

# Introduction à l'informatique CM6

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[aeporreca.org/introinfo](http://aeporreca.org/introinfo)

# **Algorithmes sur les entiers**

# Incrémentation

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

# Incrémentation

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

+1

# Incrémentation

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

+1

							0
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

# Incrémentation

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

+1

						0	0
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---

# Incrémentation

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

+1

					0	0	0
--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---

# Incrémentation

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

+1

				0	0	0	0
--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---



# Incrémentation

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

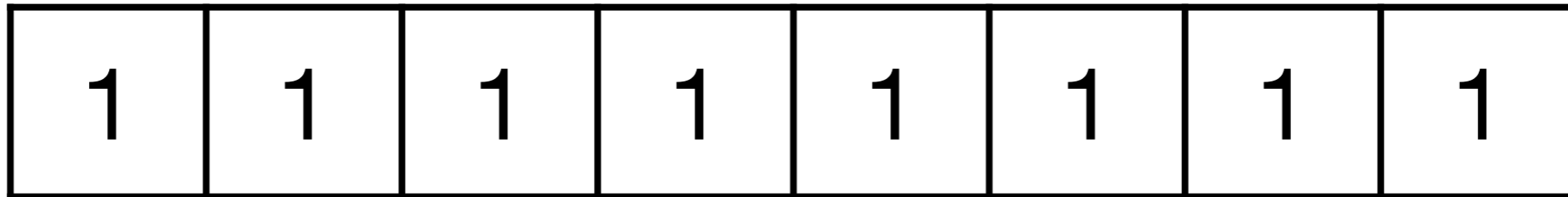
			1	0	0	0	0
--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---

# Incrémentation

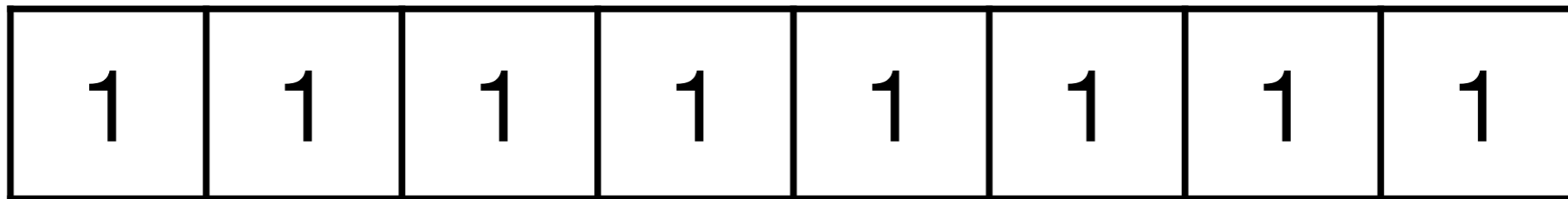
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

# Dépassement d'entier (overflow)

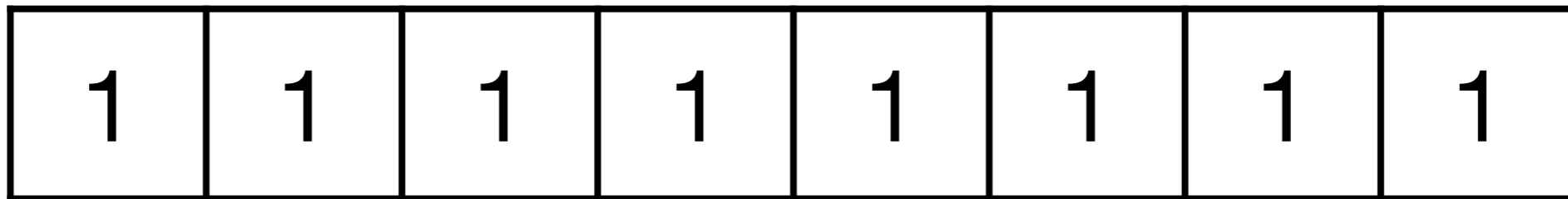


# Dépassement d'entier (overflow)

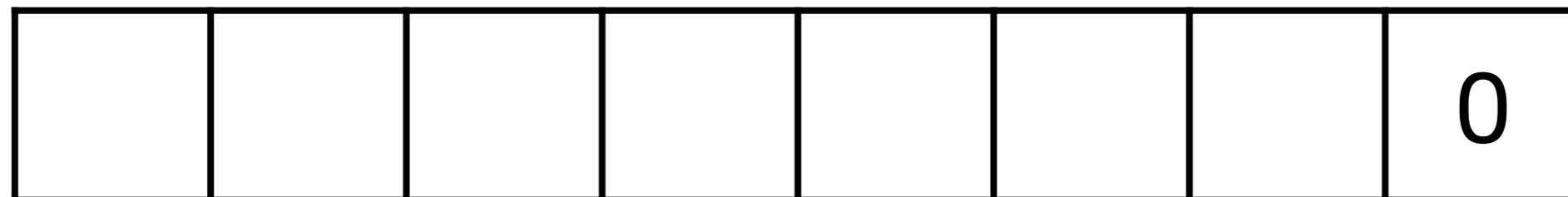


+1

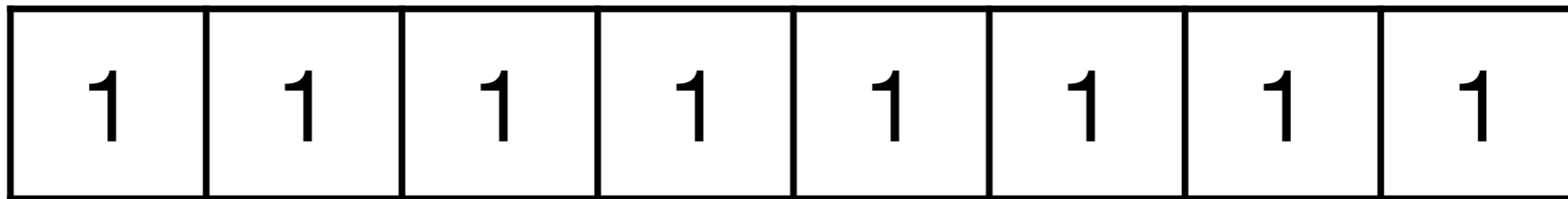
# Dépassement d'entier (overflow)



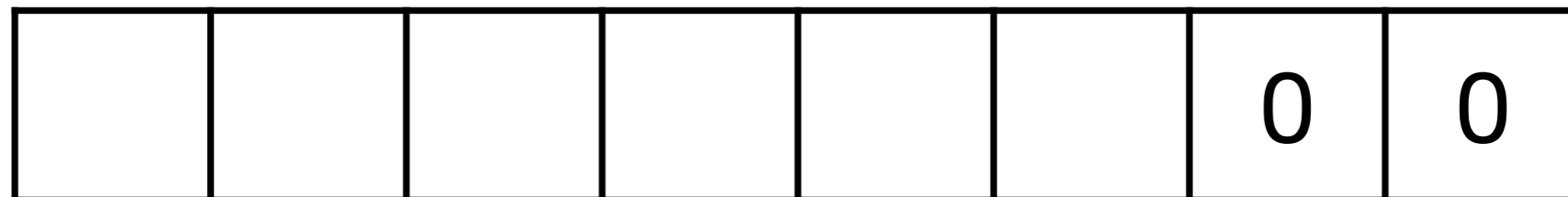
+1



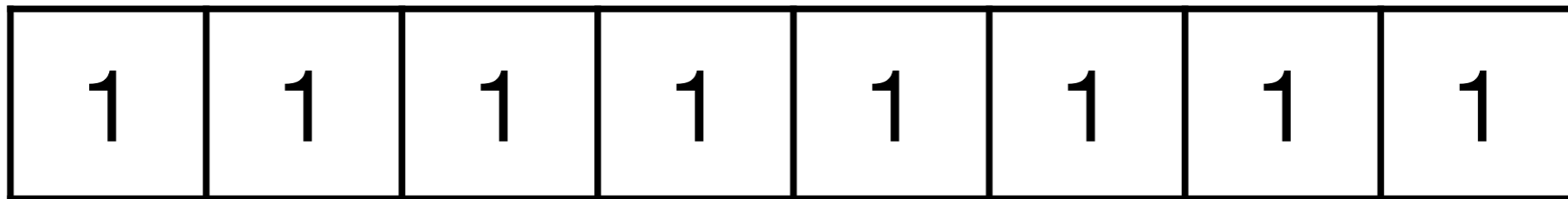
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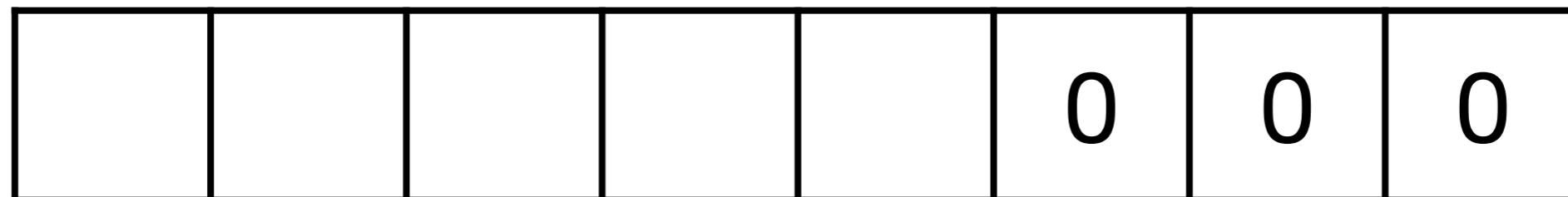
+1



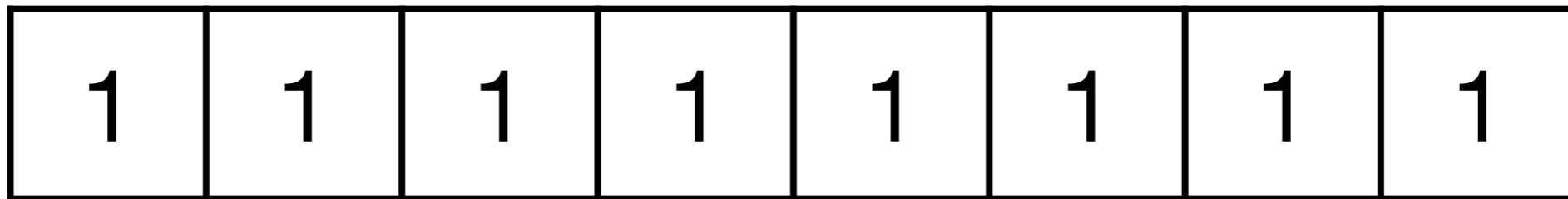
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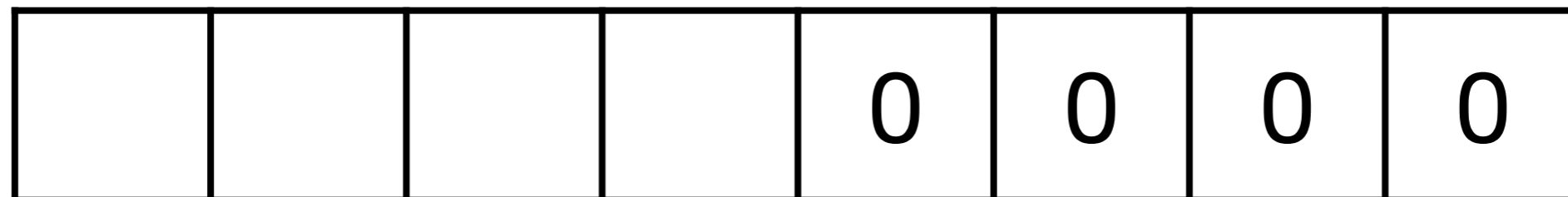
+1



# Dépassement d'entier (overflow)

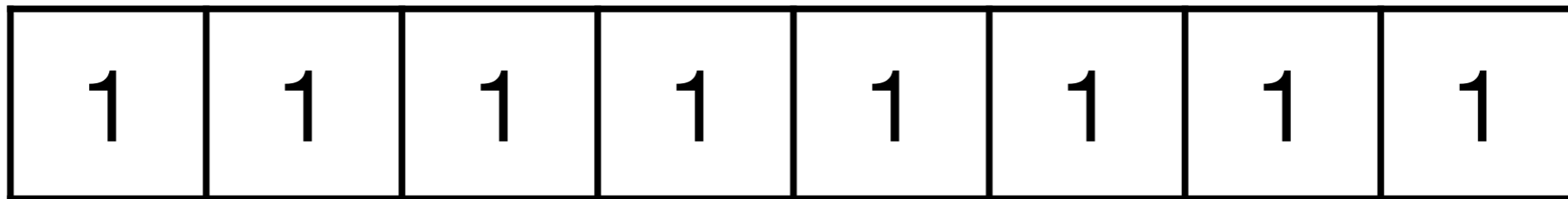


+1

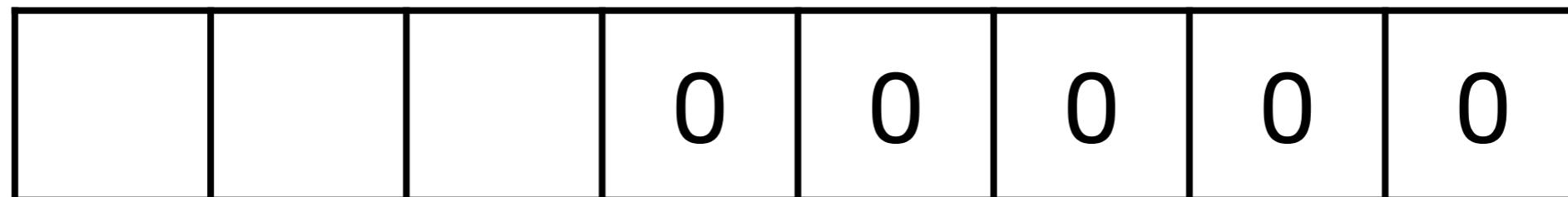




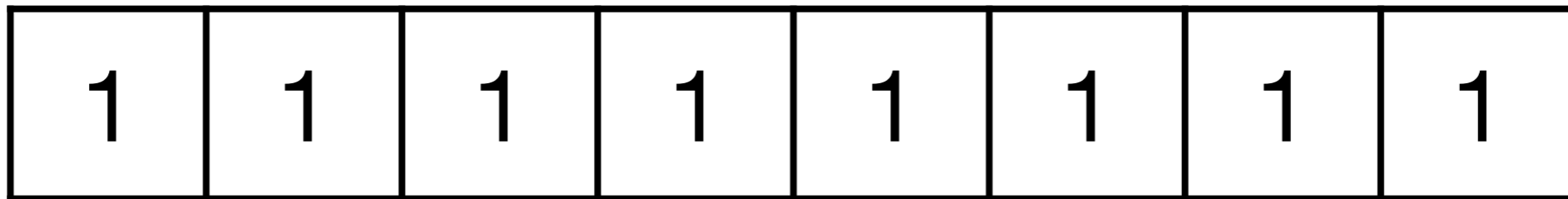
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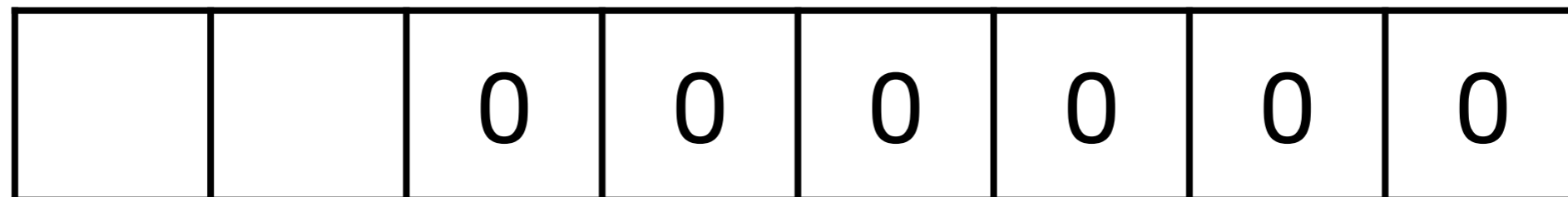
+1



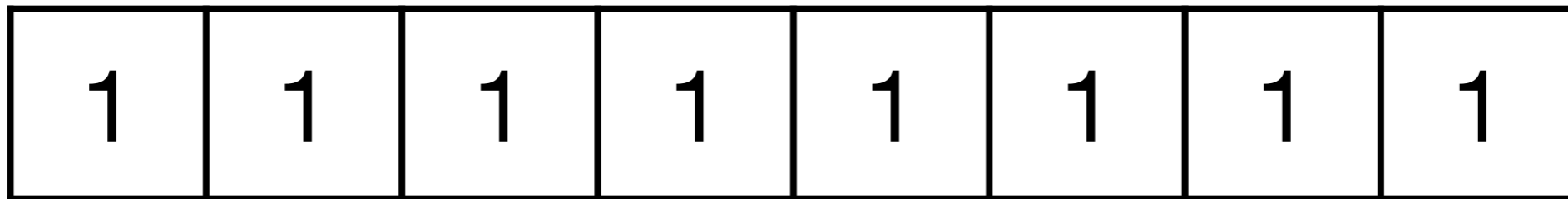
# Dépassement d'entier (overflow)



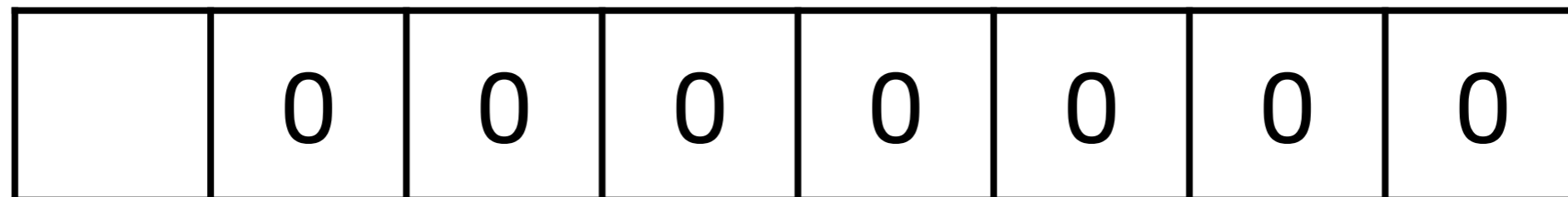
+1



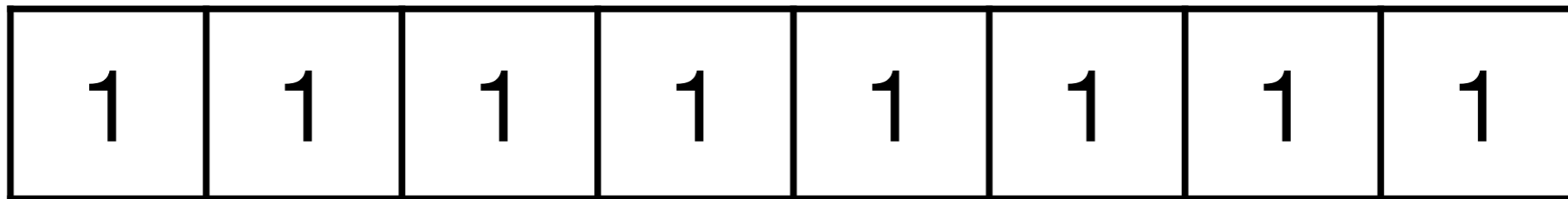
# Dépassement d'entier (overflow)



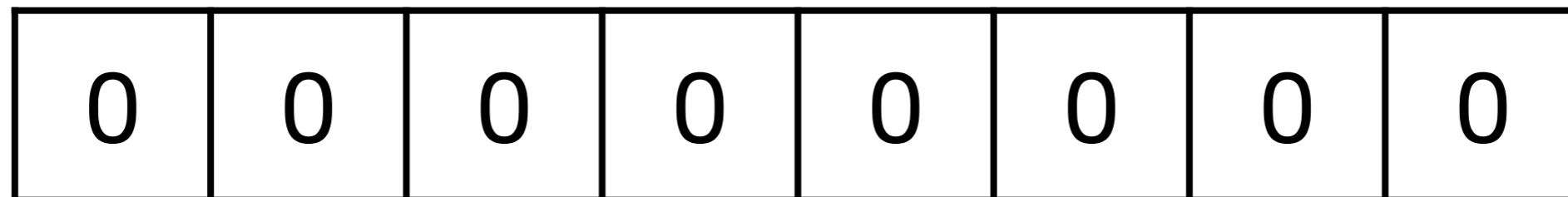
+1



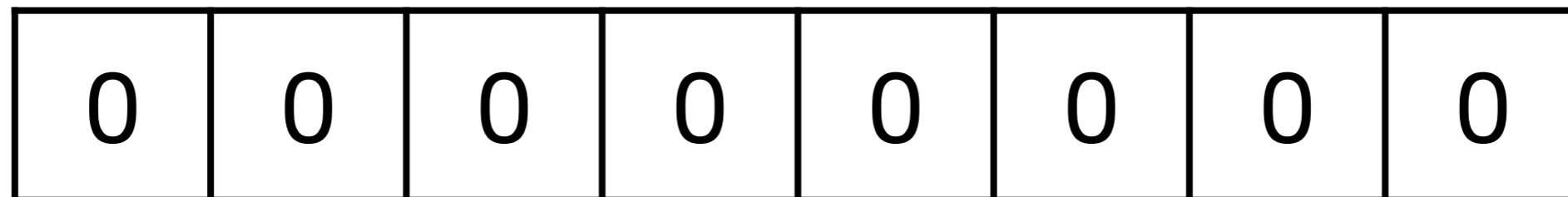
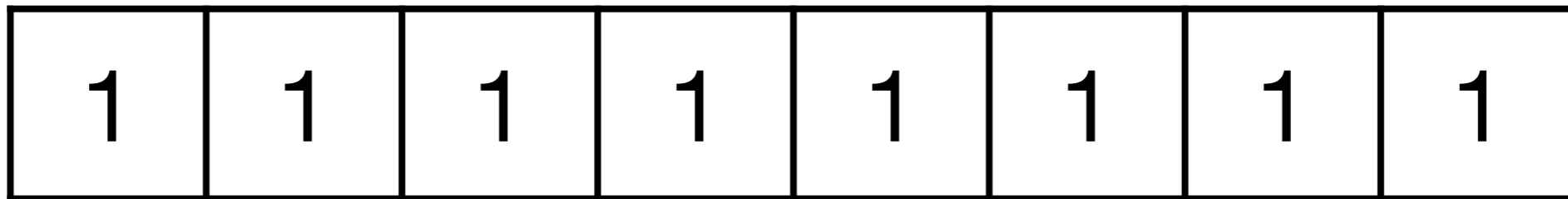
# Dépassement d'entier (overflow)



+1



# Dépassement d'entier (overflow)



# Incrémenter

```
fonction incrémenter(N)
  n := longueur(N)
  M := tableau de longueur n
  i := n - 1
  tant que  $i \geq 0$  et  $N[i] = 1$  faire
    M[i] := 0
    i := i - 1
  fin tant que
  si  $i \geq 0$  alors
    M[i] := 1
    i := i - 1
  fin si
  tant que  $i \geq 0$  faire
    M[i] := N[i]
    i := i - 1
  retourner M
fin fonction
```

# Addition

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 +

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 =



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# Addition

+1

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

+

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

=

---

							0
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---



# Addition

+1

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	+
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	=
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



						1	0
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---

# Addition

+1

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	+
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	=
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



					1	1	0
--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---

# Addition

+1

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	+
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	=
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



				1	1	1	0
--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---

# Addition

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 +

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 =

---

			1	1	1	1	0
--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---

# Addition

+1

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 +

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 =

---

		0	1	1	1	1	0
--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---

# Addition

+1

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 +

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 =

---

	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

# Addition

+1

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	+
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	=
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

# Addition

1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 +

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 =

---

0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



# Division euclidienne d' $a$ par $b$

# Division euclidienne d' $a$ par $b$

$$a = q \times b + r \quad \text{avec } 0 \leq r < b$$

# Division euclidienne d' $a$ par $b$

$$a = \underbrace{q}_{\text{quotient}} \times b + \underbrace{r}_{\text{reste}} \quad \text{avec } 0 \leq r < b$$

# Division euclidienne

```
fonction division-euclidienne(a, b)  
  q := 0  
  r := a  
  tant que r ≥ b faire  
    q := q + 1  
    r := r - b  
  fin tant que  
  retourner (q, r)  
fin fonction
```

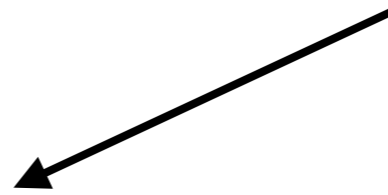
**Plus grand  
diviseur commun**

# Plus grand diviseur commun de 21 et 14

$$21 = 14 \times 1 + 7$$

# Plus grand diviseur commun

$$21 = 14 \times 1 + 7$$



$$14 = 7 \times 2 + 0$$

# Plus grand diviseur commun

$$21 = 14 \times 1 + 7$$

$$14 = 7 \times 2 + 0$$

$$\text{pgdc}(21, 14) = 7$$



# Plus grand diviseur commun

$$799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$$

# Plus grand diviseur commun

$$799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$$

$$345 = 109 \times 3 + 18$$

# Plus grand diviseur commun

$$799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$$


$$345 = 109 \times 3 + 18$$


$$109 = 18 \times 6 + 1$$

# Plus grand diviseur commun

$$799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$$

$$345 = 109 \times 3 + 18$$

$$109 = 18 \times 6 + 1$$

$$18 = 1 \times 18 + 0$$

# Plus grand diviseur commun

$$799 = 345 \times 2 + 109$$

$$345 = 109 \times 3 + 18$$

$$109 = 18 \times 6 + 1$$

$$18 = 1 \times 18 + 0$$

$$\text{pgdc}(799, 345) = 1$$

# Algorithme d'Euclide

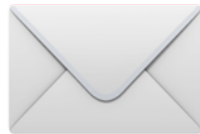
```
fonction pgdc(a, b)  
  (a ≥ b entiers ≠ 0)  
  r := a mod b  
  tant que r > 0 faire  
    a := b  
    b := r  
    r := a mod b  
  fin tant que  
  retourner b  
fin fonction
```

**Ça sert à quoi ?**

# Communications sécurisées



Alice



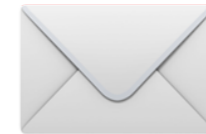
Bob



# Communications sécurisées



Alice

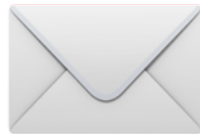


Bob

# Communications sécurisées



Alice



Bob



Eve

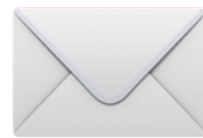
# Communications sécurisées



Alice



Bob

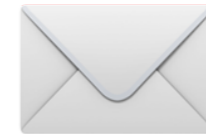


Eve

# Communications sécurisées



Alice



Bob

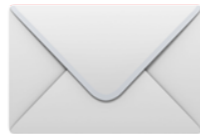


Eve

# Communications sécurisées



Alice



Bob



Eve

# Communications sécurisées



Alice



Bob



Eve

# Communications sécurisées



Alice



Bob



Eve

# Communications sécurisées



Alice



Bob



Eve





# Communications sécurisées



Alice



Bob



Eve

# Communications sécurisées



Alice



Bob



Eve

# On connait déjà

- Chiffrement de Cesar
- Chiffrement spartiate
- Chiffrement de Vigenère
- ...mais ça ne suffit plus aujourd'hui

# Cryptosystème RSA



Alice

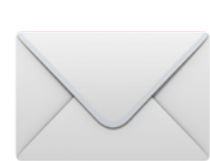


$(e, n)$

$(d, n)$



Bob



$\in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$

# Chiffrement et déchiffrement RSA



Alice



$(e, n)$

$$M \in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$$

$$C = M^e \bmod n$$



Bob



$(d, n)$

$$C^d \bmod n = M$$

# Comment choisir les clés RSA

1. Choisir  $p$  et  $q$  deux grands nombres premiers différents
2. Calculer  $n = pq$
3. Calculer  $\phi(n) = (p - 1)(q - 1)$
4. Choisir un entier  $e$  premier avec  $\phi(n)$
5. Calculer l'entier  $d < \phi(n)$  tel que  $de \bmod \phi(n) = 1$

# Théorème



Alice



$(e, n)$

$$M \in \{0, \dots, n - 1\}$$

$$C = M^e \bmod n$$



Bob



$(d, n)$

$$C^d \bmod n = M$$

# Calculer les puissances

$$x \quad x^2 \quad x^3 \quad \dots \quad x^n$$



# Calculer les puissances

$x$     $x^2$     $x^3$     $\dots$     $x^n$

```
fonction puissance(x, n)  
  y := 1  
  pour i := 1 à n faire  
    y := yX  
  fin pour  
  retourner y  
fin fonction
```

# Calculer les puissances

$$x \quad x^2 \quad x^3 \quad \dots \quad x^n$$

**fonction** puissance(x, n)

  y := 1

**pour** i := 1 à n **faire**

    y := yX

**fin pour**

**retourner** y

**fin fonction**

***n* multiplications**

# Exponentiation rapide

$$x^{16}$$

# Exponentiation rapide

$$x^{16} = (x^8)^2$$

# Exponentiation rapide

$$\begin{aligned}x^{16} &= (x^8)^2 \\ &= ((x^4)^2)^2\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}x^{16} &= (x^8)^2 \\ &= ((x^4)^2)^2 \\ &= (((x^2)^2)^2)^2\end{aligned}$$

# Exponentiation rapide

$$\begin{aligned}x^{16} &= (x^8)^2 \\ &= ((x^4)^2)^2 \\ &= (((x^2)^2)^2)^2\end{aligned}$$

**4 multiplications**

# Exponentiation rapide

$$x^{13}$$



# Exponentiation rapide

$$x^{13} = (x^6)^2 \times x$$

# Exponentiation rapide

$$\begin{aligned}x^{13} &= (x^6)^2 \times x \\ &= ((x \times x \times x)^2)^2 \times x\end{aligned}$$

# Exponentiation rapide

$$\begin{aligned}x^{13} &= (x^6)^2 \times x \\ &= ((x \times x \times x)^2)^2 \times x\end{aligned}$$

**5 multiplications**

# Exponentiation rapide

**fonction** puissance(x, n)

a := 1

b := x

m := n

**tant que** m > 0 **faire**

**si** m mod 2 = 0 **alors**

        m := m / 2

**sinon**

        m := (m - 1) / 2

        a := a × b

**fin si**

    b := b × b

**retourner** a

**fin fonction**

# Exponentiation rapide

**fonction** puissance(x, n)

a := 1

b := x

m := n

**tant que** m > 0 **faire**

**si** m mod 2 = 0 **alors**

    m := m / 2

**sinon**

    m := (m - 1) / 2

    a := a × b

**fin si**

  b := b × b

**retourner** a

**fin fonction**

a

b

m


# Exponentiation rapide

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
  a := 1
  b := x
  m := n
  tant que m > 0 faire
    si m mod 2 = 0 alors
      m := m / 2
    sinon
      m := (m - 1) / 2
      a := a × b
    fin si
  b := b × b
  retourner a
fin fonction
```

a	b	m
1	x	13

# Exponentiation rapide

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
  a := 1
  b := x
  m := n
  tant que m > 0 faire
    si m mod 2 = 0 alors
      m := m / 2
    sinon
      m := (m - 1) / 2
      a := a × b
    fin si
  b := b × b
  retourner a
fin fonction
```

a	b	m
1	x	13
x	x <sup>2</sup>	6

# Exponentiation rapide

**fonction** puissance(x, n)

a := 1

b := x

m := n

**tant que** m > 0 **faire**

**si** m mod 2 = 0 **alors**

    m := m / 2

**sinon**

    m := (m - 1) / 2

    a := a × b

**fin si**

  b := b × b

**retourner** a

**fin fonction**

a	b	m
1	x	13
x	x <sup>2</sup>	6
x	x <sup>4</sup>	3



# Exponentiation rapide

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
  a := 1
  b := x
  m := n
  tant que m > 0 faire
    si m mod 2 = 0 alors
      m := m / 2
    sinon
      m := (m - 1) / 2
      a := a × b
    fin si
  b := b × b
  retourner a
fin fonction
```

a	b	m
1	x	13
x	x <sup>2</sup>	6
x	x <sup>4</sup>	3
x <sup>5</sup>	x <sup>8</sup>	1

# Exponentiation rapide

```
fonction puissance(x, n)
  a := 1
  b := x
  m := n
  tant que m > 0 faire
    si m mod 2 = 0 alors
      m := m / 2
    sinon
      m := (m - 1) / 2
      a := a × b
    fin si
  b := b × b
  retourner a
fin fonction
```

a	b	m
1	x	13
x	x <sup>2</sup>	6
x	x <sup>4</sup>	3
x <sup>5</sup>	x <sup>8</sup>	1
x <sup>13</sup>	x <sup>16</sup>	0

# Calcul de fonctions mathématiques

# Racine carré

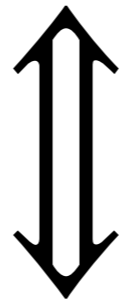
$$x = \sqrt{a}$$

$$x^2 = a \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$x^2 - a = 0 \quad (x \geq 0)$$

# Racine carré

$$x = \sqrt{a}$$



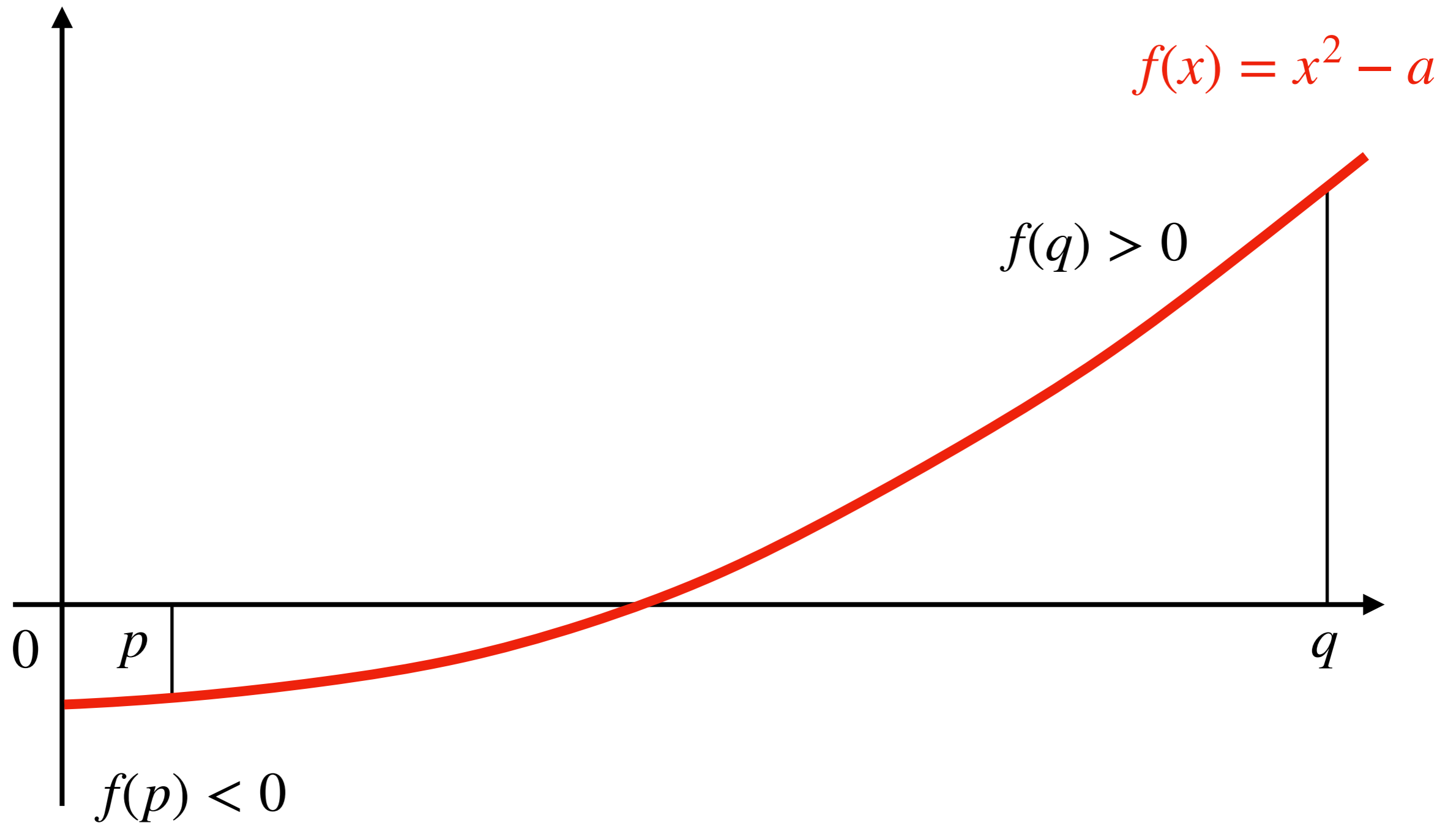
$$f(x) = 0$$

où

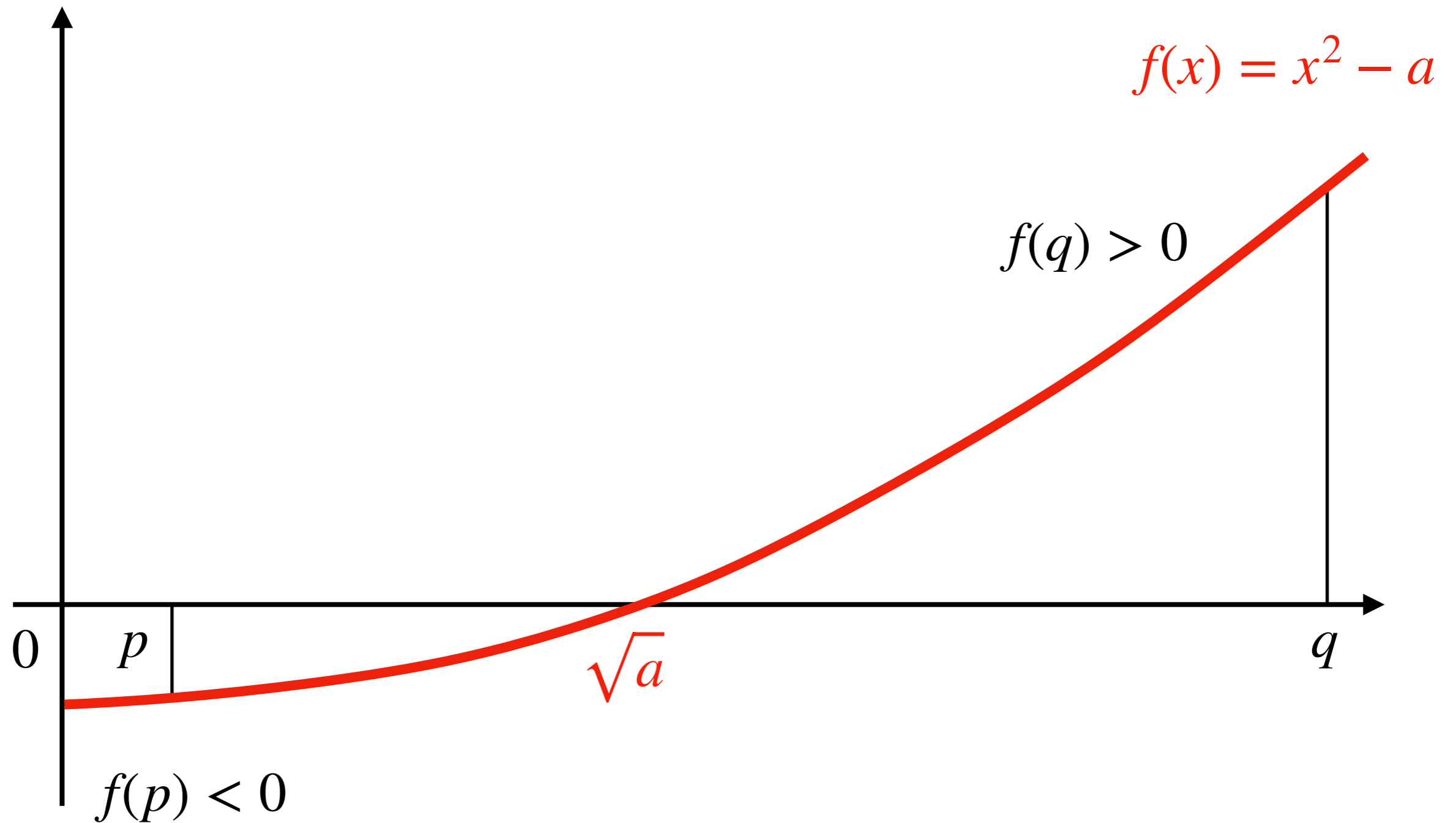
$$f(x) : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - a$$

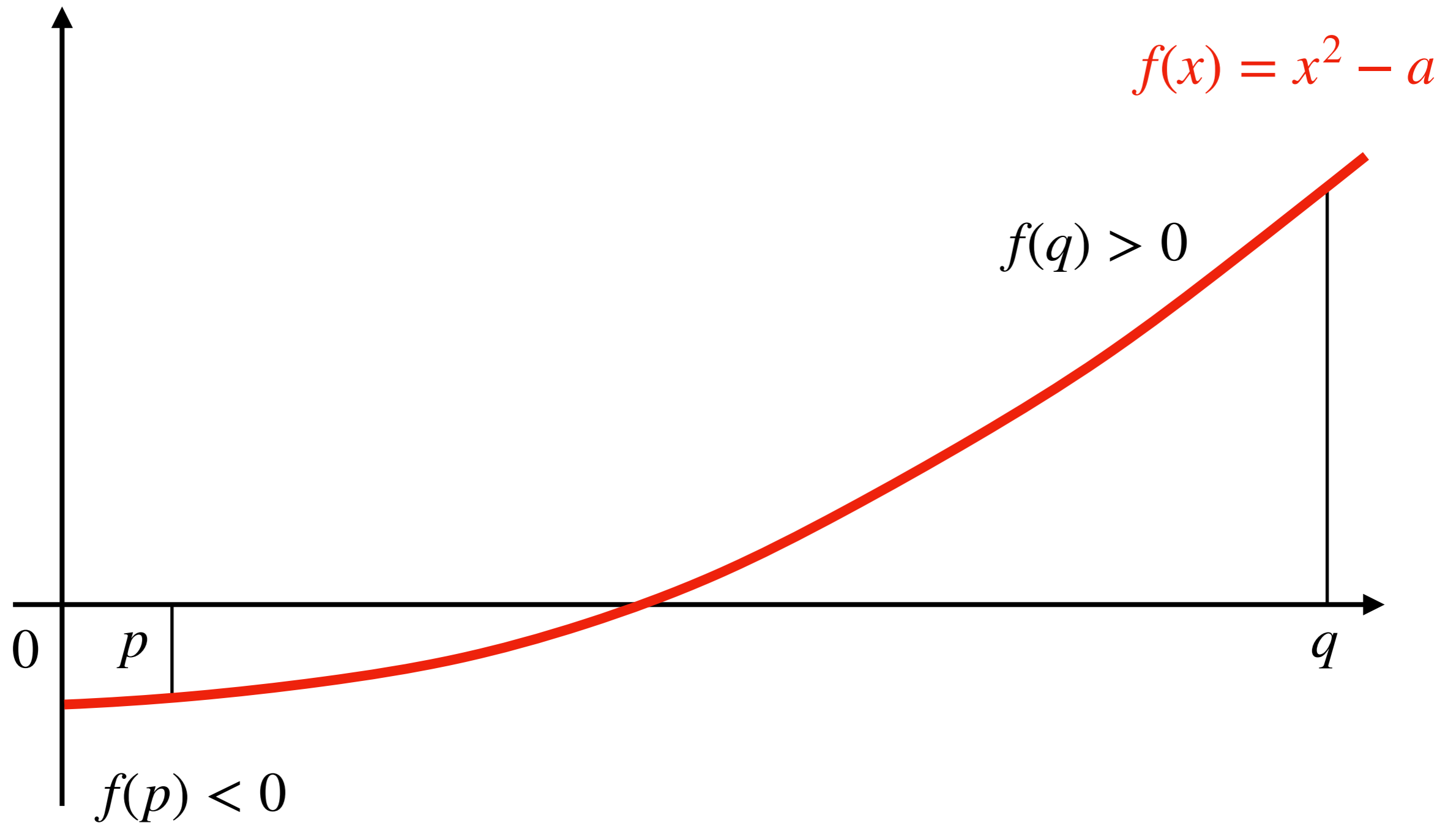
# Approximations des zéros par recherche dichotomique



# Approximations des zéros par recherche dichotomique

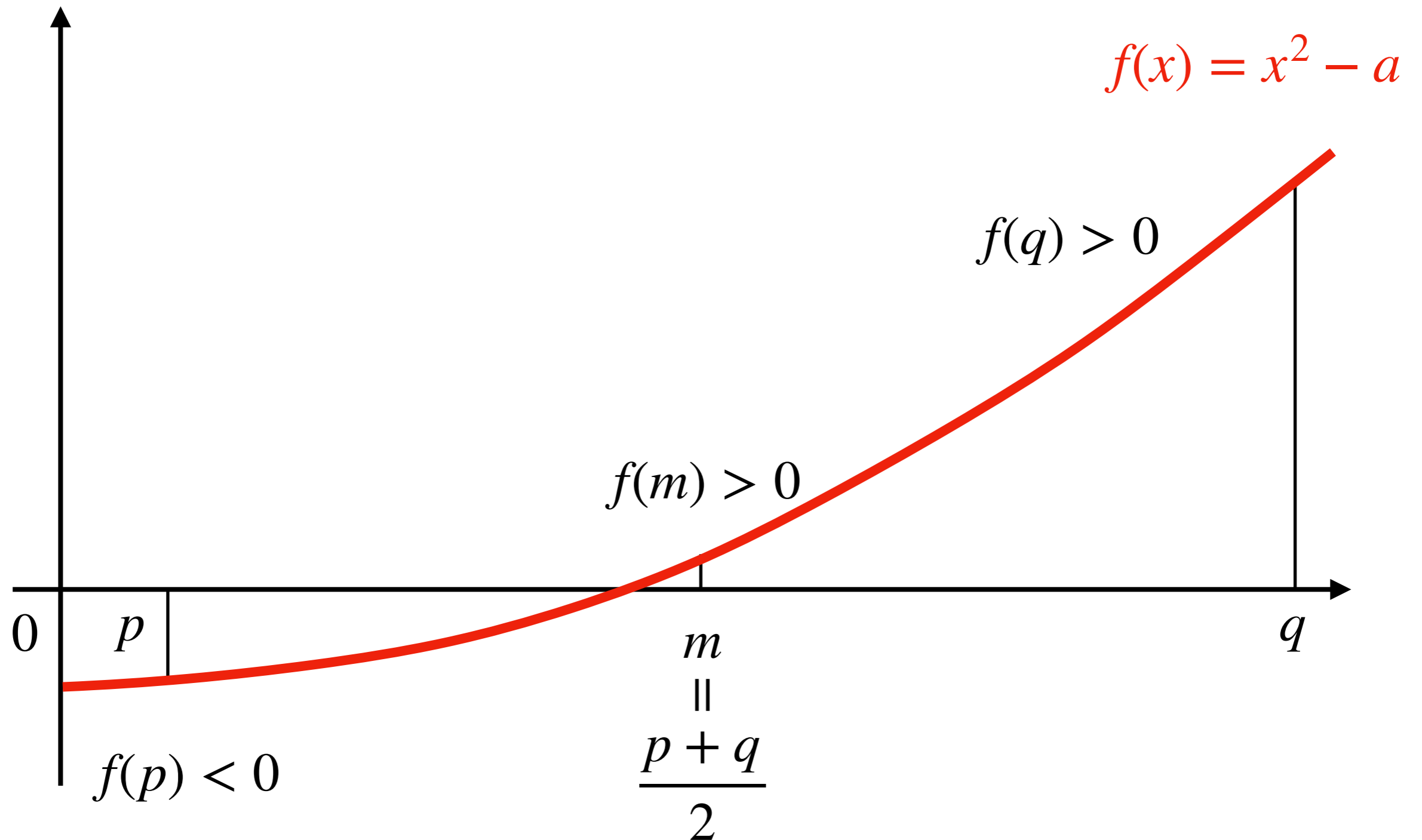


# Approximations des zéros par recherche dichotomique

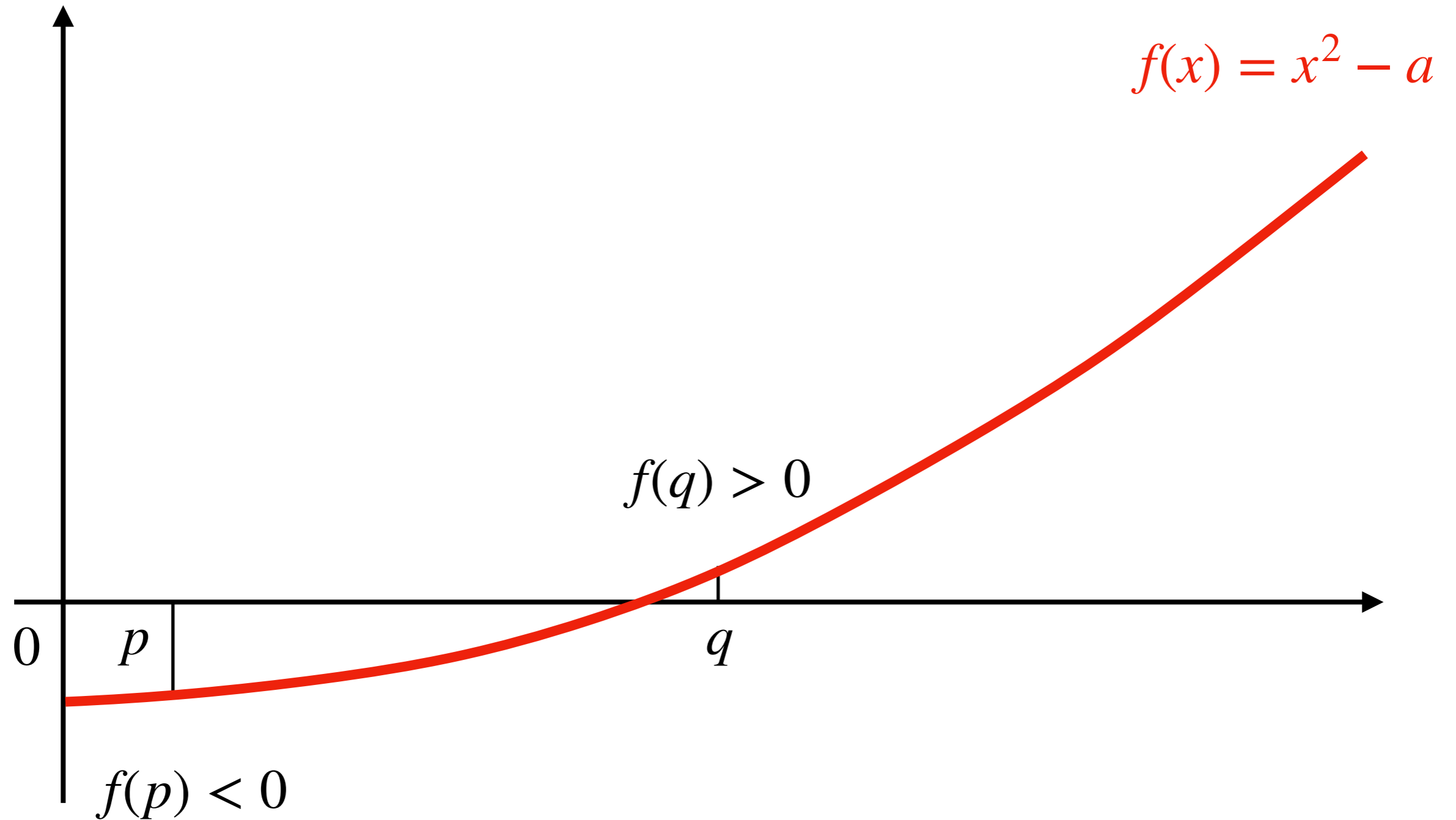




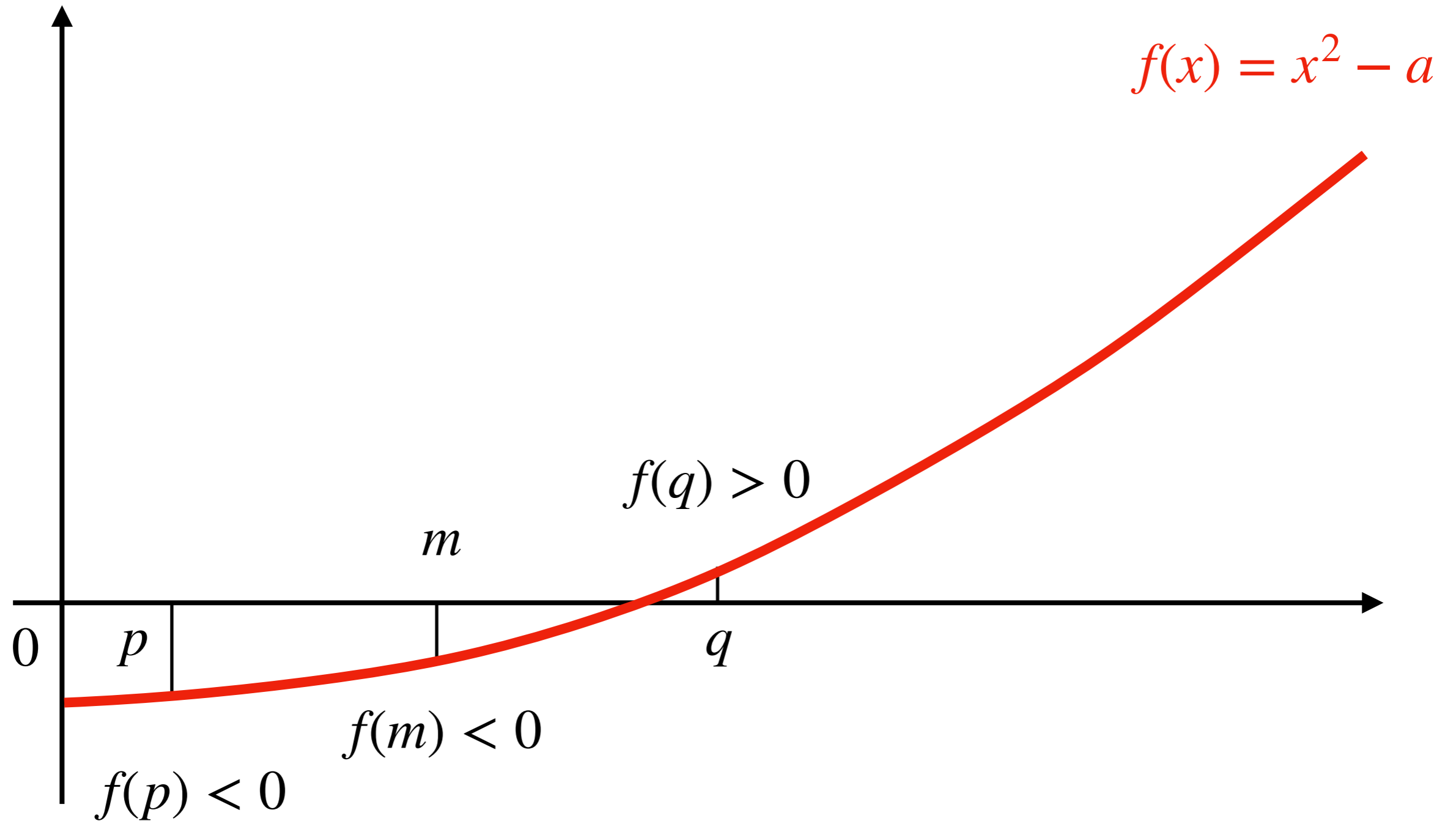
# Approximations des zéros par recherche dichotomique



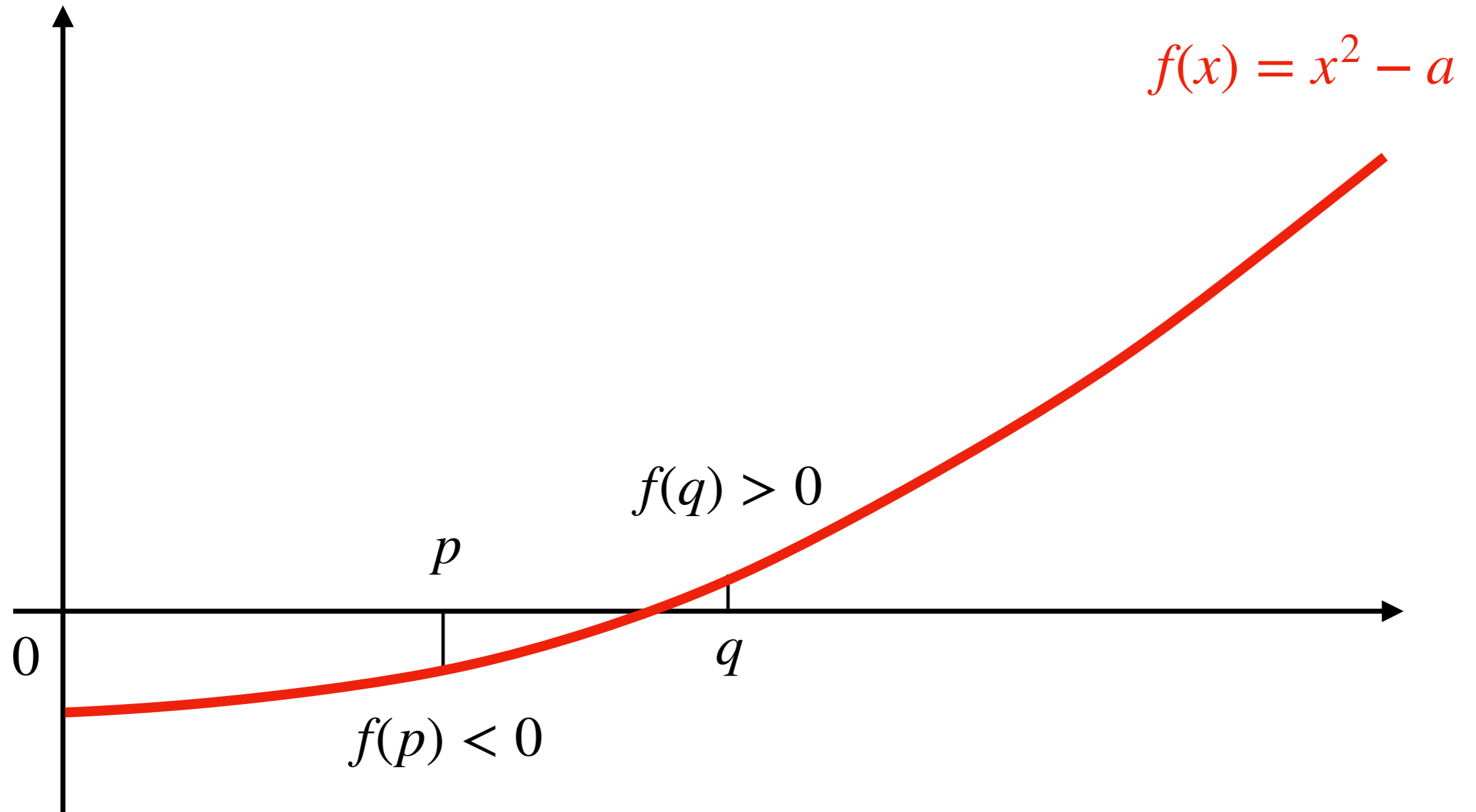
# Approximations des zéros par recherche dichotomique



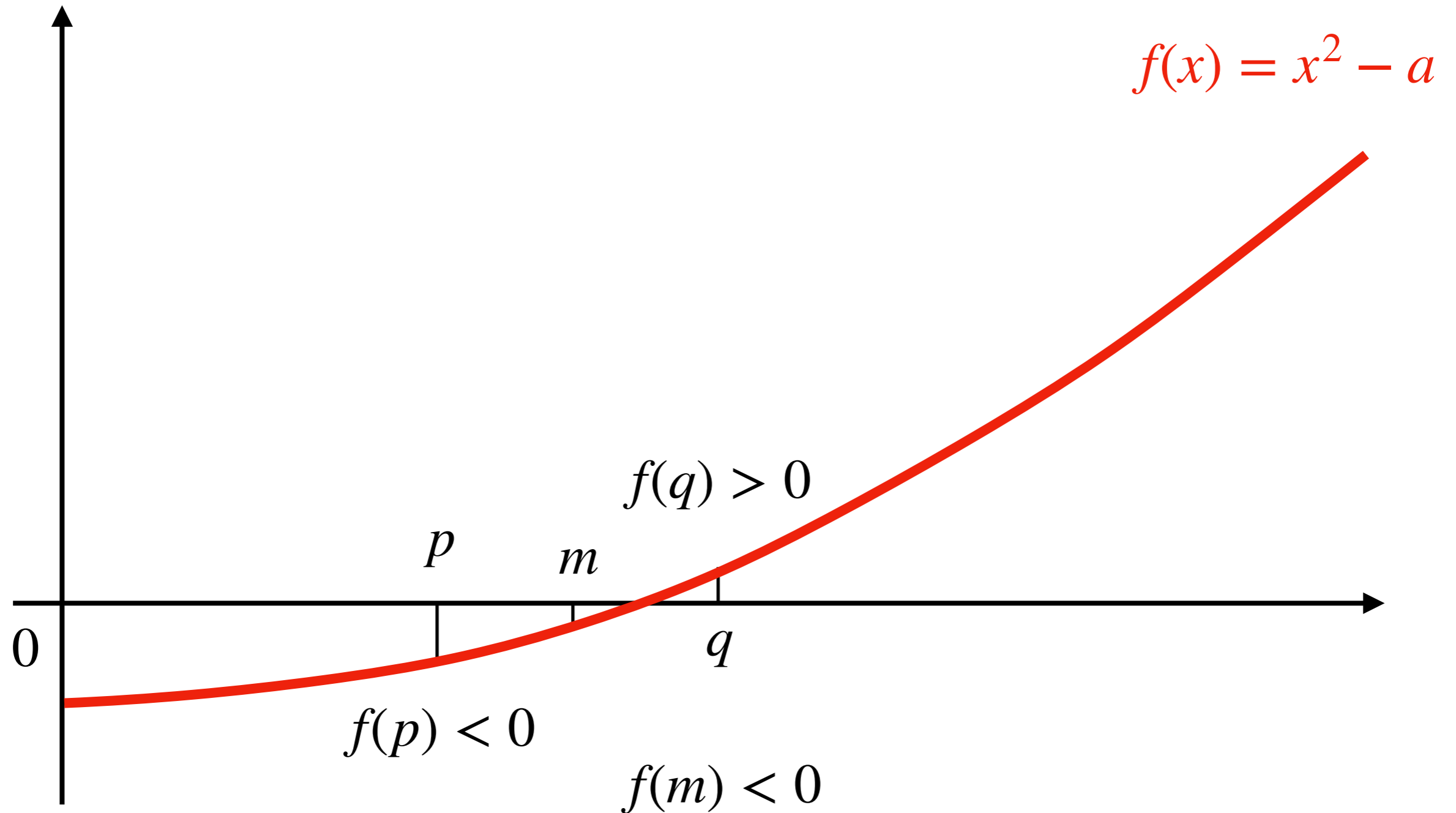
# Approximations des zéros par recherche dichotomique



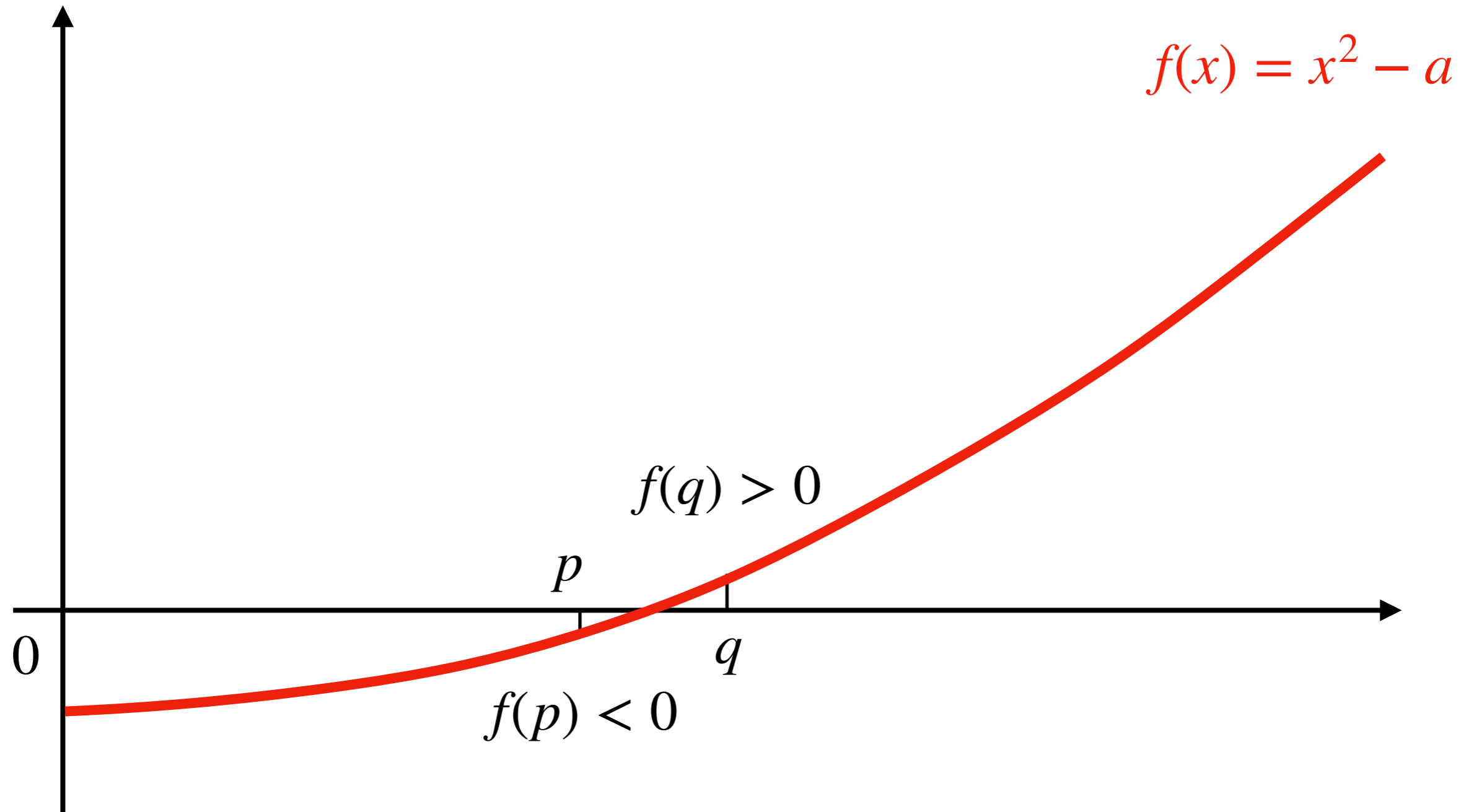
# Approximations des zéros par recherche dichotomique



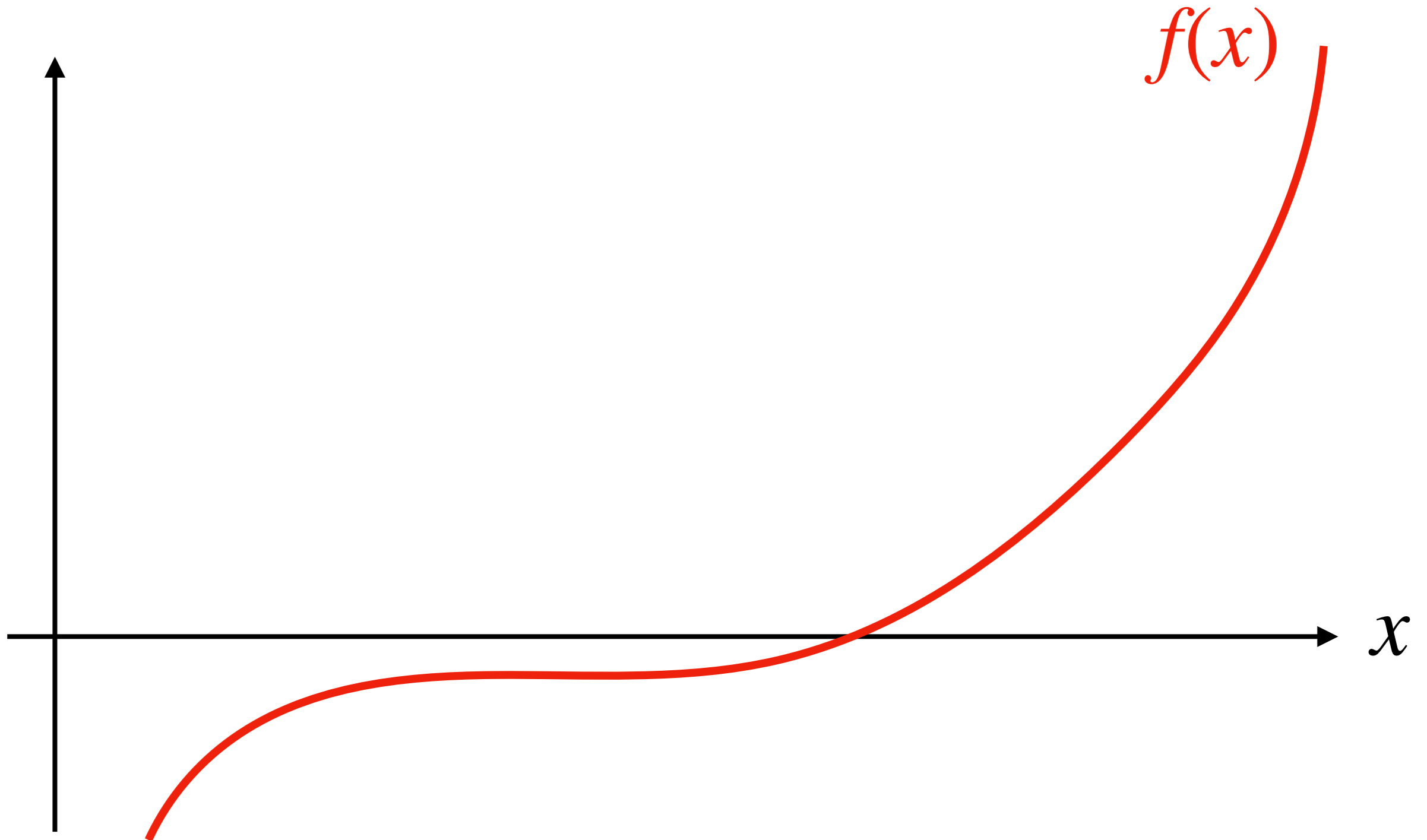
# Approximations des zéros par recherche dichotomique



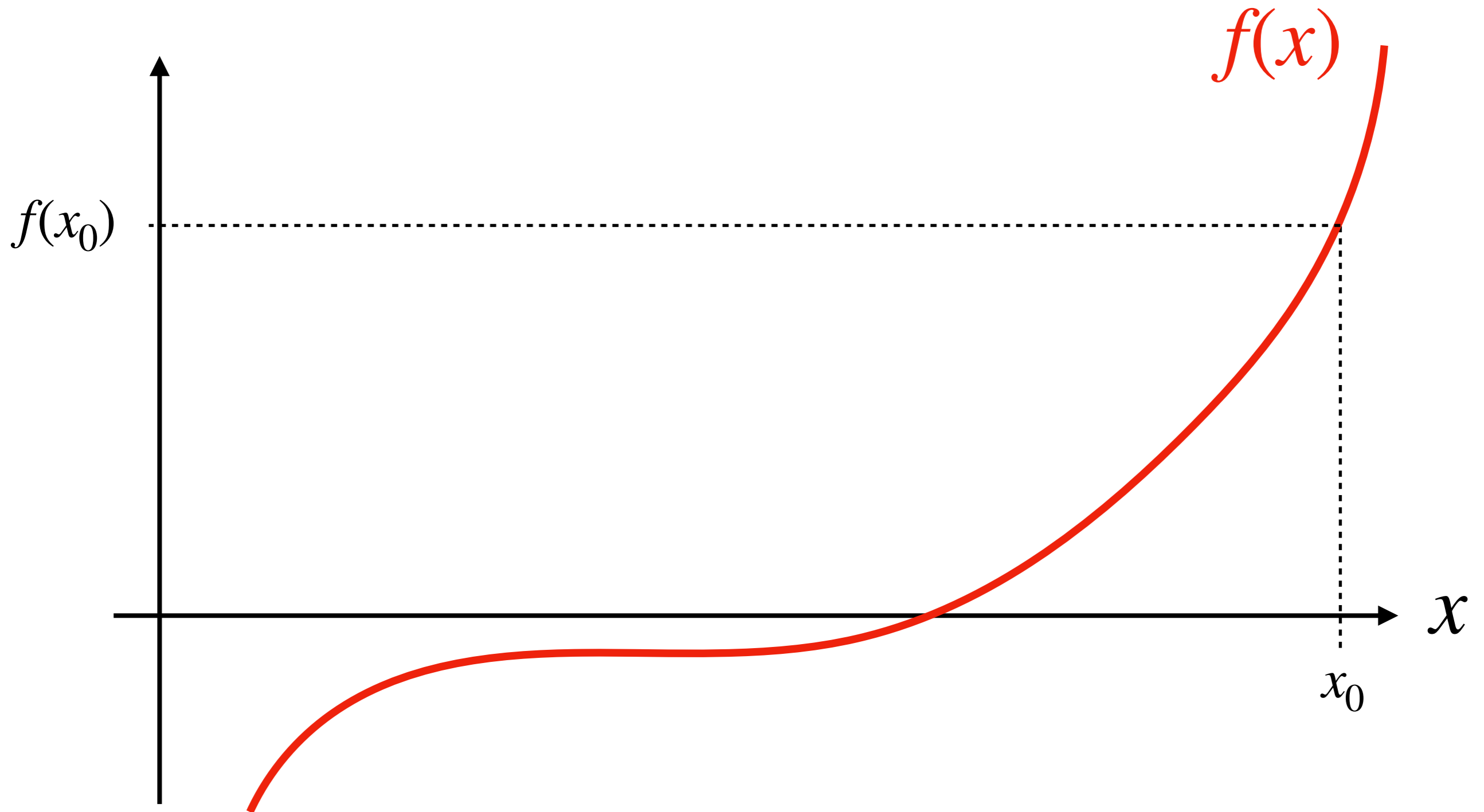
# Approximations des zéros par recherche dichotomique



# Méthode de la descente

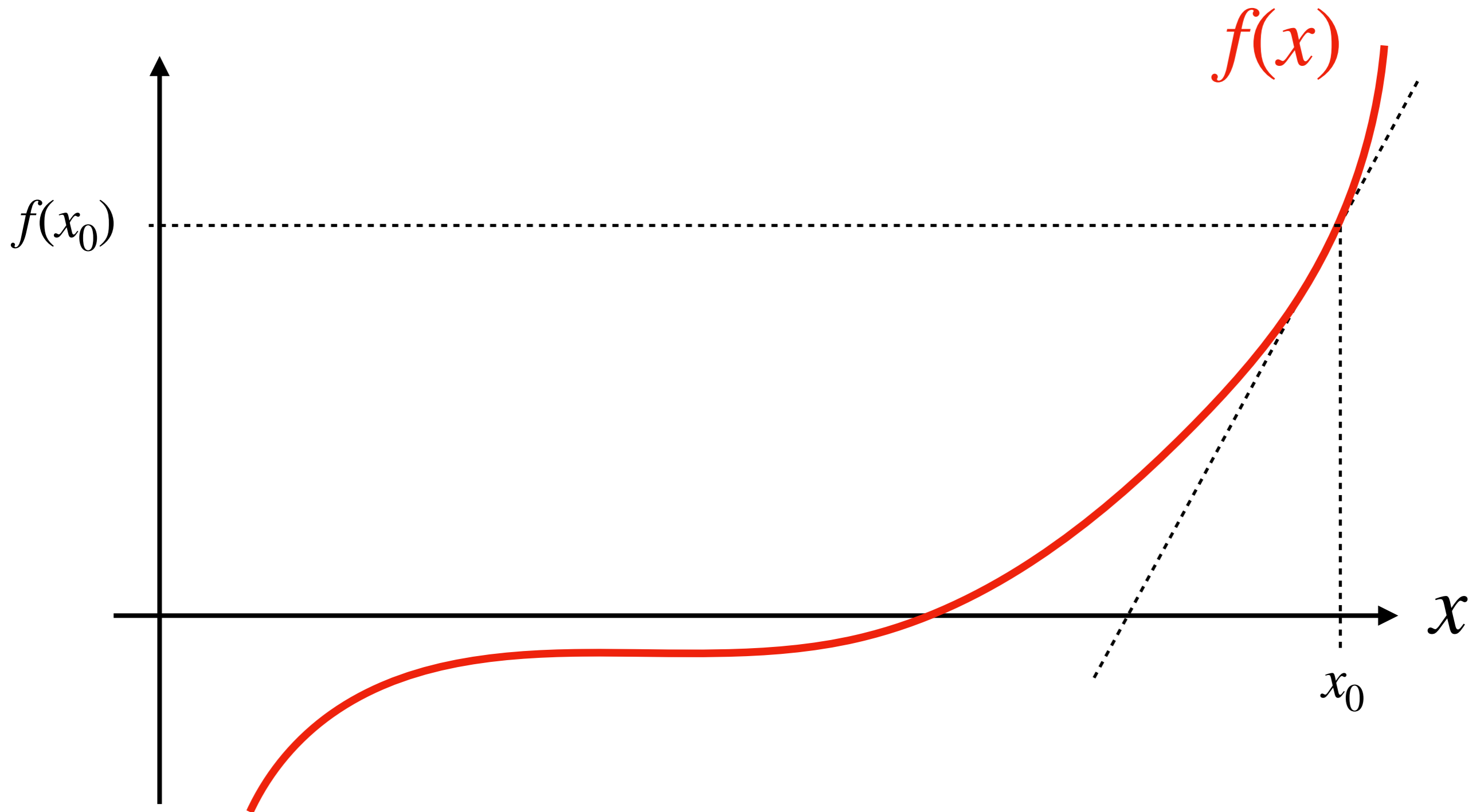


# Méthode de la descente

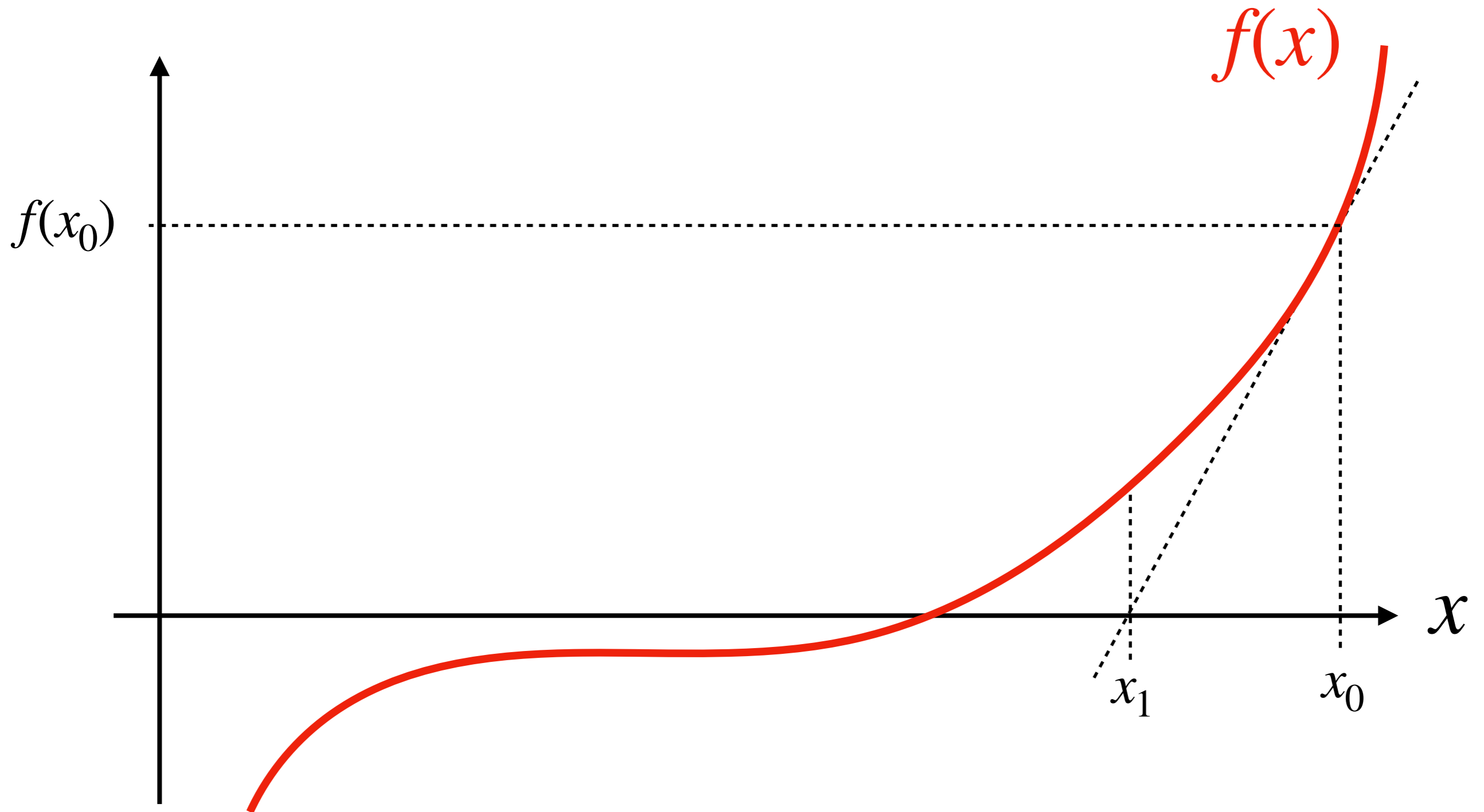




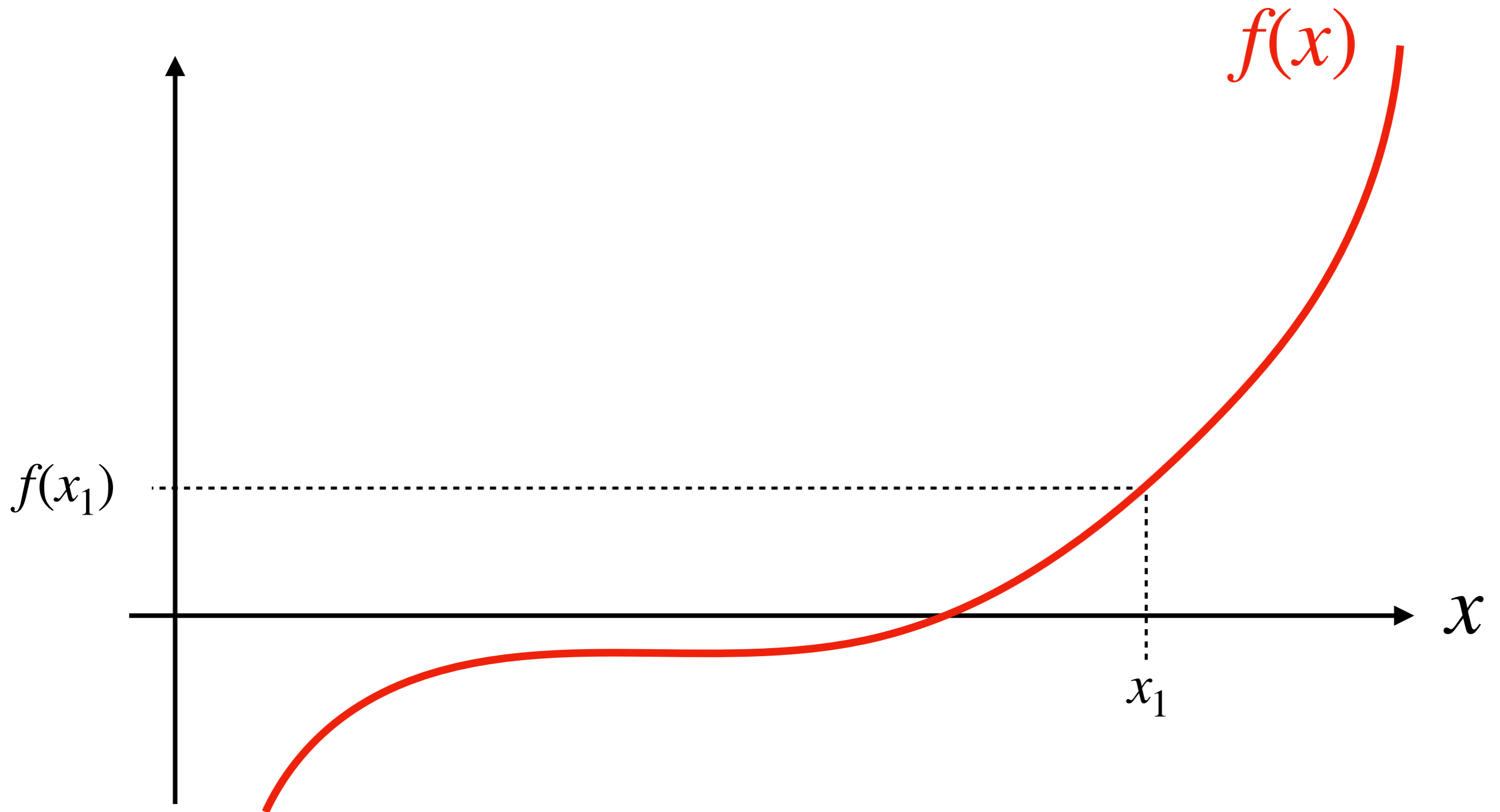
# Méthode de la descente



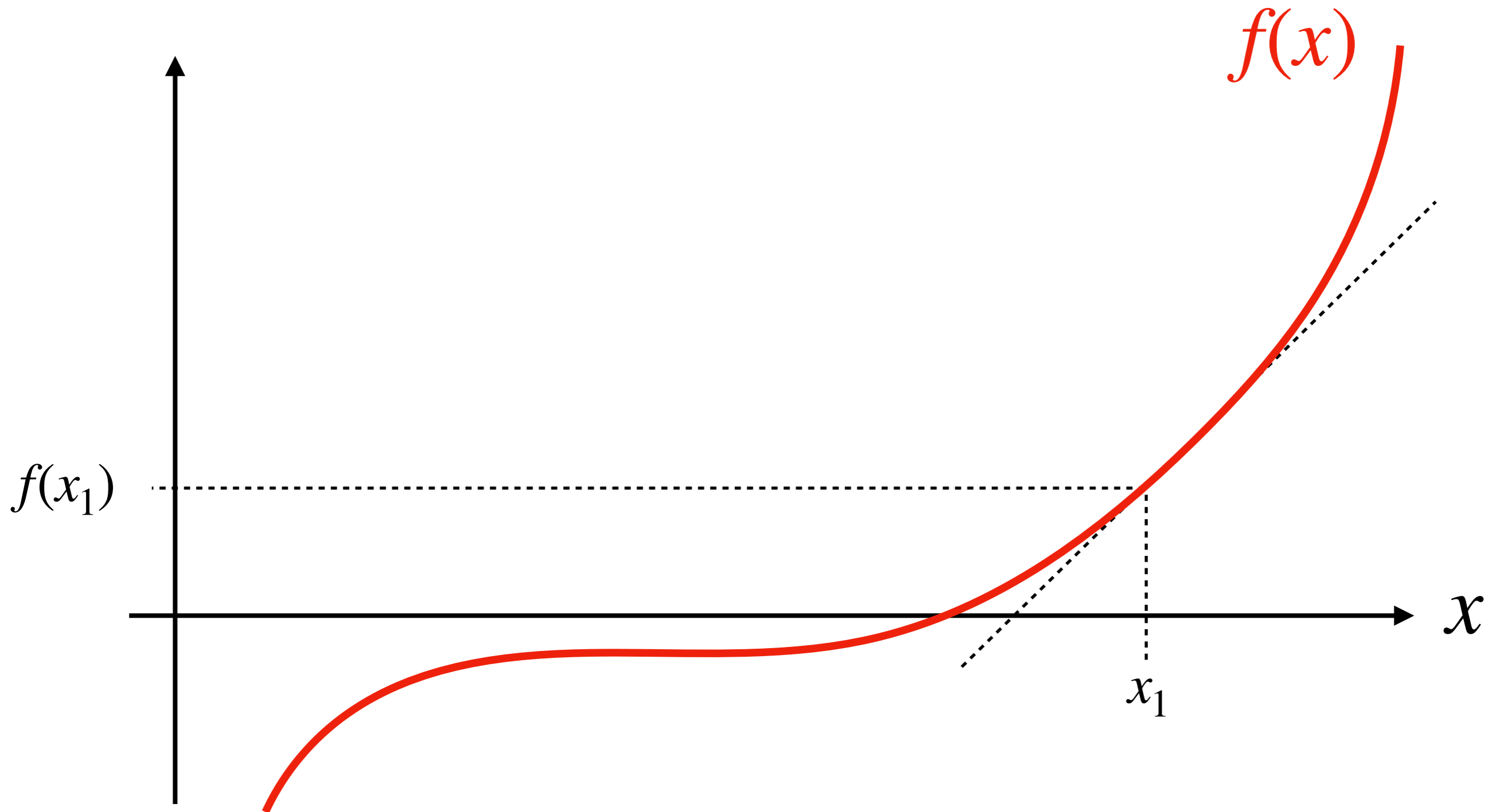
# Méthode de la descente



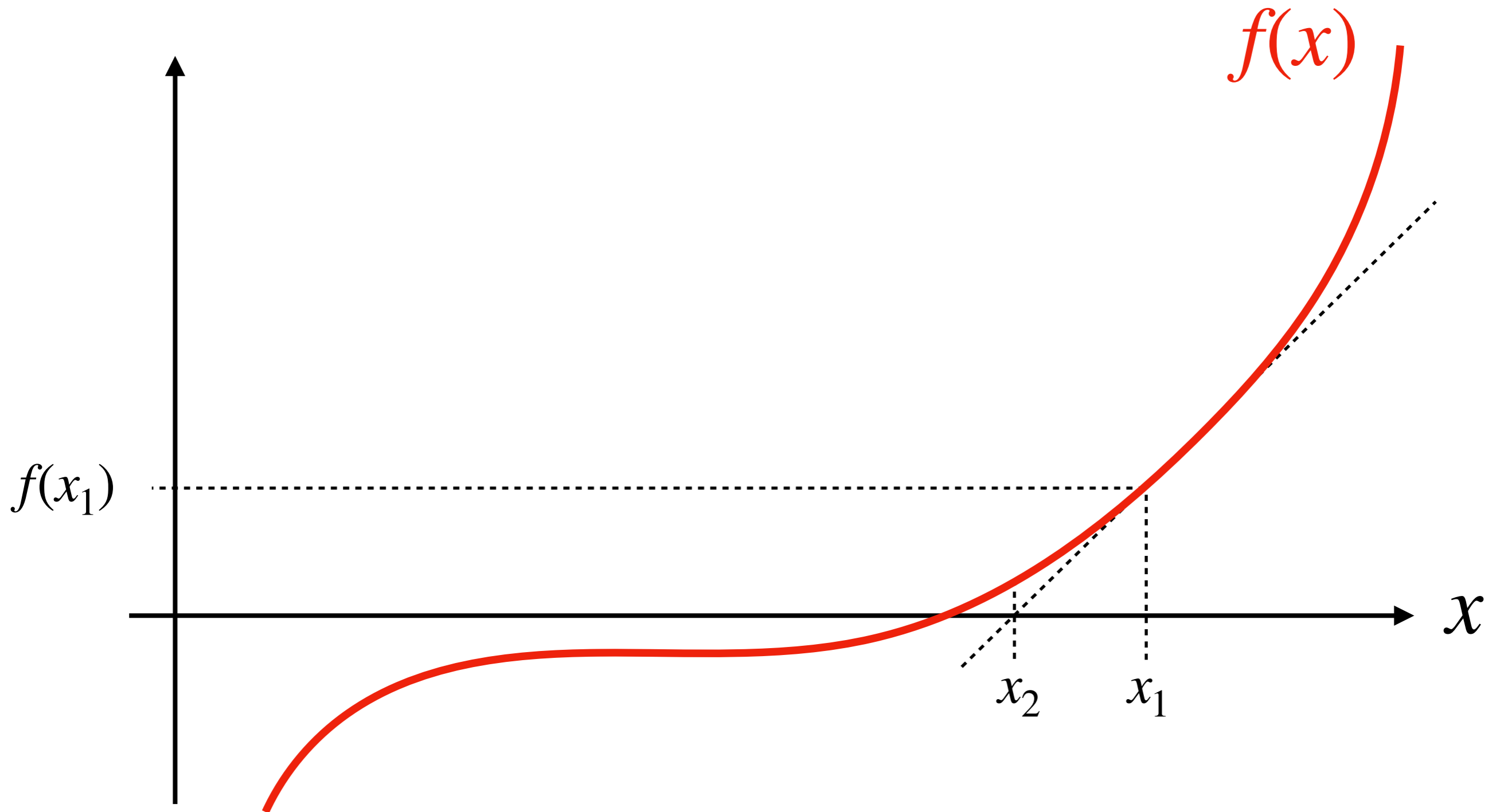
# Méthode de la descente



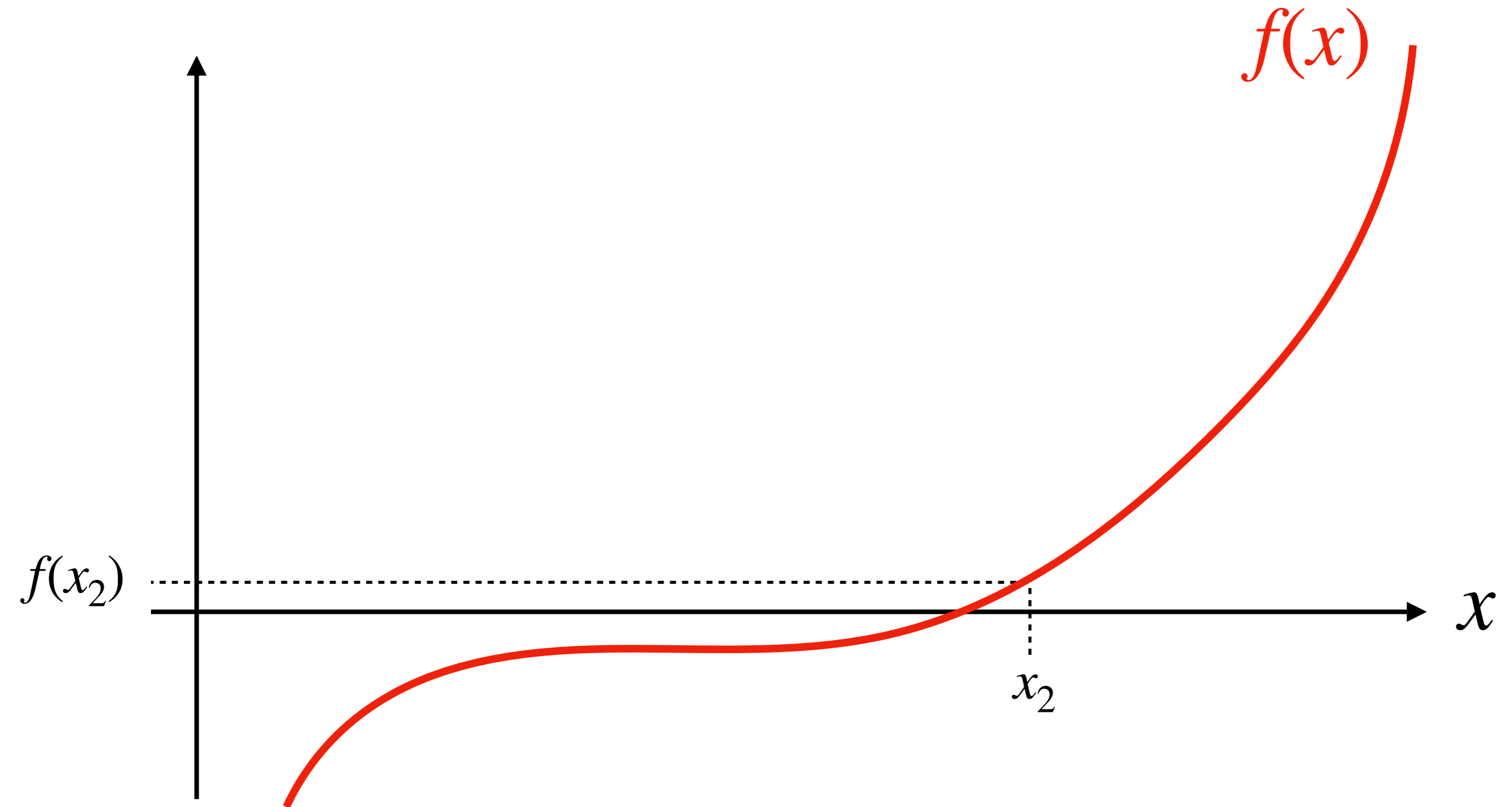
# Méthode de la descente



# Méthode de la descente



# Méthode de la descente



# Algorithme de Newton

**fonction** approx-zéro( $f$ ,  $x_0$ )

$a := x_0$

**tant que**  $f(a) \neq 0$  **faire**

tracer la tangente  $t$  en  $a$

$a :=$  abscisse de l'intersection de  $t$   
et de l'axe des abscisses

**fin tant que**

**retourner**  $a$

**fin fonction**

# Tracer la tangente

- La tangente à  $f$  en  $a$  est la droite d'équation

$$y = f(a) + (x - a) f'(a)$$

- On a  $y = 0$  quand

$$x = a - \frac{f(a)}{f'(a)}$$



# Algorithme de Newton

```
fonction approx-zéro(f, x0)  
  a := x0  
  tant que f(a) ≠ 0 faire  
    a := a – f(a) / f'(a)  
  fin tant que  
  retourner a  
fin fonction
```

# Algorithme de Newton



**fonction** approx-zéro( $f$ ,  $f'$ ,  $x_0$ )

$a := x_0$

**tant que**  $f(a) \neq 0$  **faire**

$a := a - f(a) / f'(a)$

**fin tant que**

**retourner**  $a$

**fin fonction**

# Terminaison



**fonction** approx-zéro( $f$ ,  $f'$ ,  $x_0$ ,  $\varepsilon$ )

$a := x_0$

**tant que**  $|f(a)| > \varepsilon$  **faire**

$a := a - f(a) / f'(a)$

**fin tant que**

**retourner**  $a$

**fin fonction**