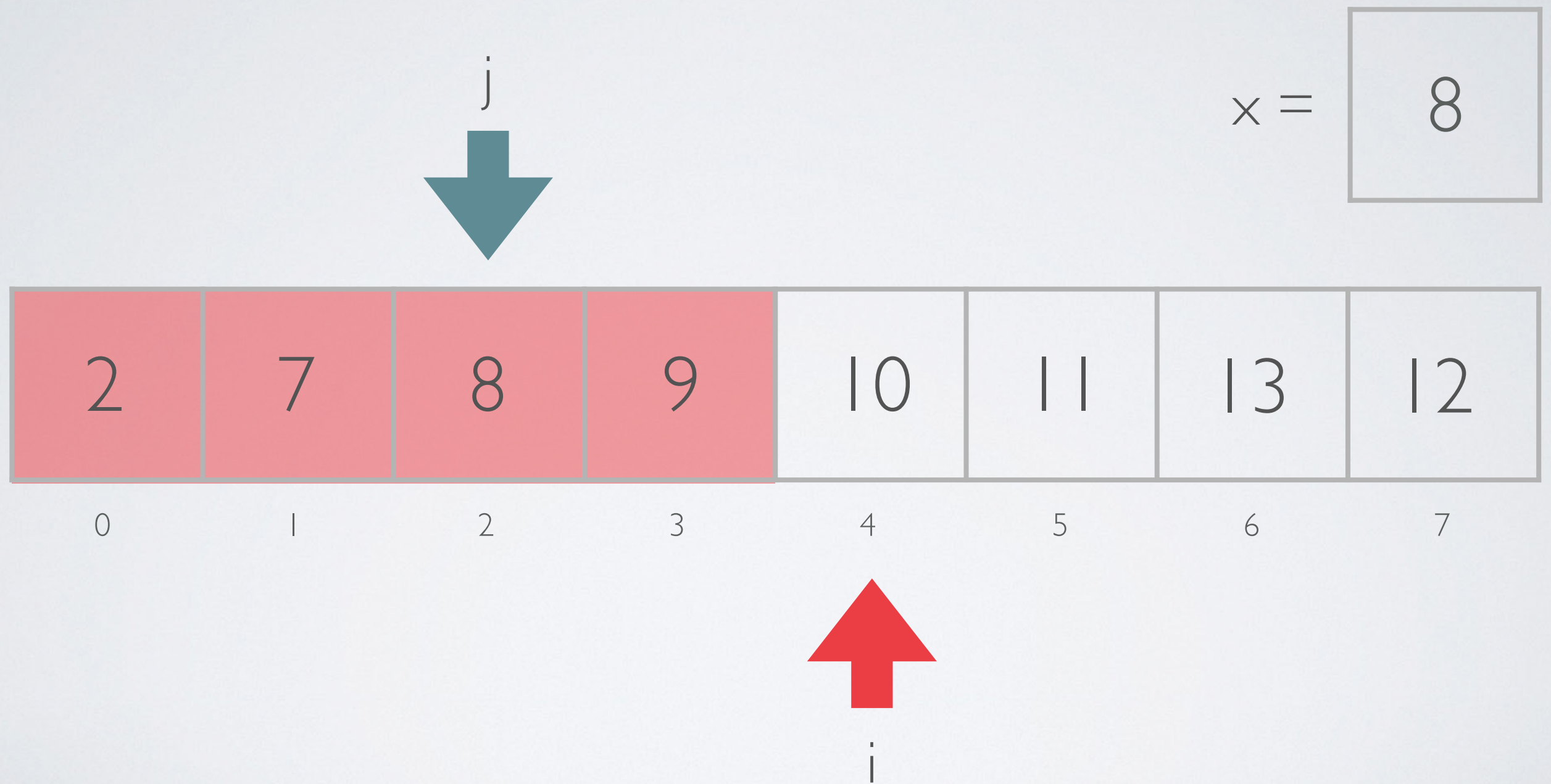


# TRI PAR INSERTION

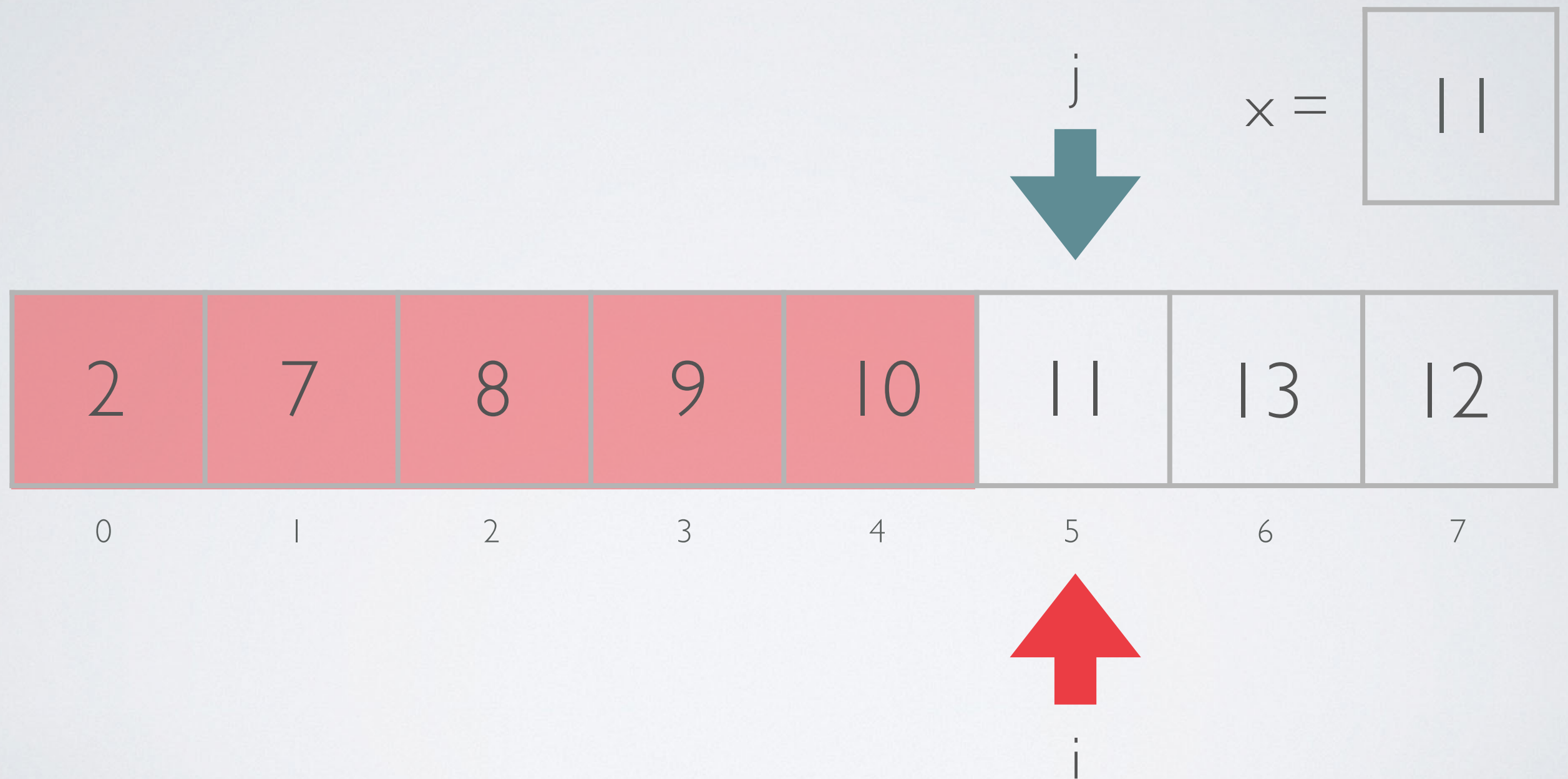




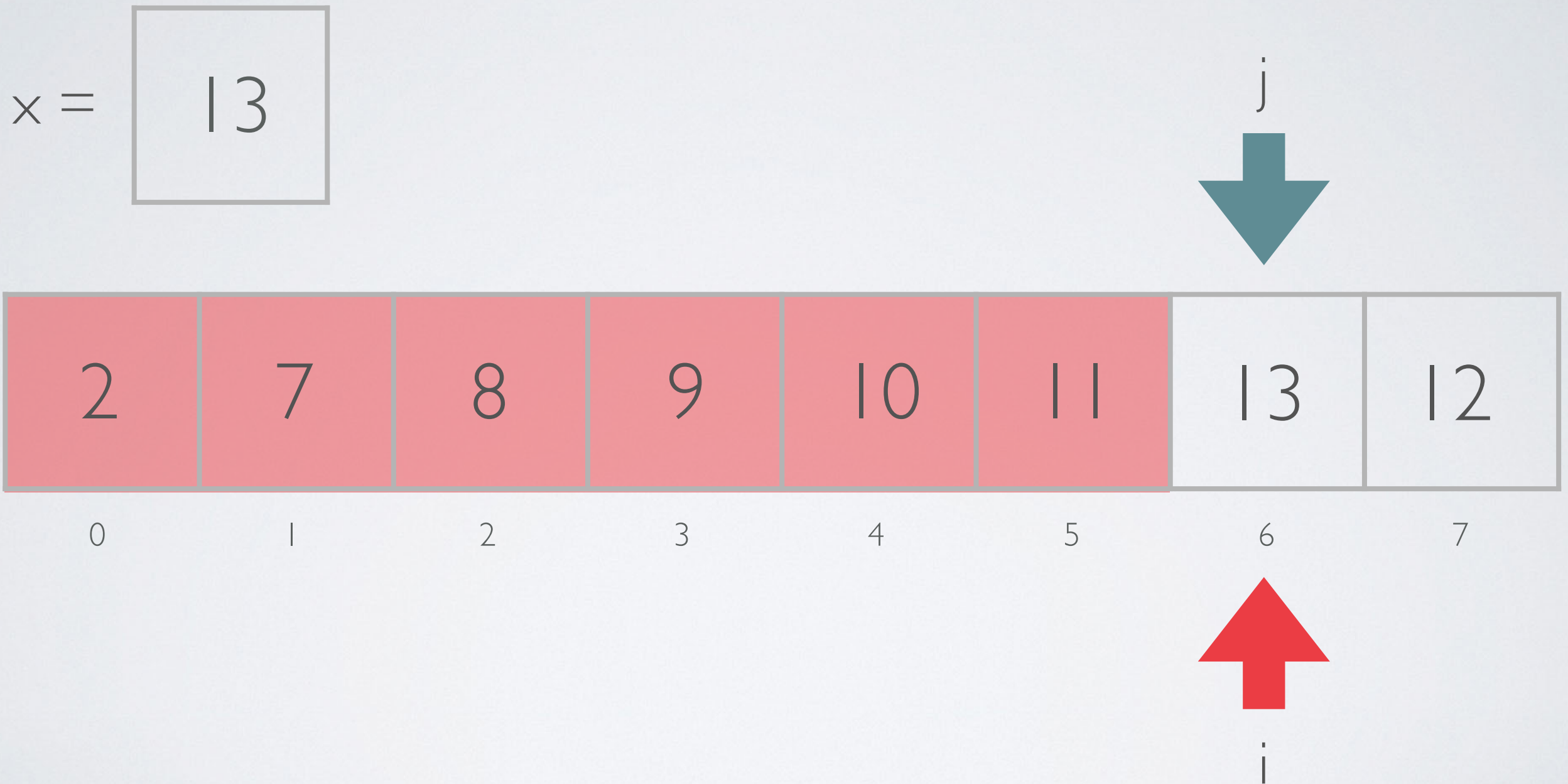
# TRI PAR INSERTION



# TRI PAR INSERTION

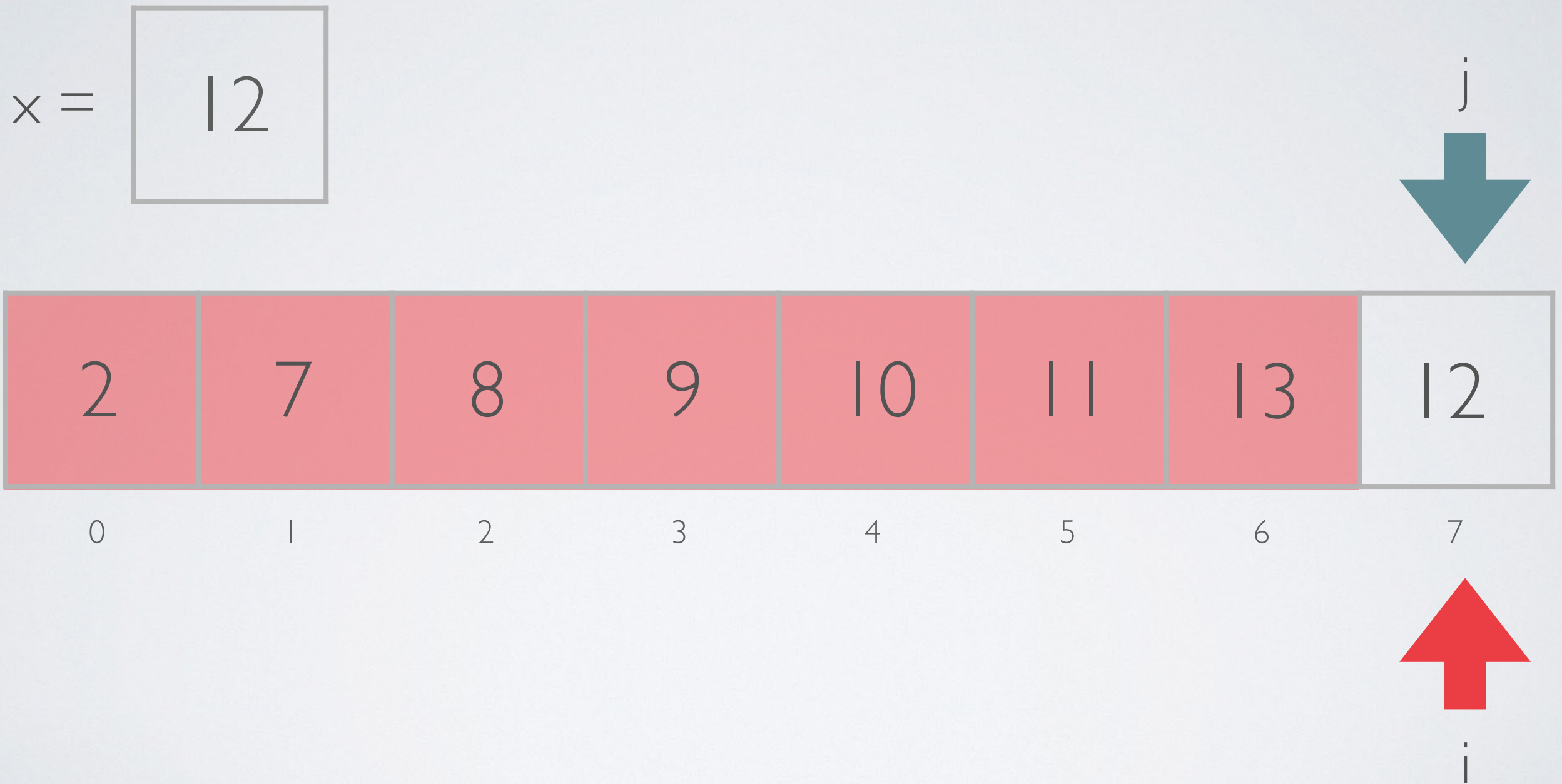


# TRI PAR INSERTION

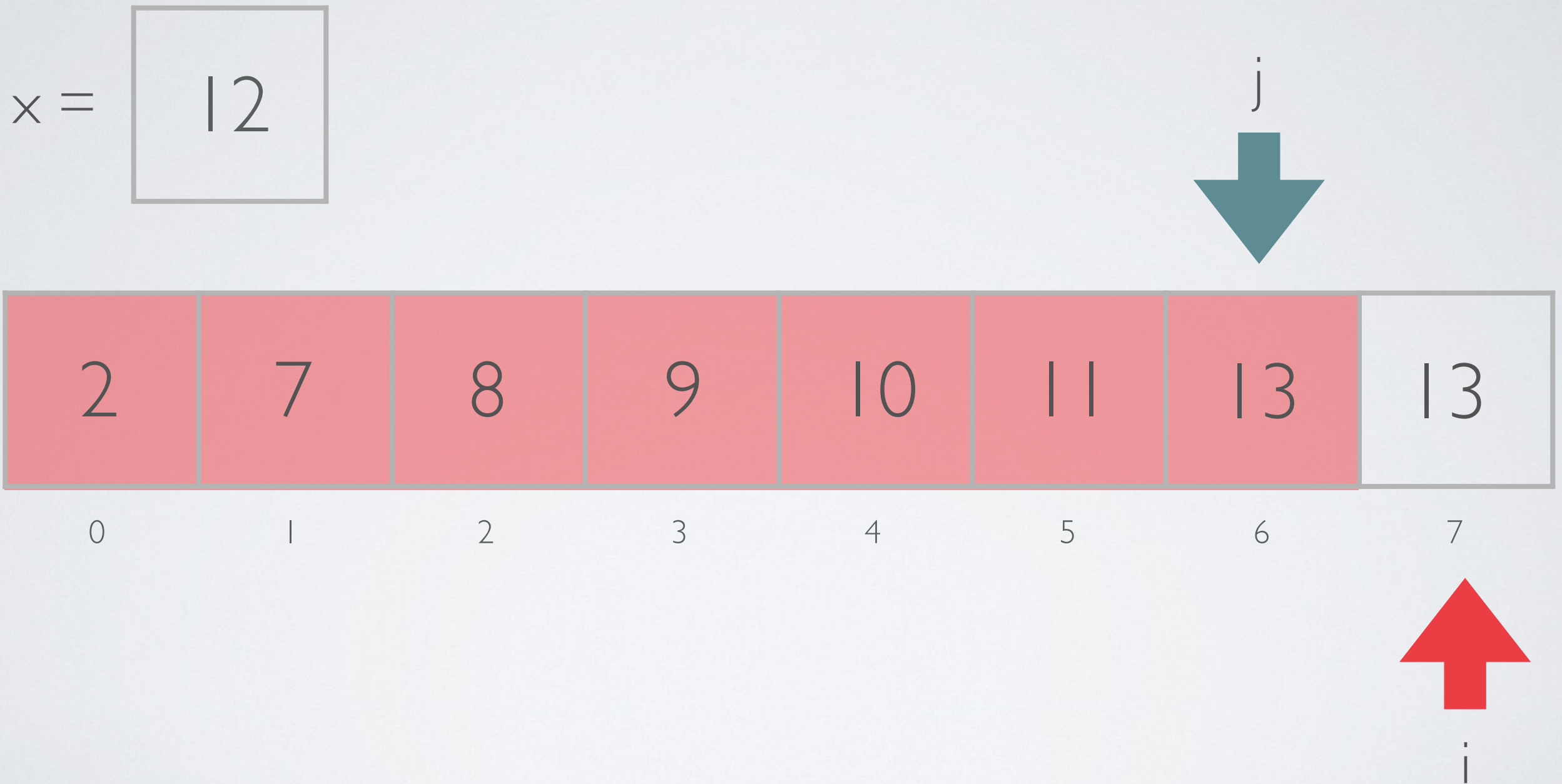




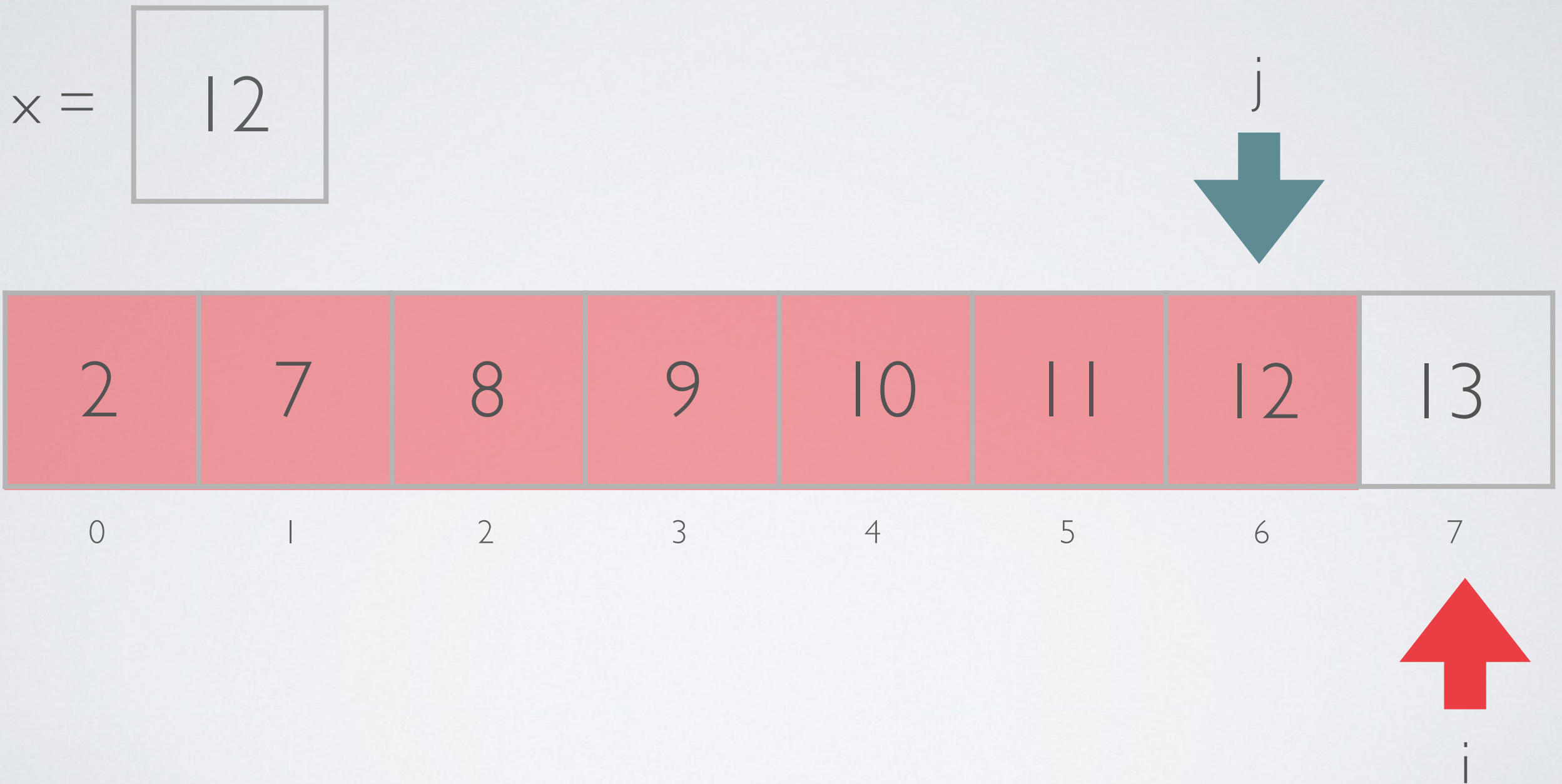
# TRI PAR INSERTION



# TRI PAR INSERTION



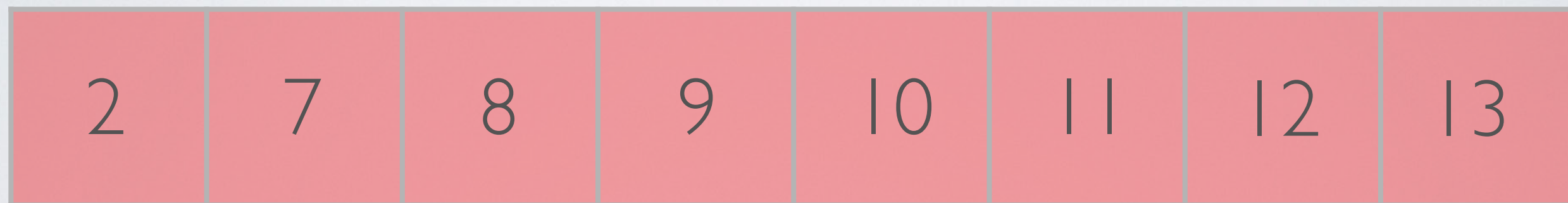
# TRI PAR INSERTION





# 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

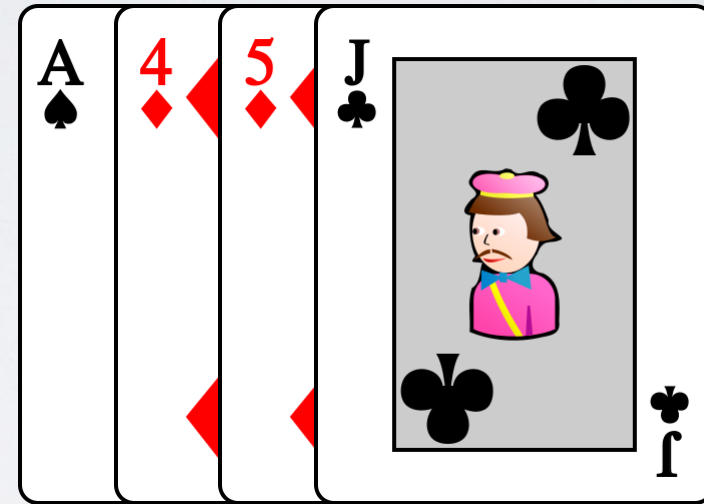
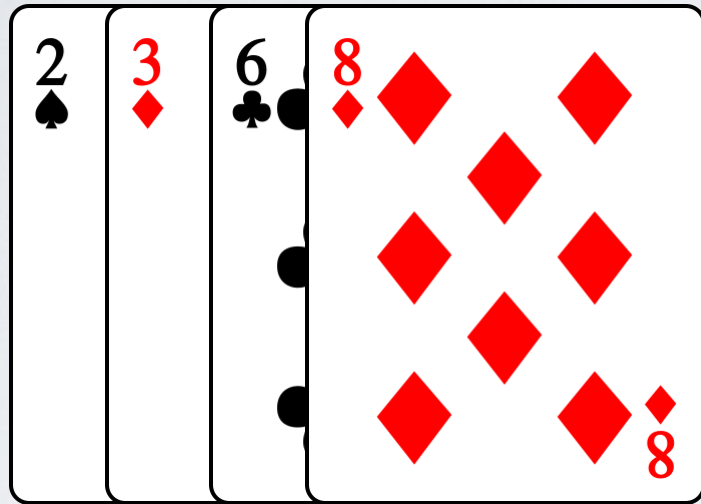
*(ici x ≥ T[j - 1] ou bien j = 0)*

T[j] := x

- O(n) opérations dans le meilleur des cas
- O(n<sup>2</sup>) opérations dans le pire des cas

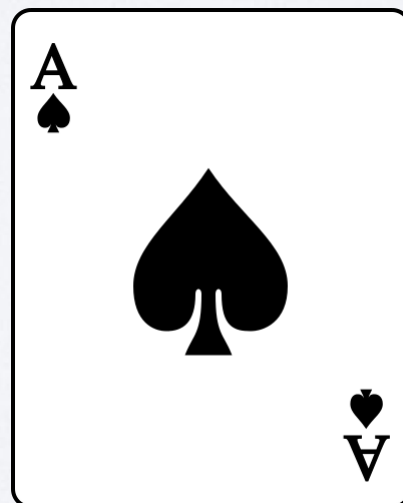
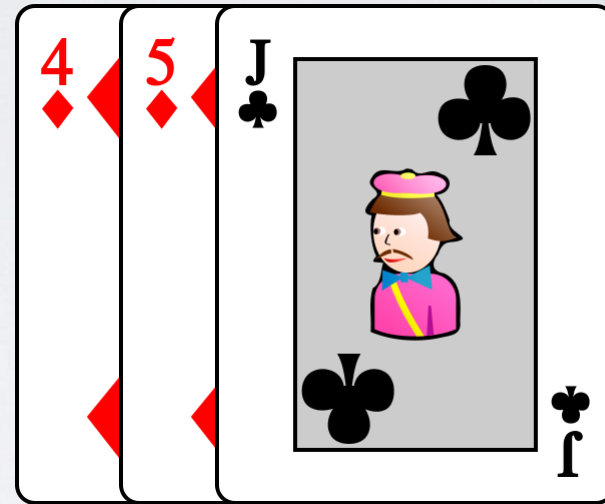
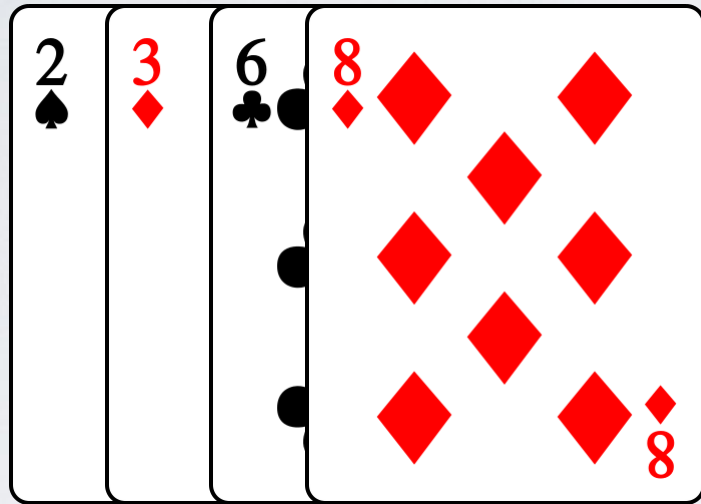
EST-CE QU'ON PEUT  
FAIRE MIEUX QUE ÇA ?

# FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS

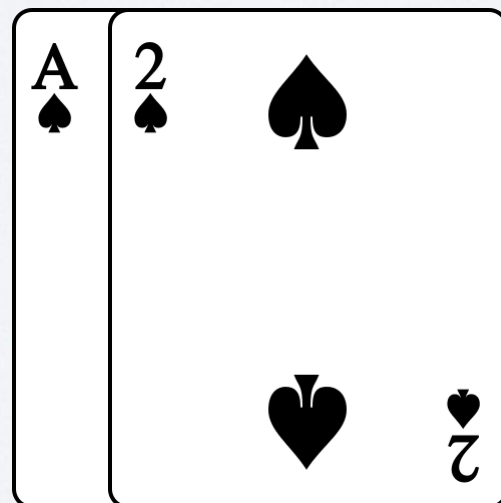
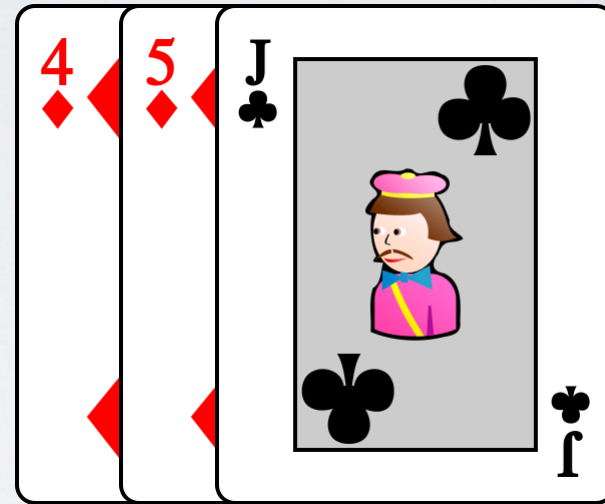
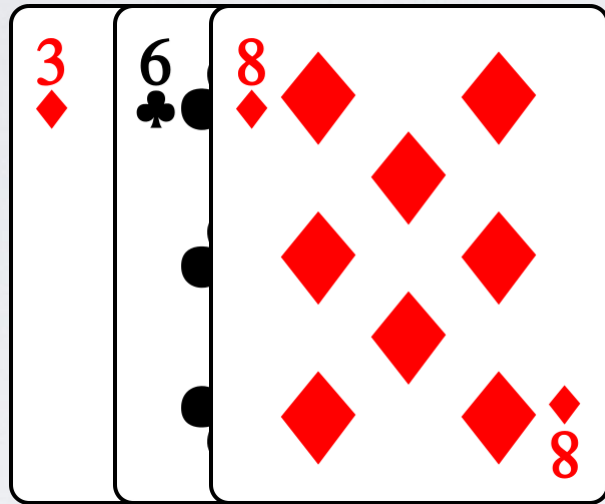




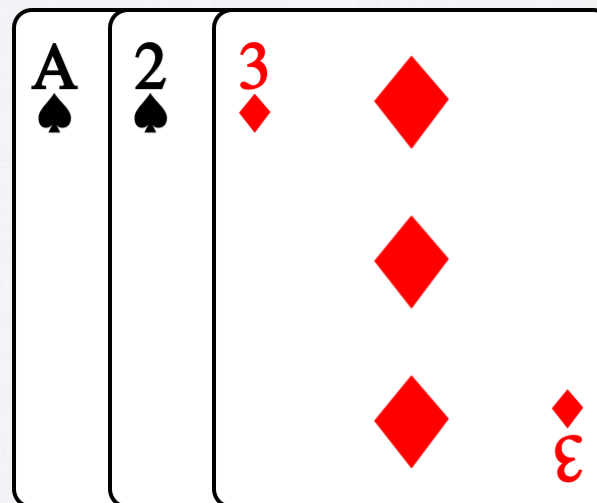
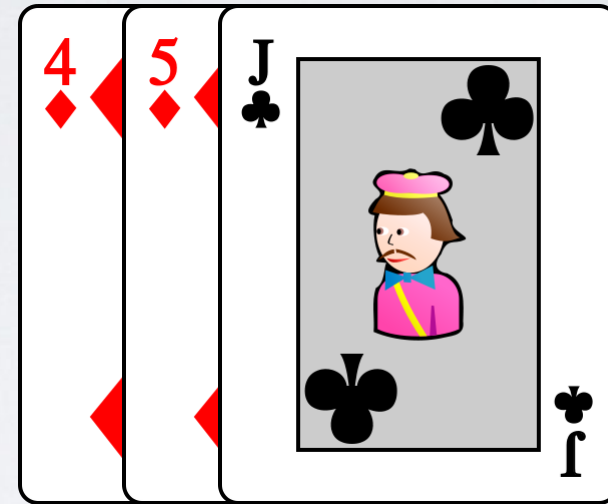
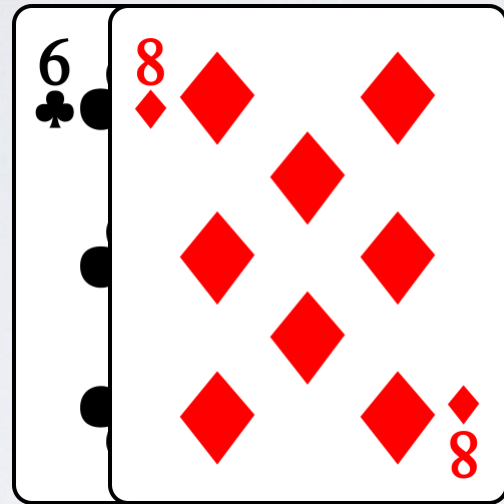
# FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS



# FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS

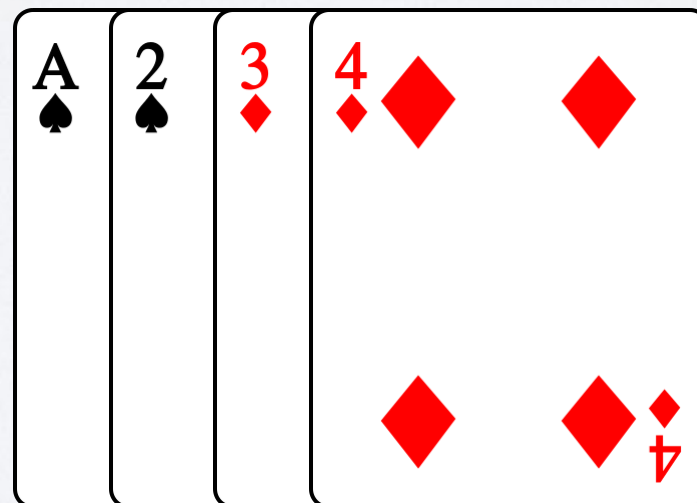
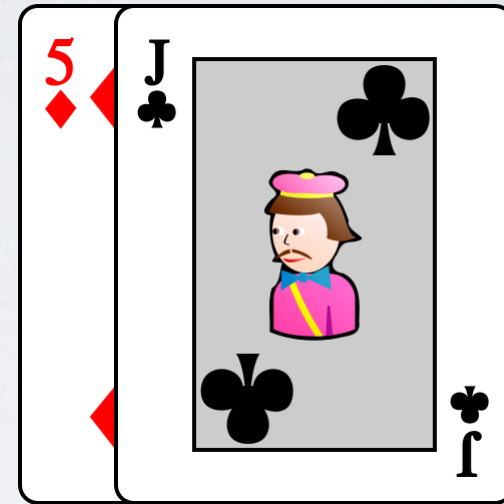
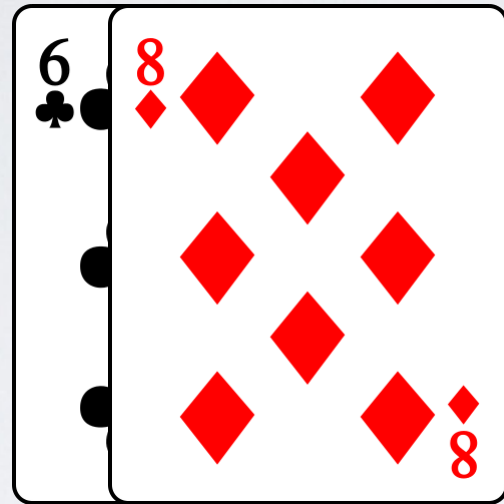


# FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS

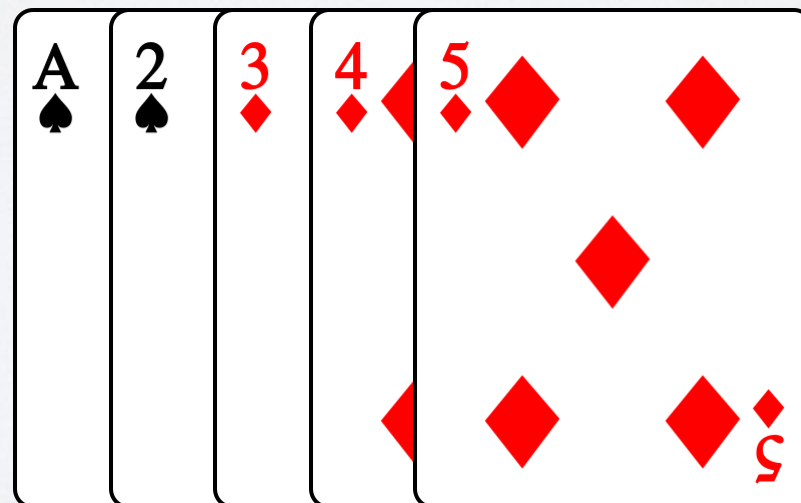
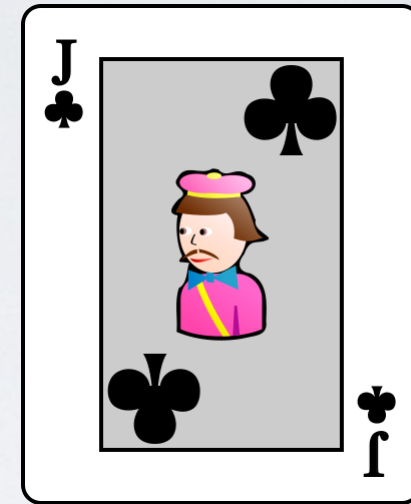
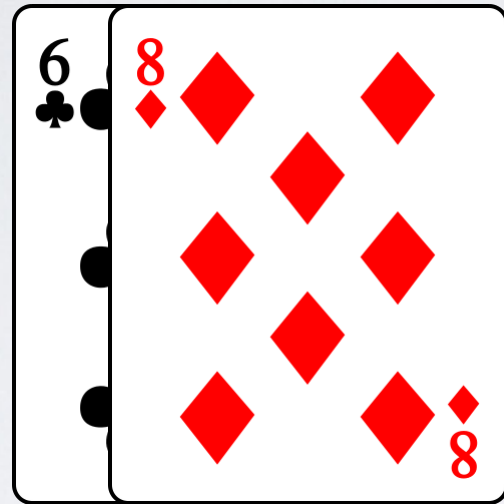




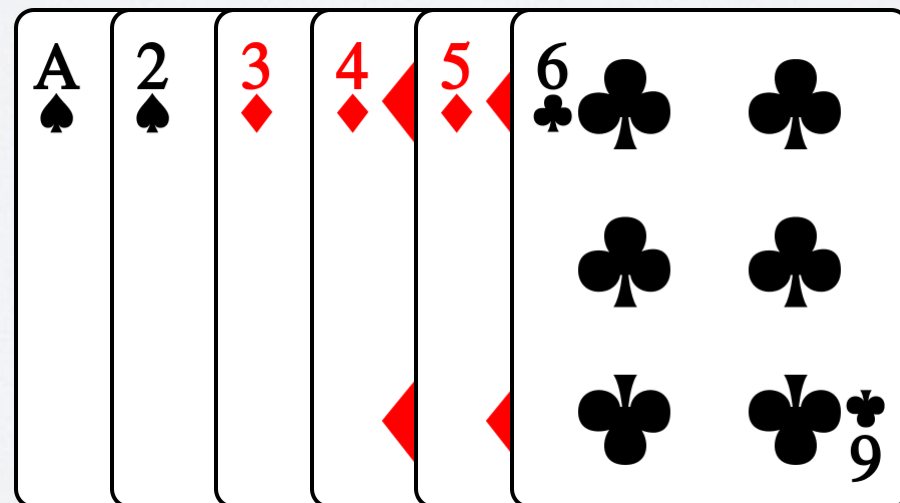
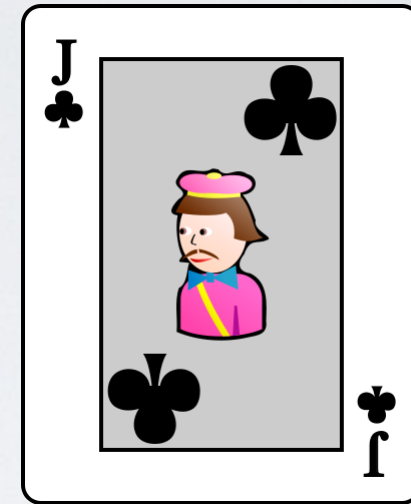
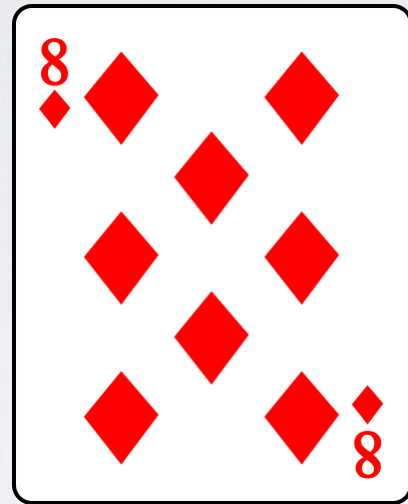
# FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS



# FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS

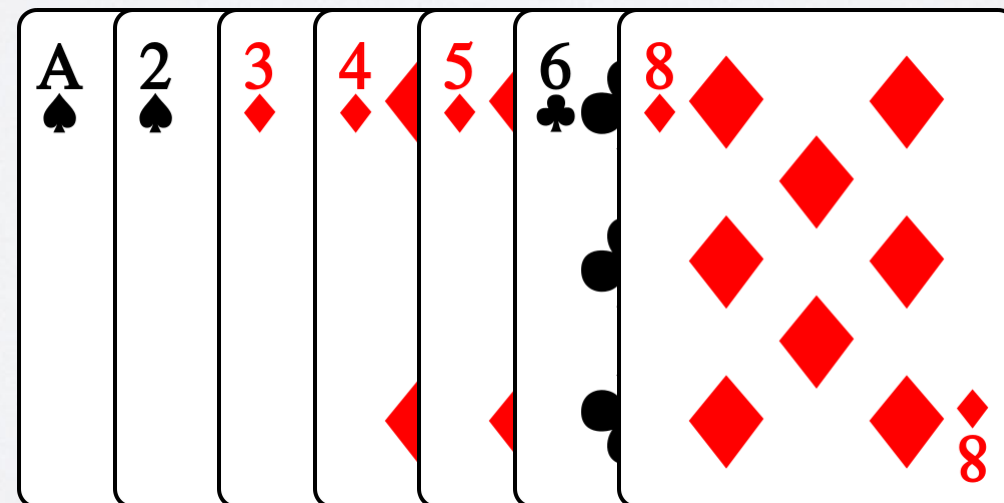
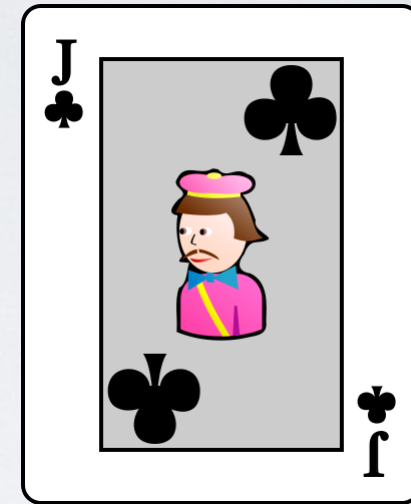


# FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS

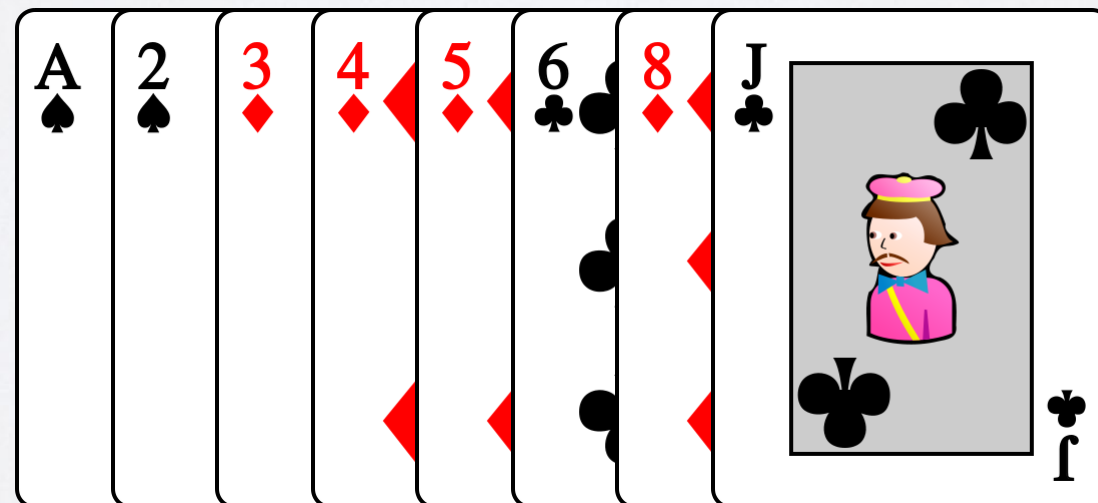




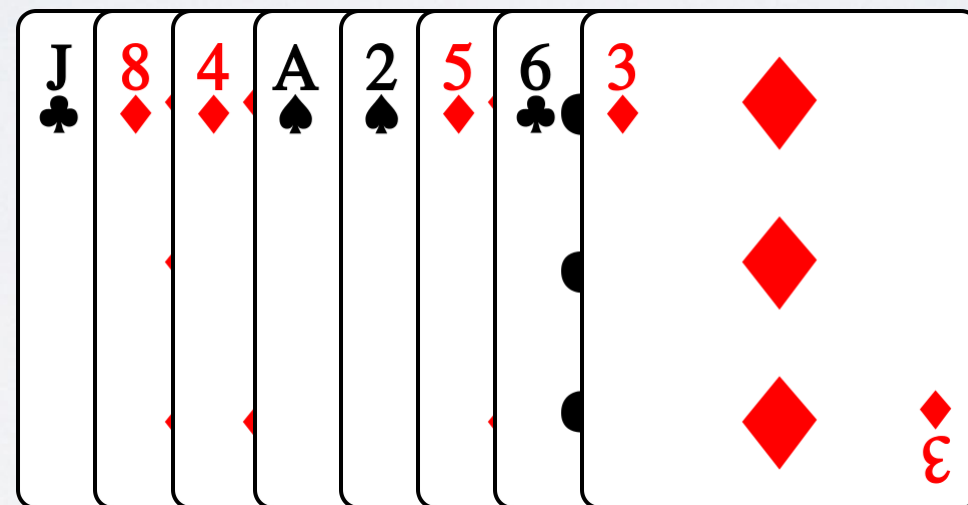
# FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS



# FUSION DE TABLEAUX TRIÉS

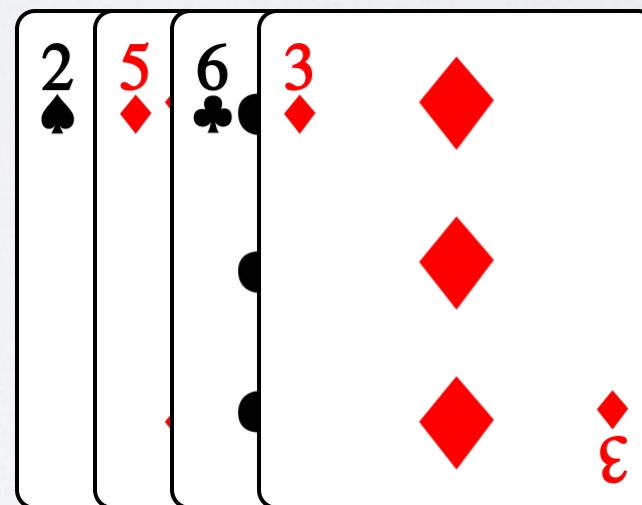
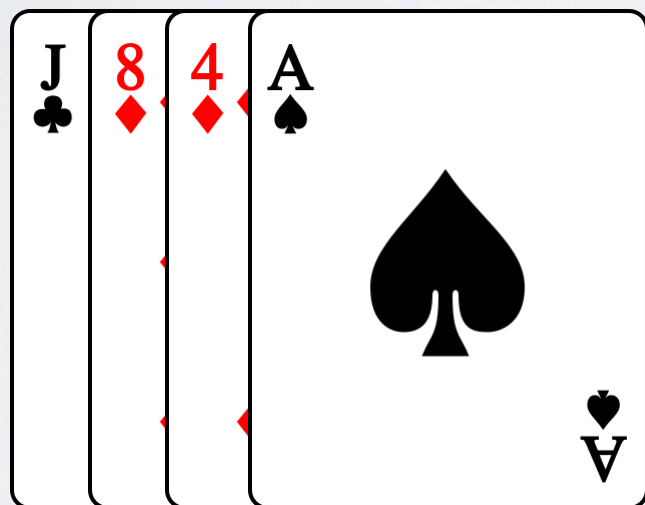


# TRI FUSION

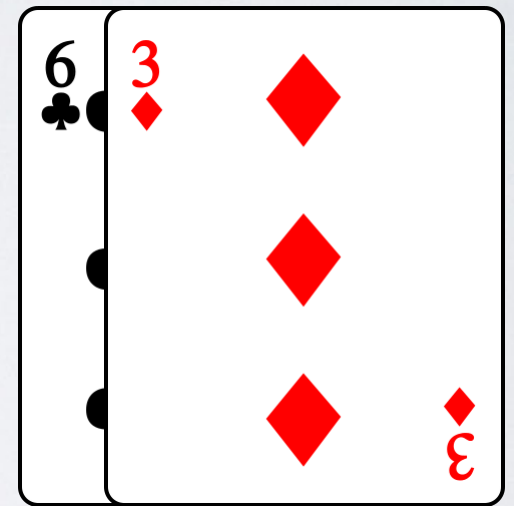
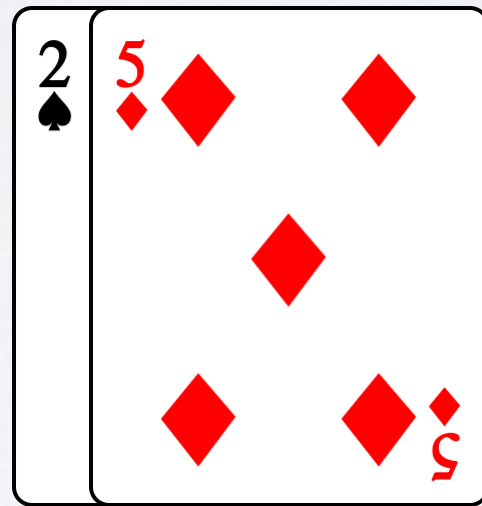
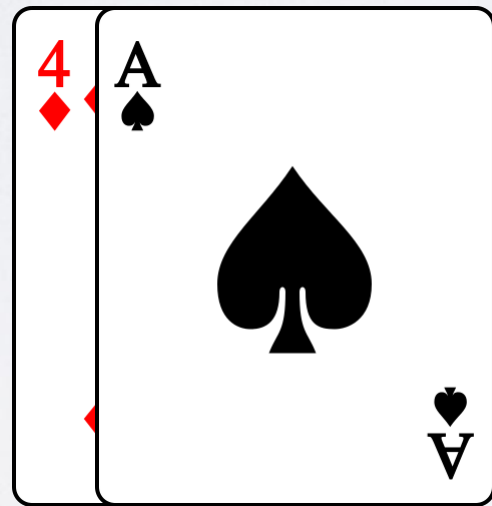
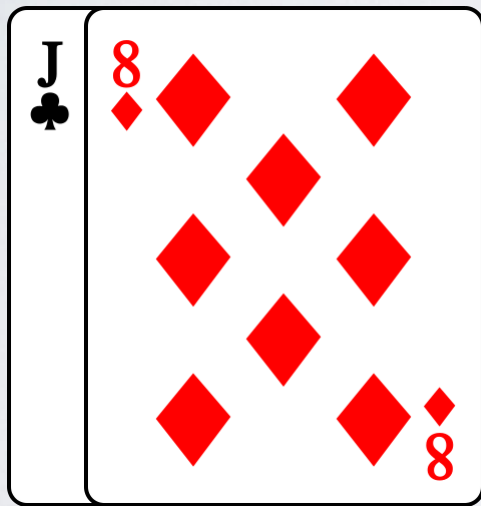




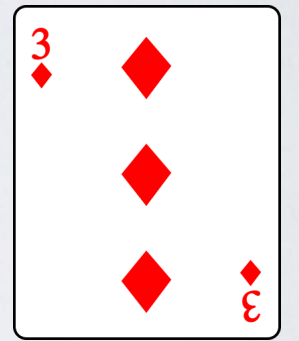
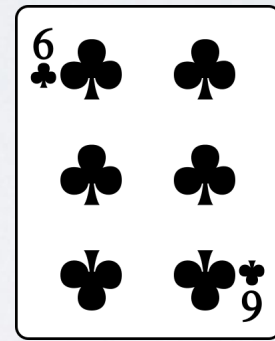
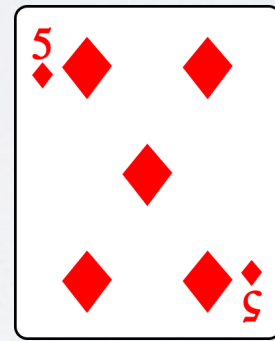
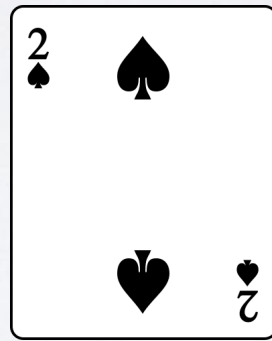
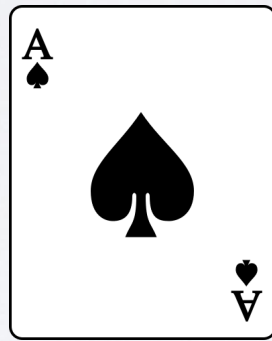
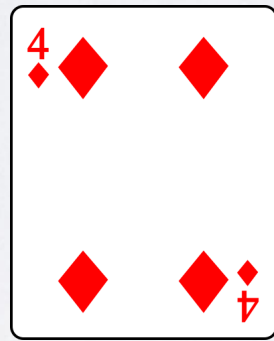
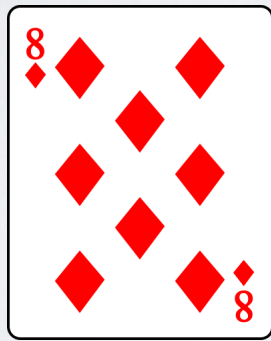
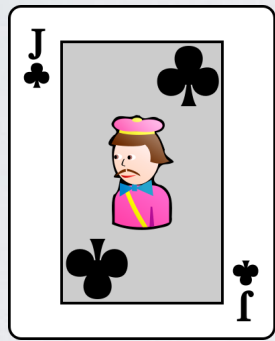
# DIVISER



# DIVISER

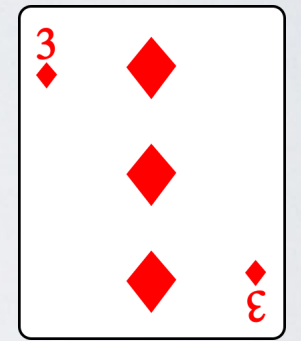
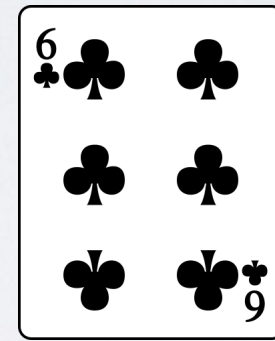
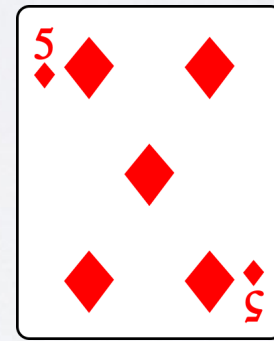
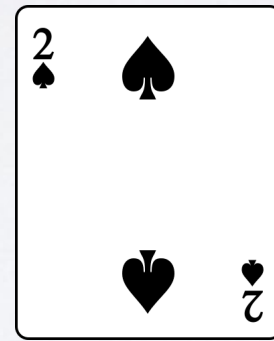
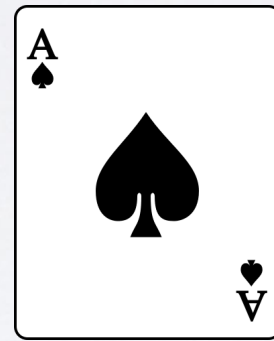
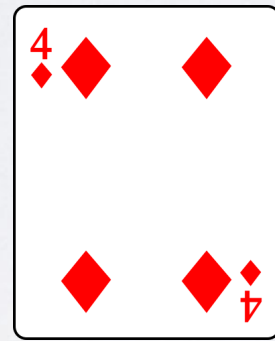
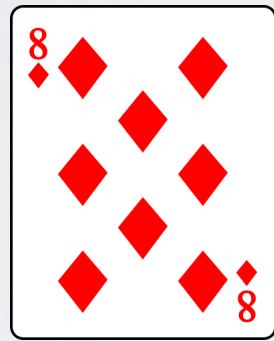
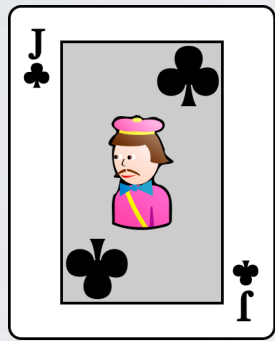


# DIVISER

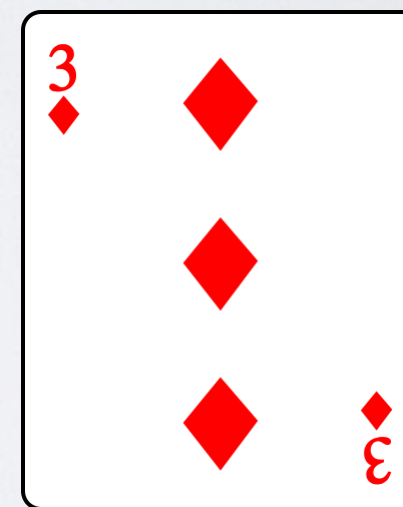
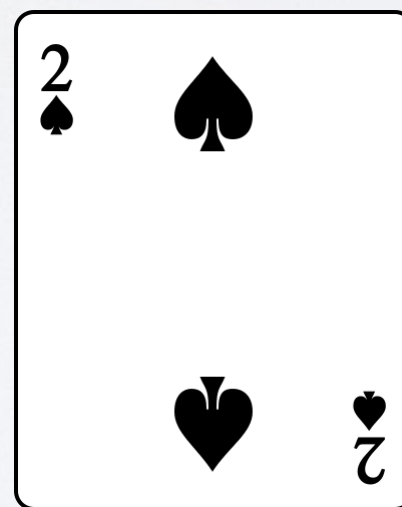
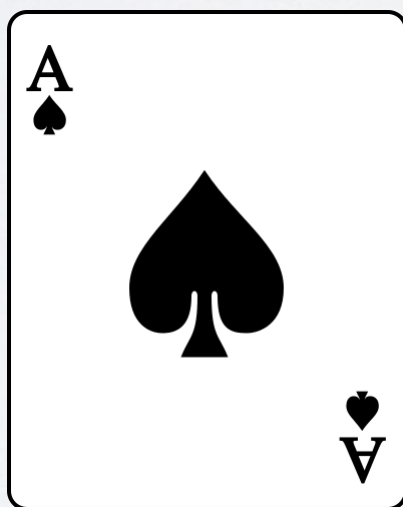
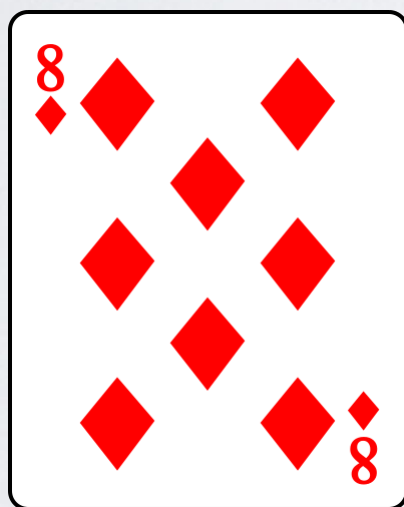
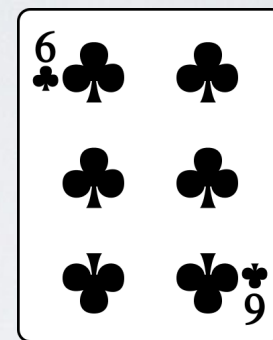
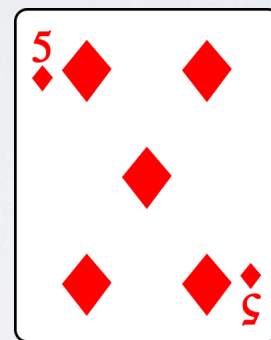
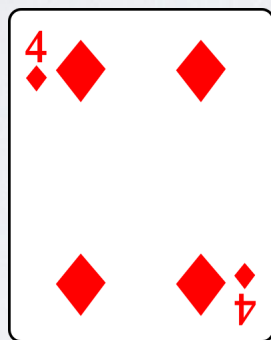
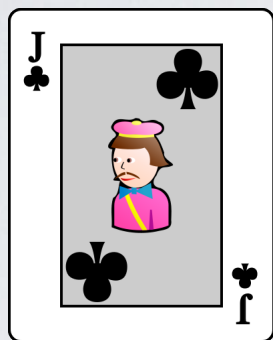




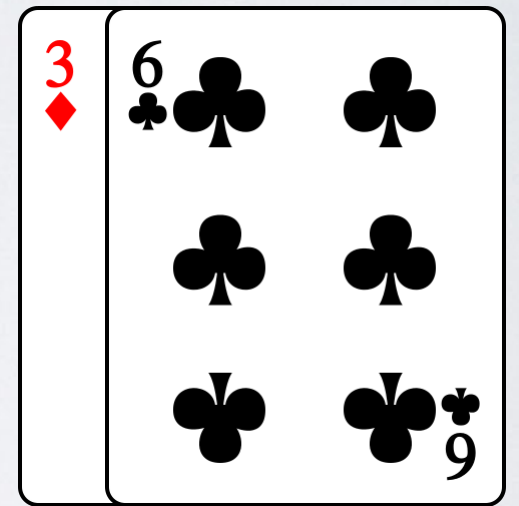
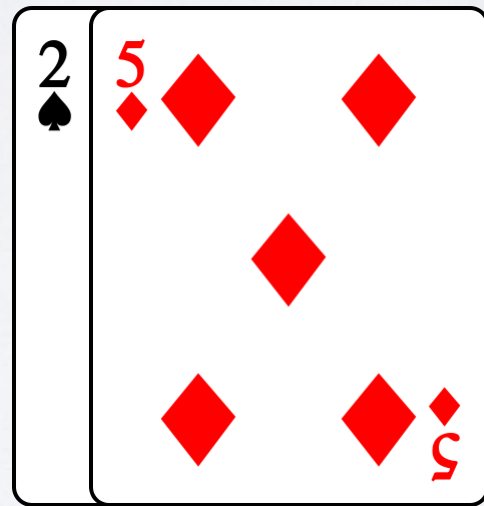
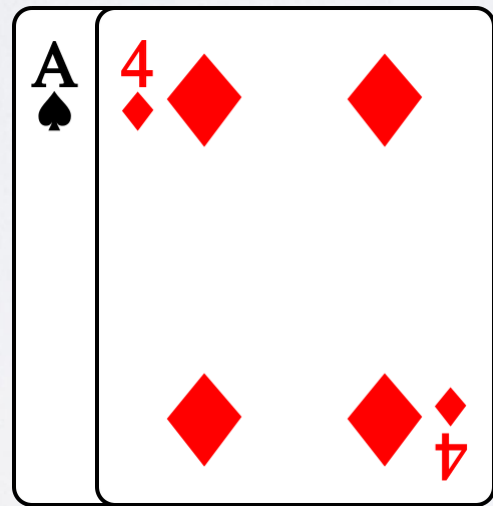
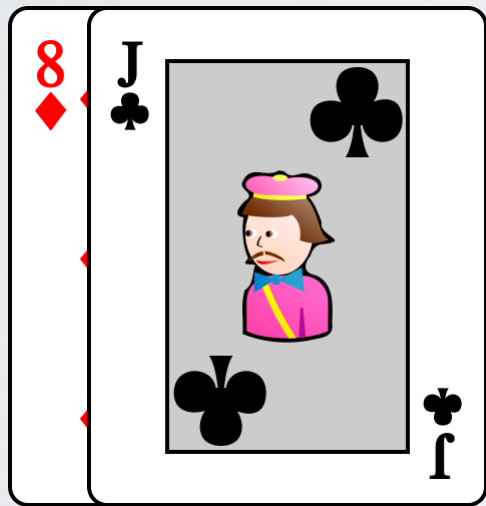
# TOUS LES JEUX SONT TRIÉS !



# FUSIONNER

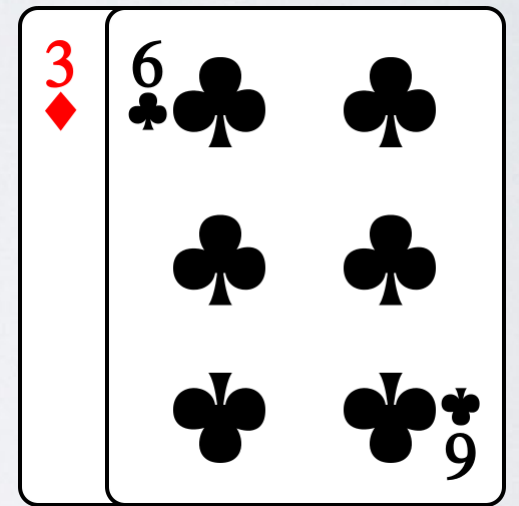
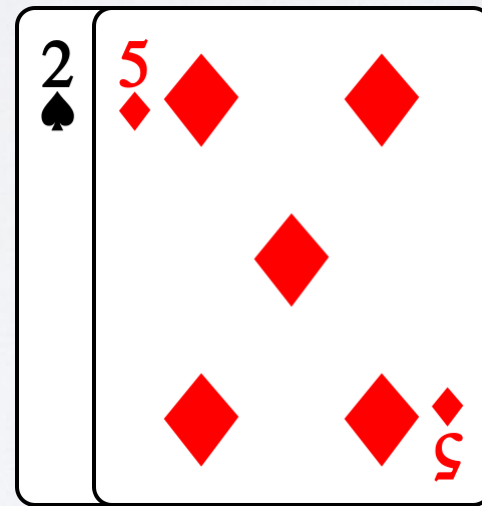
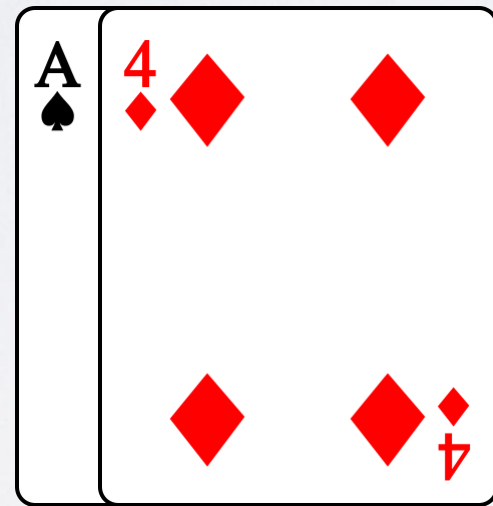
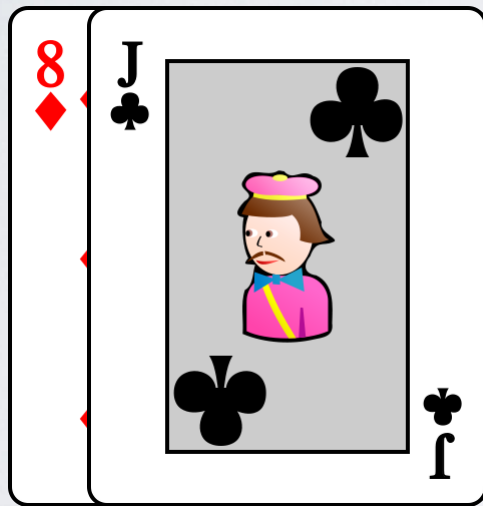


# FUSIONNER

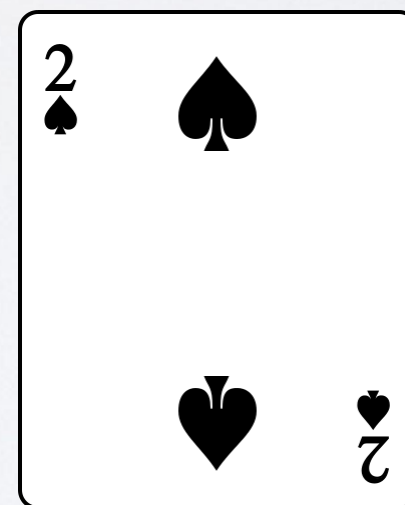
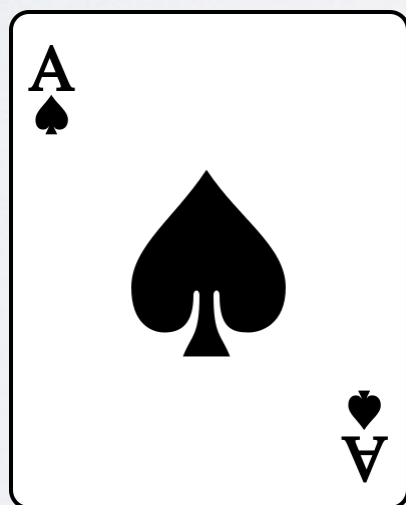
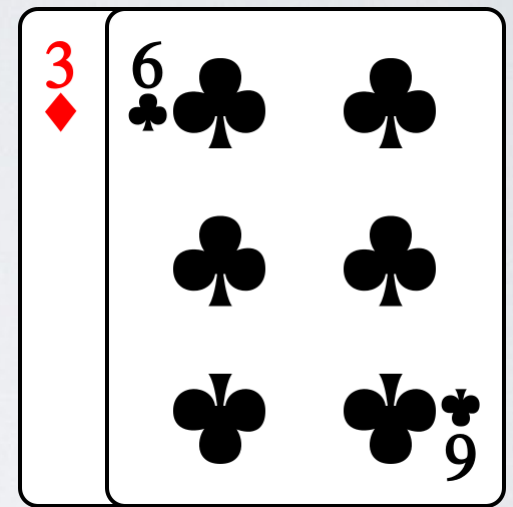
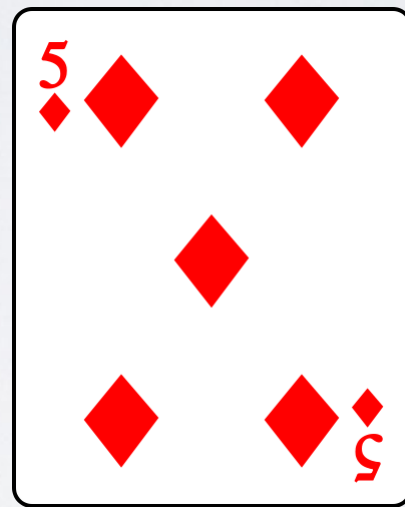
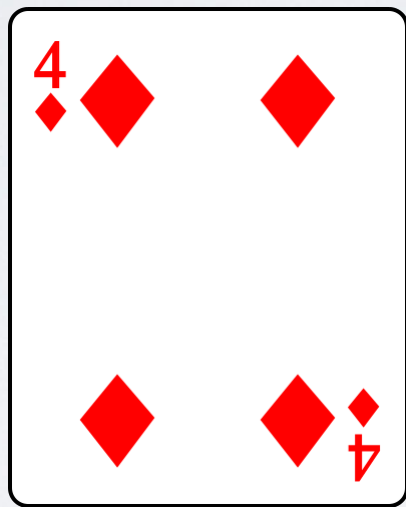
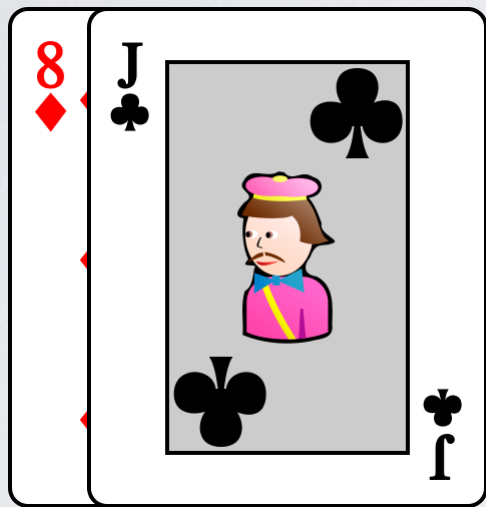




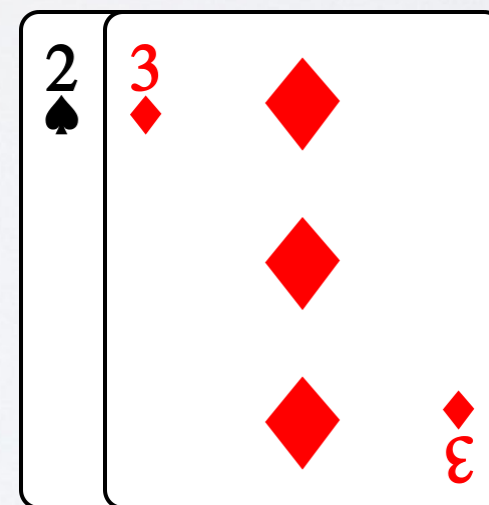
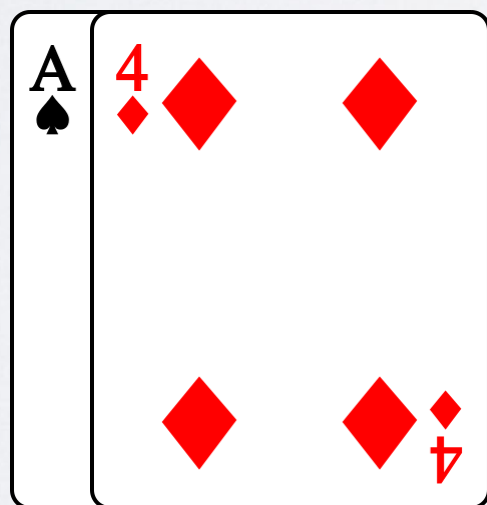
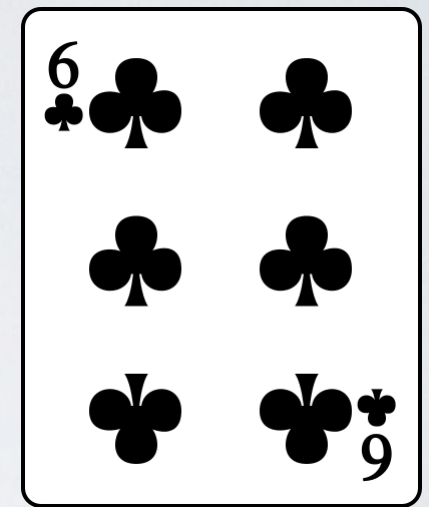
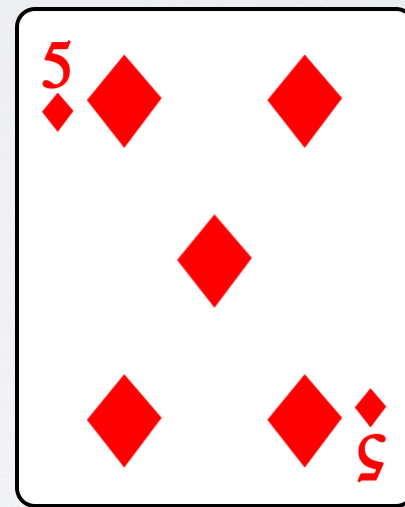
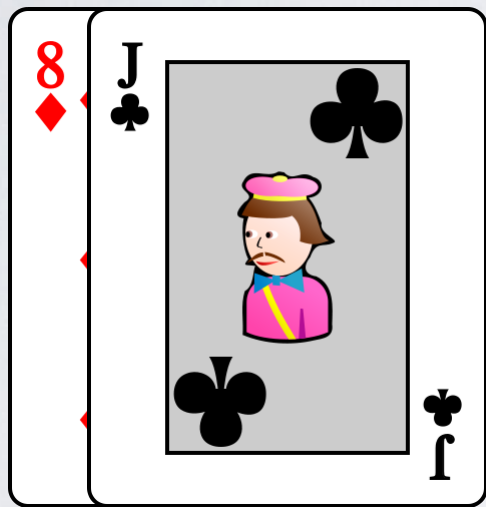
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# FUSIONNER

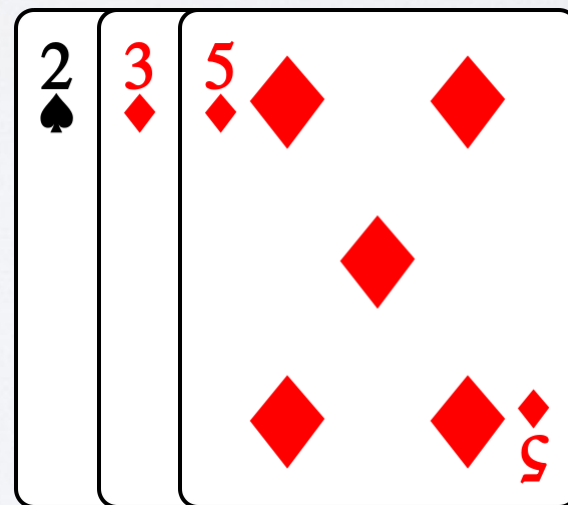
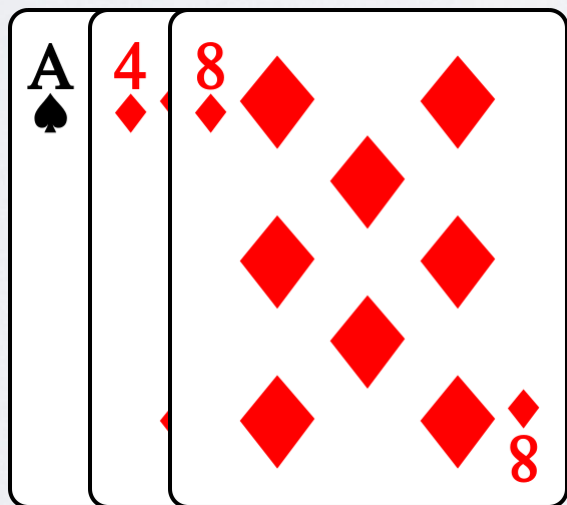
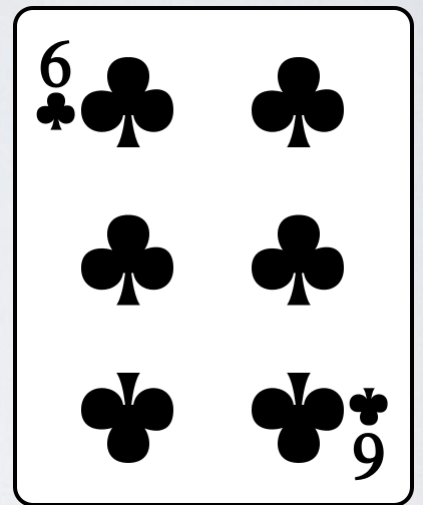
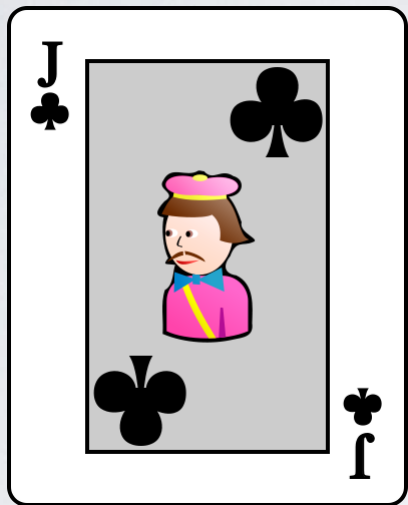


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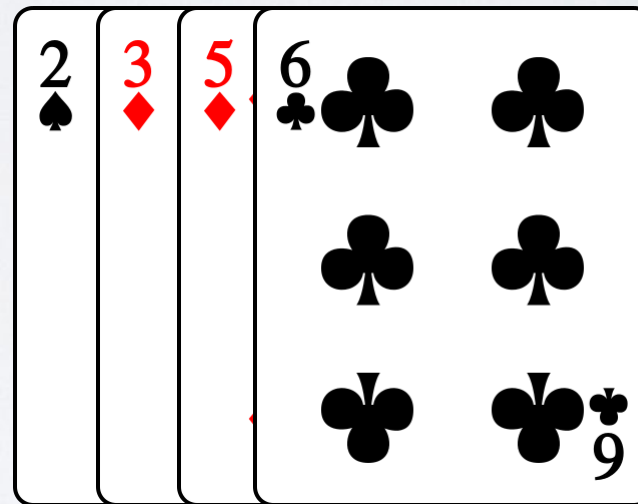
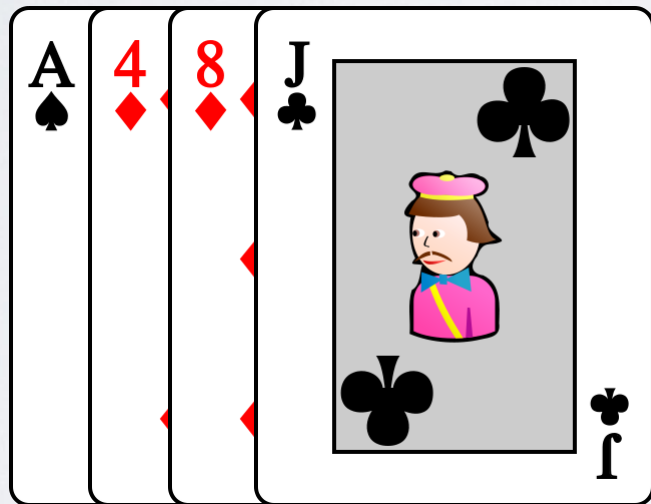




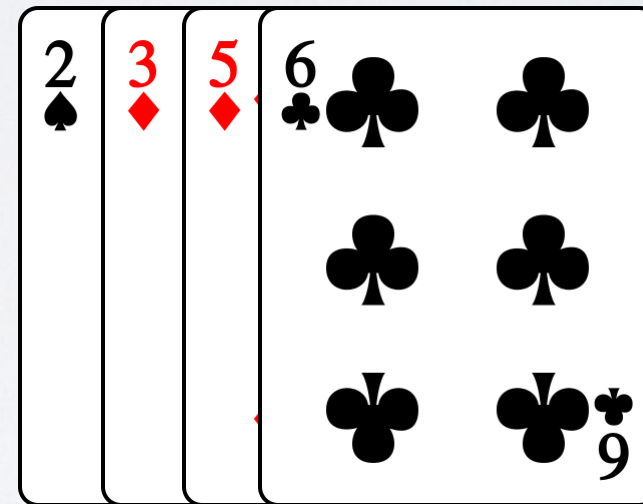
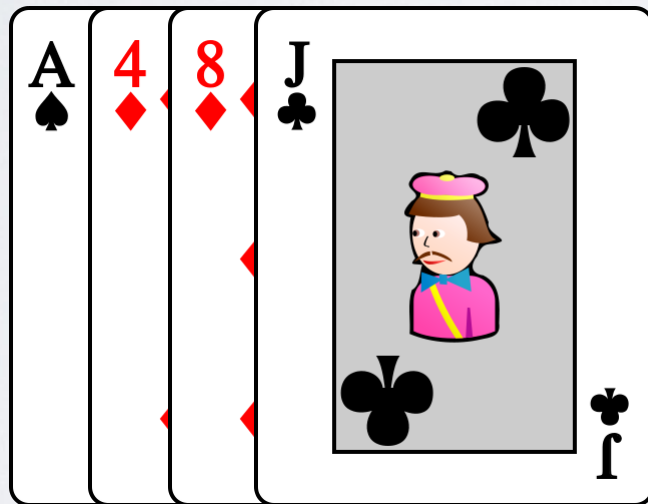
# FUSIONNER



# FUSIONNER

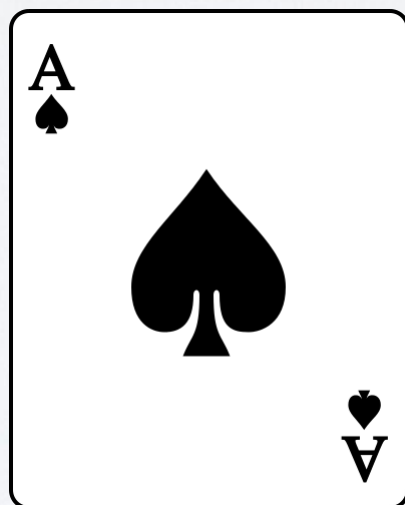
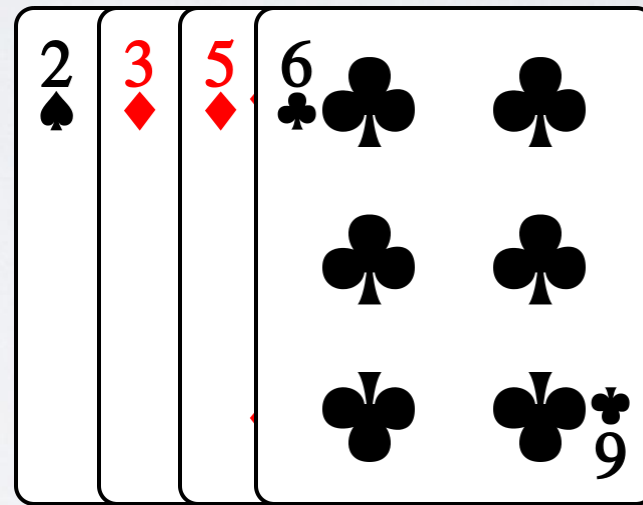
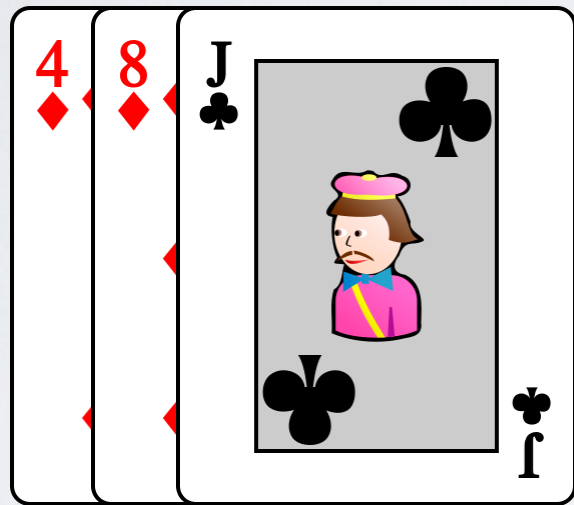


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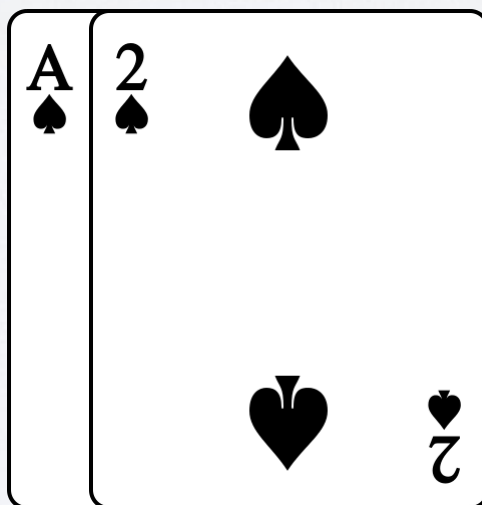
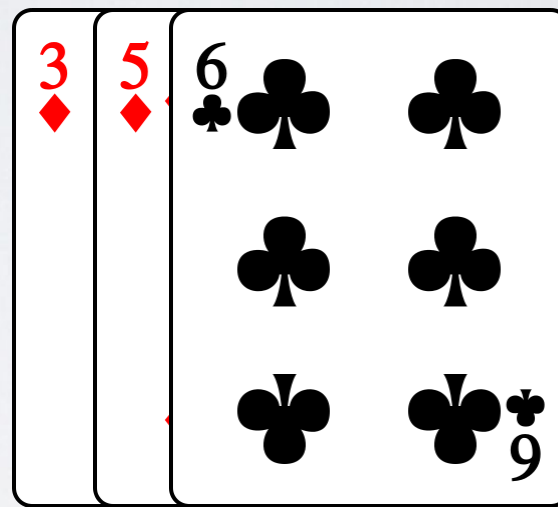
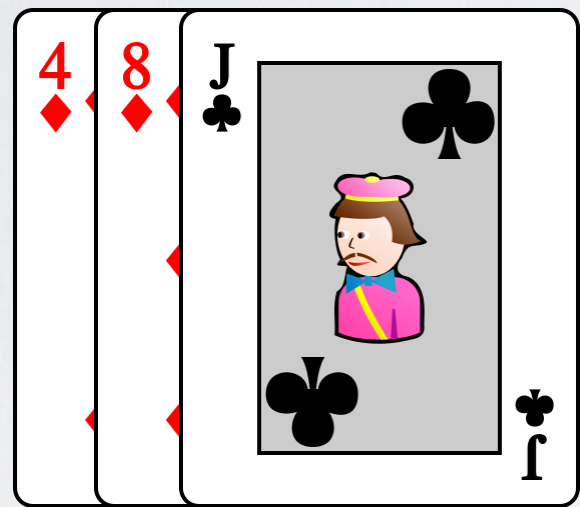




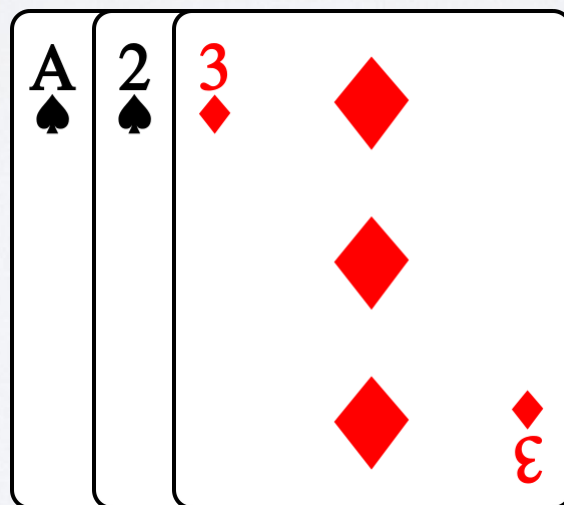
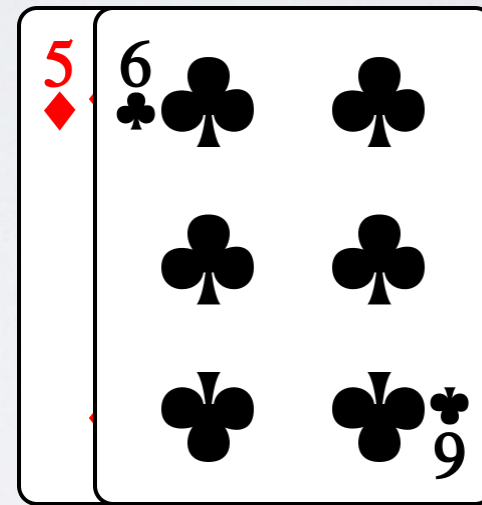
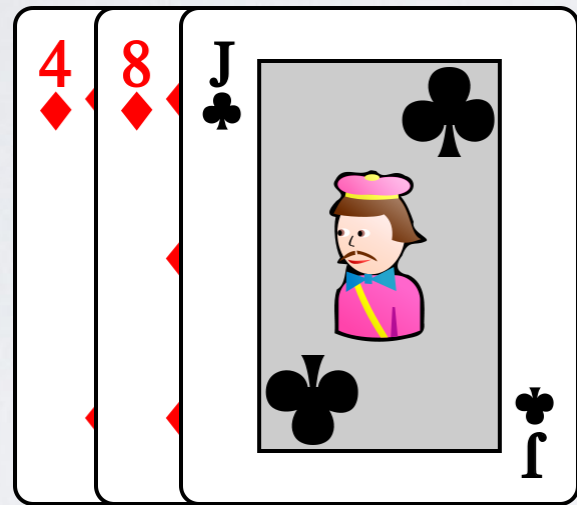
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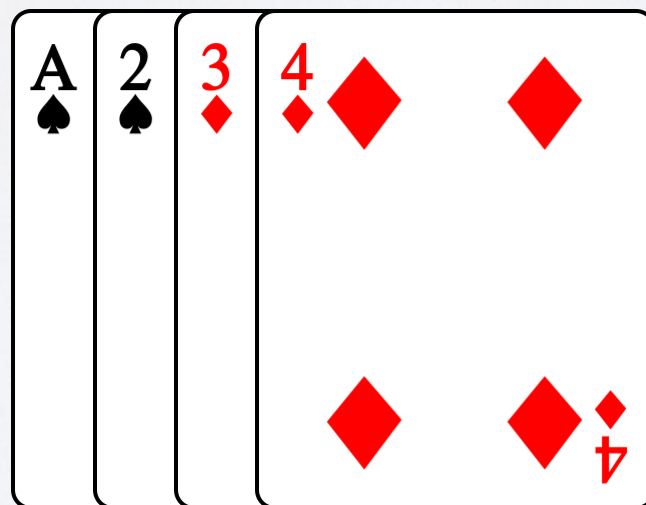
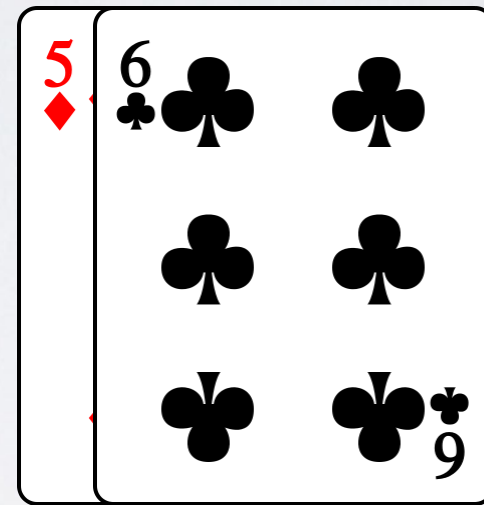
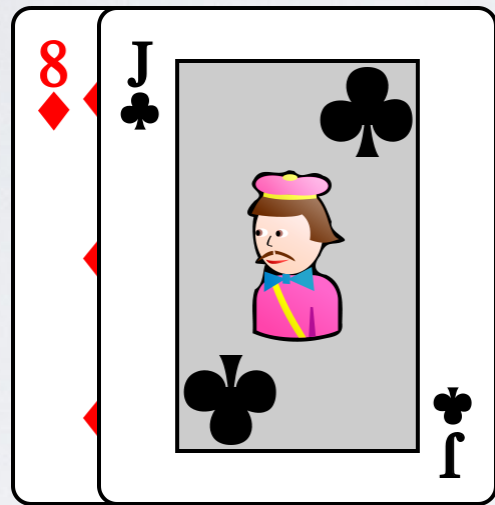


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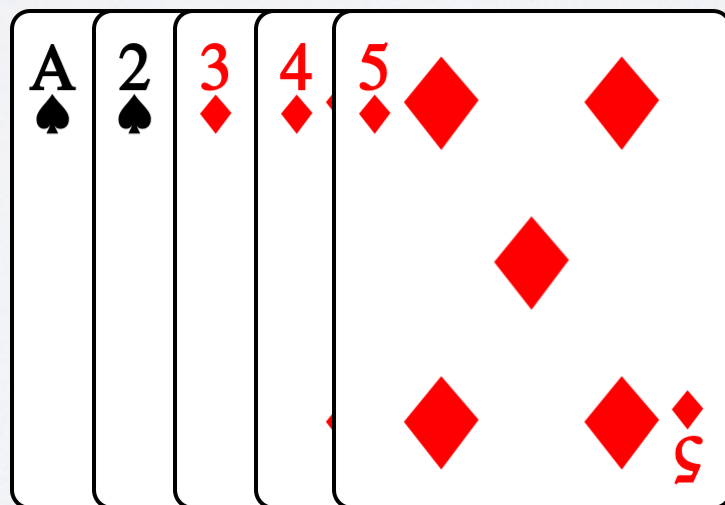
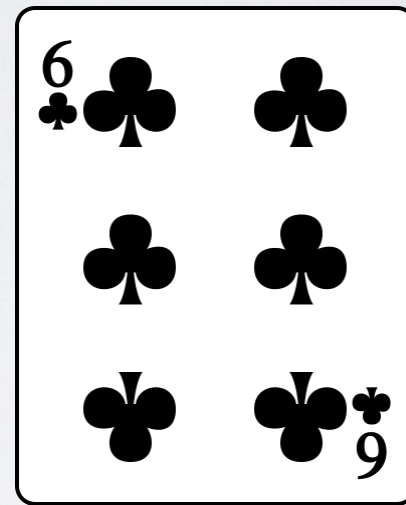
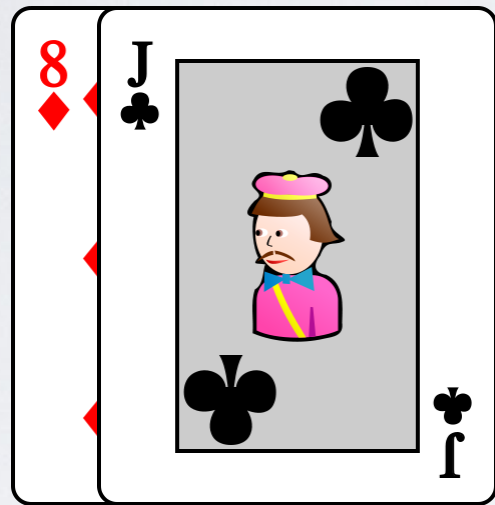




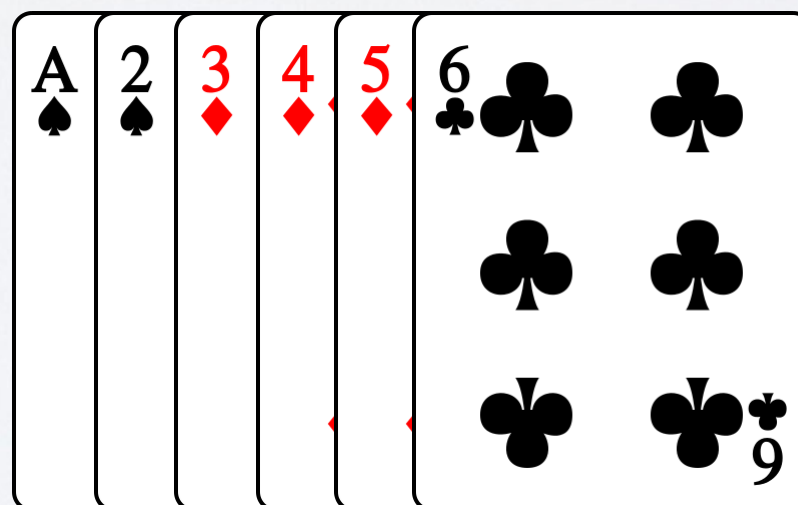
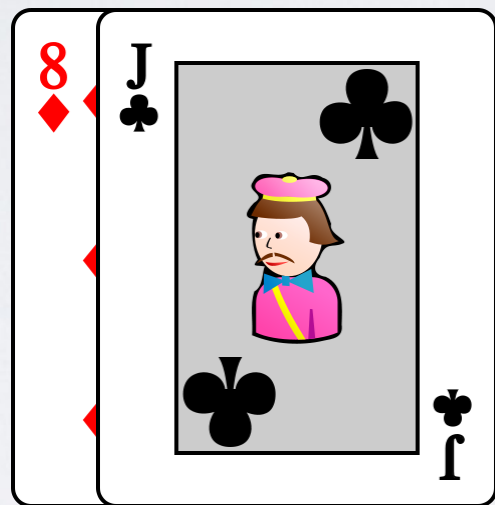
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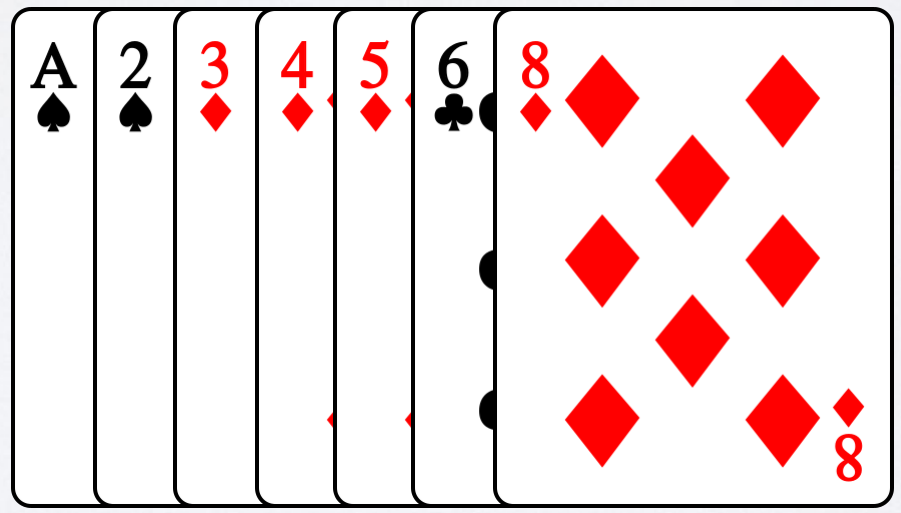
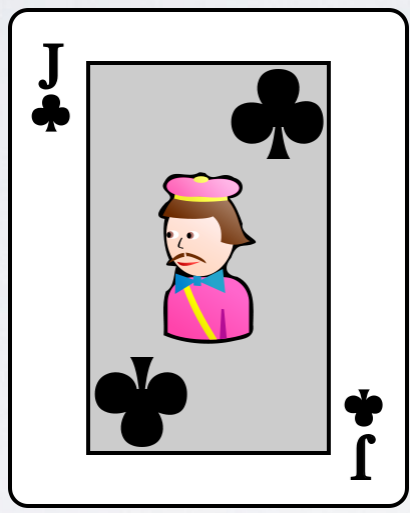


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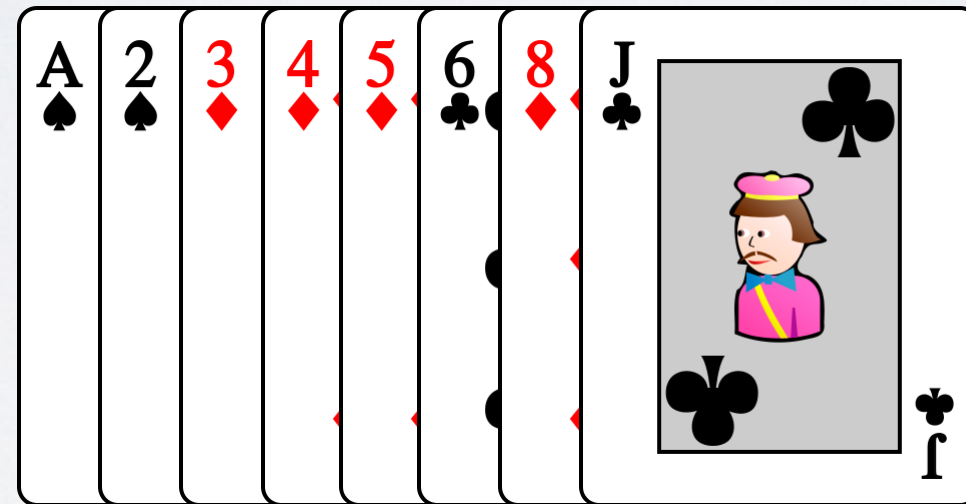




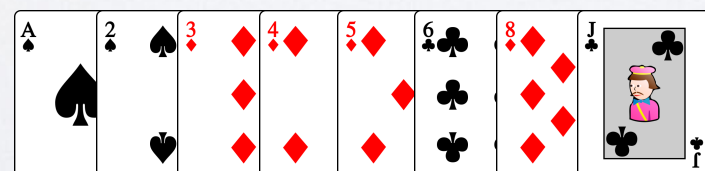
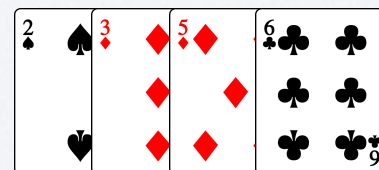
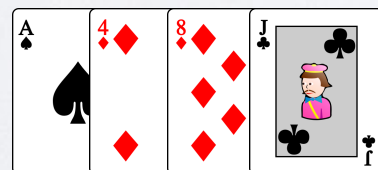
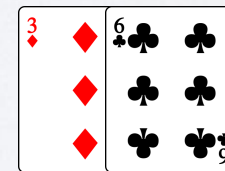
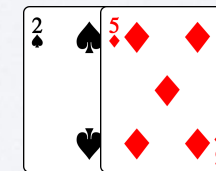
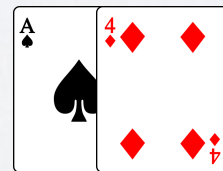
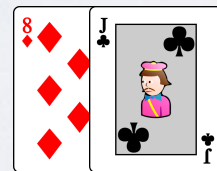
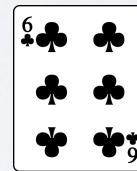
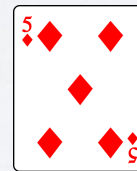
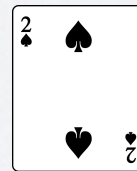
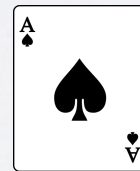
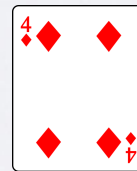
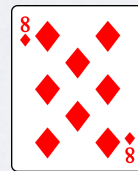
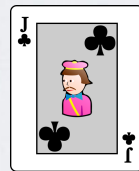
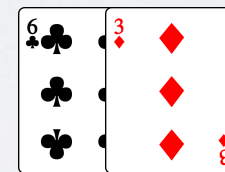
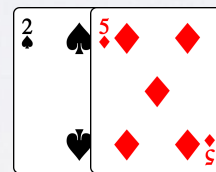
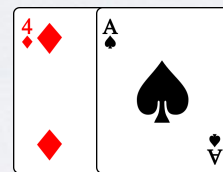
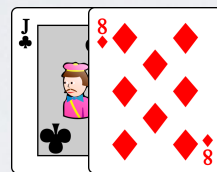
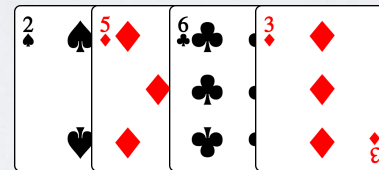
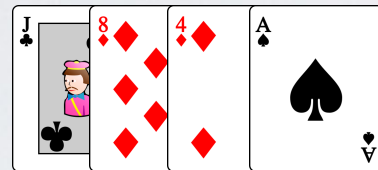
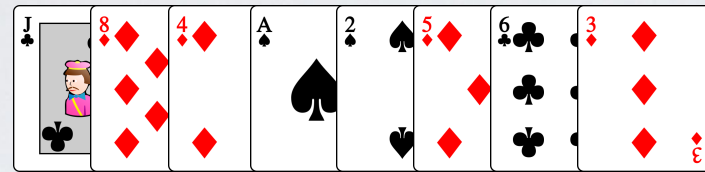
# FUSIONNER



# LE JEU EST TRIÉ !

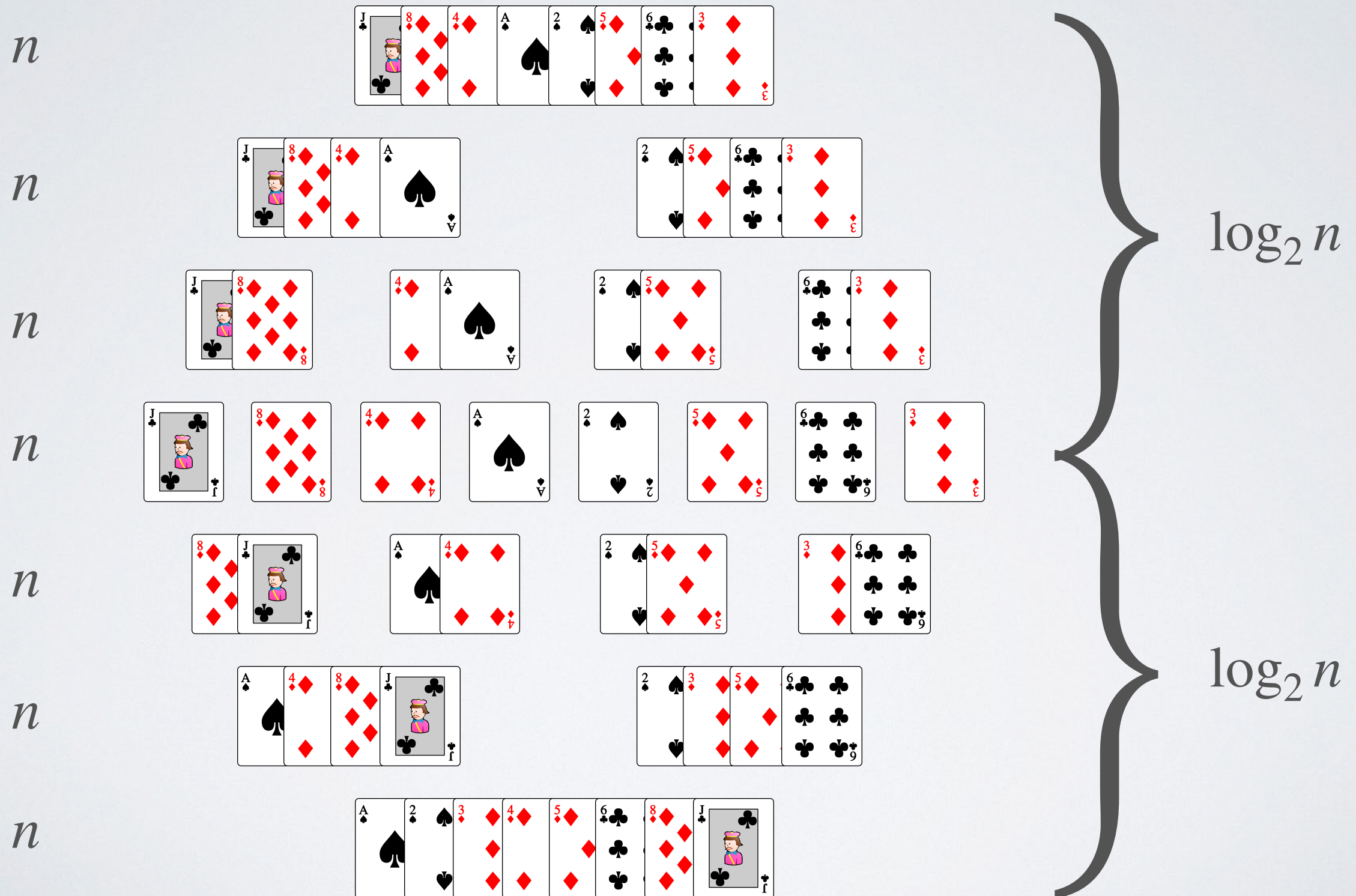


# EFFICACITÉ DU TRI FUSION





# EFFICACITÉ DU TRI FUSION



LA COMPLEXITÉ  
DU TRI FUSION EST

$$O(n \log_2 n)$$