



20 - 02 - 2025

TD

IAE

→ fonction d'un vecteur aléatoire utilisant numpy et python

```
import numpy as np  
def randomization(n):
```

```
A = np.random.random([n, 1])  
return A
```

```
print(randomization(3))
```

→ fonction créer 2 matrices aléatoires de la taille $\langle h, w \rangle$

```
import numpy as np
```

```
def operations(h, w):
```

```
A = np.random.random(h, w)
```

```
B = np.random.random(h, w)
```

```
S = A + B
```

```
return S
```

exercice

```
v1, v2, sm = operations(2, 3)
```

→ fonction norm (vector1, vector2) \Rightarrow norm de la somme

```
import numpy as np
```

```
def Sum_Norm(A, B)
```

```
return np.linalg.norm(A, B)
```

```
print Sum_Norm(np.array([1, 2]), np.array([2, 3]))
```

EXO - N° 3 :

$$\text{fin } y = [10,4 ; 0,0005 ; 0 ; 22,25]$$

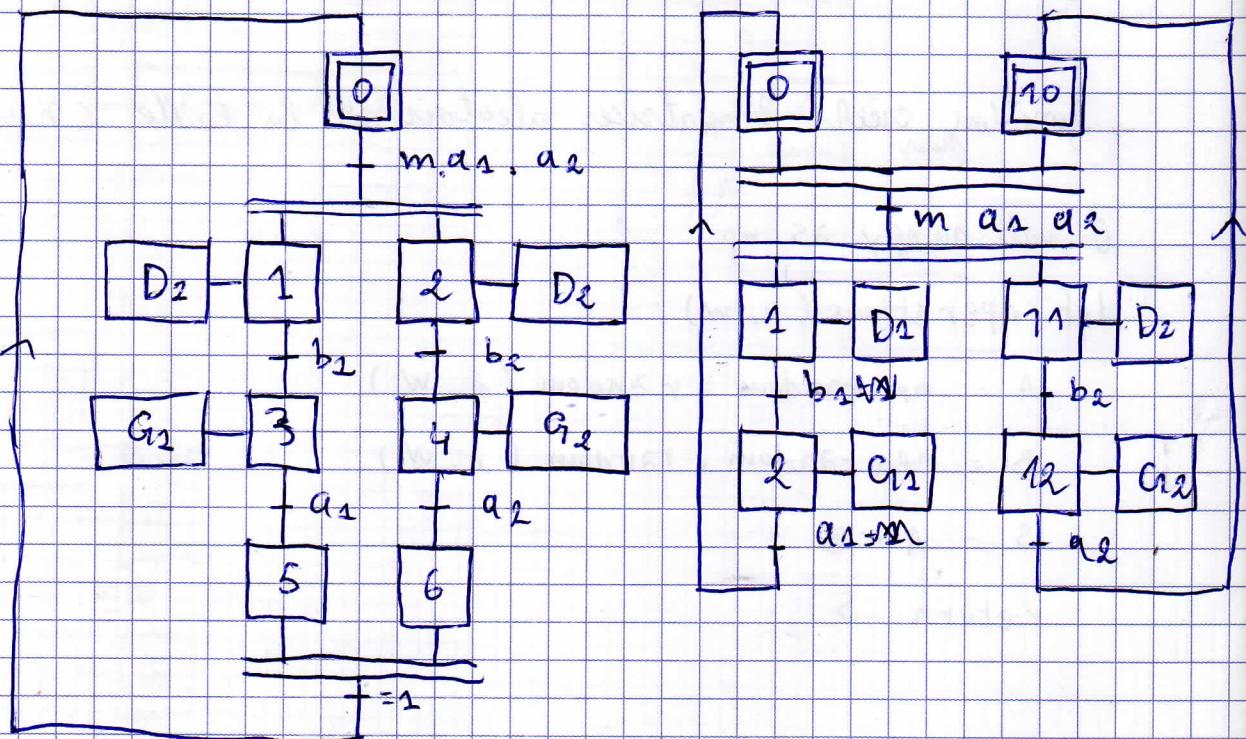
trouve la représentation en format de point fixe de y
avec $N = 16$, pour avoir une précision maximale



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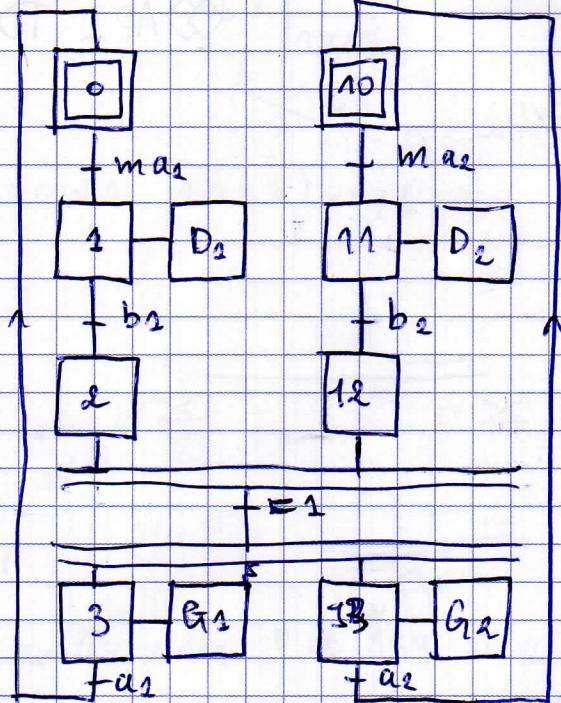
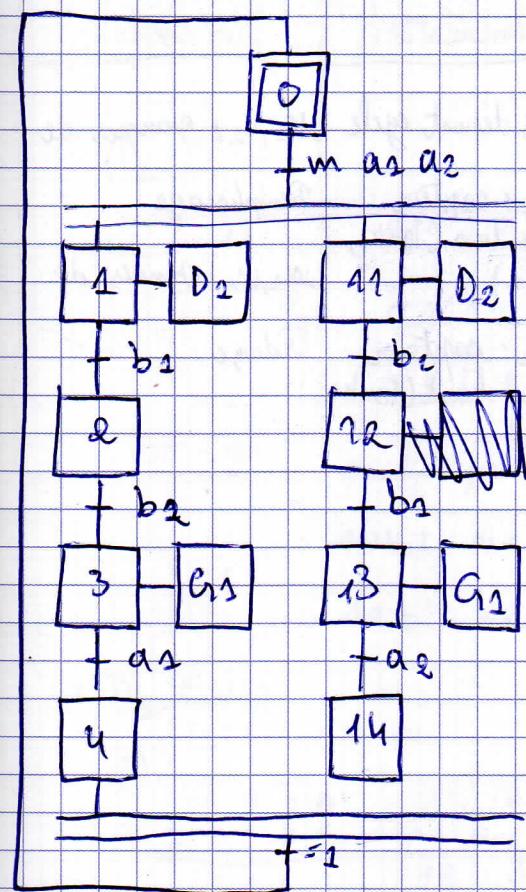
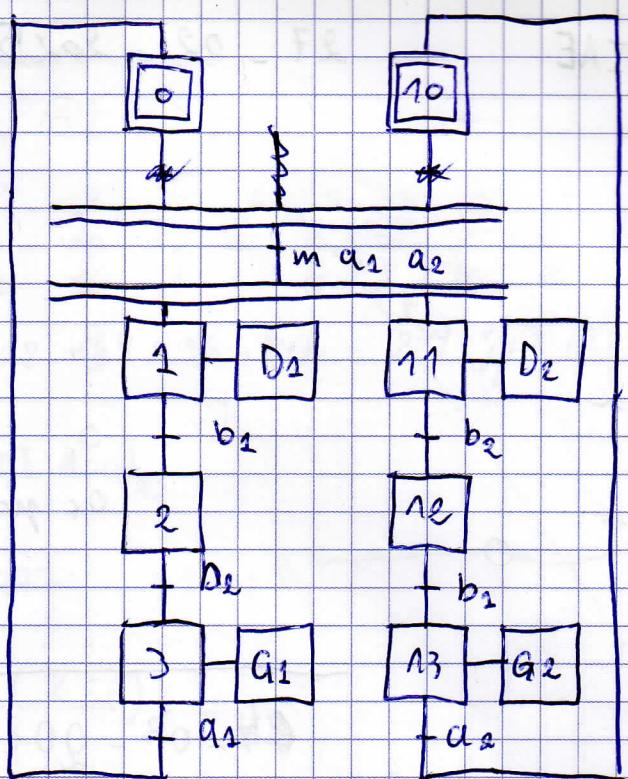
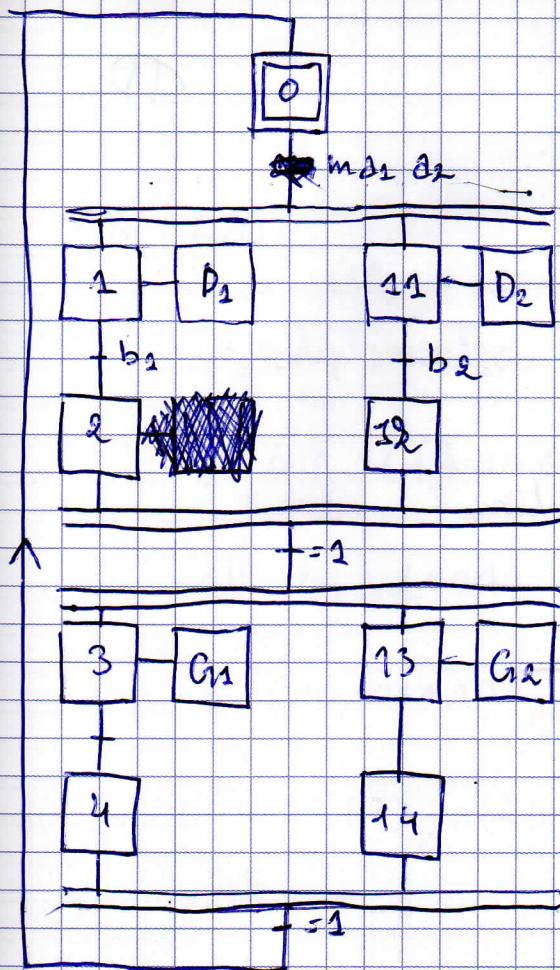
TD

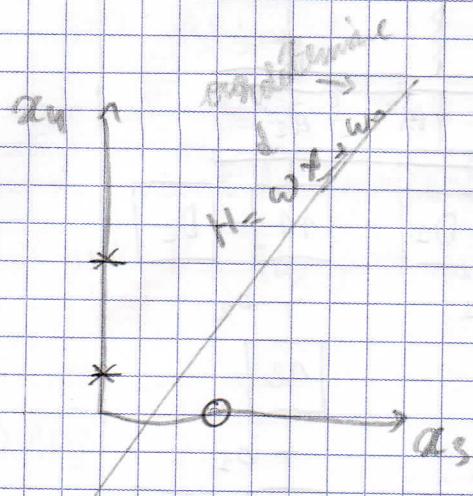
TD2 • EXO 1 : -1)



2)

La page suivante →





* admet aime

0 = n'aime pas

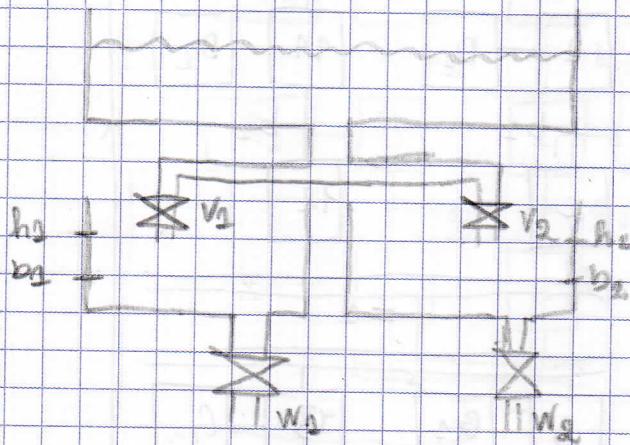
0_f trement

0_p prédiction

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TD₂, EXO₂:



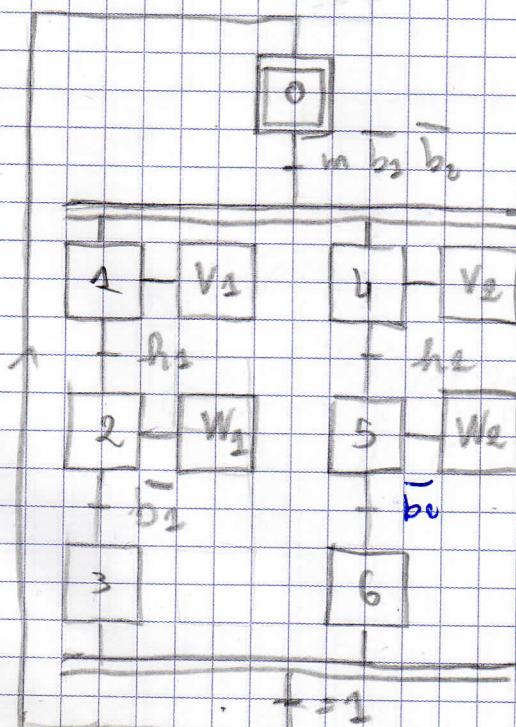
Les entrées

- m : B départ cycle - V₁, V₂ : vannes de

- b₁, b₂ : capteur Remplissage niveau bas (Tanks, Tank₂)

W₁, W₂ : vannes de

- h₁, h₂ : capteur vidage niveau haut (Tanks, Tank₂)



XXX APE TD

TD₁. Ex01:

$$(386)_{10} = (0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0)_2 \quad (1101101)$$

$$\frac{(386)}{10} = 512 + 256 + 128 + 64 + 16 + 8 + 2 = 2^9 + 2^8 + 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2$$

$$(704)_8 = (111 \quad 000 \quad 100)_2$$

$$\frac{(B3D)}{16} = (1011 \quad 1001 \quad 1101)_2$$

$$(010101110)_2 = (256)_8$$

$$(1367)_{10} = (2527)_8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1367 \\ \hline 170 \quad 8 \\ 2 \quad 21 \quad 8 \\ 3 \quad 2 \quad 10 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$(F3F)_{(16)} = (1111 \quad 0011 \quad 1111)_2 = (7377)_8$$

TD₁. Ex02:

1) a. 99999999

b. 01111111

c. FFFFFFFF

2) on peut représenter les nombre entre 0 et 999 avec :

→ 10 bit en Binaire Pur

→ 12 bit en BCD

TD₂. Ex03:

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1010 \\ + 0101 \\ \hline 1111 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1101 \\ + 0101 \\ \hline 10010 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 111111 \\ 0101101011 \\ + 0000111111 \\ \hline 0110101010 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 111111 \\ 0011111111 \\ + 0000111111 \\ \hline 0101111110 \end{array}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1110 \\ - 1000 \\ \hline 0110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1010 \\ - 0101 \\ \hline 0101 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 01100110 \\ - 00101101 \\ \hline 01001100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 01111100 \\ - 00111111 \\ \hline 00111100 \end{array}$$

TD 2 - EXO 4:

$$-69 \equiv (?)_{\frac{1}{2}} \equiv (-10011001) \equiv (B\ B)_{16}$$

$$(69) \equiv (010001001) \Rightarrow (10111001)$$

$$-38 \equiv (?)_{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(38) \equiv (\underbrace{001001}_{\text{B}}\underbrace{10}) \Rightarrow (110110\underbrace{10}) \equiv (D\ A)_{16}$$

$$-116 \equiv (?)_{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(116) \Rightarrow 01110100 \Rightarrow 10001\underbrace{10}00 = (8C)_{16}$$

06.03.2024



TD 2. EXO 1:

1) figure 1 n'est pas linéairement séparable

figure 2 est linéairement séparable

figure 3 n'est pas linéairement séparable

figure 4 peut-être linéairement séparable

2) on a $h: \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$, $h(X_i) = Y_i$, $X_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\Rightarrow (w X_i + w_0) \cdot Y_i \geq 0$$

\rightarrow

$$h: \mathbb{X} \mapsto \{-1, 1\}$$

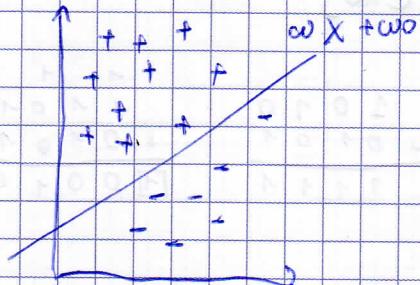
$$Y_i = h(X_i) \text{ d'après } w X_i + w_0$$

si pas d'erreur $Y_i (w X_i + w_0) > 0$

"il ya" $Y_i (w X_i + w_0) \leq 0$

\Rightarrow on ajuste w et w_0 pour minimiser E

$$E_n(h) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\left[[Y_i (w X_i + w_0) \leq 0] \right]}_{=0 \text{ si faux}, -1 \text{ si vrai}}$$



TD₂ Exo2! $\underline{X} = [\underline{\omega} \ 1]^c$

TP

paramètres ω et ω_0

$\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ vecteur

$\omega_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ scalaire

X est le vecteur de caractéristique

$$\omega \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,2 \\ 0,2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,3 \\ 0,5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0,4 \\ 0,6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X \begin{bmatrix} 0,2 & 0,2 \\ 0,3 & 0,5 \\ 0,4 & 0,6 \end{bmatrix} \}^n$$

n = nombre de données

p = la taille des colonnes

$$Y \begin{bmatrix} +1 \\ +1 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

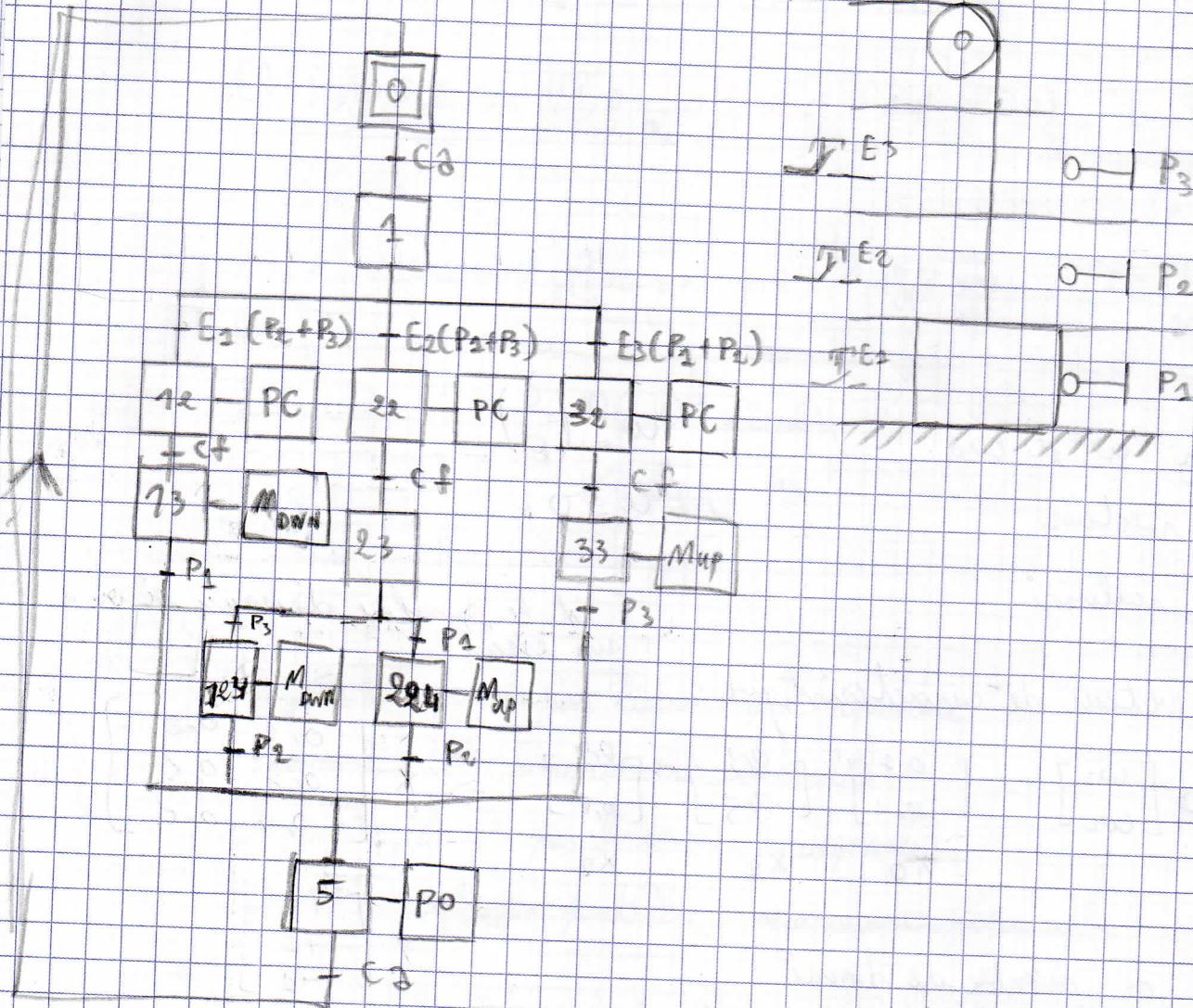
T est le nombre d'essais où on a un succès

11-03-2022

2



TD₂. EX03:





TD₁. Ex04. Suite:

$$0x503 + 0xF8E = 0x491 ; 0x2B + 0x16D = 0x198$$

$$\begin{array}{r} & 1 \\ & \hline 5 & 0 & 3 \\ F & 8 & E \\ \hline 4 & 9 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} & 1 \\ & \hline 2 & B \\ 1 & 6 & D \\ \hline 1 & 9 & 8 \end{array}$$

$$0xFEB + 0x200 = 0x2FE$$

$$\begin{array}{r} & F & B \\ & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 2 & F & E \end{array}$$

TD₂. Ex01:

$$AB = 0x3000 = 12288$$

$$AH = 0xFF9F = 65439$$

$$\rightarrow \text{taille de la mémoire: } AH - AB + 1 = 53152 \text{ byte (B)}$$

$$= 26576 \text{ Half Word}$$

$$= 13288 \text{ word}$$

$$= 6644 \text{ Double Word}$$

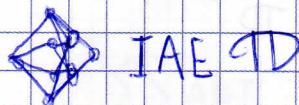
$$\rightarrow 16KO = AH - AB + 1 \Rightarrow AH = AB + 16KO - 1$$

$$16KO = 16 \cdot 1024 = 16384 ; AB = 0x0000 = 0$$

$$AH = 16384 - 1 = 16383 = 0x3FFF$$

TD₂. Ex02:

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TD2. EXO3:

$$m = 5$$

$$E_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [\lfloor h(x_i) \neq y_i \rfloor] = \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}$$

TD2. EXO4:

$$1) \quad w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad y_1 = +1 \quad ; \quad x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad y_2 = -1;$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2,5 \end{pmatrix}; \quad y_3 = +1$$

$$\begin{aligned} i=1 \quad & y_1 \circ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \circ x_1 = 0 \leq 0 \\ \Rightarrow w = w + y_1 x_1 & = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad i=2$$

$$y_2 \circ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \circ x_2 = 1 > 0$$

on continue

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1,5 \end{pmatrix}; \quad i=3$$

$$y_3 \circ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1,5 \end{pmatrix} \circ x_3 = 1 \circ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1,5 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2,5 \end{pmatrix} = 1 - 1,5 = -0,5 \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w = w + y_3 x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2,5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i=1 \Rightarrow w \text{ reste } \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i=2 \Rightarrow w \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i=3 \Rightarrow w \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

donc on arrête car notre modèle n'est pas économie

2) pour $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ $h(X) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0,5 \end{pmatrix} X = -2x_1 + 0,5x_2$

3) pour $w_{\text{initial}} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, l'apprentissage faire une seule mise à jour
 ~~x_{initial}~~ ~~w_{initial}~~

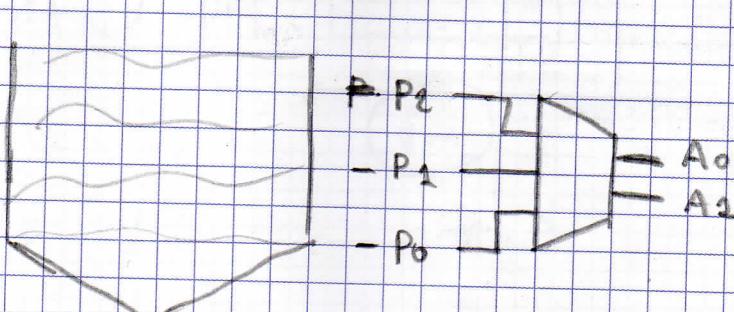
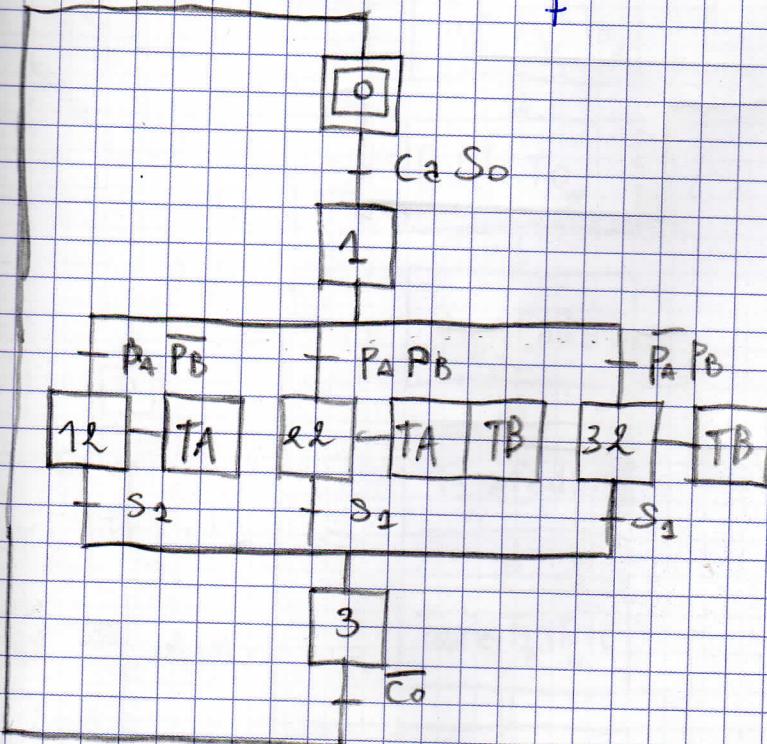
donc w_{initial} affecte les performances de l'algorithme

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TD2 : Exo 4



API TD

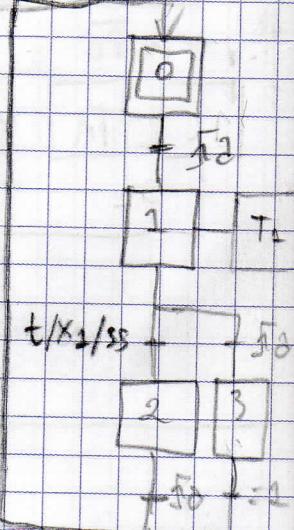
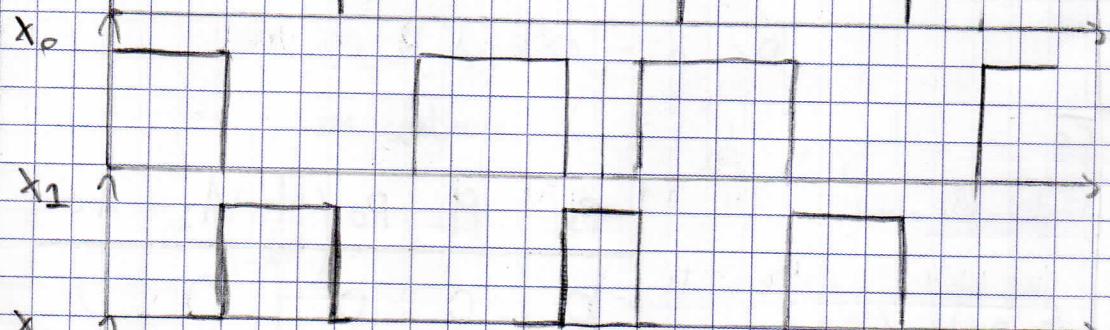
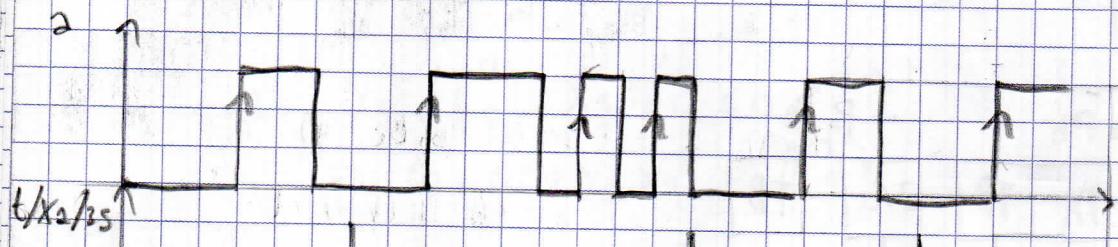
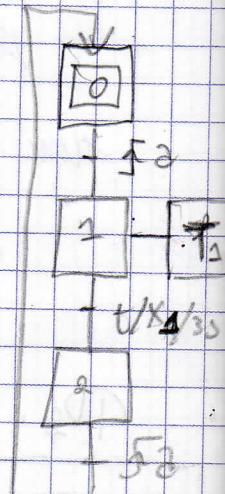
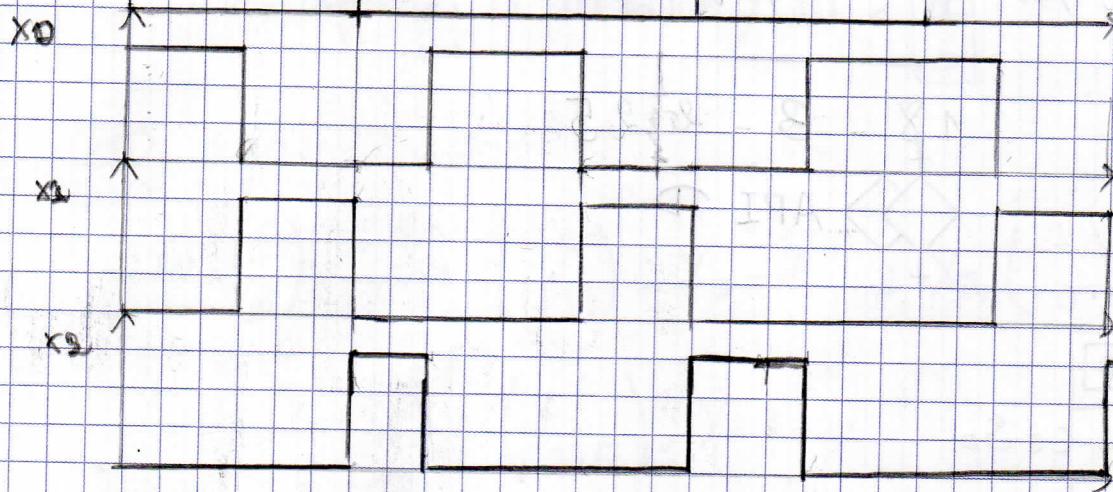
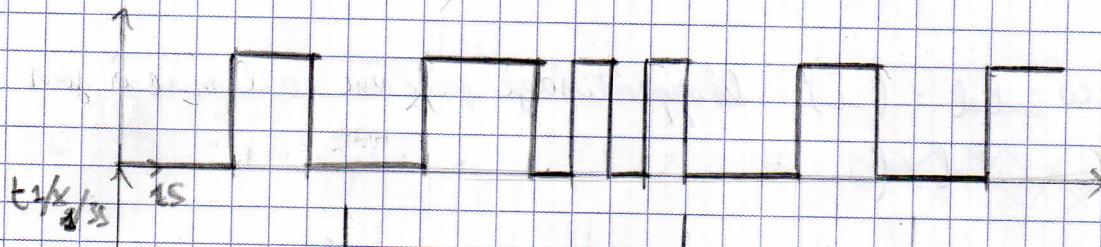


P2	P1	P0	A2	A0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

$$A_1 = P_0 P_1 \bar{P}_2 + P_0 P_2 \bar{P}_1 = P_0 P_1 (P_2 + \bar{P}_2) = \boxed{P_0 P_1}$$

$$A_0 = P_0 \bar{P}_1 \bar{P}_2 + P_0 P_1 P_2 = P_0 (\bar{P}_1 \bar{P}_2 + P_1 P_2) = P_0 (P_1 \odot P_2)$$

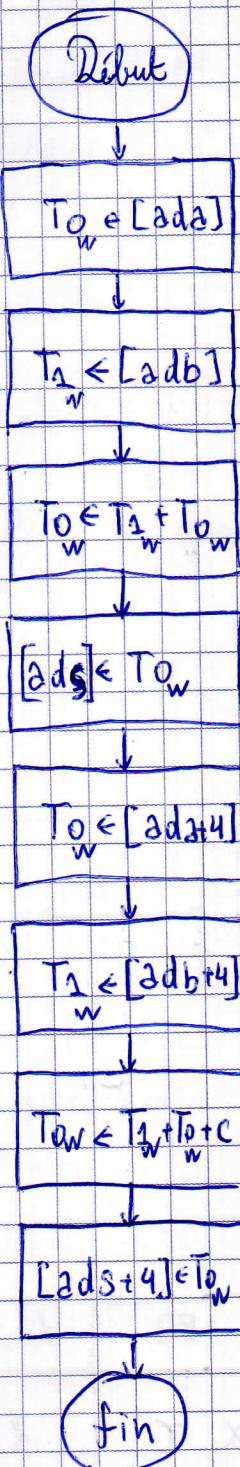
TD₄. Exo 1





APE P

TP2 - Exo2 :



T_0, T_1 : variable travail

C : retenue

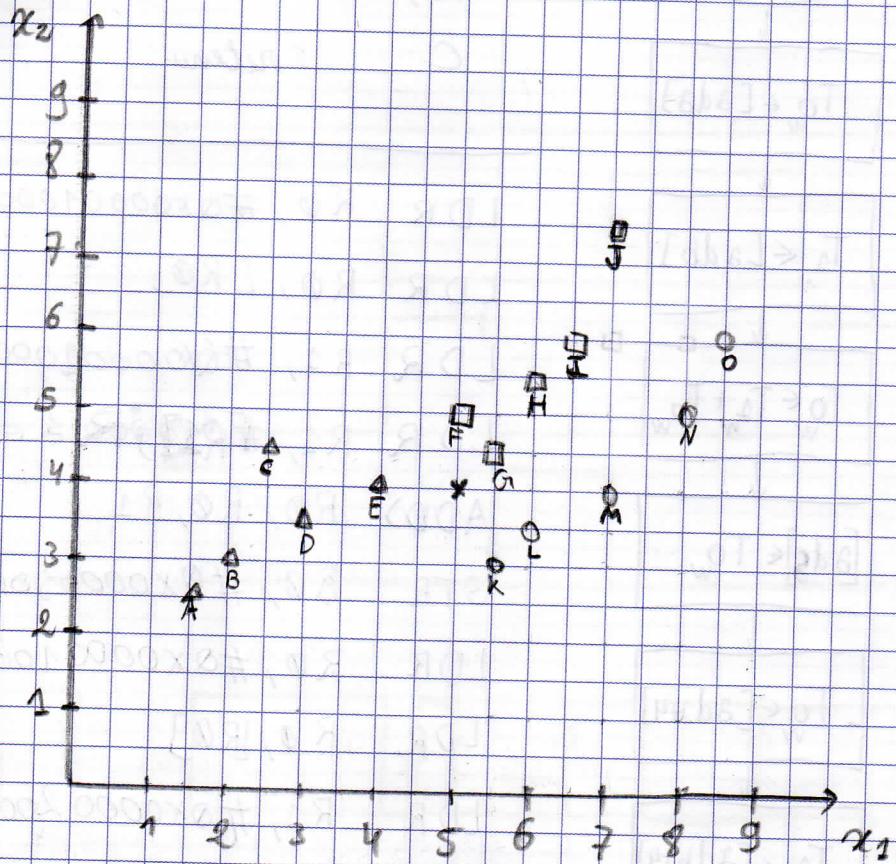
LDR R0, #0x00001000 ; $R_0 \in adb$
 LDR R0, [R0] ; $R_0 \in adb$
 LDR R1, #0x00002000 ; $R_1 \in adb$
 LDR R1, [R1] ; $R_1 \in adb$
 ADDS R0, R0, R1
 STR R0, #0x00003000
 LDR R0, #0x00001004
 LDR R0, [R0]
 LDR R1, #0x00002004
 LDR R1, [R1]
 ADC R0, R1, R2
 STR R0, #0x00003004

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IAE TD

TD₃.EX01:



\triangle Classe 1	\square Classe 2	\circ Classe 3
		\times Point X

\rightarrow distance Euclidienne

$[X \rightarrow P]$	distance	Classe	$[X \rightarrow P]$	distance	Classe
\times G	0,707	2	\times I	1,55	2
\times E	1	1	\times K	2,5	3
\times F	1	2	\times B	3,16	1
\times L	1,11	3	\times N	3,16	3
\times M	1,8	2	\times A	3,18	1
\times P	2	3	\times O	4,03	3
\times D	2,06	1	\times J	4,03	2

$k = 1 \Rightarrow X \in \text{classe 2 "La plus proche"}$

$k = 3 \Rightarrow X \in \text{classe 2 "La majorité"}$

$k = 5 \Rightarrow X \in \text{classe 2 "La plus proche"}$

$k = 9 \Rightarrow X \in \text{classe 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " "}$

$k = 11 \Rightarrow X \in \text{classe 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " "}$

$\Rightarrow X$ est à partie
de la 2ème
classe

- distance de Manhattan

$$d_M(A, B) = |x_B - x_A| + |y_B - y_A|$$

après recalculer les données utilisant KNN, on trouve que
 $X \in \text{classe 2}$