Devoir 1-IFT 2125 1-Notation asymptolique Question 1 1- 10 E O(Vm) $(\exists c \in \mathbb{R}^+)(\exists n \in \mathbb{N})$ tel que $\forall n \geq n_0, \lfloor \frac{n}{10} \rfloor \leq c \cdot \sqrt{n}$ On sait que $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{10} \right\rfloor \leq \frac{n}{10} \leq \left\lceil \frac{n}{10} \right\rceil$ Donc on va verifier $Si = \frac{n}{10} \le C \cdot \sqrt{n}$: $\frac{m}{10} \leq c \cdot m^{1/2}$ $\frac{n}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \leq C \cdot 10$ $n^{1-\frac{1}{3}} \leq c \cdot 10$ n 1/4 < c · 10 √m ≤ 10 c n ≤ 100 Vv =×= L'est une contradiction can mest bornée su périeunement. donc $\frac{m}{10}$ \$ O(VII). Le qui signifie que $\left[\frac{m}{10}\right]$ \$ O(VII) 2- nvn log(n!) E O(n log(n)) $C \exists c \in \mathbb{R}^t$ ($\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$) tel que $\forall n \ge n_0, n \sqrt{n} \log(n!) \le c \cdot m^3 \log(n)$ On a que: $log(ni) = log(1 \times 2 \times ... \times m)$ = log(1)+log(2)+...+ log(m) ≤ log(n) + log(n) t...+log(n) < n log(n) Done on va montrer que: $n^2 \sqrt{n^2} \log(n) \leq C \cdot n^3 \log(n)$ $\sqrt{n} \leq c \cdot n$ 1 ≤ c.Vn Si on prend c=1 et no=1: 1 ≤ 1. Vm Vm ≥1 Alors $n^2 \sqrt{n} \log(n) \in O(n' \log(n))$. Donc $n \sqrt{n} \log(n') \in O(n' \log(n))$

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Question 2

1-f(n) = \frac{m}{\sqrt{n}}

Since \frac{c_0}{n}

Any odds
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 $\begin{array}{lll}
1 - f(n) = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}}, & g(n) = h_1(\sqrt{n}) \\
4 \lim_{m \to +\infty} \frac{r_n}{f_n(\sqrt{n})} & = \lim_{m \to +\infty} \frac{n}{h_n(\frac{1}{n})} \\
& = \lim_{m \to +\infty} \frac{r_n^{1-\frac{1}{2}}}{f_n(r_n)}
\end{array}$

= 🕿 Forme indéterminée.

Nous allons utiliser la nègle de l'Hôpital:

Donc In (Vii) & O(<u>m</u>)

 $\beta - \frac{1}{2}(n) = 2^{bn}, g(n) = 3^{n} \quad \text{où be } \mathbb{N}^{\geq b}$ $\beta = \frac{1}{n^{2} + \infty} \frac{2^{bn}}{3^{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{2} + \infty} \left(\frac{2^{b}}{3}\right)^{n}$

On sait que $b \ge 2$, donc $\frac{2^{3}}{3} \ge 1$. Alors: $\lim_{m \to \infty} \left(\frac{2^{5}}{3}\right)^{m} = \infty$

Donc 3" E O(25")

Question 3 $f(n) = 2 n^2 - m \sin(n)$

Eur que fon soit É.N.D, il faut que

(Ino \in IN) tel que $\forall n \geq n_0$, $f(n_1) \geq f(n)$

 $f(n+1) = 2(n+1)^2 - (n+1) \sin(n+1)$

 $= 2(n^2+2n+1)-(n+1)\sin(n+1)$

 $=2n^2+4n+2-msin(n+1)-sin(n+1)$

 $f(m+1) \ge f(m) \Longrightarrow f(m+1) - f(m) \ge 0$

Om a donc:

f(n+1)-f(n)=2n²+4n+2-msin(n+1)-sin(n+1)-2n²+nsin(n)

= 4n+2 - msin(n+1)-sin(n+1)-2n*+ msin(n)

= 4n+2+m(sin(n)-sin(n+1))-sin(n+1)

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Om sait que:
            -1 ≤ sin(n) ≤ 1
          -2 \leq \sin(n) - \sin(n+1) \leq 2
        -2n \leq m(sin(n) - sin(n+1)) \leq 2n
       -2n-1 \le m(sln(n)-sln(n+1)) - sin(m+1) \le 2n+7
       2m+1 \le 4m+2+m(sln(m)-sin(m+1))-sin(m+1) \le 6m+3
      2m+1 \leq f(m+1) - f(m) \leq 6m+3
      \Rightarrow f(m+1)-f(m) \geq 0
             f(n+1) \ge f(n)
  La fonction est donc É.N.D.
2-Récurrences
Question 1
On a: t= 4tn-1-4tn-2+4(n+1)4"
     t_{m} - 4t_{m-1} + 4t_{m-2} = 4(m+1)4^{m}
      tm-4tm-1+4tm-2 = (m+1)4m+1 (*)
La récunrence n'est pas homogène.
On va l'homogéméisen :
1- On va multiplien par 4:
  4tm - 16tm-1 + 16tm-2 = (n+1)4m+2
2-On semplace n par m-1:
  4t_{m-1} - 16t_{m-2} + 16t_{m-3} = m4^{m+1} (1)
En fairant (*) - (1), on thouse:
    t_{n} - 4t_{n-1} + 4t_{n-2} = (n+1)4^{m+1}
 - 4tm-1 - 16tm-2 + 16tm-3 = n4^{n+1}
    tm-8tm-1+20tm-2-16tm-3 = 4n+1 (A)
La nécunrence est toujours non-homogène.
1-On multiplie par 4:
  4tm - 32tm-1 + 80tm-2-64tm-3 = 4 m+2
2-Om nemplace m par m-7
  4t_{m-1} - 32t_{m-2} + 80t_{m-3} - 64t_{m-4} = 4^{m+7}(0)
 En faisant (A)-(O) on thouve:
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to - 8 lm + 20 lm 2 - 11 lm 3 =
$$4^{n+1}$$

- $4 lm - 12 lm 2 + 50 lm 2 - 6 lm 3 + 64 lm 4 = 0$

Now's average we recurrence knows give.

On new place to $4 pa n 2 m^{n+1}$
 $2^n - 12 m^n 1 + 52 lm^n 3 - 96 m^{n+1} + 64 m^{n+1} = 0$

On divise ensult pan $2 m^{n+1}$
 $2^n - 12 m^n 1 + 52 m^n 3 - 96 m^{n+1} + 64 m^{n+1} = 0$

On wa divised fan $2^n lm^n 1 + 6 lm$

 $\triangle = (\mathcal{E})^{2} \cdot 4(-1)(-8)$ $= 36 \cdot 32$ = 4

$$m_1 = \frac{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 2} \qquad m_2 = \frac{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 2}$$

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On somplace so par so ...

$$t_{m-1} \cdot 1 t_{m-2} = 1$$
 (2)

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 $t_{m-1} \cdot 1 t_{m-2} = 1$
 $t_{m-1} \cdot 1 t_{m-2} = 0$ (a)

Buse $t_{m-1} \cdot t_{m-1} \cdot t_{m-2} = 0$ to

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$$Done C_{i} = C_{i} + C_{i}$$

$$= C_{i} + C_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{j} = L_{i} + C_{i}$$

$$t_{i} = C_{i} + 3C_{i}$$

$$3L_{i} + 1 = C_{i} + 3C_{i}$$

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$$3L_{i} + 1 = C_{i} + 3C_{i} - C_{i}$$

$$4L_{i} = C_{i} + 3C_{i} - C_{i}$$

$$C_{i} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$C_{i} = -1$$

On a l = 3; b = 3; c = 3; k = 3On a: 3 < 3¹

Alors time (m))