Mikael Rabir @inh. hr.

From then
$$f = O(g)$$

$$\lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{|f(z)|}{|g(z)|} = c \to 0,$$

$$f(x) \leq C.g(x) \quad \text{pour } x \text{ asser grand}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_{\overline{e}} & \Theta(g) \\ f_{-0}(g) & \text{of } g = O(f) \end{cases}$$

Exercie 1:

1)
$$h_1 = 3n^2 + 4n - 6 \in O(n^2)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{h_1(n)}{n^2} = 3 \quad h_1 \in O(n^2)$$

2)
$$f_{L=} 3n^2 + 4n - 6 \in O(n^5)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{f_2(n)}{n^5} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{4}{n^4} = 0$$

3)
$$\int_{32}^{2} 3n^{2} + 4n - 6 \in \mathbb{H}(n^{2})$$

- monther plus $h = O(g) \rightarrow O(g)$

- $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{2}}{f_{n}(n)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{2}}{3_{n+4n+6}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{1}{3}$

4)
$$f_{4} = 3n^{2} + 4n - 6 \in \Theta(n^{4})$$

$$- \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n^{2} - 4n - 6}{n^{4}} = 0$$

$$- \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{4}}{f_{4}} = \frac{n^{4}}{3n^{2} - 4n - 6} = \frac{n^{2}}{3 - \frac{4}{n} - \frac{6}{n^{2}}} = +\infty$$

Denc $f_{4} \notin \Theta(n^{4})$

$$\frac{h_s}{h_3} = 3 \qquad \lim_{h_3} \frac{h_3}{h_s} = \frac{1}{3}$$

6) lim
$$\frac{3n^2+2^n}{2^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3n^2}{2^n} + 1 = 1 \text{ (par croissance comparé)}.$$

Donc $h_6 = \Theta(2^n)$

7.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^2+2^{3n+2}}{2^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^2}{2^n} + \frac{2^{3n+2}}{2^n} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^2+2^{3n+2}}{2^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^2}{2^n} + \frac{2^{3n+2}}{2^n} = +\infty$$

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8,
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^2+2^{3n^2}}{2^{n^3}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^2}{2^{n^3}} + 2^{3n^2-4n^3} \longrightarrow vers - \infty$$

years

11.
$$\lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{3^n}{z^n} = \lim_{z \to \infty} \left(\frac{3}{z}\right)^n = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{3^n}{z^n} \notin O(z^n)$$

12.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)\times n!}{n!} = +\infty$$

Done $(n+1)! \notin o(n!)$

Exercise 2:

1. by n combien defore it fault divine par 2 pour attender 1. i=n n

$$S=0$$
 $S=0$
 $S=0$
 $S=(int)=n$; $i>1$; $i=i/2$) $\sim D$ log n

 $S=(int)=0$; $j<(ijj+1)$ $\sim D$ i

 $S=(s+1)$

$$V = n + n/2 + n/4 + \cdots + n$$

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$$V = n + n/2 + n/4 + \cdots + n/$$

2.
$$S=0$$

har (int $i=1$) i (n; $i=i*2$) $-D$ logn
har (int $j=0$; j (n; $j=j+1$) $-D$ n

Complex, li : n log n

5=8+1

3.
$$s=0$$

for $(ink i = n; i) o; i = i-1)$

for $(ink j = i; j > 0; j = j-1)$
 $s=s+1$

Compexiting (n2)

for (int i=1; i (n j i=i*2) — log n iterations for (int j=1; j (n; j=j*2) — Dlog n iterations S=S+1

Complexiti (9 (log2n)

Exerce 31

1) Liste d'adjacences
$$O(|S|+|A|)$$
 | X ensemble d'élèmbs ($|V|+|E|$) | $|X| \rightarrow nbr$ d'élèmbs de X | Matrice $O(|S|^2)$ ($|V|^2$)

2) Ther ethicaeent un tableau de taille n O(nlogn)

ligne 4 => IAI log IAI Létapes IEI log IEII

W[i]: le plus puhit poids d'une arrêle sontel de i. Complexité ligner 7 et 8:1Al : on parcent le toblem des arêles trèces Complexit algo: ([Ellog [E]]+[V]) ((A) log |Al #+ |SI)

3. for (i,i) in E (pos mic) Ir (WCi)=under II wCi) > w(ij)) WCiJ=w(ii)

Exercíce 41

1. V: Villes de France E: villes connectas (fontes)

w (i,j): coût d'enserce de ; vers j

Sombannih [poids sur les arrêles

- 2. Pour chaque parcours complet, on p calcule so cont. On pred le parcours le mons contens.
- 3. [V[x([V]!] opérators

permeloh