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Enkare Michno gr. 215
Dane: L, = [7,11, 13, 17, 18], L2 = [8,10,11, 12, 74, 15, 16]
L1, L2 - proportowane listy ten. a1 ≤ a2 ≤ ... ≤ a5 i b1 ≤ b2 € ... ≤ b2
Trod 1: Ly, L2 - listy me juste. Which L=[].
Krok 2: bay an = bn 3 => buy 7 ≤ 83, TAK => L= [a] = [7], now an= 11,
L1 = [11, 13, 17, 18], L2 = [8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16]
Frok3: Ory un & b13 => Ory 11 683, NIE => L=[7, b7]=[7,8], none b=10,
L1 = [11, 13, 17, 18], L2 = [10, 17, 12, 74, 15, 16]
Krok 4: Cry an 6 by 3 => Cry 2 = 10 3, NIE => L= [7,8, 10], nove by = 11
L1 = [71, 13, 17, 18], L2 = [71, 72, 14, 75, 76]
Krok 5: Cry an & by? => 624 17 3 TAK => L= [7,8,10,11],
nove ag= 13 , L,= [13, 17, 18], L2=[17, 12, 14, 15, 16]
Trok 6: by a, Eb, 3 => by 13 6 17? NIE => L=[7,8,10,11,11],
 nowe 61 = 12, L1 = [13,17, 18], L2 = [12, 14, 15, 16]
 Krak 7: Cry a, 5 b, ? => Cay 13 5 12? NIE => L= [7, 8, 10, 17, 11, 12]
 nowe by = 14, L, = [13, 17, 18] Lz=[14, 15, 16]
 Krok 8: Cry 13 & 143, TAK => L=[7,8,10,11,11,12,13], nowe on=17.
L1=[17,18], L2=[14,15,76]
 Krok 9: Cry 17 5 143, NIE => L=[7,8,10,11, 11, 12, 13, 14],
 none by= 15, Ly = [77, 18], Lz=[15, 16]
 Trol 10: Cry 17 5 15?, NIE => L=[7,8,10,11,11,12,13,14,15]
nowe by = 16, Ly = [17, 18], L2 = [16]
 Prok 17: Cm 17 6 16 3, NIE => L=[7,8,10, 11,11,12,13,74,15,16]
L, = [17, 18], L, = []
 Krok 12: Lz = [ ] - lista junta => dojunije my do listy L cata
 liste Ly. W takim racie L=[7,8,10, 17,11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 76, 17, 18]
 Komec algorytrum. Odp! L= [7,8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18].
 Zada me 7: Algorytm sortowama zwer raleme dla listy Lz.
 Dane: 61=[7,18,13,17,17,14,16,10,8,15,12,17] | n=12
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Krok1, Dla i= 1,2,..., n=12 ntwork Li=[a,] . Tatem Li=[73, Lz=[18]
L3=[73], L4=[17], L5=[17], L6=[14], L7=[16], L8=[10], L9=[8], L10=[15], L11=[12]
Krok 2: Fle 1 n=21=> 12=201=> l=6. Dla j=7,2,--, L, 12=[17]
                                                                     0) 7=
oryli ola j = 7,2,... 6 realamy 12j-1 i 12j.
                                                                      =7
·) j=1: L20-1 = L7 = [7], L20 = [2 = [18] i Scalamy: Cry 7 € 18? TAK
                                                                     L6=
=> nowe L1 = [7], stare L1 = [ J- juste => dopringing 12 do
                                                                     =7 0
nowe go L1. latem nowe L1 = [7, 18].
                                                                     Krok
e) j=2: L2j-1 - L3 = [13], L2j = L4 = [17] i Scalamy: Cry 13 6 17? TAK
                                                                     Dra
=> nowe L2 = [ 13], stare L3 = [ ]-mste => doni mje my L4 do nowe
                                                                     ·) j=
go L2. latem nome L2 = [13, 17].
                                                                     Cry
) j=3: 625-1 = Ly = [17], L27 = L6 = [14]; Scalary: Cary 17 514! TAK
                                                                     => (
=> nove L3 = [11], stare L5 = [] - printe => dopringemy L6 do novo => [
go L3 . Zatem nowe L3 = [17, 14].
                                                                     => L
0) j=4 : L2j-1 = L 1 = [16], L2, = L g = [10] i Scalary: Cry 16 ≤ 10 3 NIE
                                                                    => L
=> nowe L4 = [10] , stare L8 = [] - maste => clopingemy L7 do nowe
                                                                    => 1
 go 24. 20tem nove 64 = [10, 16].
                                                                    Ly d
0) j=5: L2,-7 = Lg= [8], L2; = L70=[15] 2 Stalamy: Cry 8 ≤ 15 3 TAK Krok
 => nove L= [8] stare Lg=[3- juste=> domongenny Lo do nonego
                                                                    my
                                                                    0) = 1
 Ly. Later nowe Ly = [8,15].
 ·) j=6: L2;-1= L7;= E72], L2;= L12= [11]; scalary; very 12 5 173 NIE bay 7
 => nowe Lb = [17] 1 stare Ln=[]-juste => doningenry Ln do nove- NIE =>
                                                                    => L=[
 go L6. Rotem app nove L6 = [17, 12].
 Krok 3: Marce n=6. FLEZ n=21 => 6=2.1=> C=3. Dla z=1...() => L=8
                                                                   => L=[
 oryhi dta j=1,2,3 realarmy Lz,=1 i Lzj.
 e) j=1 : L2j-1 = L7 = [7,18], L25 = L2 = [13,17] i Scalarny: Cy 7 ≤ 13 ! TAK => L=[
                                                                   => L= [
 => par La=[7], Clare L,=[18], L2=[13, 17], Cry 18 6 13 3 N/E =7
 => L=[7, 13], L= [18], L=[17]. Ony 18 < 17 3 NIE => L=[7, 13, 17] => L=[
                                                                   => L=[
 L1 = [18] , L2 = [] - priste => dojninge my L, do L = ++ [= [7, 13, 17, 18]
 e) j=2: L2j-1=L3=[1,74], L2;=L4=[10,16] i Scalarny: Cry 17 ≤ 10? WE my
 => L= [10], L3=[17,74], L4=[16]. Cay 17 5 16 3, TAK => 6=[10,11], 4=[17], algor
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[18] [-16]. buy 14 5 76 3 TAE L=[10, 17, 14], L=[16], L3=[]-purte= dogni-
      memy La do L => nowe L2=[10,11, 14, 16]
12]
[17]. 0) =3: L2, 1= L5=[8, 15], L2; = L6=[11,12] i Scalamy; Cry 8 5 m 3 TAK
      =7 L=[8], L5= [15], L6 = [17,12]. Cry 16 = 17 ? NIE => L=[8,17], L5=[15],
3, TAK L6=[12]. Crey 12 15 × 12? NIE => L=[8, 17, 12], L5=[15], L6=[]-mote
     => dopringenny L5 do L => nowe L3 = [8,77,72,15].
     Krok 4; Marce n = 3 - megraryste. FLE 1 7=26+1 => 3=2.6+1 => 6=1.
      Dia j-1 , talamy Li, i Li, a Ly navarie rostaviamy.
none 1) = 1: L27-7 = L7 = [7, 13, 17, 18], L2, = L2 = [10, 11, 14, 26] i Scalamy:
      Ony 7 ≤ 10 ? TAK => L= [7], L= [13, 17, 18], L= [10, 17, 14, 16], Ony 13 ≤ 10? NIE
TAK => L=[7,10], L7=[13,17,18], L2=[17,14,16]. Ory 13 < 11 ? NIE =>
nowe => L= [7, 10, 11] (L, = [13, 17, 18], L= [14, 16]. buy 13 € 14 ? TAK =>
      => L=[7,10,11,13], L1=[17,18], L2=[14,16], Cry 17 6 14 3 NIE =>
NIE => L= [7, 10, 11, 13, 14], L1 = [17, 18], L2 = [16]. Cry 17 £ 16? NIE =>
rowe => L= [7, 10, 17, 13, 74, 16], L. = [17, 18], L2 = [] = printe => doprionzemy
      Ly do L => nowe L1 = [7,10,11, 13, 14, 16,177, 18], nowe L2 = L3.
TAK Look 5: Name n=2. FLEW n=21=> 2=2.1=> (=1. Dla j=1, reala
     my haz-1 i Laj.
90
     1 = 1 , realany L2-1 = L1 = [7, 20, 11, 13, 14, (16, 17, 18] 2 L2- L2 = [8, 11, 12, 19]
NIE bay 7 6 8 ? TAK=>L=E+J, L1=[10, 17, 13, 74, 16, 17, 18], L2=[8, 17, 12, 15]. Ony 10 6 8 ?
one- NIE => L= [7,8], L= [10,77,13,14, 76,17,18], L= [17,12,15], Ory 10 € 77 3 TAK=>
     => L=[7,8,10], L1=[17,13,74,16,17,18], L2=[11, 12, 15]. Cry 11 ≤ 17 3 + + k=>
., C, => L=[7,8,10,17], L,=[13,14,16,77,18], L=[17,12,15]. Cry 13 & n? NIE=>
      => L=[7,8, 10, 11, 11], L1 = [13, 14, 16, 17, 18], L2 = [12, 15], Cry 13 = 12? NIE =>
3 TAK => L=[7,8,10,11,21,12], L=[13,14,16,77,18], L=[15]. Cry 13 = 15? TAK =>
     => L= [7,8,10,77,11,12,73], L= [14,16,17,18], L2=[15]. Cay 14 5 15? TAK=>
3,17] => L = [7,8,10,17,17,12,13,14], L, = C 1,76,79,18], L2 = [15]. Ory 16 5.15? MIE =>
18] => L= [7,8,10,11,12,12,13,14,79], L,=[16,17,18], L2=[]-purte => dopringe-

2. VIE my Ly do L=> L=[7,8,10,11,11,12,13,14,15,000 m=1=> konsec
4=[77], algorytman. Odn: L=[+,8,70,77,17,12,13,14,15,16,77,18].
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Eadame 8: Algorytm ro-towania preez intavianie olla listy Lz.

Dane: Lz = [7, 18, 13, 77, 14, 16, 10, 15], n=8
Frok 1: Whech g-2, k=aj=az=18, i=j-1=1
Cry i > 0 i ai > k? => Cry 1>0 i 7 > 18? NIE, ain=k => az=k=18
Krok 2! Niech j=3 , k = aj = az = 13 , i= j-1=2, Cry 1>0 i a; > k? =>
=> Cry 2>0: 18>133 TAK, oryli ai+, =ai => az=az=18, i=2-1=1,
try i>0 i ai >k 3 => by 1>0 i 7>13 3 NIE ain =k => az = 13
[ =[7,13,18,17,14,16,10,15]
Trok 3: Viech j=4 | k= aj=17 | i=3 by i20 i ai>k3 =>
=> boy 3>0 i 18>173 TAK, oryli ai+1=a; => a4=a3=18, more i=2
bry 1>0 i ai >k 3 => bry 270 i 13 > 17 3 NIE ai+1 =k => a3 = 17
L= [7,13, 17, 18, 74, 76, 70, 15]
Frok 4: thech j=5, k=aj=14, i=4, ory i20 i a; > k3=>
=> very 4>0 i 18>143 TAk veryli aiti=ai=> a= a4 = 18, more i=3
Con 120 i ai 2 k 3 => Con 3 >0 i 17 > 143 TAK, cryli ai+1=a + 1500
=> a 4 = a3 = 17, nove i=2, Cry i>0 i ai >k? => Cry 2>0 i 137143
NIE air = k => a3 = 14 L = [7, 73, 14, 17, 18, 16, 10, 15]
Krok 5: Whech j=b, k=a;=16, i=5, by i>0 i a; Z k 2 =>
=> by 5>0 i 18>16? TAK vyli ait; =ai => a6=a5=18 nave 134
ory 120 ; a; >63 => ory 4>0 i 17> 163 TAK orys air = a; =>
= 2 a = = a = 17, nome i = 3, Cry i >0 ; a = > k ? => Cry >>0 i 14>16.
NIE ait = k => a4 = 16 [=[7,13, 74,16,17,18,10,15]
Frok b: Mich j=7, k=aj=10, 1=6, by 6>0 i 18>103 TAK,
oryli ain = a => az = a6 = 18 , more i = 5 , ory 5>0 i 17 > 010?
TAK, oryli ain = ai => a6 = a5 = 17, none = = 4, Cry 4>0 i 16>10?
TAK, oryh ain = ai = > au = a4 = 26, nowe i=3, by 3>0 i 14>10?
TAK, ough ain = ai => a4 = a3 = 14, nowe i= 2, ory 2>0 , 13>10?
TAK, oryli ain=ai=> 03 = 02 = 73, nowe i= 1, by 1>0 i 7 > 20?
NIE ai+1 = k => a2 = 10 = [7,10, 73,14,16, 17,18,75]
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* Knok 7 which j-8, k=a,= 15, i+7, ong 7 >0 i 18 > 15 ? TAK, oryli airi=ai => @as=a = 18, more i=6, cry 6>0 i 17 > 153 TAK, vyli a;+ = a; => a = a = 17, nowe i-5, cry 5>0 i 16 > 15? TAK, voyli air = ai = 2 ab = as = 16, more i= 4, by 420 i 14 > 15? NIE, air = k => a== 15 [= [7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 76, 17, 18] Zonnec algorytmen Ody: [= [7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 77, 18]. Zadanie 4. W kazdej steracji algorytmu Enklidera, drieliny wiekna lierbe preez mnejna w southuje strymamen pernej venty i duelema. Wiemy na perono, re vanta ta jest mniejna od dreelnika. W nastermej iteracji dreeling mmejra liede i poporednej iteracji prer rente i derelema z popredniej iteracji otrujmujaje kolejna rente, ktora analogieznie na perono jest monejsca od popriednej. Pomenas resity i drielema og war mmejrel, a horby naturalne me moga malec w merkoncroneré to w permyn nomence onagrienny vente z drielema rowna zero, która jest najmnegna liceta naturalna. W tym momence me ma mochiworie wykonanna kolejnej iteracji i algorytm koncry driatanie Brazza Dright temm re venty 2 drielema og licebami menjemmymi, ktore maleja w kolejných iteracjach wiemy, re algorytm na skon crona licela krokow i zakonery na po usta-Lenn najwieknego wyrolnego drielnika. Zadame 3:a) Algorytm Enthidera string do oblicama najve-knego wnólnego drielnika dwork hich status alagosta oit, gorre a 2 h. Dane: a, V & IL, a ZV gram Krok 1: jesti a = 0, to NWD (a, b) = b i rakonice algoritm alles. Hjeshi b=0, to NWD(a,b) = a 1 rakonice algorytim. w prediwnym mynadbu mech m=a nnech n=b. Krok 2: Rodriel min mer nebre i mech romavou

rente 2 tego drielenia. Frok 3; Johnson Johnson Aggan Dopoki r + 0 to prygnin nowemn m wartore'n, natomist nowemn n my praymire wartość r i powróć olo Kroku 2.
w precuvnym wypodku jeśli n=0, wtedy NWD(a,b)=n 1 rakonier algorytm.