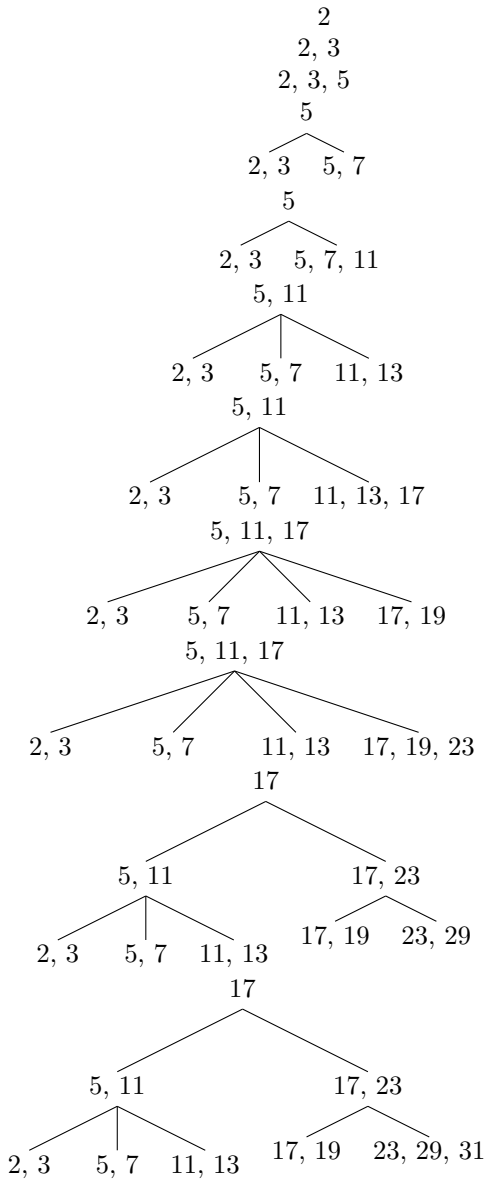
None

Null

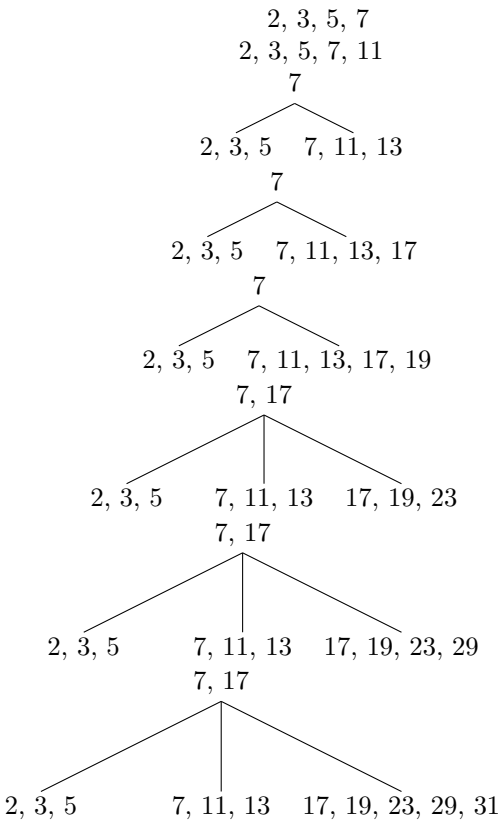
27 mars 2024

1 Exercice 1

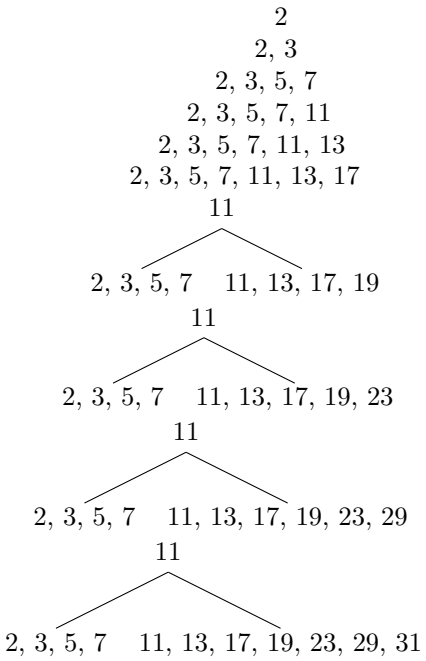
1. Pour une arité de 4 :



2. Pour une arité de 6 :

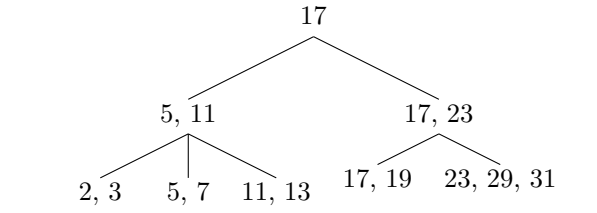


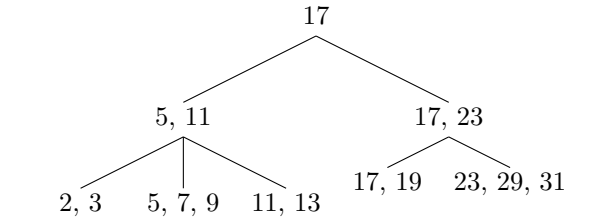
3. Pour une arité de 8 :

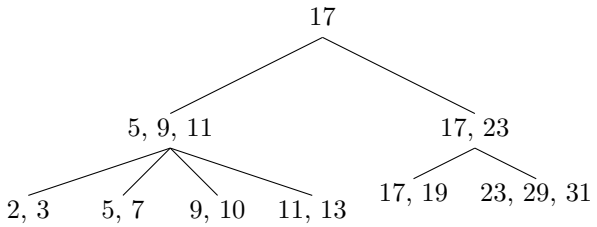


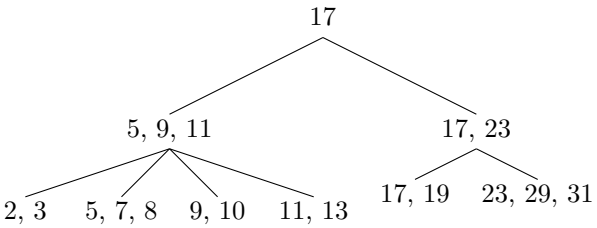
2 Exercice 2

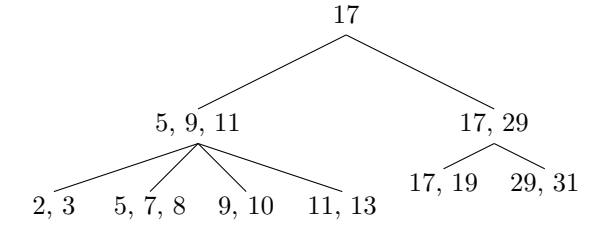
1. Pour le premier arbre :

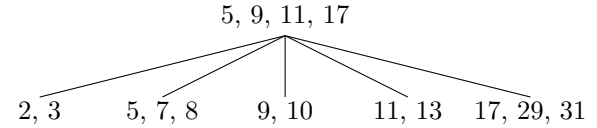




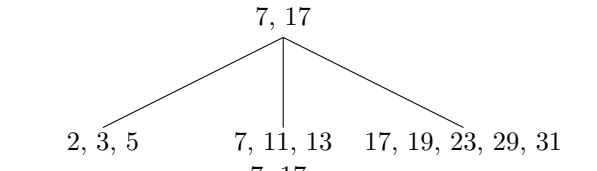


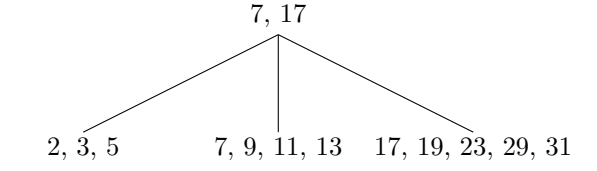


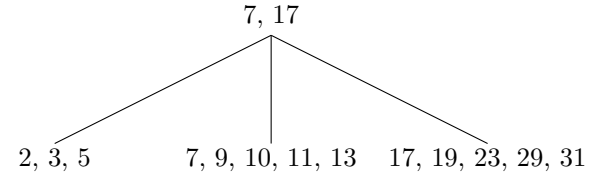


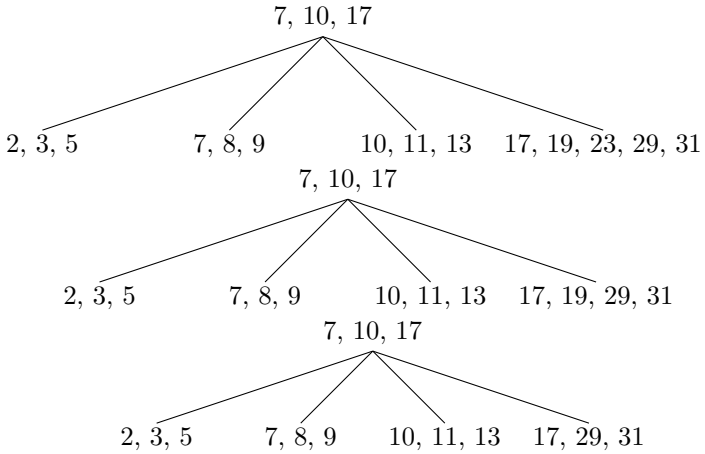


2. Pour l'arité 6 :

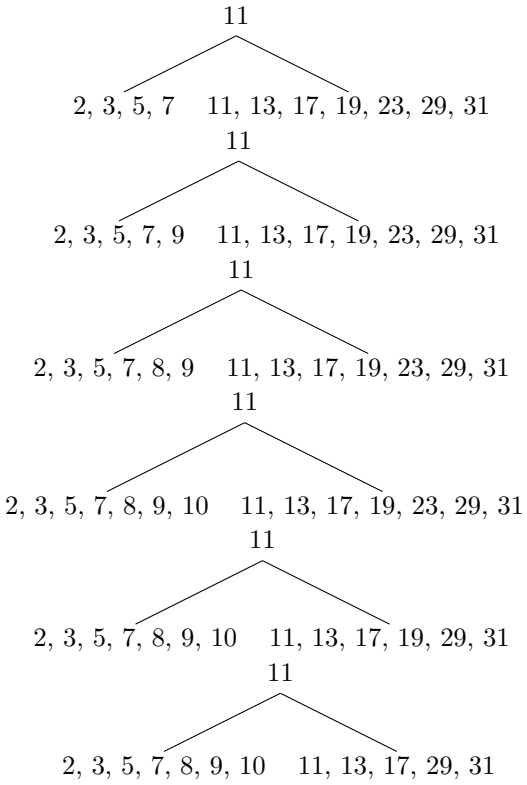








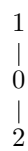
3. Pour l'arité 8 :

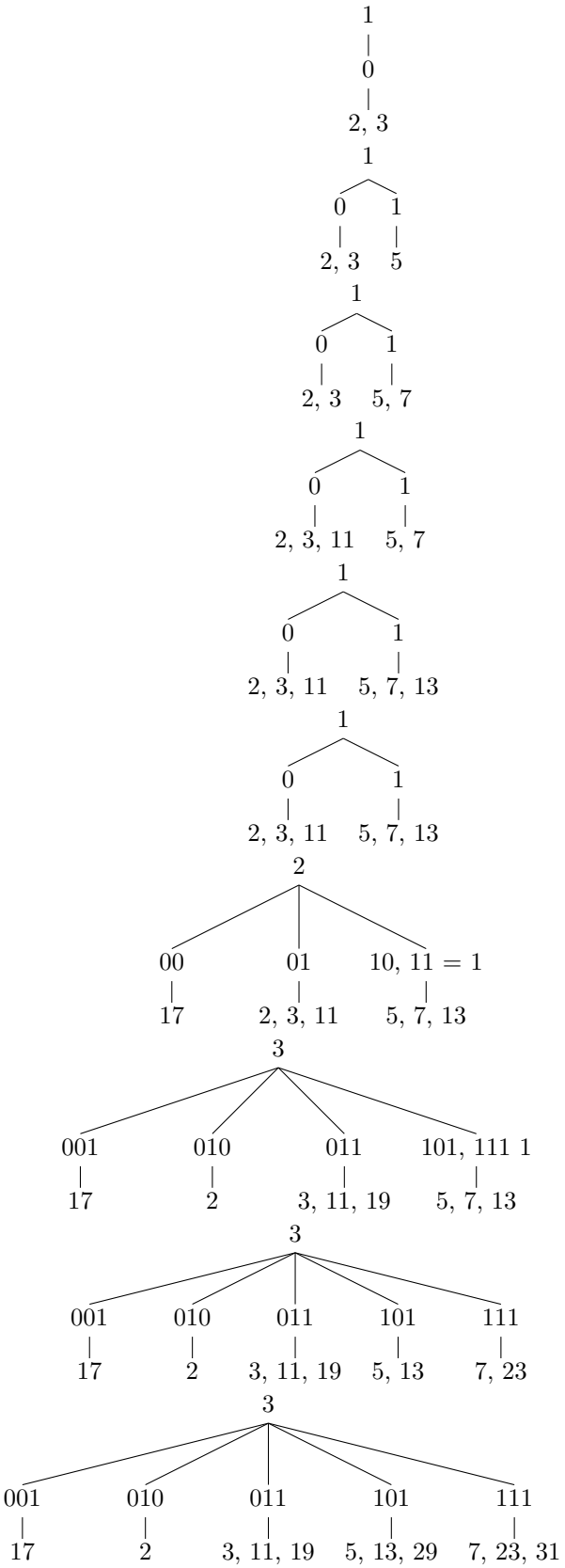


3 Exercice 3

On a au max à load $\lceil 10\frac{k}{7} \rceil$.

4 Exercice 4

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2, 3
1
0
1
2, 3
5
1
0
1
2, 3
5, 7
1
0
1
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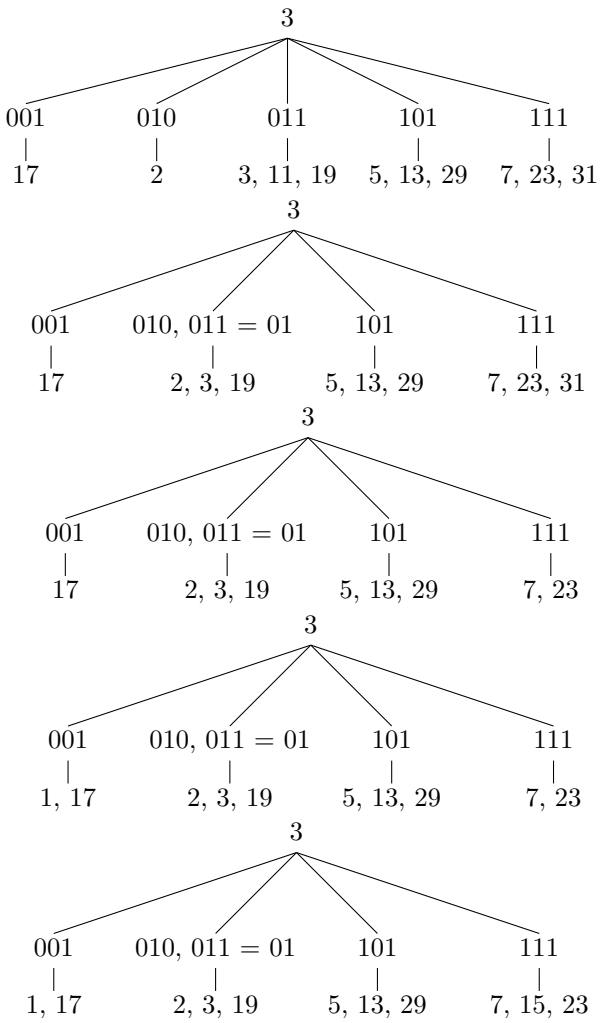
5, 7
1
0
1
2, 3, 11
5, 7, 13
1
0
1
2, 3, 11
5, 7, 13
2
00
01
10, 11 = 1
17
2, 3, 11
5, 7, 13
3
001
010
011
101, 111 1
17
2
3, 11, 19
5, 7, 13
3
001
010
011
101
111
17
2
3, 11, 19
5, 13
7, 23
3
001
010
011
101
111
17
2
3, 11, 19
5, 13, 29
7, 23, 31

5 Exercice 5



6 Exercice 6

C'est $\lceil 10\frac{k}{7} \rceil$

7 Exercice 7

Non, les tableaux c'est la vie. juste la recherche est en log.

8 Exercice 8

Il fallait faire un tableau depuis le début.

9 Exercice 9

```
SELECT * FROM unicode;
```

10 Exercice 10

```
SELECT * FROM unicode WHERE charname='r';
```

11 Exercice 11

```
SELECT charname FROM unicode WHERE charname='r';
```

12 Exercice 12

```
SELECT charname, numeric FROM unicode WHERE numeric='1';
```

13 Exercice 13

```
SELECT charname, numeric FROM unicode WHERE numeric='1' OR charname='r';
```

14 Exercice 14

```
Marche pô
```

15 Exercice 15

```
SELECT digit FROM unicode GROUP BY digit HAVING digit>2;
```

16 Exercice 16

```
SELECT * FROM unicode a1 CROSS JOIN unicode a2 WHERE a2.digit > 5;
```

17 Exercice 17

```
SELECT charname, digit FROM (SELECT charname, decomposition FROM unicode) as foo
JOIN (SELECT digit, numeric FROM unicode) as bar ON foo.charname=bar.numeric;
```