## SEMINAR 7:

continuale somimal 6:

3. , cautale binalà pl. cea mai mica positie

in Python se pot defini functii în int. altei funcții

st m stat alt

012 3 456

Rsb= [0,0,0,0] 1,111]

L=[2,5,5,5,5,7,7,10,11,11] + cót, de 5 seafle im liste im Orlegam)

cb. le st 3, def. por.

del poz1/61:

def ch 14, st, de1:

mij = 1st + cal 1/2

if Lemij ] == 1:

if LEmij-11 == 0:

retur mej

else:

return c6/L, st, mij-1)

else:

return ch 1 L, mij +1, des

if Low ] == 1:

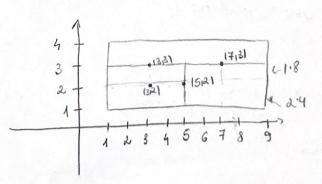
return o

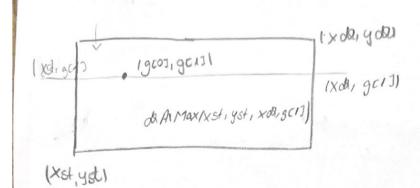
if LE-17 = = 0;

return -1

do 1 2,0, len161-1)

da Ar Max 1xst, yst, xda, yda)





Seminal 7:

(xiy) , x < y Dim2)

(XI, YI), -- (Xi, YI) (XiH) YC+1) - (XK) YK), YCE (1,2, ... K-1) a.1.

yi < Xit1

m=6

(12,151, 16,81, 15,71, (20,30), 19,111, 113,181

descator dupa al doille elem.!

asem cu ps. sussibului maximal sau programalea spectacoleta

15,71, 16,81, (9,11), (12,15), 113,18 /, (20,30)

L=E 15,71, 16,81, 19,111, (12,15), (13,18), (20,30)]

max = 4 = solutia

f= goon 1" purchi-txt" 1= [] for line in f: XIY= linie, split11 Lappond 1 limitx, integil

f. dose 11