

Séance 10

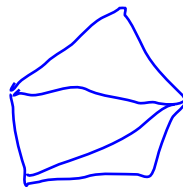
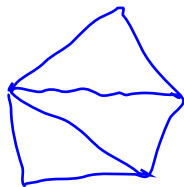
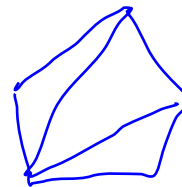
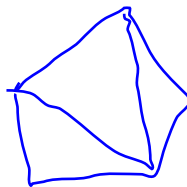
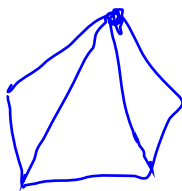
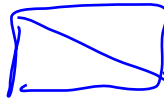
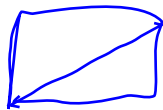
Exercice 1. Finir le TP 9

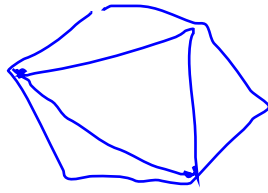
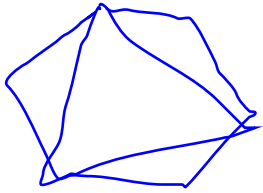
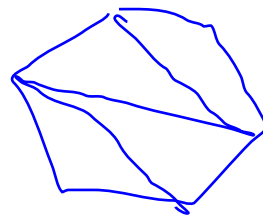
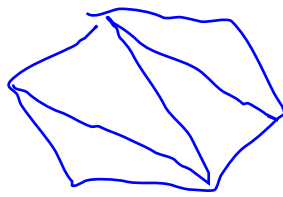
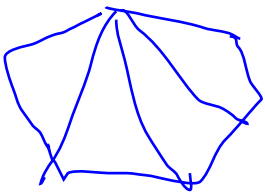
Exercice 2.

1. Dessiner toutes les triangularisations possibles pour un carré, un pentagone et un hexagone donné.
2. Trouver le nombre de triangularisations d'un polygone régulier à 11 côtés d'abord en utilisant la relation de récurrence qui donne les nombres de Catalan puis en utilisant la formule directe.

Exercice 3. Montrer comment associer tout escalier de Dyck à un parenthésage valide avec n paires de parenthèses et inversement.

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2) # triangulations d'un n -gone régulier
 = $(n-1)$ ième nb de Catalan

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{10} = \frac{1}{10} \binom{18}{9} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{18!}{(18-9)! 9!} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{18 \cdot 17 \cdot 16 \cdot \dots \cdot 10}{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot 1} = 4862$$

n -ième nb de Catalan:

$$C_n = \sum_{k=1}^n C_k C_{n-k}$$

$$C_{10} = 2C_1C_9 + 2C_2C_8 + 2C_3C_7 + 2C_4C_6 + C_5C_5$$

$$C_1 = 1$$

$$C_2 = 1 \quad (\triangle)$$

$$C_3 = 2 \quad (\square)$$

$$C_4 = 5 \quad (\star)$$

$$C_5 = 14 \quad (\text{pentagon})$$

$$C_6 = 2C_1C_5 + 2C_2C_4 + C_3C_3$$

$$= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 14 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 2$$

$$= 42$$

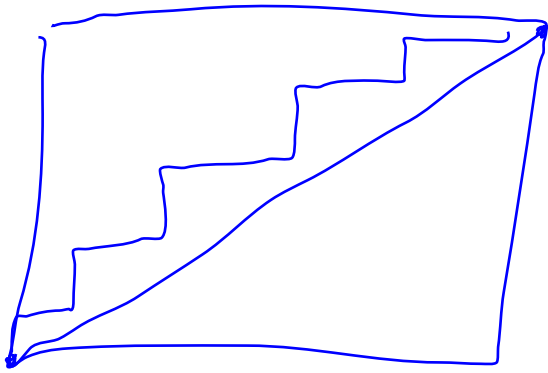
$$C_7 = 132$$

$$C_8 = 429$$

$$C_9 = 1430$$

$$C_{10} = 4862$$

Ex 3:



1st move : \uparrow

2nd move : \rightarrow

A tout moment, on doit avoir
fait au moins \uparrow que de \rightarrow
autant de

\uparrow (

\rightarrow)

\rightarrow [() (((())))]