

Séance 9

Exercice 1. Finir les exercices 6,7 et 8 du TP 8

Exercice 2. Que vaut le déterminant de la matrice $n \times n$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad ?$$

Exercice 3. Avec l'alphabet $\{A, B, C\}$, combien peut-on écrire de mots de n lettres dans lesquels on ne trouve pas

1. deux lettres A côte-à-côte ?
2. deux lettres A ni deux lettres B côte-à-côte ?
3. deux lettres A ni deux lettres B ni deux lettres C côte-à-côte ?

Exercice 4. Donner le comportement asymptotique des suites $T(n)$ pour chacune des récurrences suivantes :

1. $T(n) = 2T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + n^2$
- (2. $T(n) = T(\lfloor 9n/10 \rfloor) + n$
3. $T(n) = 16T(\lceil n/4 \rceil) + n^2$
- (4. $T(n) = 7T(\lceil n/3 \rceil) + n^2$
5. $T(n) = 7T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + n^2$
- (6. $T(n) = 2T(\lfloor n/4 \rfloor) + \sqrt{n}$
7. $T(n) = T(n-1) + n$

Ex 2.1

$a_n = \det$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{2 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0}^n \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad \dots \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_n = 2a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}$$

-1 de

$$a_n = 2a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$a_n = (A_n + B) \cdot 1^n \quad (A, B \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$a_1 = \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$a_2 = \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$A + B = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=2 & (1) \\ 2A+B=3 & (2) \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$a_n = n + 1$$

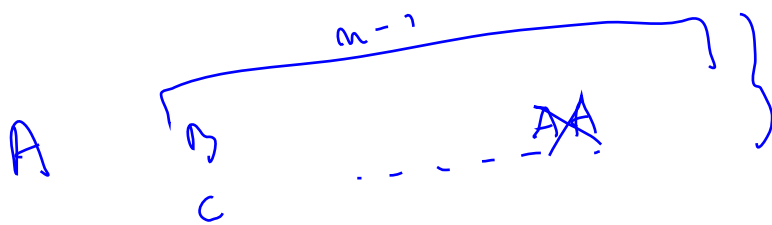
Ex 3:

① $\{A, B, C\}$

1) α n mb ok mots de n lettres, sans "AA", qui commencent par A

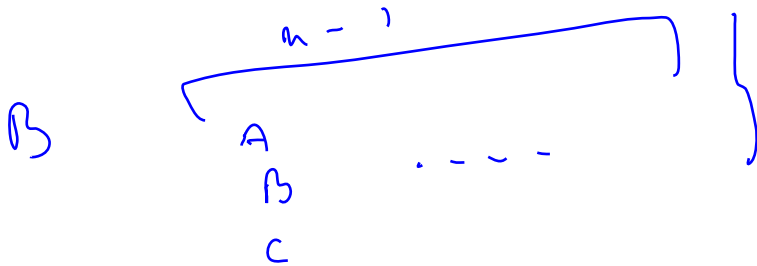
b_m 1_1 1_1 1_1 1_1 1_1 per B

C m l1 r1 11 1/ 1) per C



$$a_n = b_{n-1} + c_{n-1}$$

↳ m3 der mehr da n-1 lasten



$$b_n = a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + c_{n-1}$$



$$C_n = a_{n-1} + S_{n-1} + C_{n-1}$$

$$X_n = a_n + b_n + c_n \quad (X_n \text{ est la somme de } n \text{ lettres sans } A)$$

$$= 2a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + c_{n-1}$$

$$(X_{n-1} = a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + c_{n-1})$$

$$= 2X_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + c_{n-1}$$

$$a_{n-2} + b_{n-2} + c_{n-2}$$

$$= 2X_{n-1} + 2(a_{n-2} + b_{n-2} + c_{n-2})$$

$$X_{n-2}$$

$$X_n = 2X_{n-1} + 2X_{n-2}$$

$$X_1 = 3 \quad (A \text{ ou } B \text{ ou } C)$$

$$X_2 = 8 \quad (AB \text{ ou } AC \text{ ou } BA \text{ ou } BB \text{ ou } BC \text{ ou } \dots)$$

$$X_n - 2X_{n-1} - 2X_{n-2} = 0$$

sch
caractéristique

$$X^2 - 2X - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 8 = 12$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$x_n = A(1+\sqrt{3})^n + B(1-\sqrt{3})^n \quad (A, B \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$3 = x_1 = A(1+\sqrt{3}) + B(1-\sqrt{3}) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8 = x_2 &= A(1+\sqrt{3})^2 + B(1-\sqrt{3})^2 \\ &= A(4+2\sqrt{3}) + B(4-2\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$4 = A(2+\sqrt{3}) + B(2-\sqrt{3}) \quad (2)$$

$$(2) - (1) : 1 = A + B$$

$$3 = A(1+\sqrt{3}) + B(1-\sqrt{3})$$

$$= A + \sqrt{3}A + B - \sqrt{3}B$$

$$= A + B + \sqrt{3}(A - B)$$

$$3 = 1 + \sqrt{3}(A - B)$$

$$2 = \sqrt{3}(A - B)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = A - B$$

$$A + B = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$A - B = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) + (4) : 2A &= 1 + 2\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \rightarrow A &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} = \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dans (3) : } B = \frac{1 - 3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{6 - 3 - 2\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$\cdot X_n = A(1+\sqrt{3})^n + B(1-\sqrt{3})^n$$

...

(2)

$$A \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{B}^{n-1} \\ C \end{array}$$

$$B \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{A}^{n-1} \\ C \end{array}$$

$$C \begin{array}{c} \overbrace{A}^{n-1} \\ B \\ C \end{array}$$

$$a_n = b_{n-1} + c_{n-1}$$

$$b_n = a_{n-1} + c_{n-1}$$

$$c_n = a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + c_{n-1}$$

$$X_n = 2(a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + c_{n-1}) + \underbrace{c_{n-1}}_{a_{n-2} + b_{n-2} + c_{n-2}}$$

$$= 2X_{n-1} + X_{n-2}$$

$$x_n - 2x_{n-1} + x_{n-2} = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 7 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 4$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x_n = A(1+\sqrt{2})^n + B(1-\sqrt{2})^n \quad (A, B \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$3 = x_1 = A(1+\sqrt{2}) + B(1-\sqrt{2}) \quad (1)$$

$$7 = x_2 = A(1+\sqrt{2})^2 + B(1-\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$= A(3+2\sqrt{2}) + B(3-2\sqrt{2}) \quad (2)$$

$$(2) - 2(1)$$

$$1 = A + B$$

$$3 = A(1 + \sqrt{2}) + B(1 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$= A + A\sqrt{2} + B - \sqrt{2}B = A + B + \sqrt{2}(A - B)$$

$$3 = 1 + \sqrt{2}(A - B)$$

$$2 = \sqrt{2}(A - B)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = A - B$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1 & (3) \\ A - B = \sqrt{2} & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$(3) + (4) : 2A = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$A = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{From (3): } B = 1 - \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2 - 1 - \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$X_n = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2})^n + \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2} (1 - \sqrt{2})^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2})^{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sqrt{2})^n$$

③

A B
C

$$a_n = b_{n-1} + c_{n-1}$$

B A
C

$$b_n = a_{n-1} + c_{n-1}$$

C A
B

$$c_n = a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}$$

$$x_n = a_n + b_n + c_n$$

$$= 2(a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + c_{n-1})$$

$$= 2x_{n-1}$$

$$x_1 = 3 \cdot \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}_{x_2}$$

x_3

$$x_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

Ex 4 : Master Theorem :

Comportement asymptotique :

- O : $f(n) = O(g(n))$

$\exists c > 0 \forall n, f(n) \leq c \overbrace{g(n)}^{f \text{ égale ou better par } g} \text{ si } n \text{ assez grand}$

ex : $n = O(n^2)$

- Ω : $f = \Omega(g)$ $f \text{ égale ou better } g$

quand $g = O(f)$

ex : $n^2 = \Omega(n)$

- Θ : $f = \Theta(g)$

si $f = O(g)$ et $g = O(f)$
 $f = \Omega(g)$

$$n = \Theta(n+1)$$

$$n \leq \underbrace{C(n+1)}_{\text{w1}}$$

$$n+1 \leq \underbrace{Cn}_{\text{w2}}$$

→ Master Theorem:

$\alpha \geq 1, \beta > 1$ constantes

$$f: \underbrace{\mathbb{N}}_{g(n)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$a_n = \alpha \underbrace{a}_{(\beta)} \frac{n}{\beta} + f(n)$$

↪ Si a_n
soluto

↪ constante $\lceil \frac{n}{\beta} \rceil$

" $\frac{n}{\lfloor \beta \rfloor}$

• Coro 1:

Si $f(n) = O(n^{(\log \beta \alpha) - \epsilon})$
 $\epsilon > 0$ alors
 pour $a_n = \Theta(n^{\log \beta \alpha})$

• Cas 2 :

$$s: f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_B a})$$

$$\text{alors } a_n = \Theta(n^{\log_B a} \log_c n)$$

• Cas 3 :

$$s: f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_B a} + \varepsilon)$$

$$\text{et } f\left(\frac{n}{B}\right) \leq c f(n)$$

pour $c < 1$ avec ε assez grand

$$a_n = \Theta(f(n))$$

$$\textcircled{1} T(n) = 2T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil\right) + n^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{B} a_{\frac{n}{B}} + f(n)$$

$$\alpha = 2$$

$$\beta = 2$$

$$f(n) = n^2$$

$$\log_B 2 = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$n \log_B 2 = n$$

$$n^2 = \Omega \left(\underbrace{n^{1 + \epsilon}}_{n^{3/2}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$O(1)$$

$$2^e \text{ condit}^n: \exists ? C < 1 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$f\left(\frac{n}{\beta}\right) \leq C f(n)$$

$$f\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$C n^2$$

so we can

find a constant C

$$C = \frac{1}{2}$$

Donc par le MT:

$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n^2)$$

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$$\textcircled{3} \quad T(n) = k \cdot T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{b} \right\rceil\right) + f(n)$$

$$a = d = \frac{n}{b} + f(n)$$

$$\log_b d = \log_4 16 = 2$$

$$f(n) = \Theta\left(\frac{n^{\log_b d}}{n^2}\right)$$

Par le MT,

$$T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_b d} \cdot \log_2 n\right)$$

$$= \Theta\left(n^2 \cdot \log_2 n\right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad T(n) = 7T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil\right) + n^2$$

$$a_n = d \cdot a_{\frac{n}{B}} + f(n)$$

$$\log_B \alpha = \log_2 7 \rightarrow \text{entire 2 et 3}$$

$$\therefore f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_B 7}\right)$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{11} & & 1, \\ n^c & \longleftrightarrow & n^{2 < \log_2 7 < 3} \end{matrix}$

① pour le cas 1, il y a un "-ε"

Par exemple, pour $\varepsilon = \frac{\log_2 7 - 2}{2}$, on a

$$n^2 = O\left(n^{\log_2 7 - \varepsilon}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{cas 1}} T(n) = O\left(n^{\log_B 7}\right) = O\left(n^{\log_2 7}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T(n) = T\left(\left\lceil \frac{9n}{10} \right\rceil\right) + n$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad \downarrow \quad \frac{n}{\frac{10}{9}} = \frac{9n}{10} \quad f(n) = n$$

$$\beta = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\log_{\beta} \alpha = \log_{\frac{10}{9}} 1 = 0$$

$$f(n) = n \log_{\beta} \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow n \quad n^0 \rightarrow f = -\infty \rightarrow \text{case 2}$$

condit. 1: $n = \Omega\left(n^{\frac{1}{1000}}\right)$ par exemple \hookrightarrow car dans le cas 3: il y a ϵ

$$\text{condit}^{\circ} 2: \frac{9n}{10} \leq \frac{9}{10} n$$

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$$\textcircled{4} \quad T(n) = 7T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{3} \right\rceil\right) + n^2$$

$$\alpha = 7 \quad \beta = 3 \quad f(n) = n^2$$

$$\log_{\beta} \alpha = \log_3 7 \rightarrow 1 < \log_3 7 < 2$$

$$f(n) = n^2 > n^{\log_3 7}$$

↳ Cas 3

$$f(n) = \Omega \left(n^{\log_3 7 + (2 - \log_3 7)/2} \right)$$



concl. 2: $7 \left(\frac{n}{3} \right)^2 < \dots n^2$

$$\rightarrow \frac{7}{9} n^2 \leq \frac{7}{9} n^2$$

↳ $\frac{7}{9}$ fonctionne

$$\Rightarrow \text{Par le MT, } T(n) = \Theta(n')$$

⑥ $d = 1$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{n}$$

$$\beta = 4$$

$$\log_{\beta} d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{n} \quad \frac{1}{2} n$$

Cas 2: $T(n) = \Theta \left(n^{\frac{1}{2}} \log_2 n \right)$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad T(n) = T(n-1) + n$$

$$T(1) = T(0) + 1$$

$$T(2) = T(1) + 2$$

⋮

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = T(0) + 1 + 2 + \dots + n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(0) + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

⌊ $\hookrightarrow \frac{n^2 + n}{2} \Rightarrow$ n^2 devient principal,
il y a une

$$\rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

Exercice 5. Résoudre la récurrence

$$a_n = \sqrt{a_{n-1}a_{n-2}} \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$a_0 = 1, \quad a_1 = 2$$

$$a_2 = \sqrt{1 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{2} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a_3 = \sqrt{a_2 \cdot a_1} = \sqrt{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2^1} = \sqrt{2^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$a_n = 2^{b_n}$$

$$a_n = \sqrt{a_{n-1} a_{n-2}} = (a_{n-1} a_{n-2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2^{b_n} = \left(2^{b_{n-1}} \cdot 2^{b_{n-2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$2^{(b_n)} = 2^{\left(\frac{1}{2} (b_{n-1} + b_{n-2}) \right)}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} (b_{n-1} + b_{n-2})$$

$$b_n - \frac{1}{2} b_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2} b_{n-2} = 0$$

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \quad \text{ou} \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_n = A \cdot 1^n + B \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= A + B \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$a_n = 2^{b_n} = 2^{A+B \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}$$

$$1 = a_0 = 2^{A+B} \rightarrow A+B = 0$$

$$2 = a_1 = 2^{A - \frac{1}{2}B}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A-\frac{1}{2}B=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A=\frac{2}{3} \\ B=-\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = 2^{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}$$