Introduction à l'informatique CM5

Antonio E. Porreca aeporreca.org/introinfo

Rappel A Vendredi 23 octobre à 13h on a le partiel!

Recherche dans un annuaire ou un dictionnaire ?

Recherche dichotomique dans un tableau d'entiers trié

```
fonction chercher(x, T)
    n = longueur(T)
    i = 0
    j = n - 1
    tant que i ≤ j faire
        m = (i + j) \div 2
        si T[m] = x alors
            retourner m
        sinon si x < T[m] alors
            j = m - 1
        sinon
            i = m + 1
        fin si
    fin tant que
    retourner -1
fin fonction
```

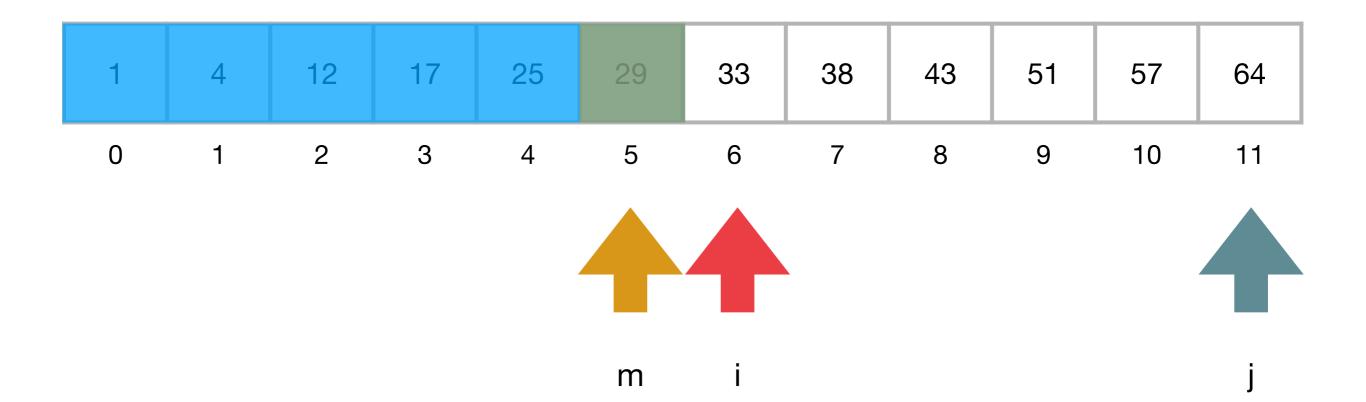
Recherche de 33

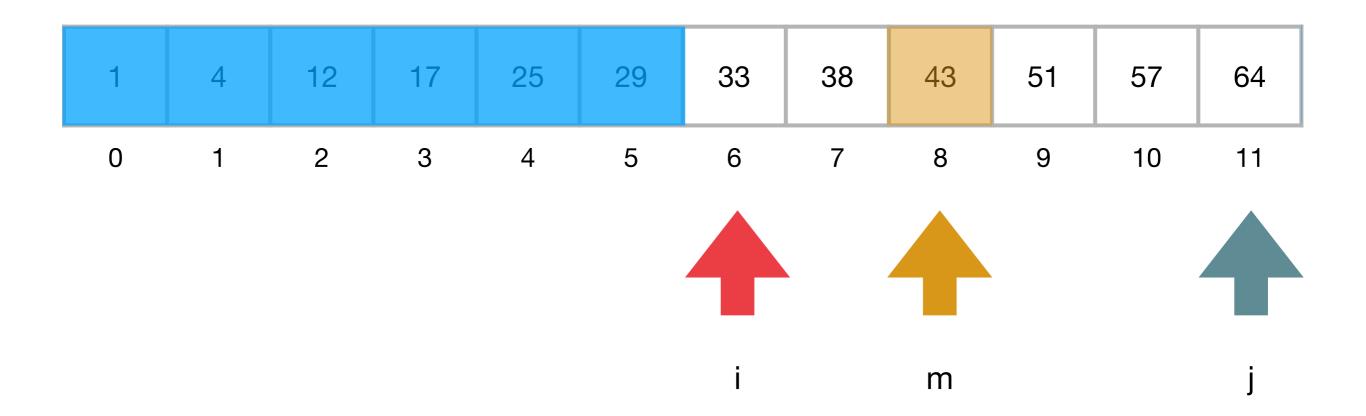


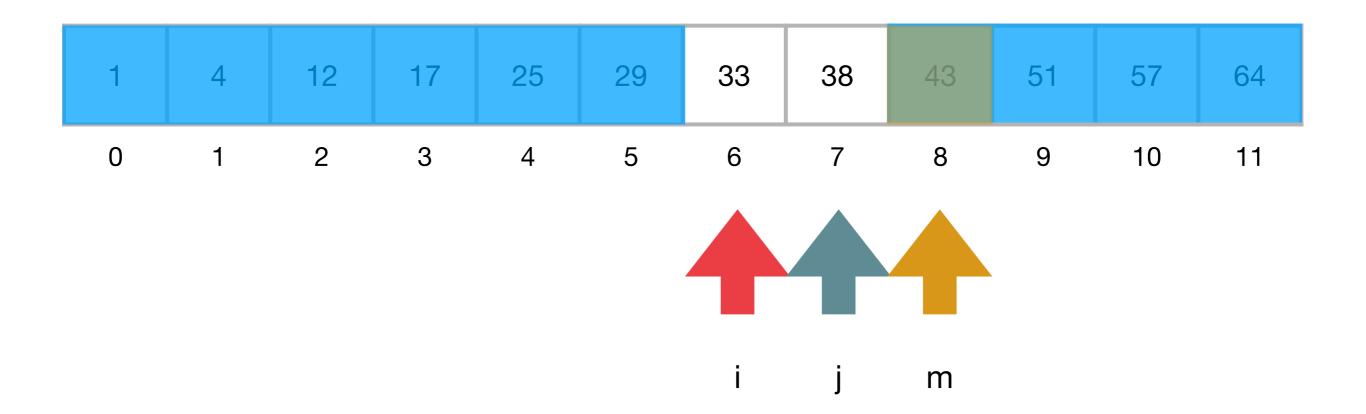


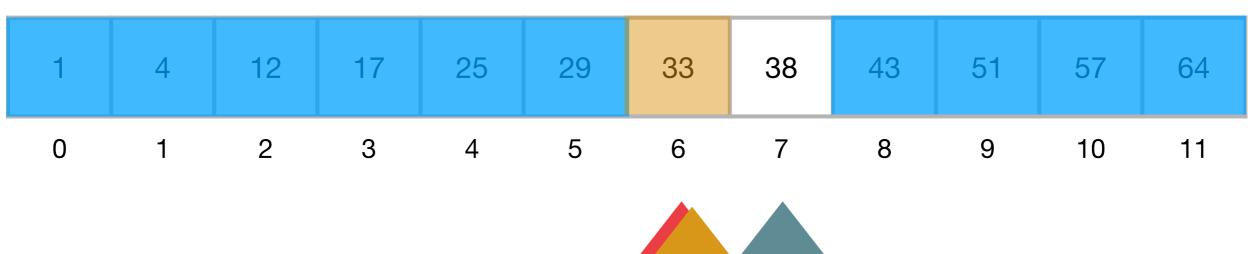


m

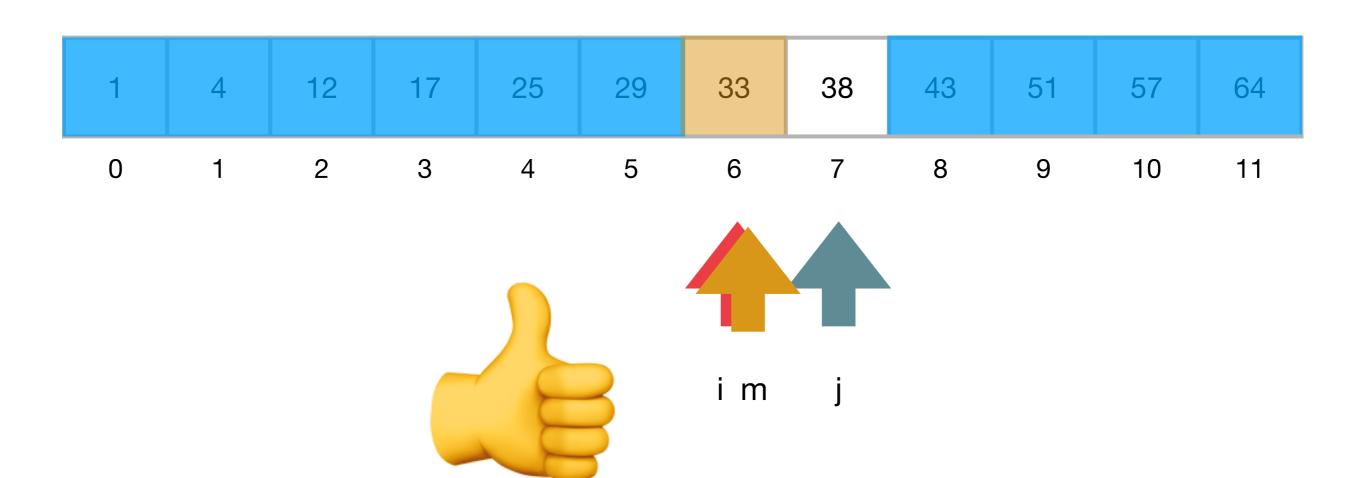












Recherche de 16

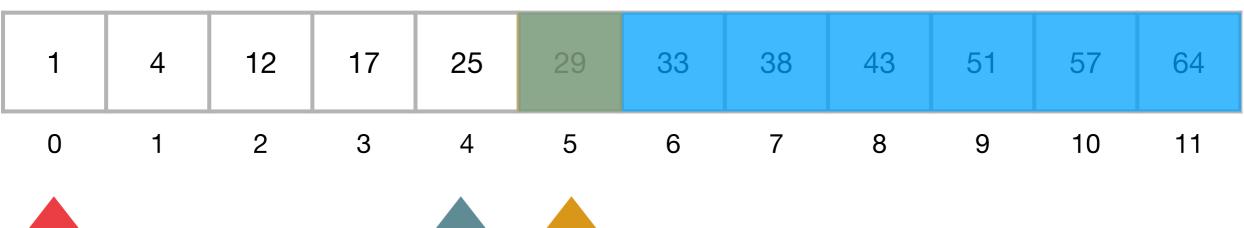






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Recherche de 16

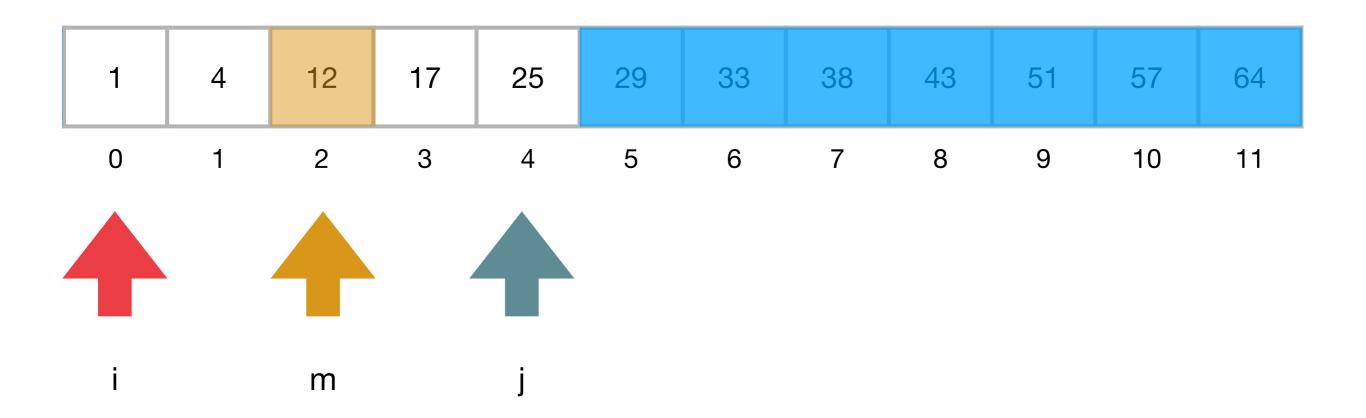


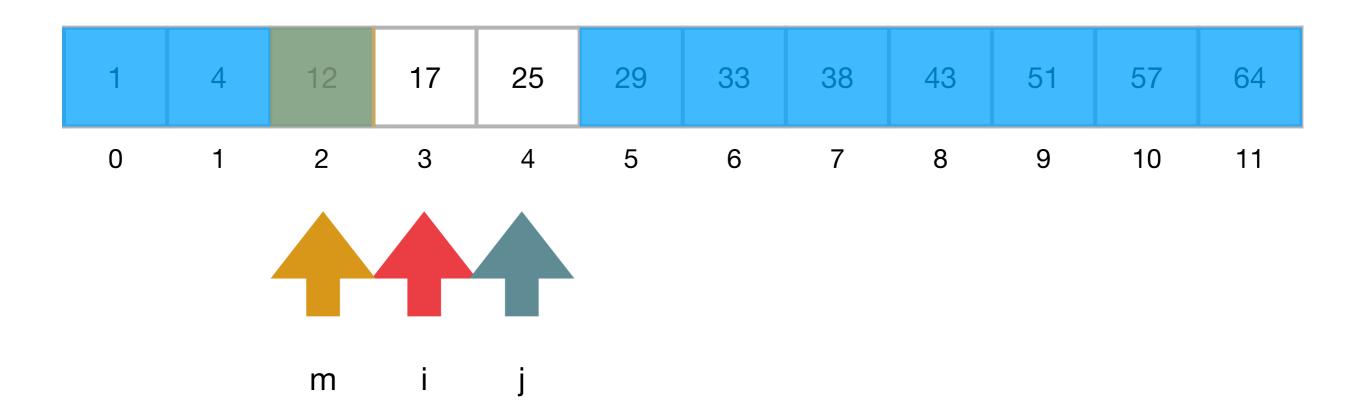


i

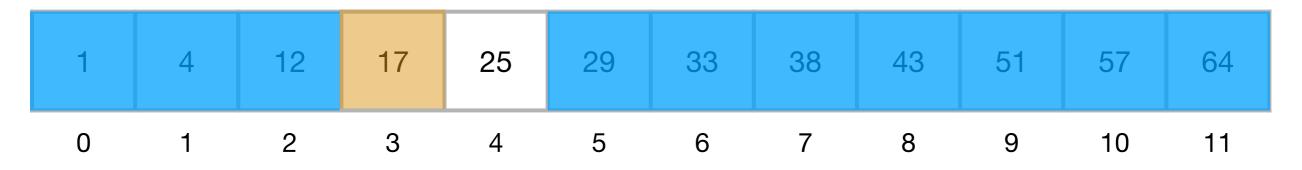


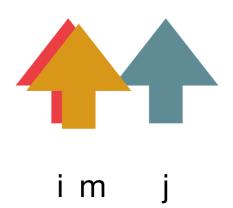
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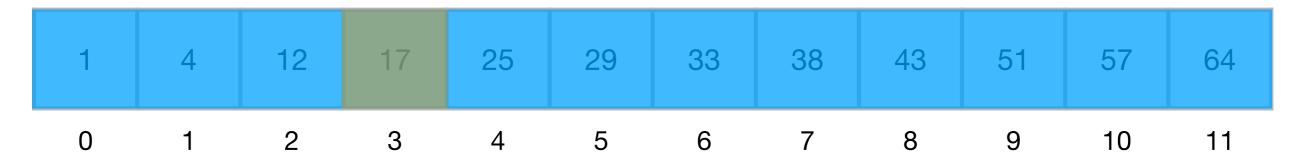


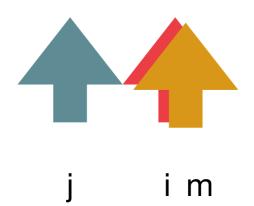


Recherche de 16

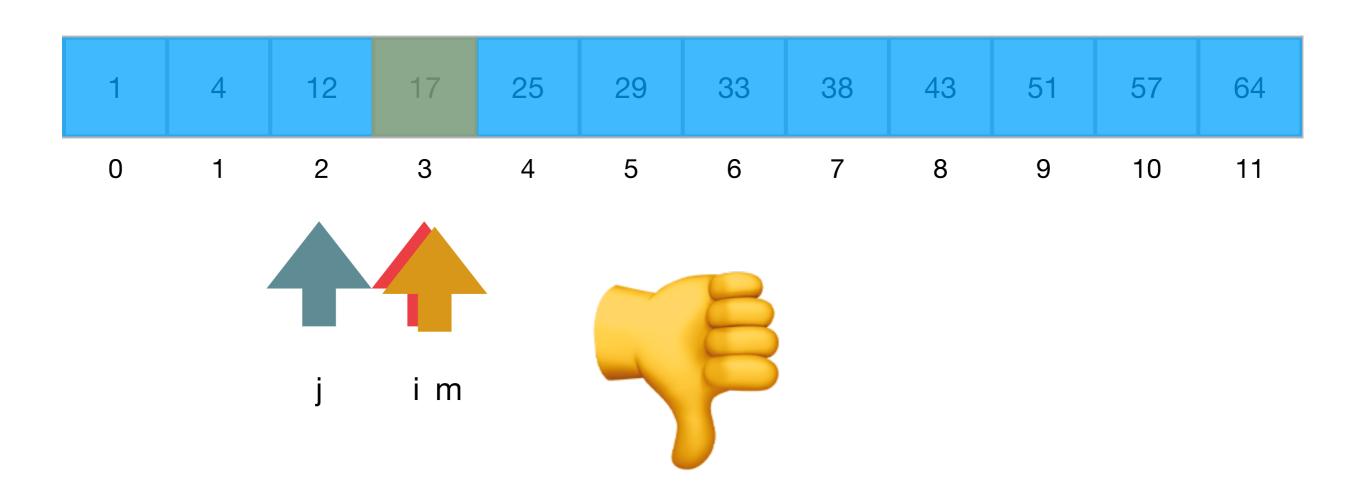








Recherche de 16



Recherche dichotomique dans un tableau d'entiers trié

```
fonction chercher(x, T)
    n = longueur(T)
    i = 0
    j = n - 1
    tant que i ≤ j faire
        m = (i + j) \div 2
        si T[m] = x alors
            retourner m
        sinon si x < T[m] alors
            j = m - 1
        sinon
            i = m + 1
        fin si
    fin tant que
    retourner -1
fin fonction
```

Terminaison?
Correction?
Efficacité?

Terminaison

```
fonction chercher(x, T)
    n = longueur(T)
    i = 0
    j = n - 1
    tant que i \le j faire
        m = (i + j) \div 2
        si T[m] = x alors
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        sinon si x < T[m] alors
            j = m - 1
        sinon
            i = m + 1
        fin si
    fin tant que
    retourner -1
fin fonction
```

- Il reste toujours j i + 1 éléments à examiner
- À chaque itération, on élimine approx. la moitié des éléments qui restent
- Tôt ou tard on trouve x, ou on reste sans éléments, et l'algorithme termine

Correction

```
fonction chercher(x, T)
    n = longueur(T)
    i = 0
    j = n - 1
    tant que i ≤ j faire
        m = (i + j) \div 2
        si T[m] = x alors
            retourner m
        sinon si x < T[m] alors
            i = m - 1
        sinon
            i = m + 1
        fin si
    fin tant que
    retourner -1
fin fonction
```

- Invariant de boucle : si x est dans le tableau, il se trouve dans le soustableau T[i, ..., j]
 - C'est vrai au début de l'algorithme
 - Ça reste vrai à chaque itération de la boucle, parce qu'on vérifie toujours si T[m] = x ou T[m] > x ou T[m] < x
- Si on sort de la boucle avec i > j, alors si x est dans le tableau, il est dans le sous-tableau vide T[i, j], c'est à dire qu'il n'est pas là

Efficacité

```
fonction chercher(x, T)
    n = longueur(T)
    i = 0
    j = n - 1
    tant que i \le j faire
        m = (i + j) \div 2
        si T[m] = x alors
            retourner m
        sinon si x < T[m] alors
            i = m - 1
        sinon
            i = m + 1
        fin si
    fin tant que
    retourner -1
fin fonction
```

- Dans le pire des cas, x n'est pas là
- Comme on élimine à chaque itération la moitié du tableau, on exécute la boucle log₂ n fois au maximum
- Ça fait O(log₂ n) opérations

Algorithmes de tri

Algorithmes de tri pour accélérer la recherche dans un tableau

- La recherche dans un tableau non trié prend temps O(n) avec la recherche séquentielle (ou linéaire)
- Par contre, on peut faire une recherche dichotomique dans un tableau trié en temps O(log₂ n)
- Donc ça vaut la peine de trier le tableau si on a beaucoup de recherches à faire

Algorithmes de tri dans le commerce électronique

amazonie.fr





Chercher:

Le Petit Prince

Résultats 1-20 sur 928572785 pour « Le Petit Prince »

Trier par :

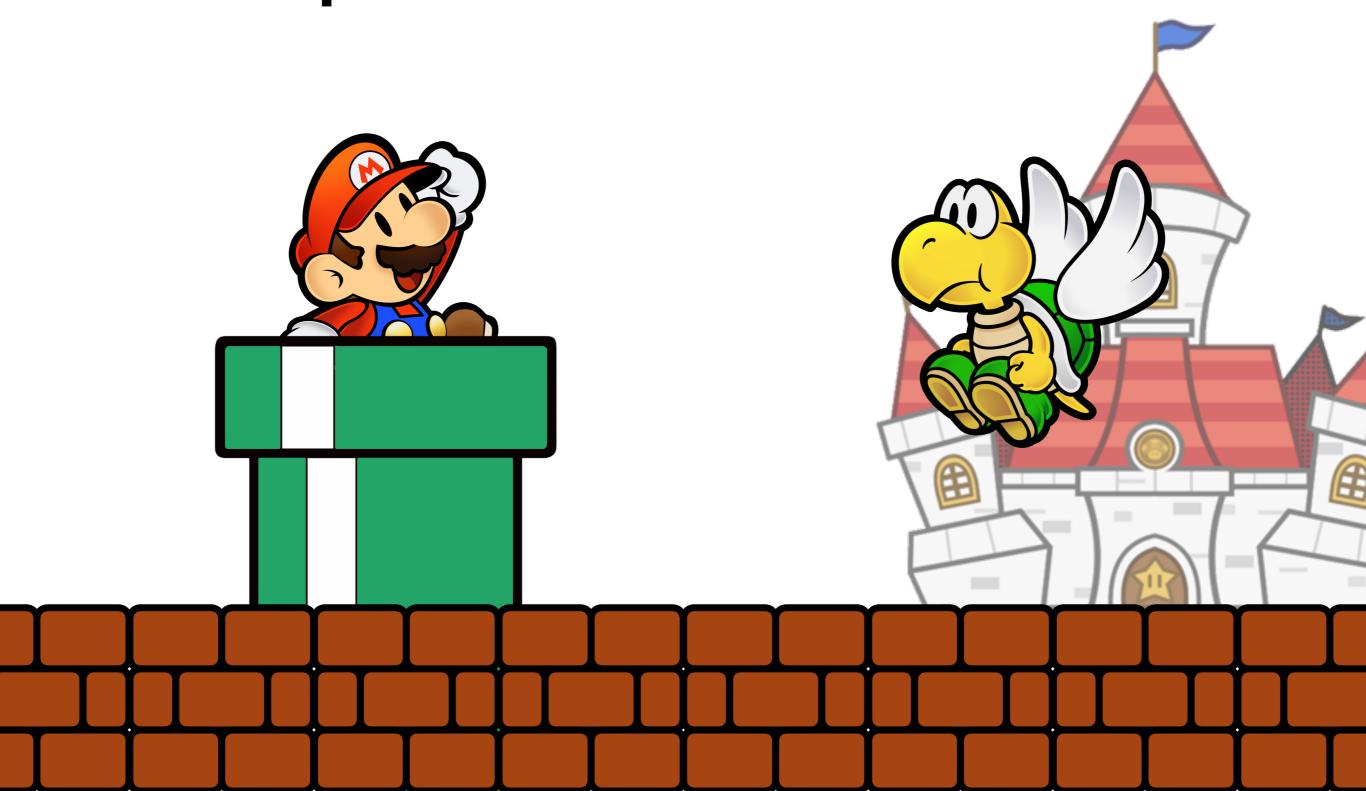


Le Petit Prince de Antoine de Saint-Exu

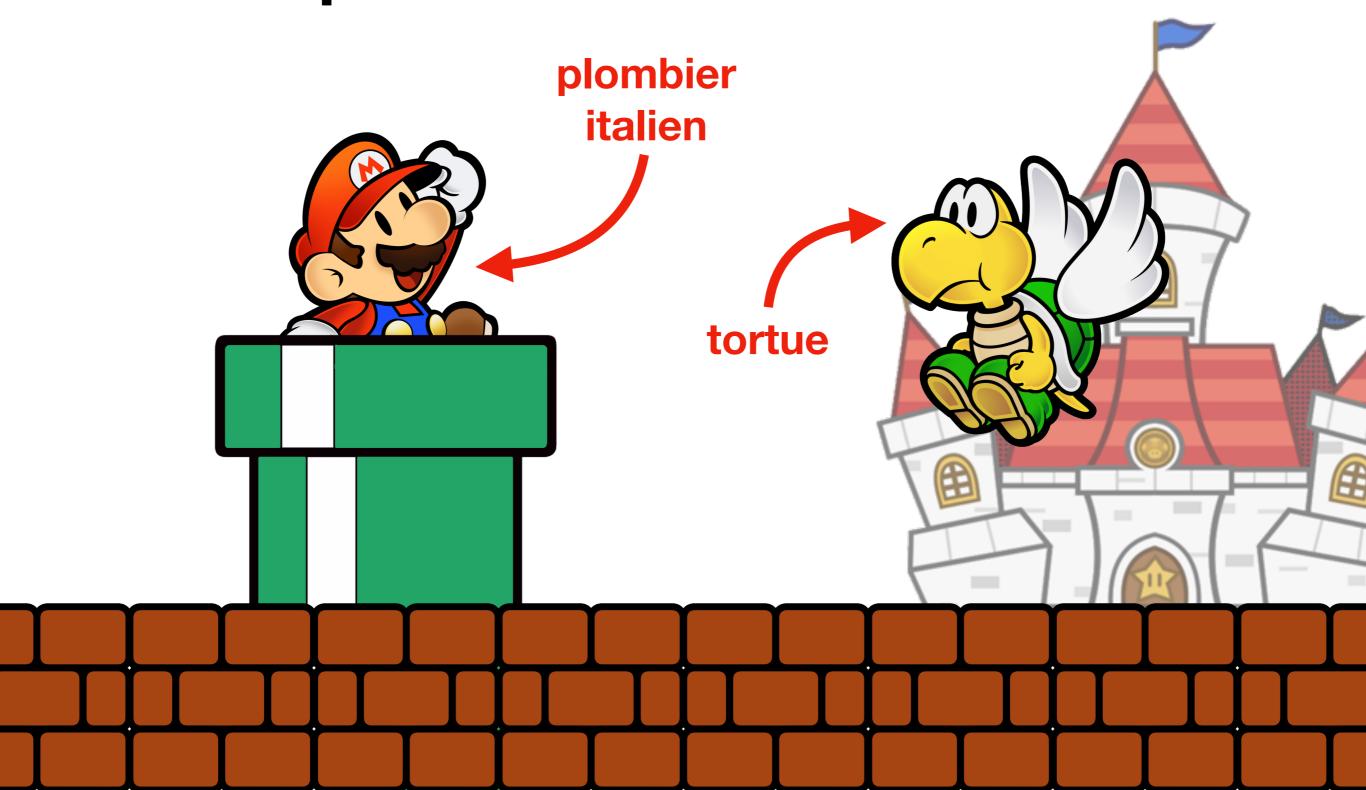
Format poche 6,90 € Format Kinder 6,49 €

prix croissant
prix décroissant
note moyenne
nouveauté

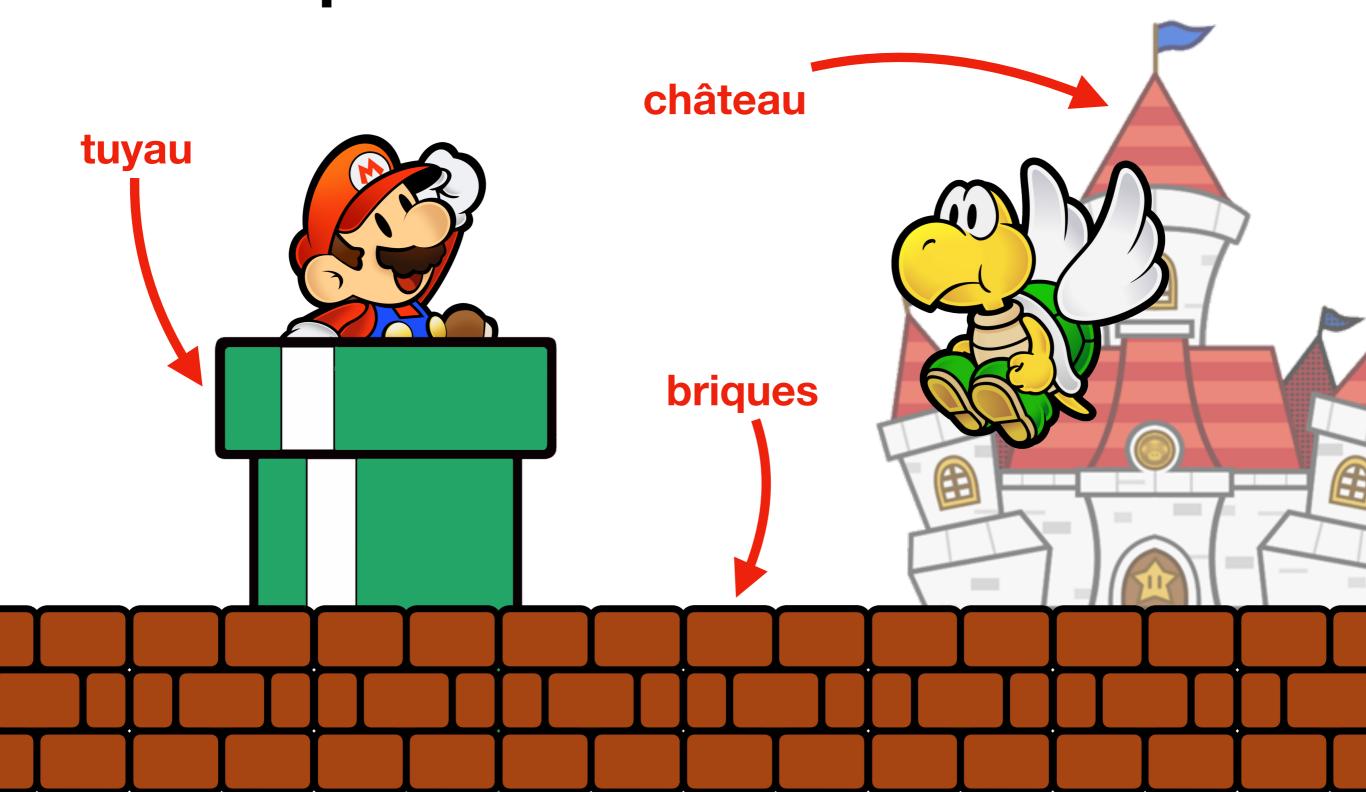
Algos de tri dans le jeux vidéo « Super Plombiers Italiens »

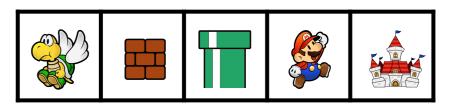


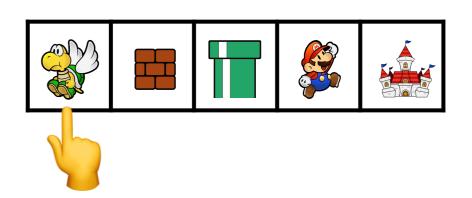
Algos de tri dans le jeux vidéo « Super Plombiers Italiens »



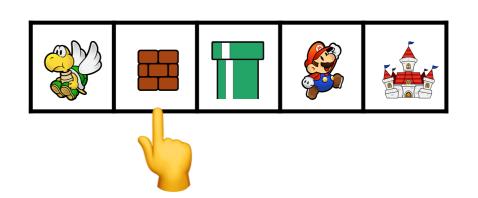
Algos de tri dans le jeux vidéo « Super Plombiers Italiens »



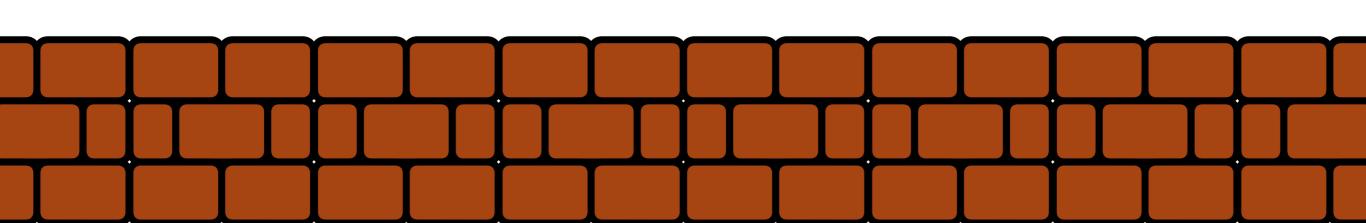


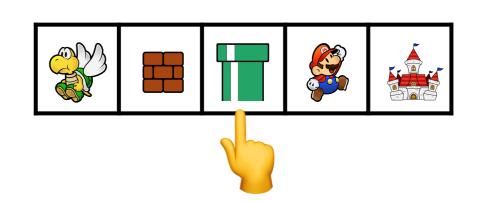


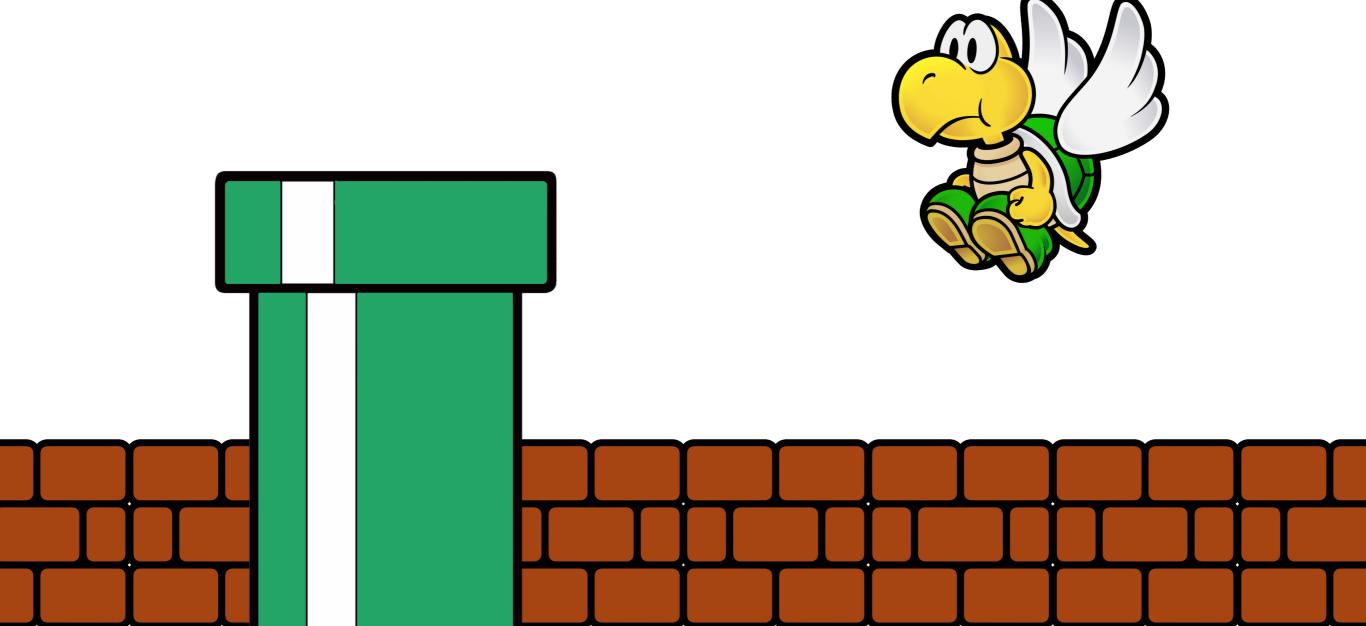


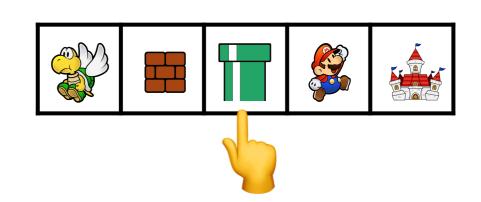


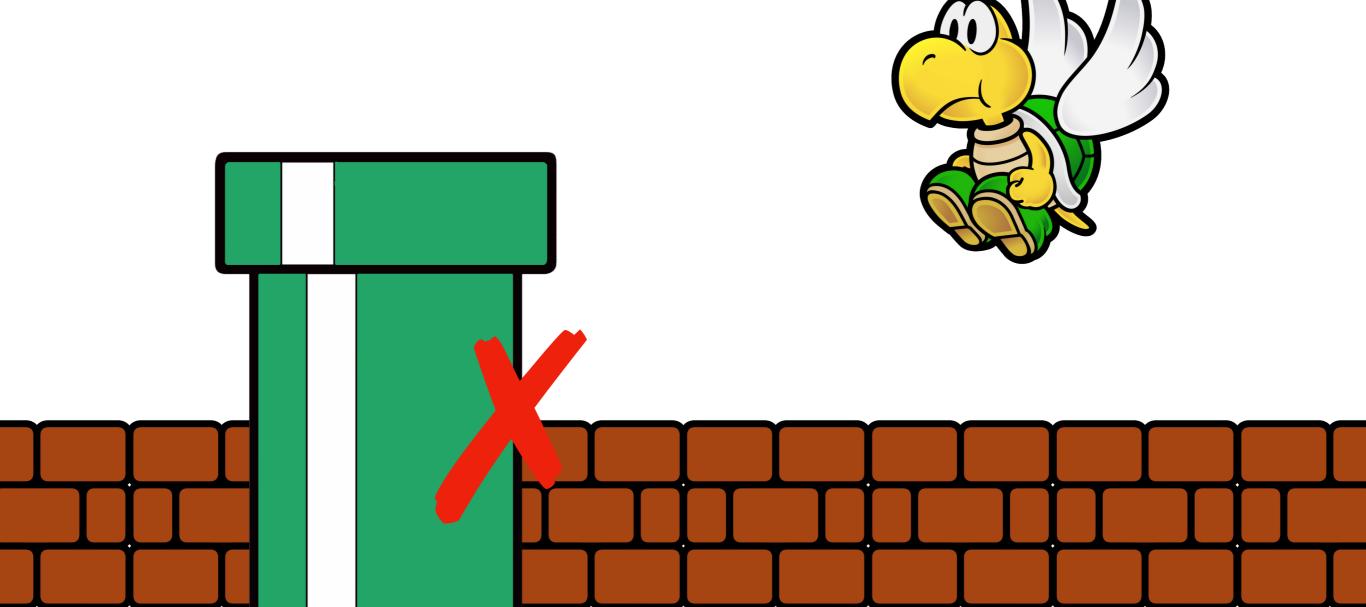


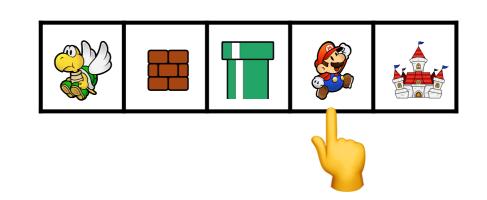


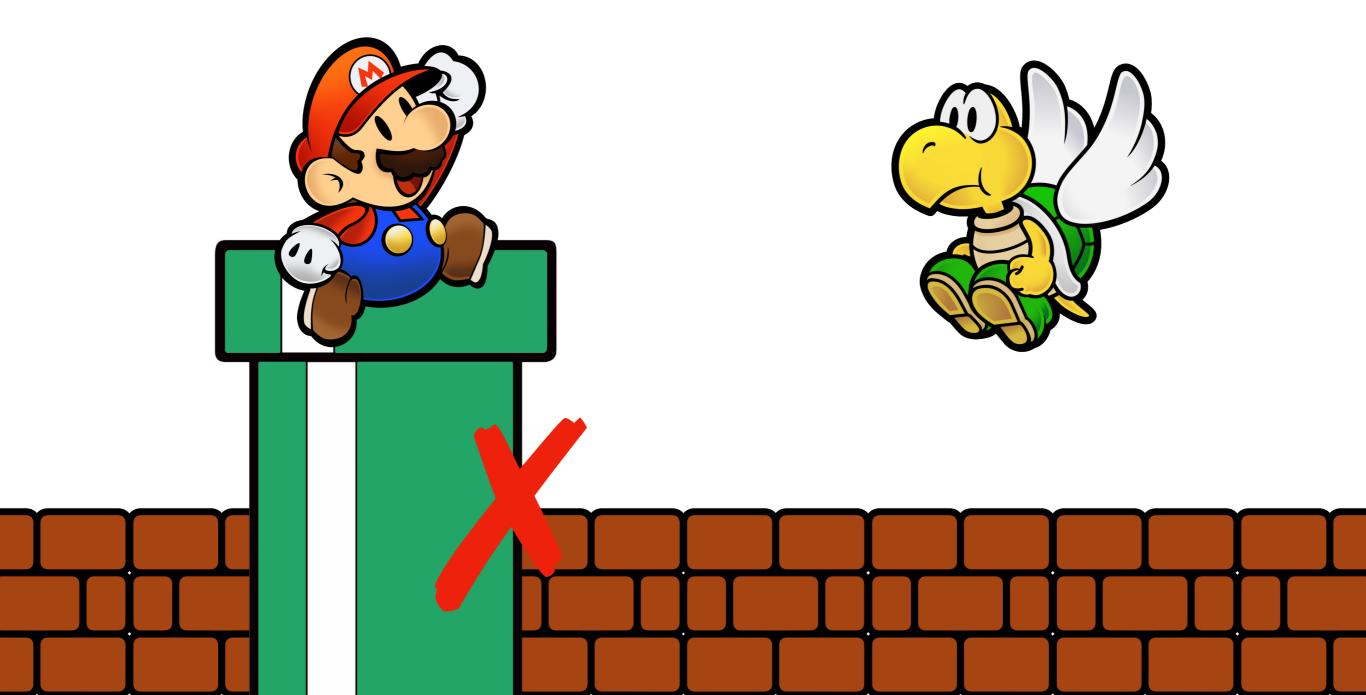


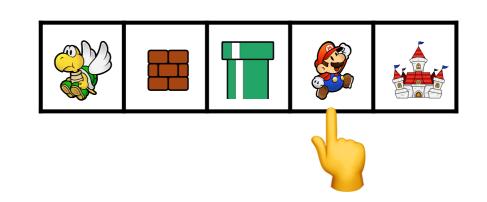


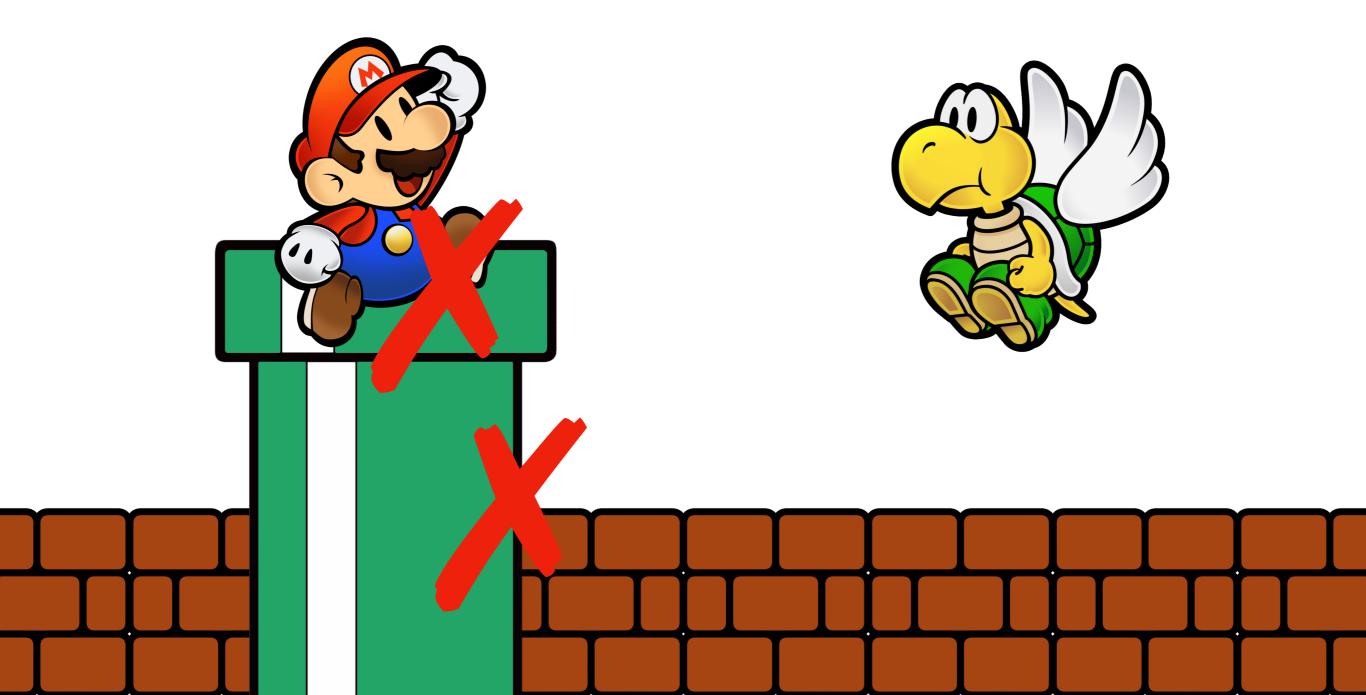




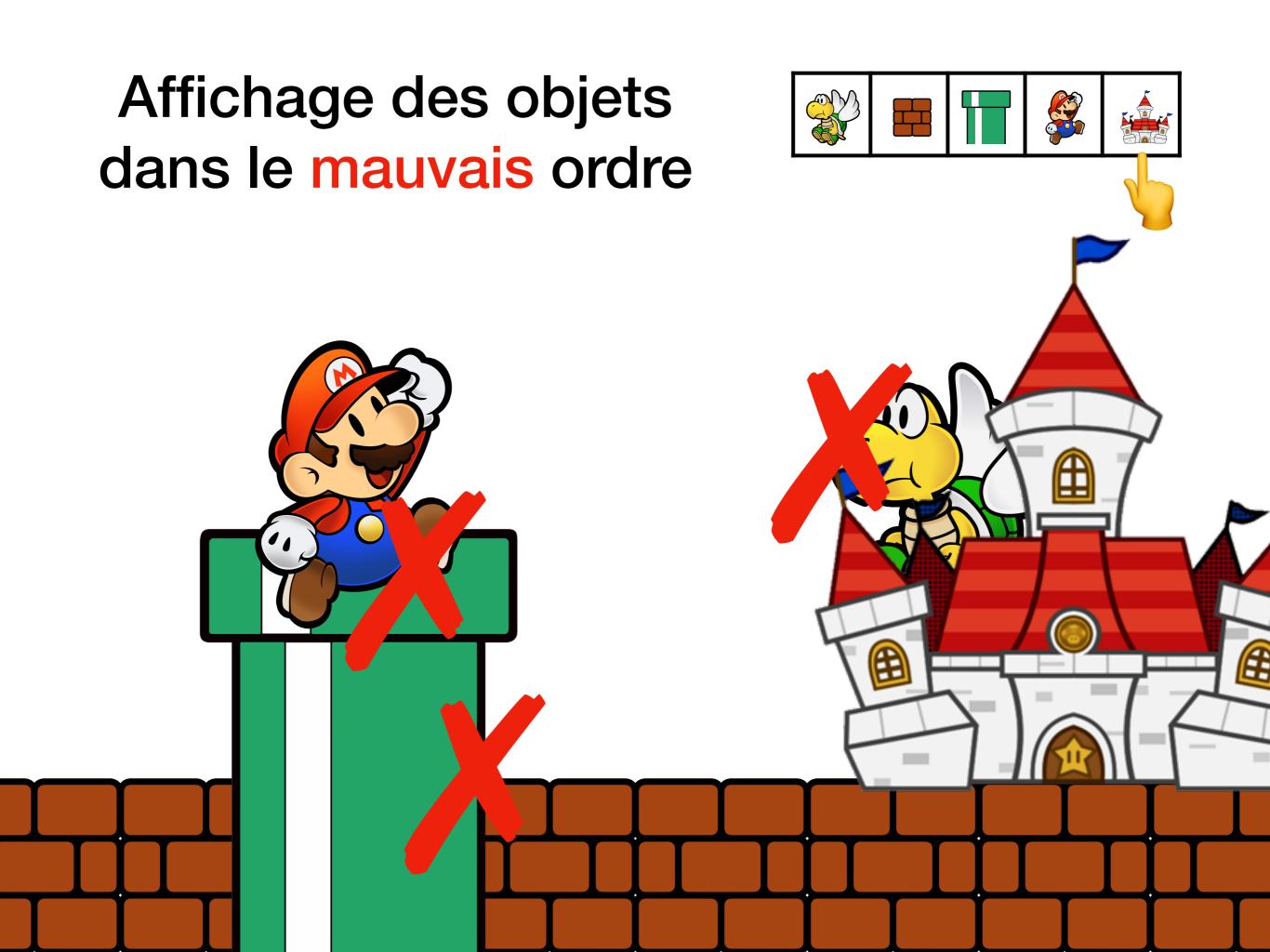


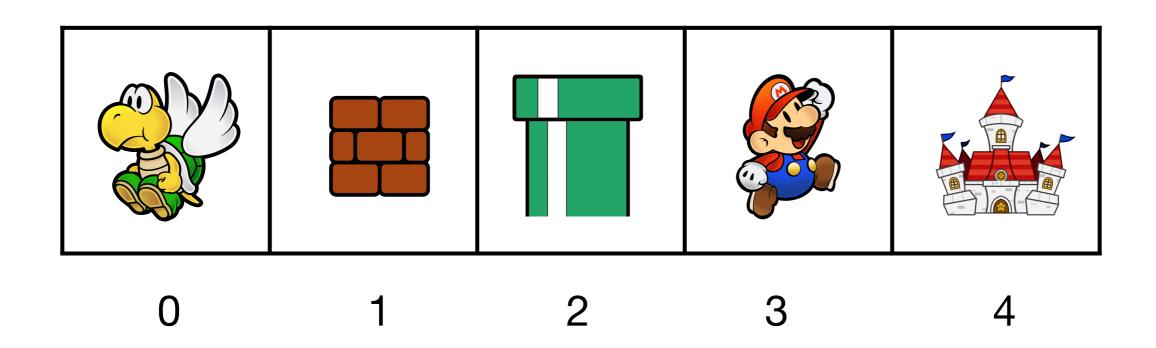


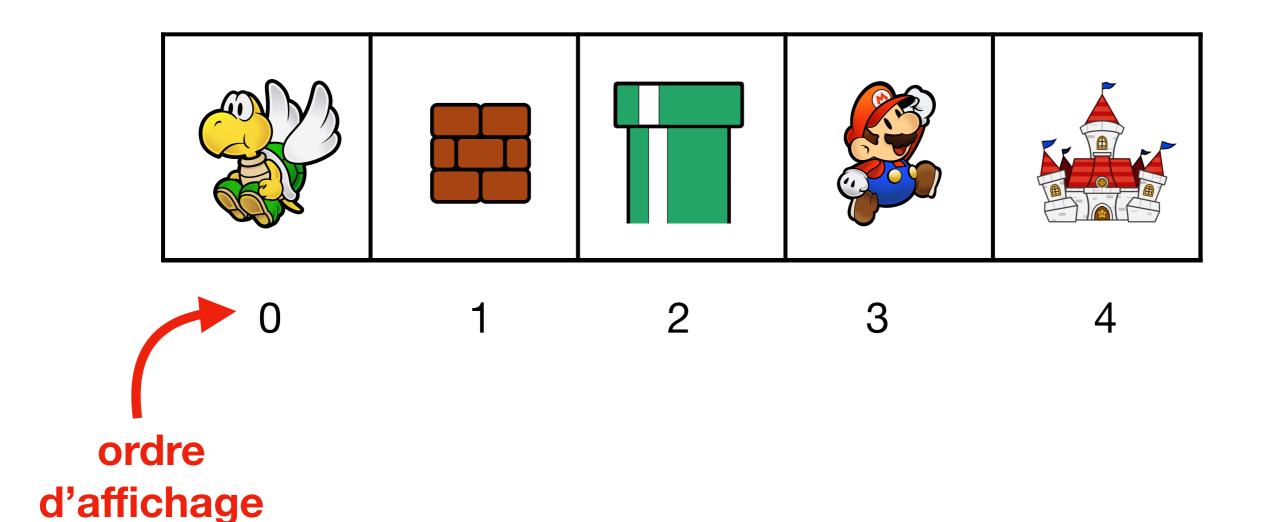


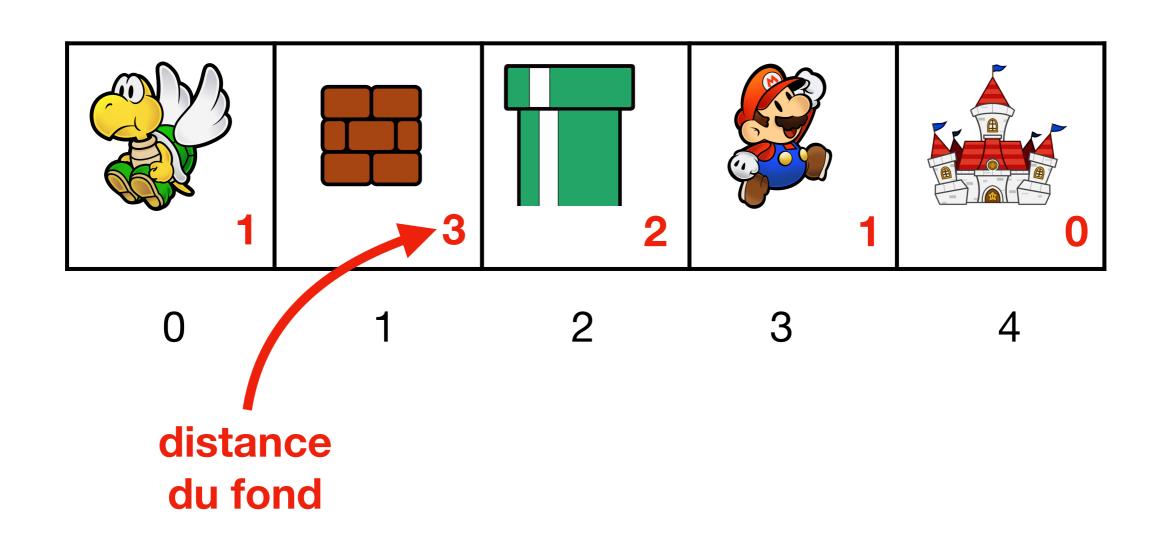




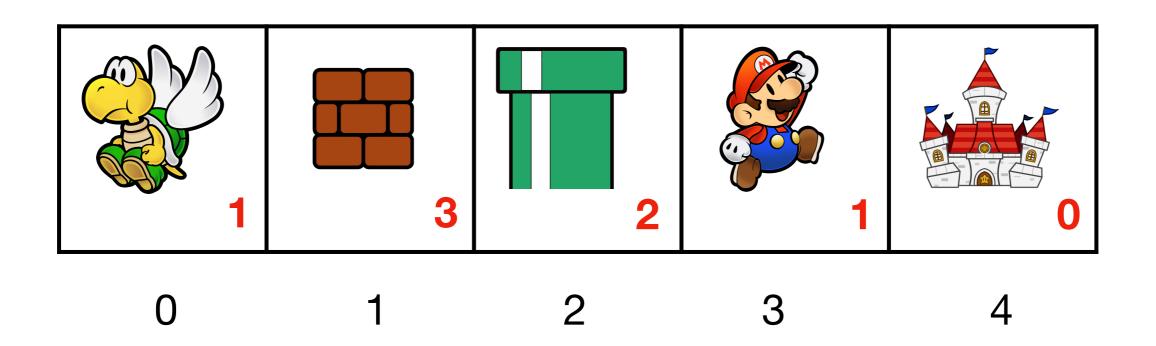


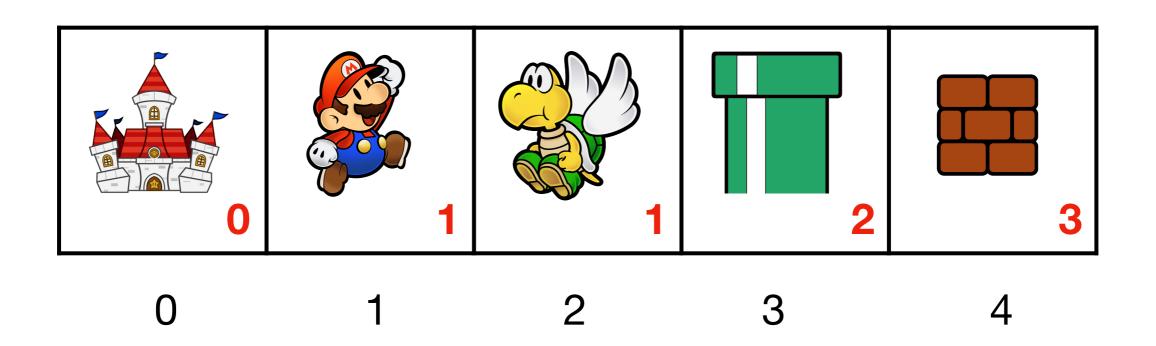


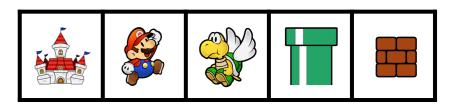




Tri!





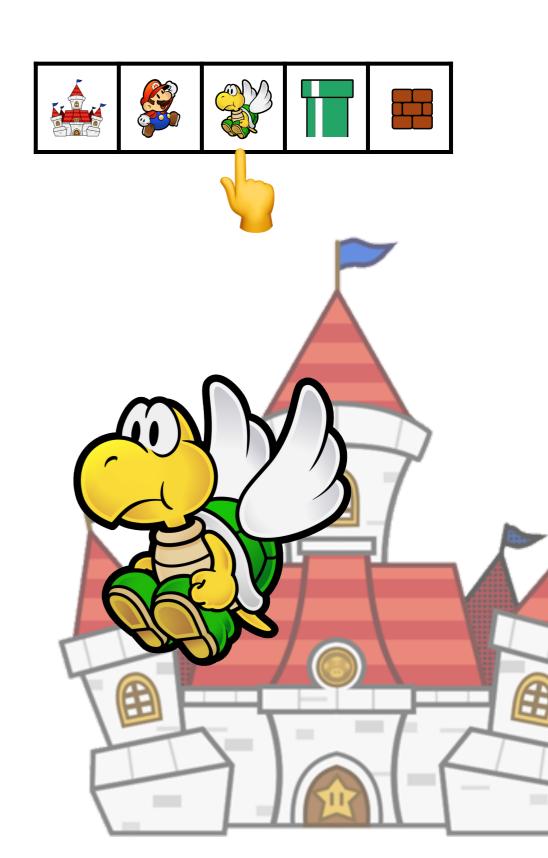


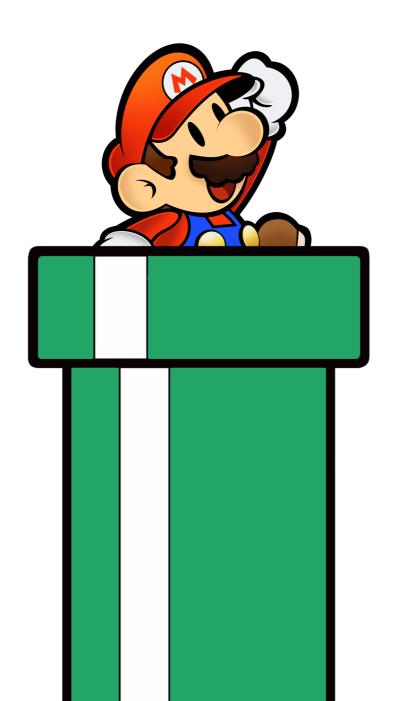




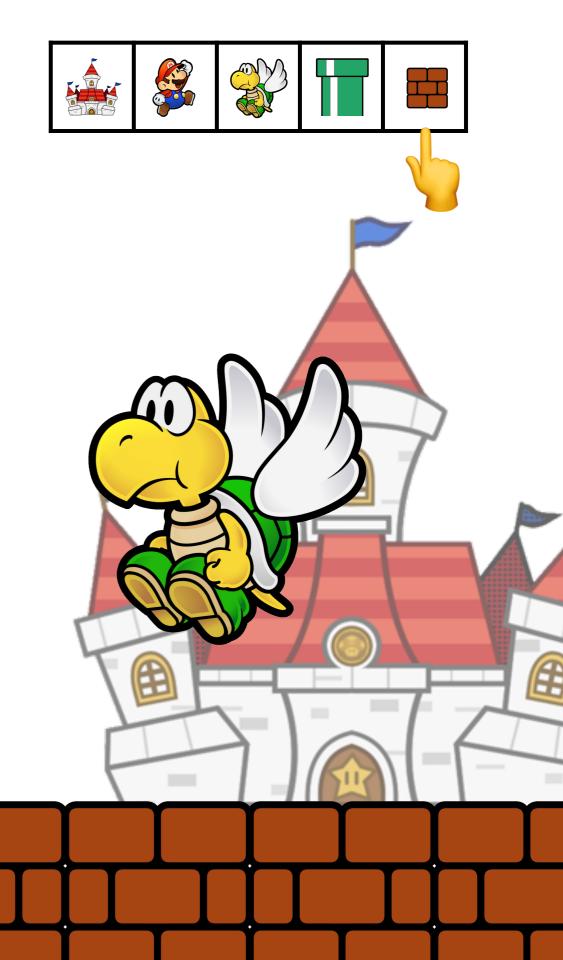


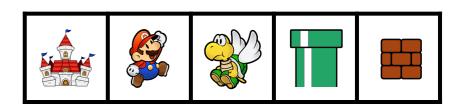


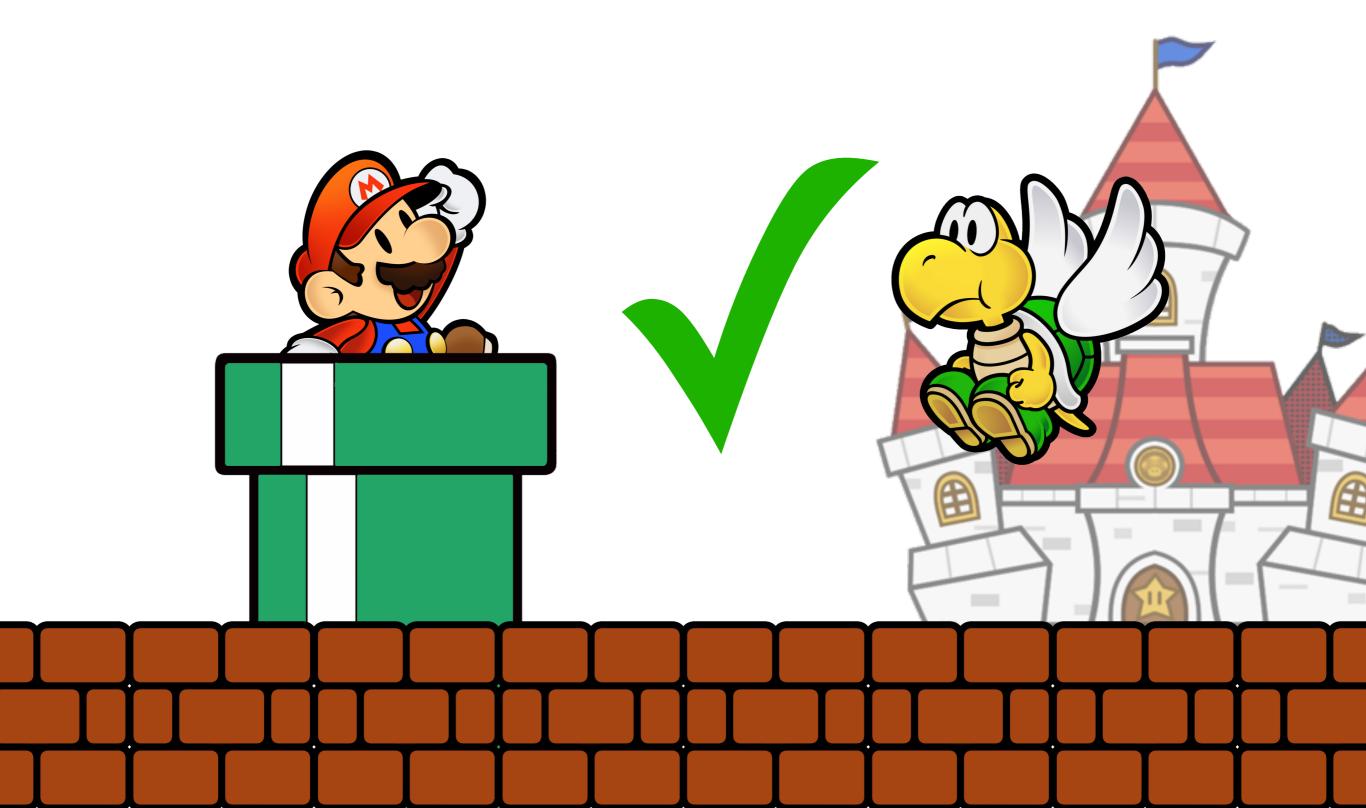


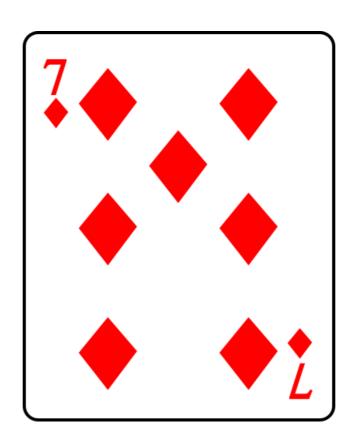


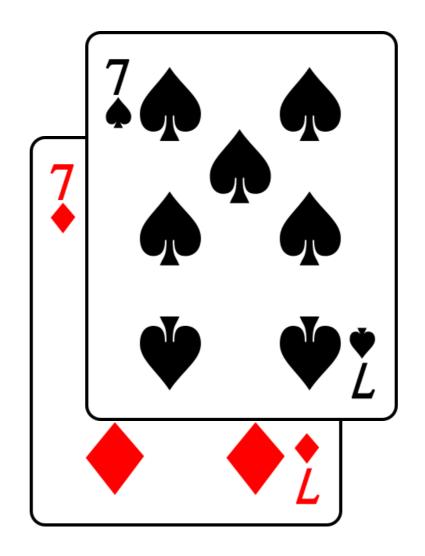


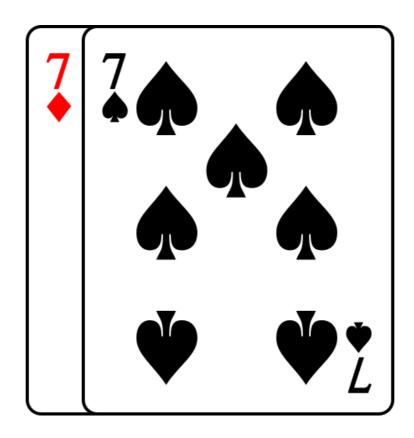


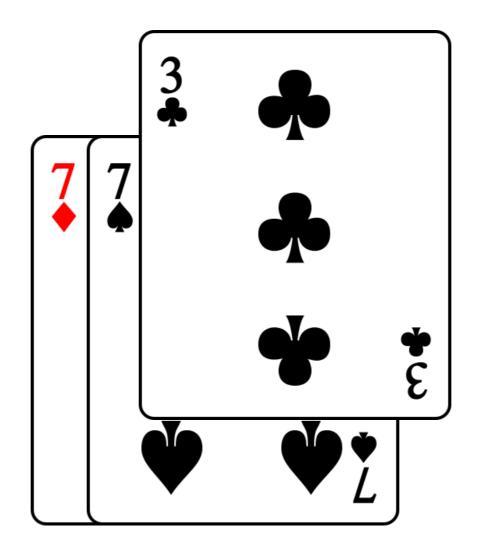


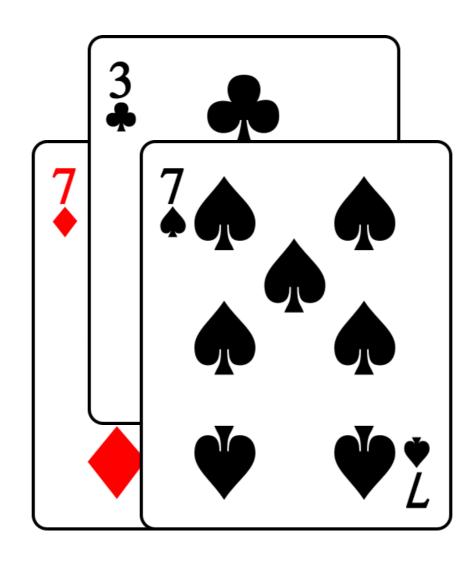


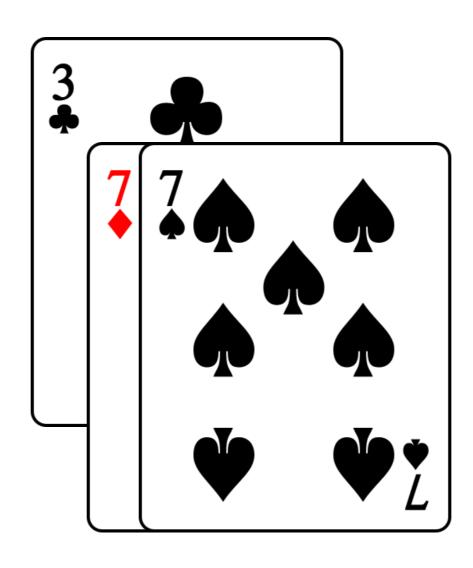


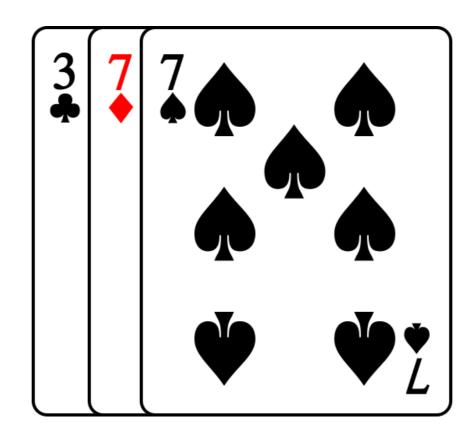


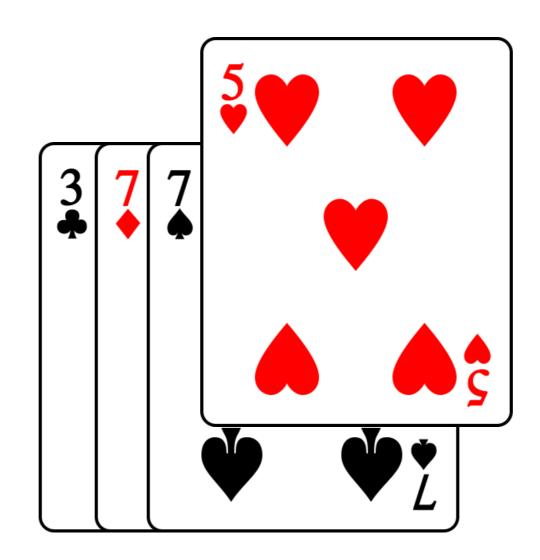


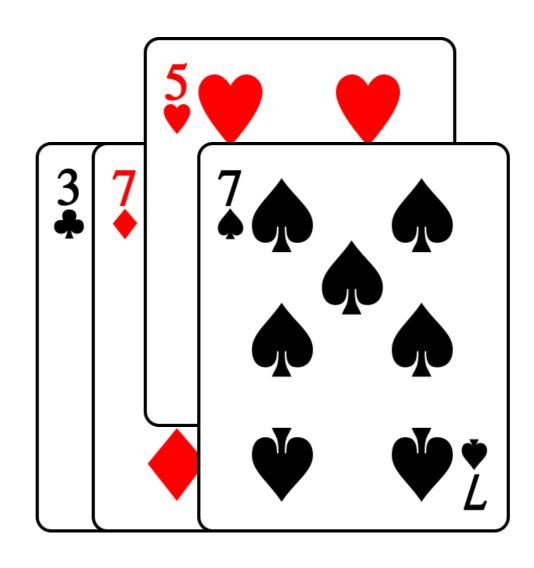


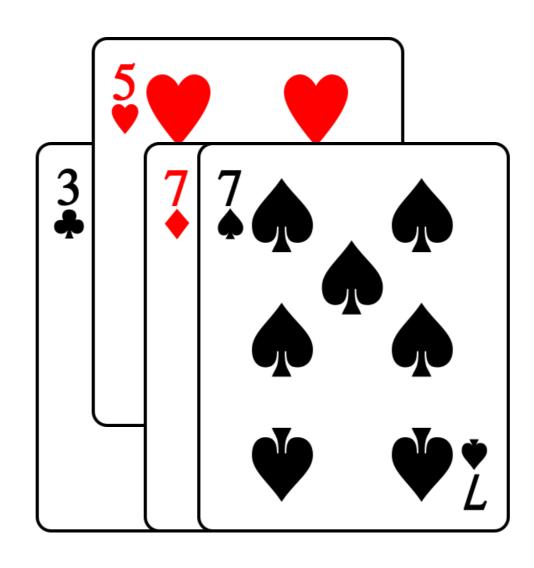


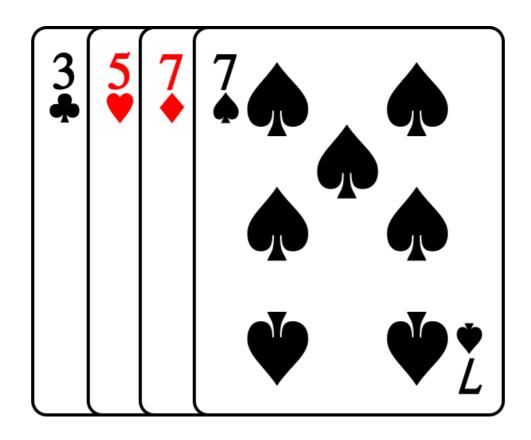


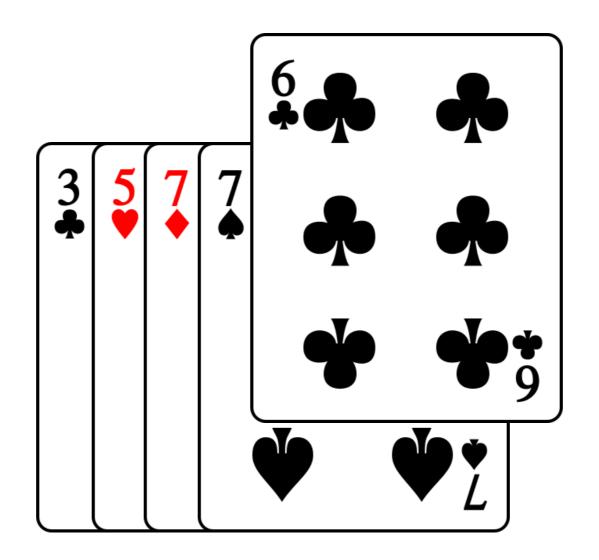


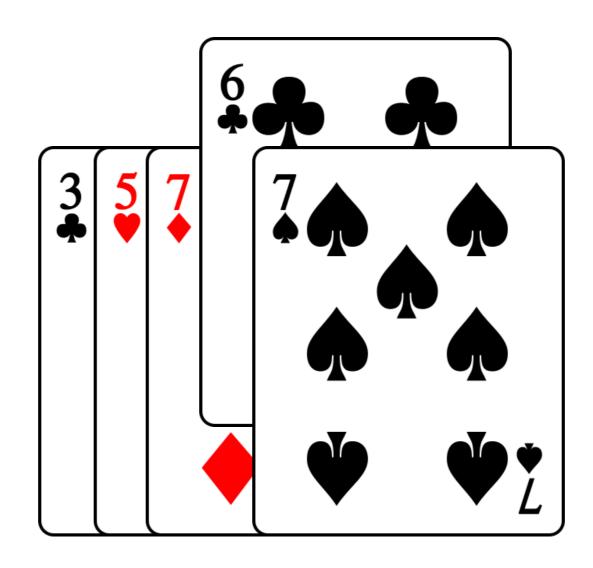


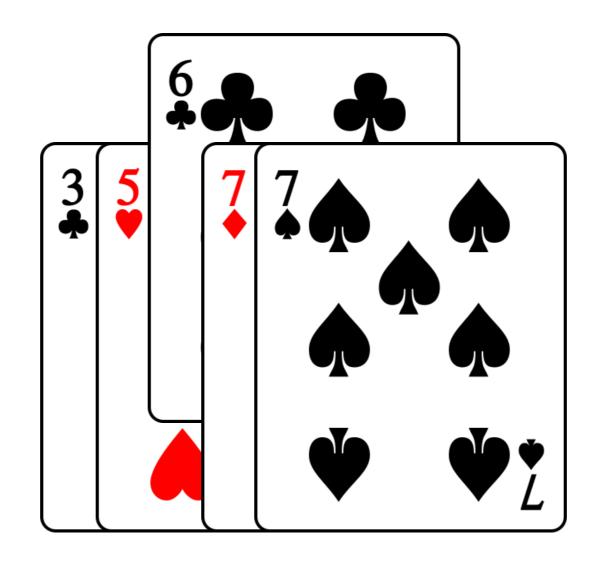


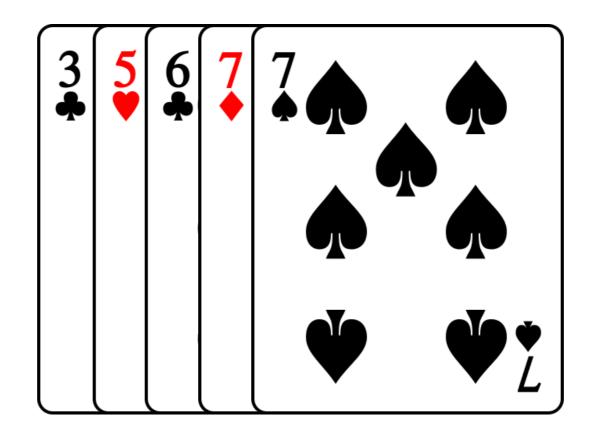


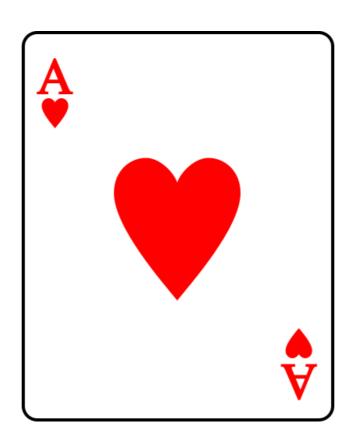


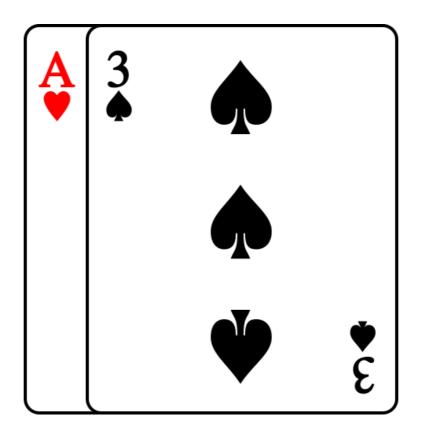


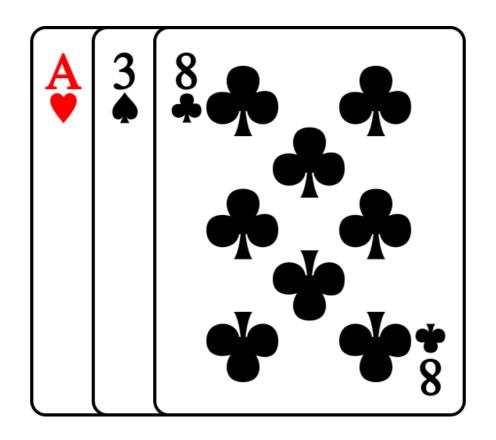


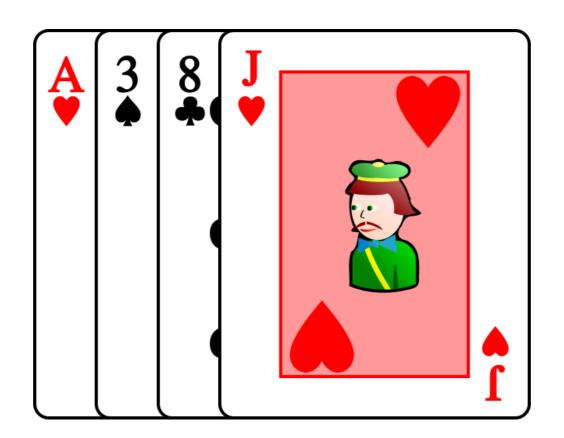


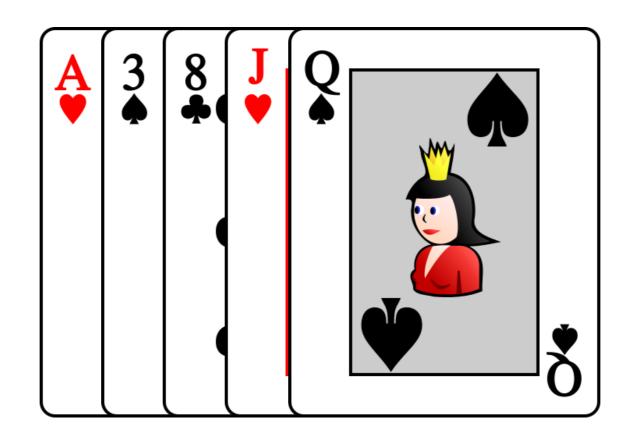






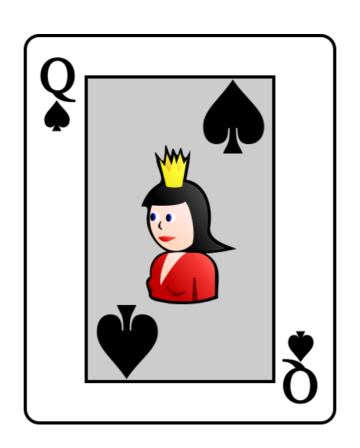


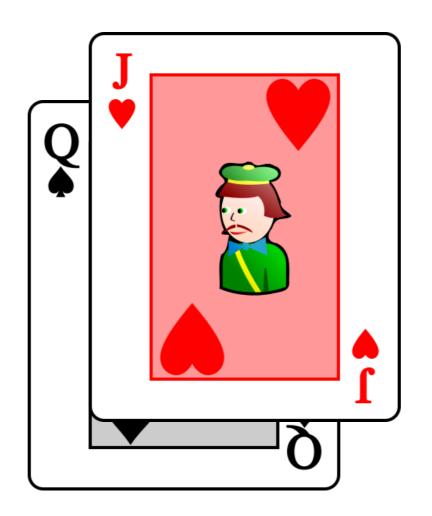


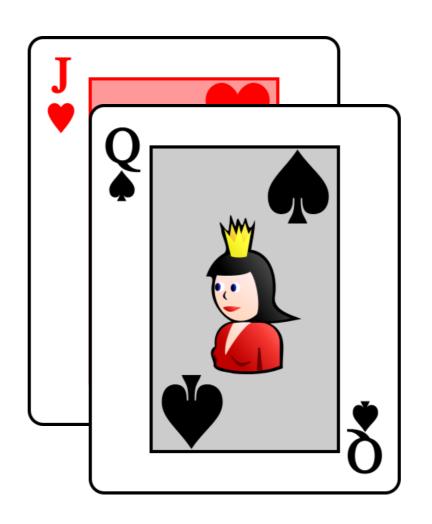


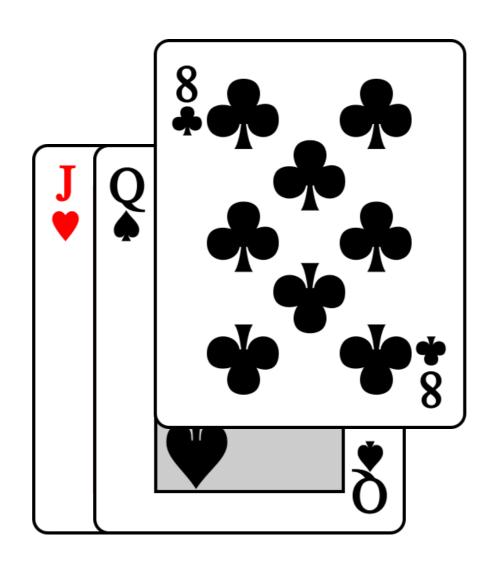
- Les cartes arrivent déjà triées
- On fait n opérations (déplacements de cartes)

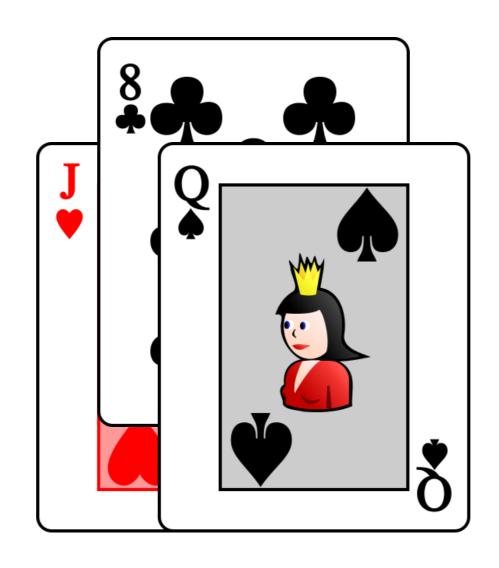
Le pire des cas

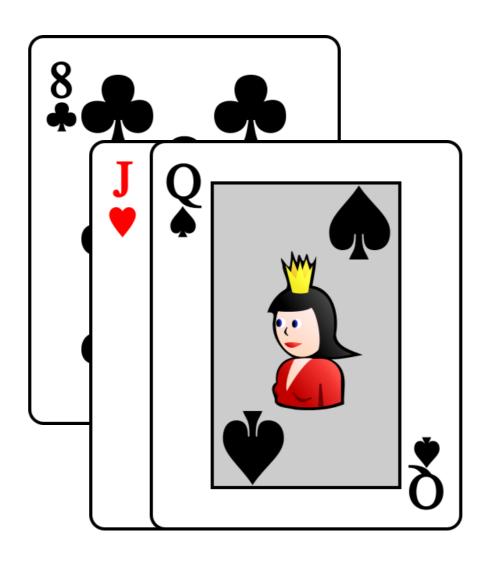


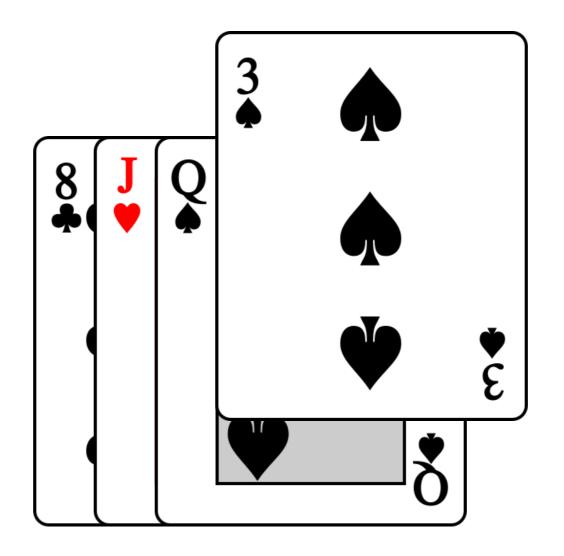


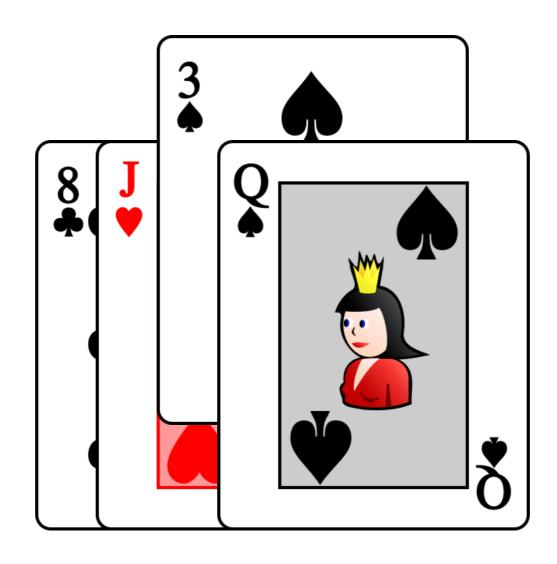


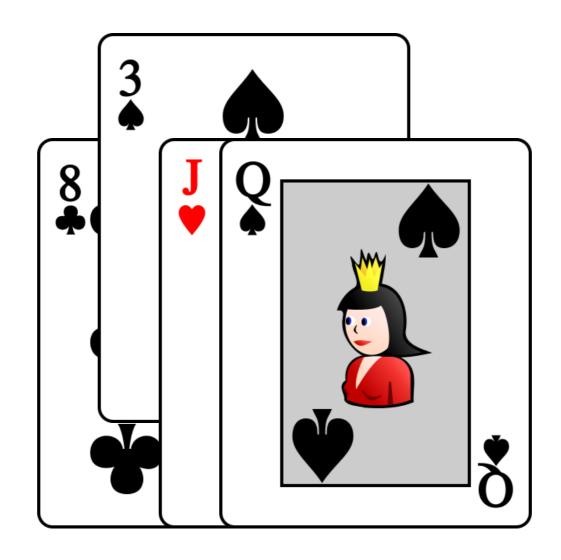


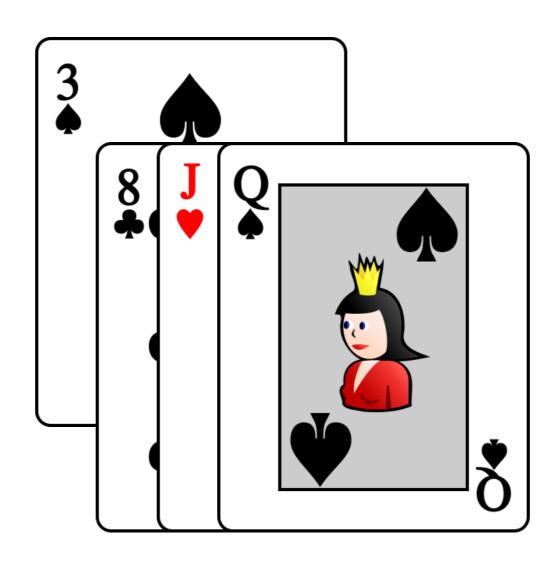


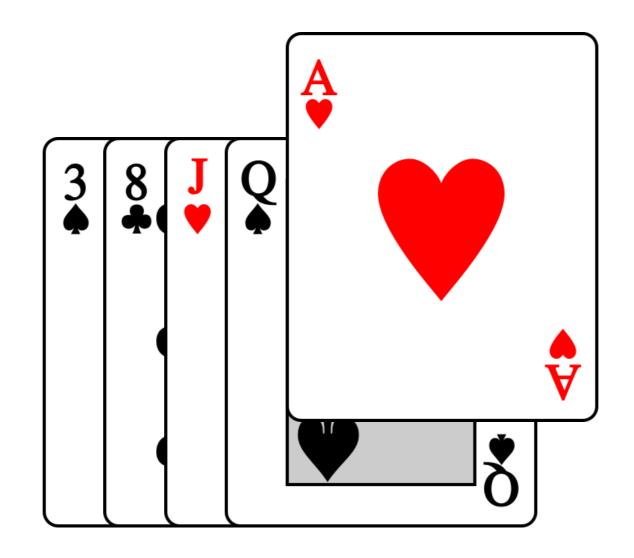




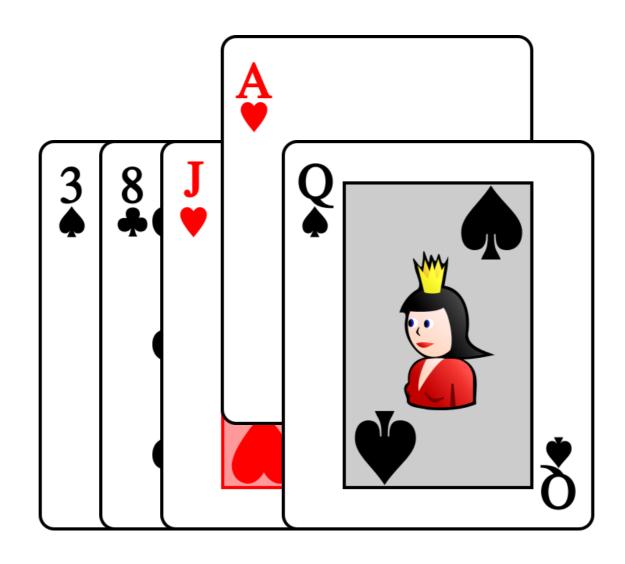


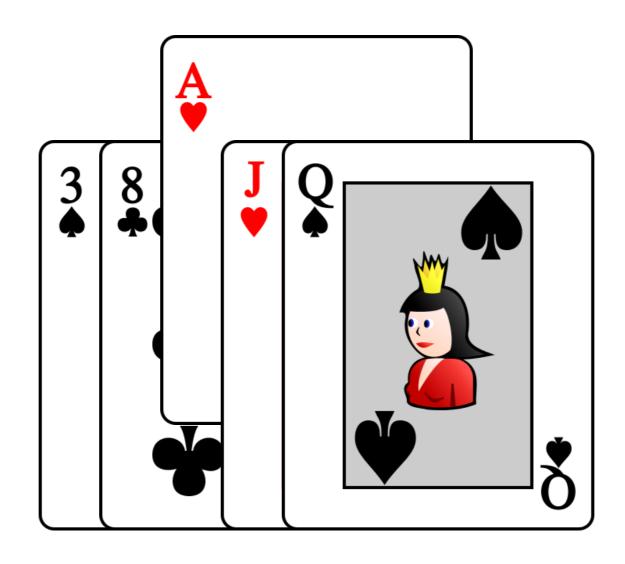


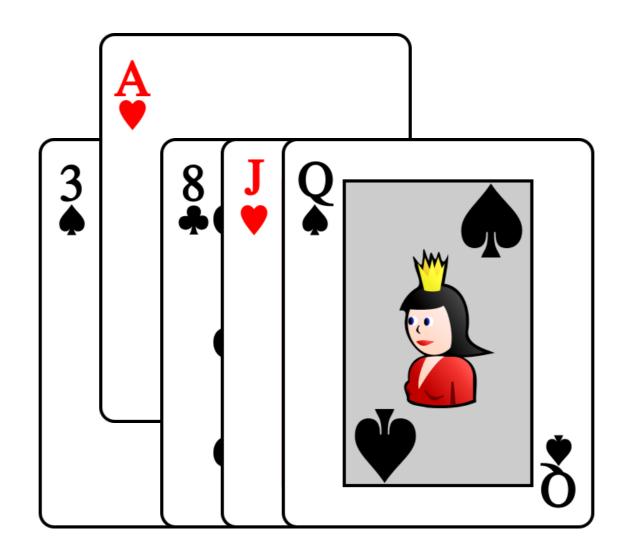


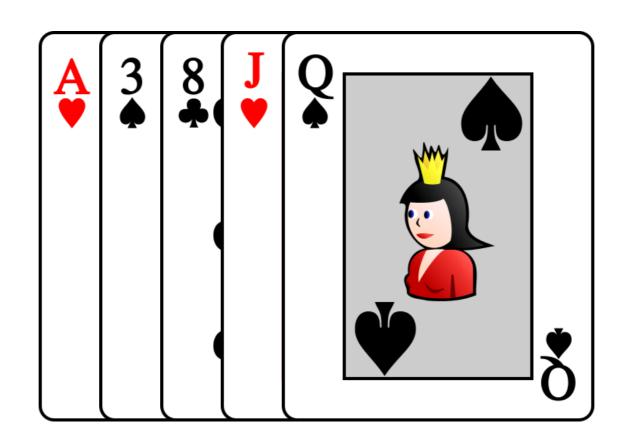


Nº operations = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 1









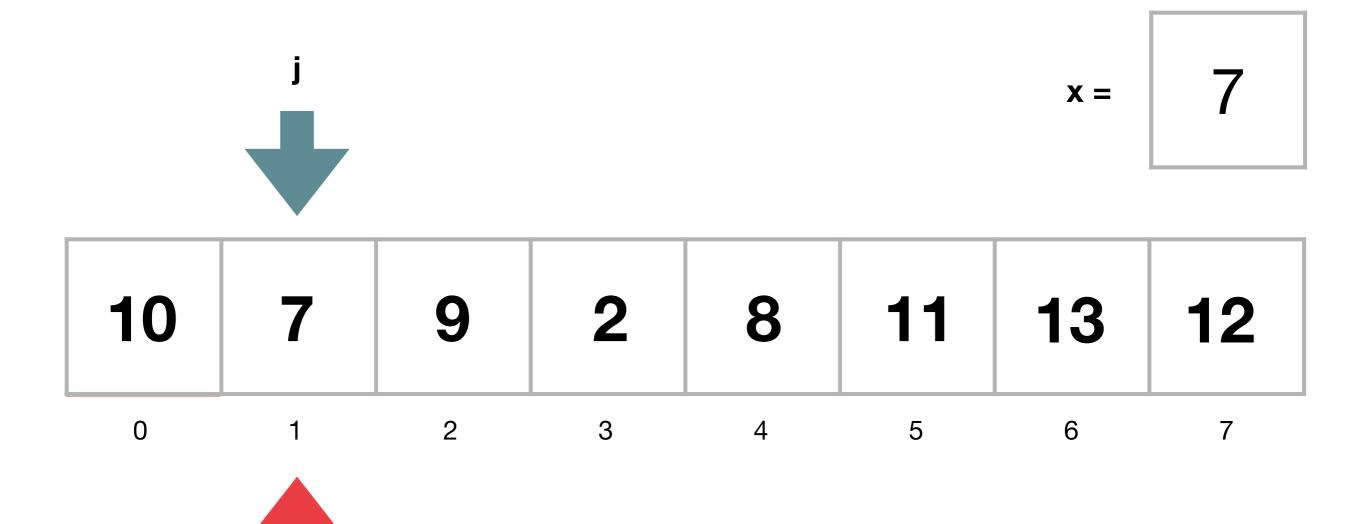
- Les cartes arrivent en ordre décroissant
- On fait i opérations pour la i-ème carte
- Le nombre totale est $1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n$

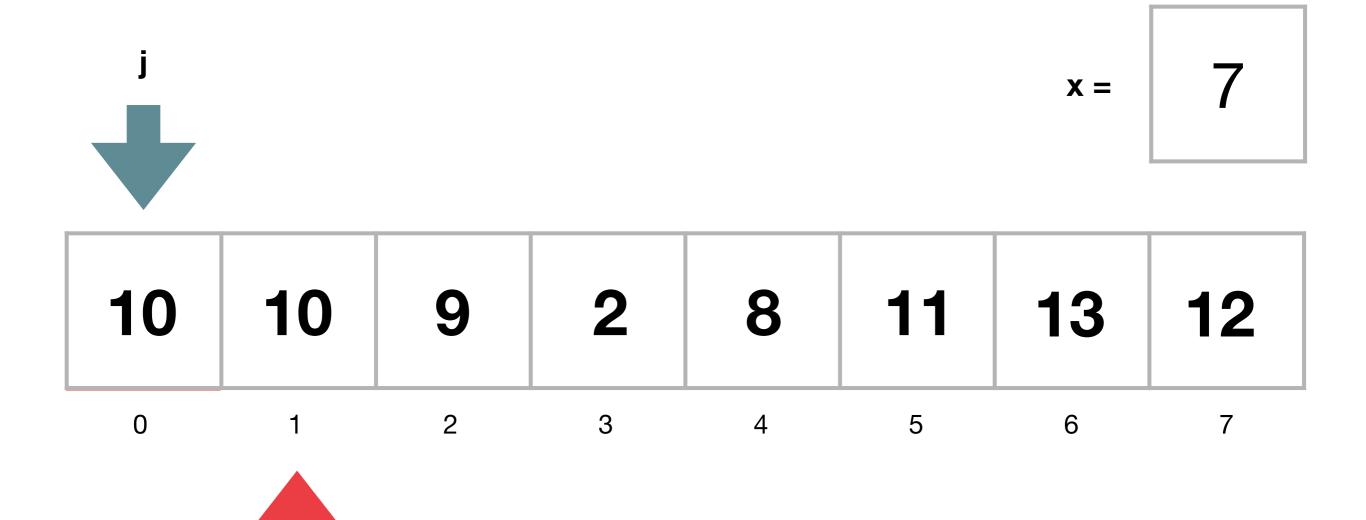
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \frac{1}{2}(n^2 + n) = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n \in O(n^2)$$

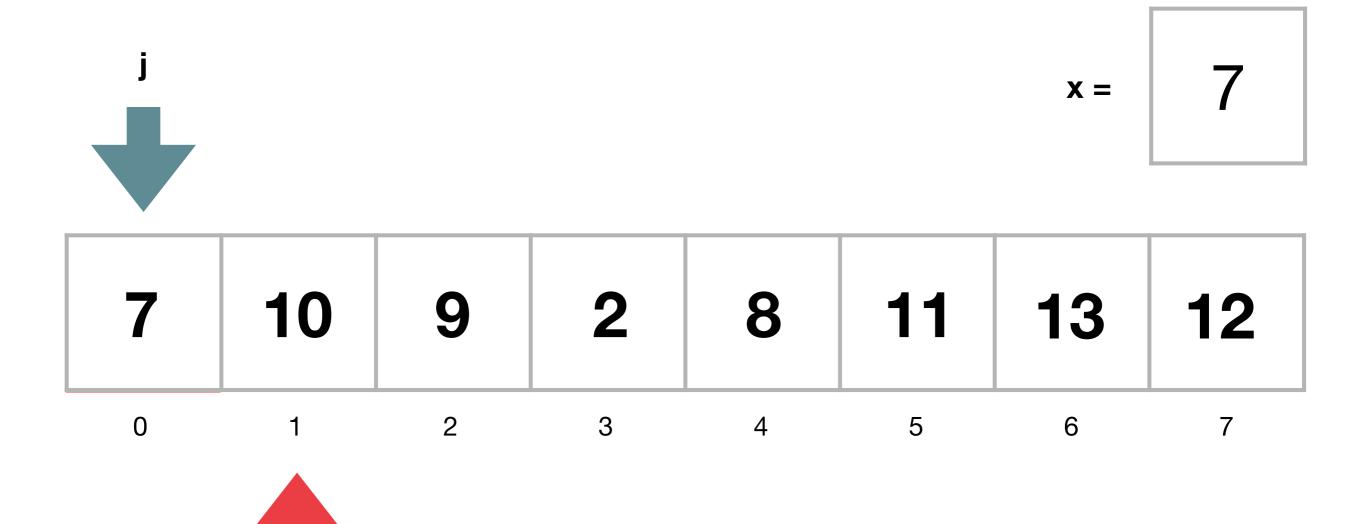
Tri d'un tableau par insertion

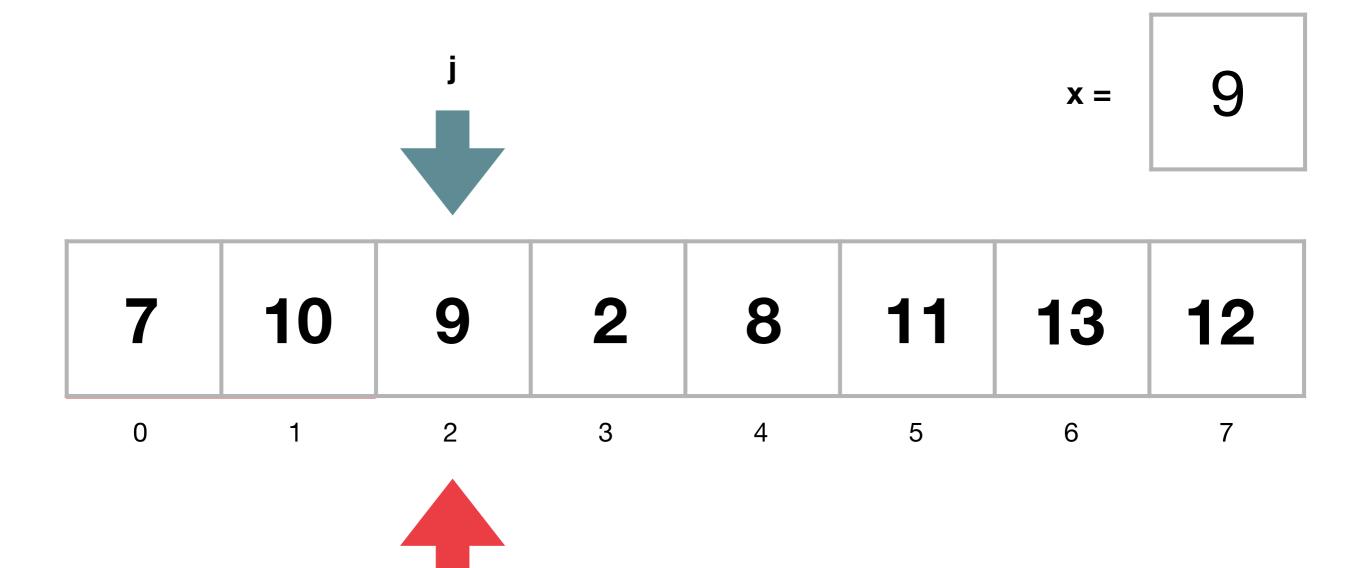
```
procedure trier-par-insertion(T)
   n = longueur(T)
   pour i = 1 \hat{a} n - 1 \text{ faire } (on saute le 0)
       x = T[i]
       i := i
       tant que j > 0 et x < T[j - 1] faire
           (décaler d'un élément)
           T[i] := T[i - 1]
           i = i - 1
       fin tant que
       (ici x \ge T[j-1] ou bien j=0)
       T[i] = X
   fin pour
fin procedure
```

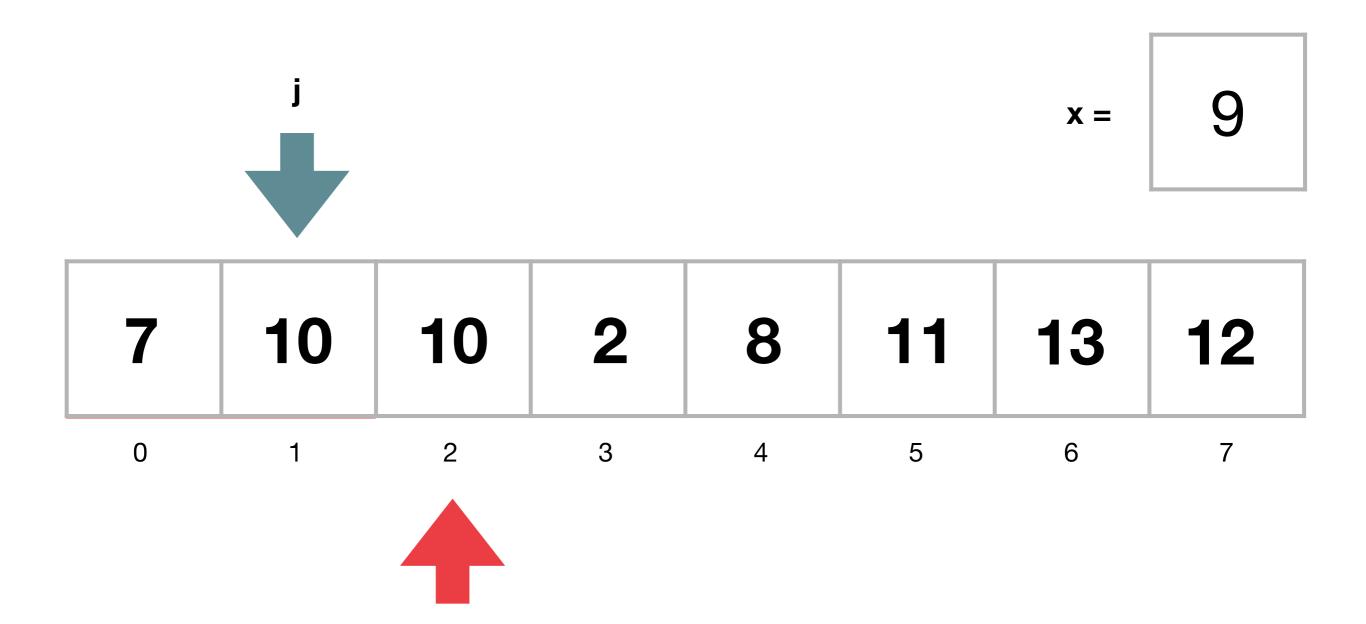
10	7	9	2	8	11	13	12
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

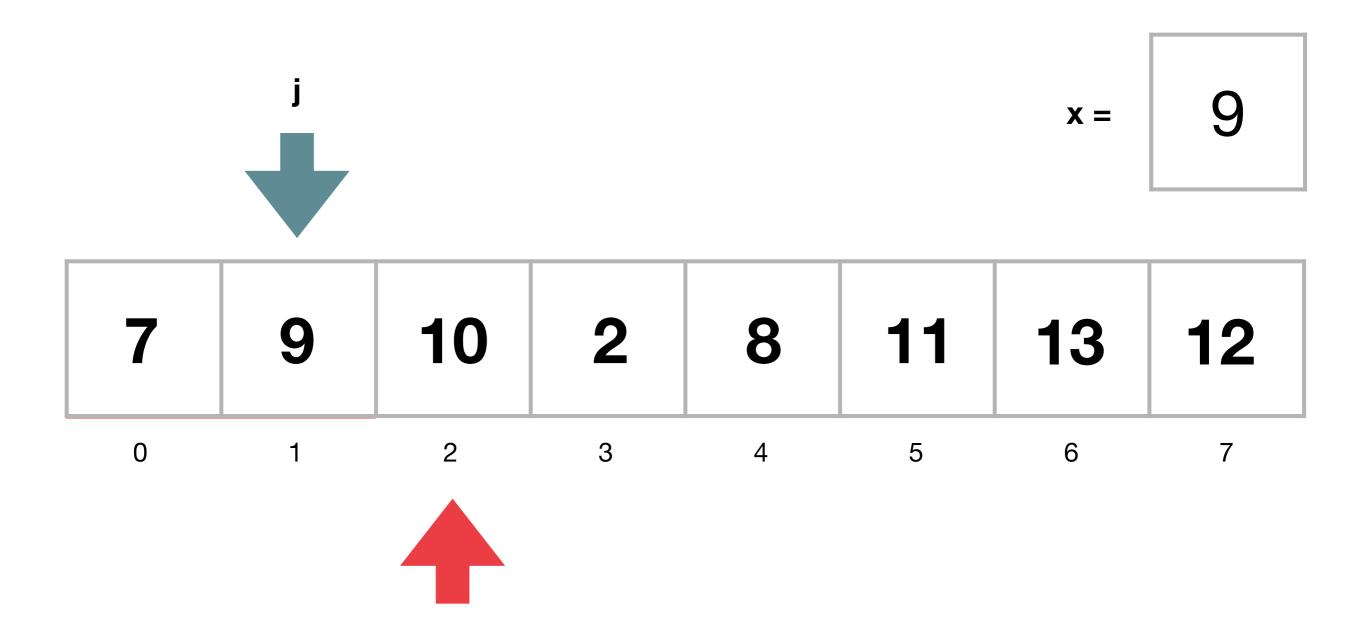


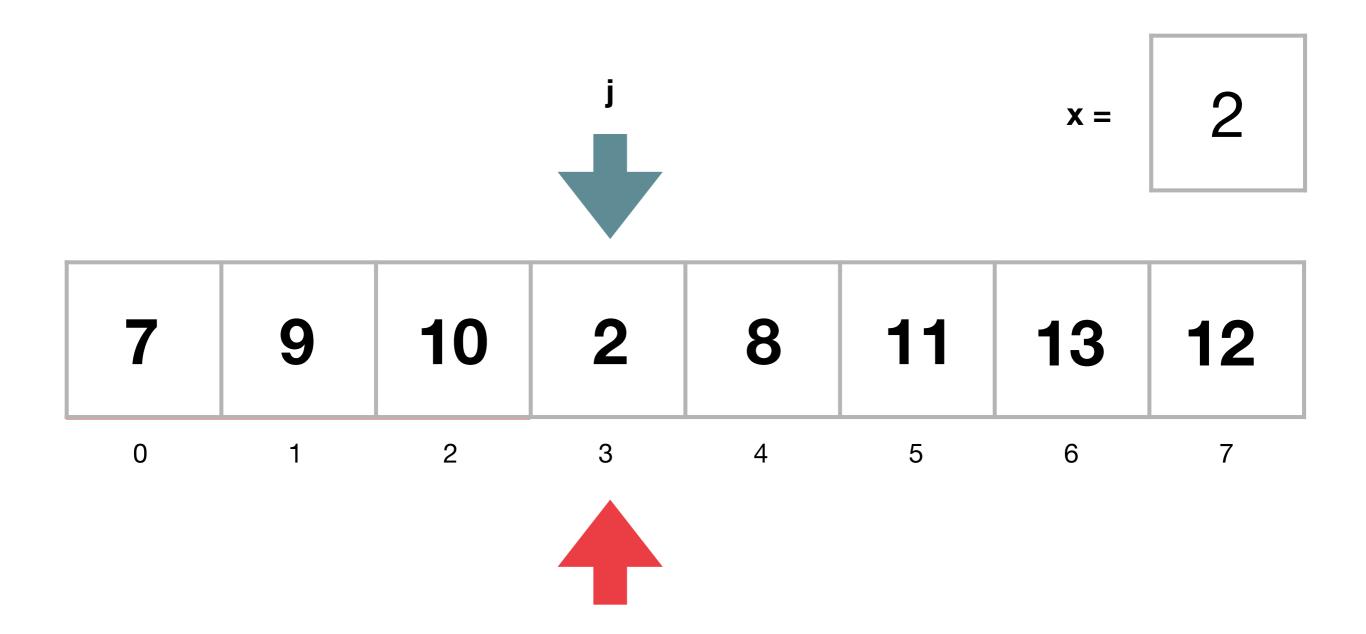


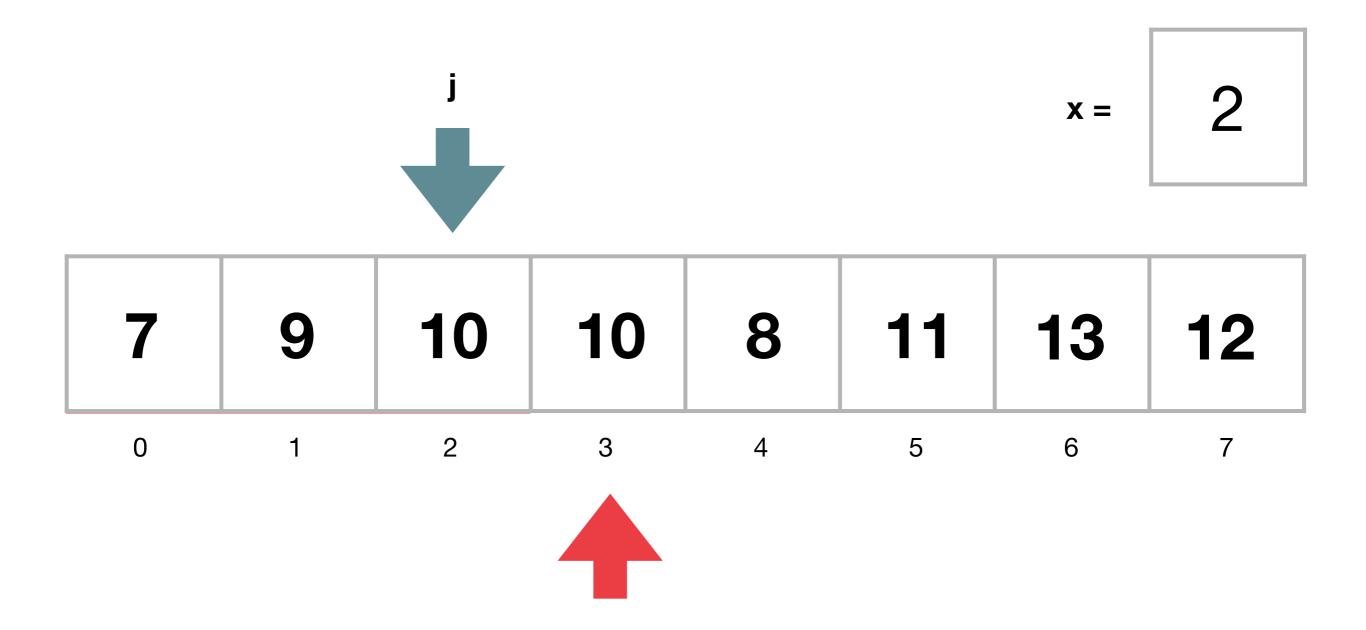


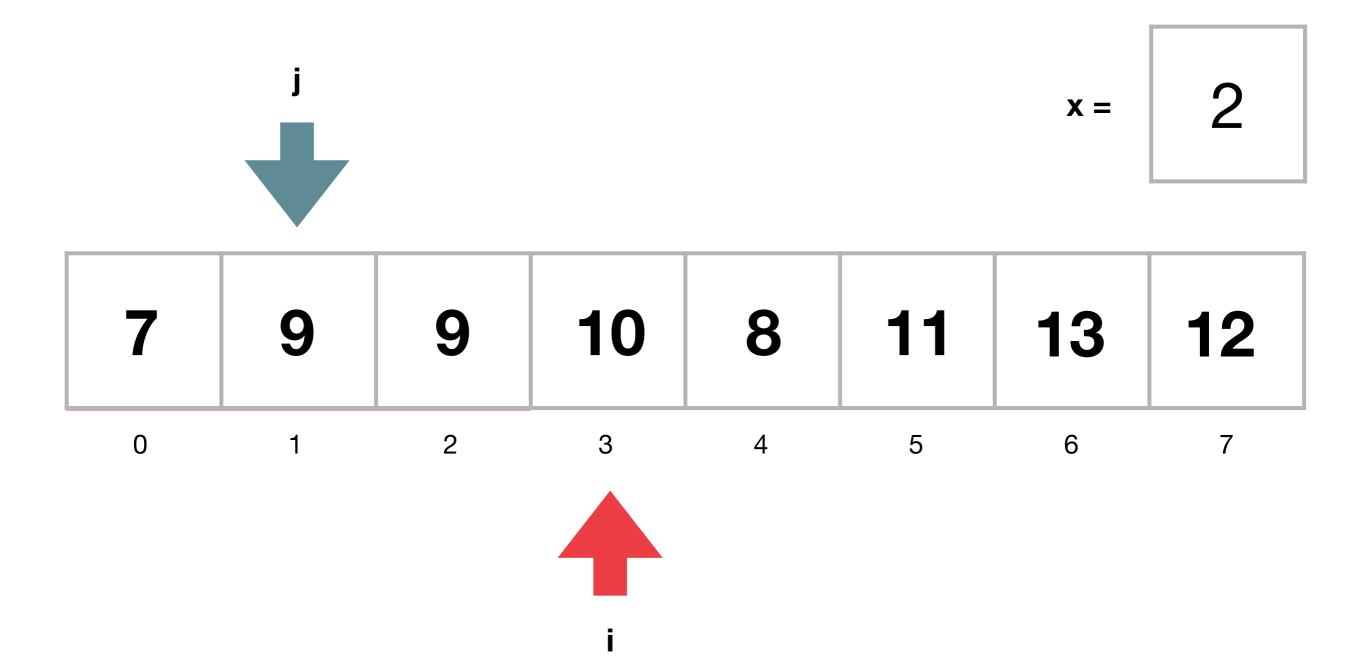


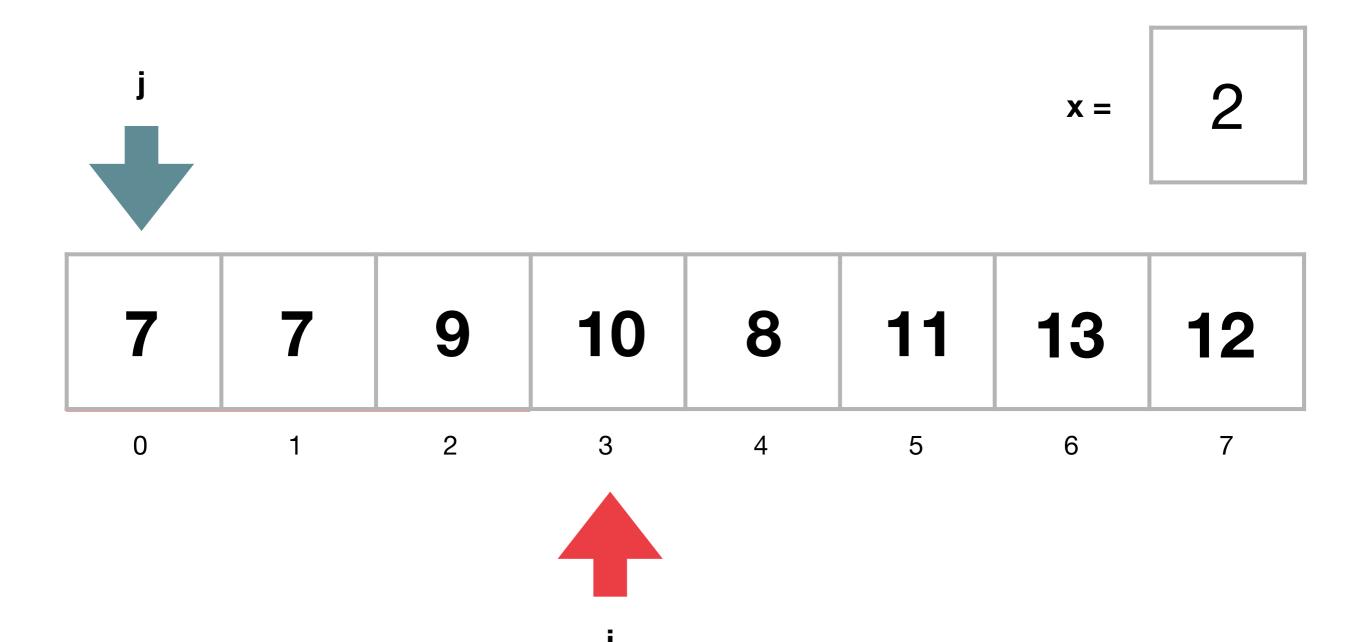


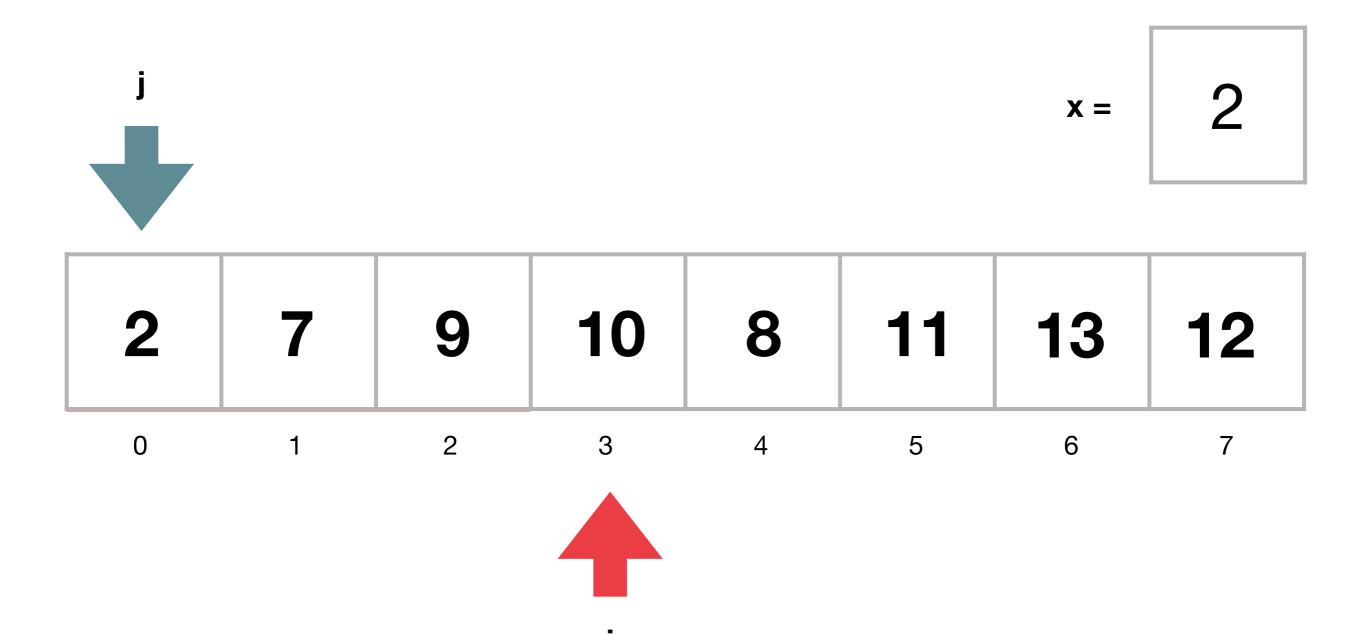


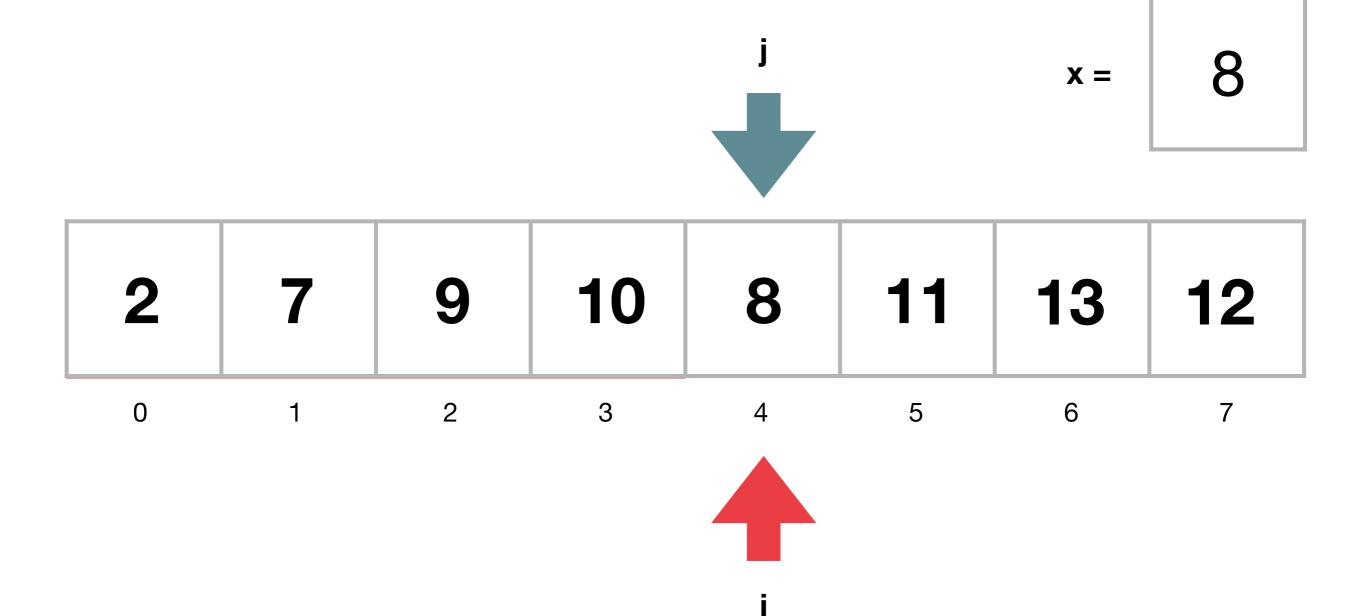


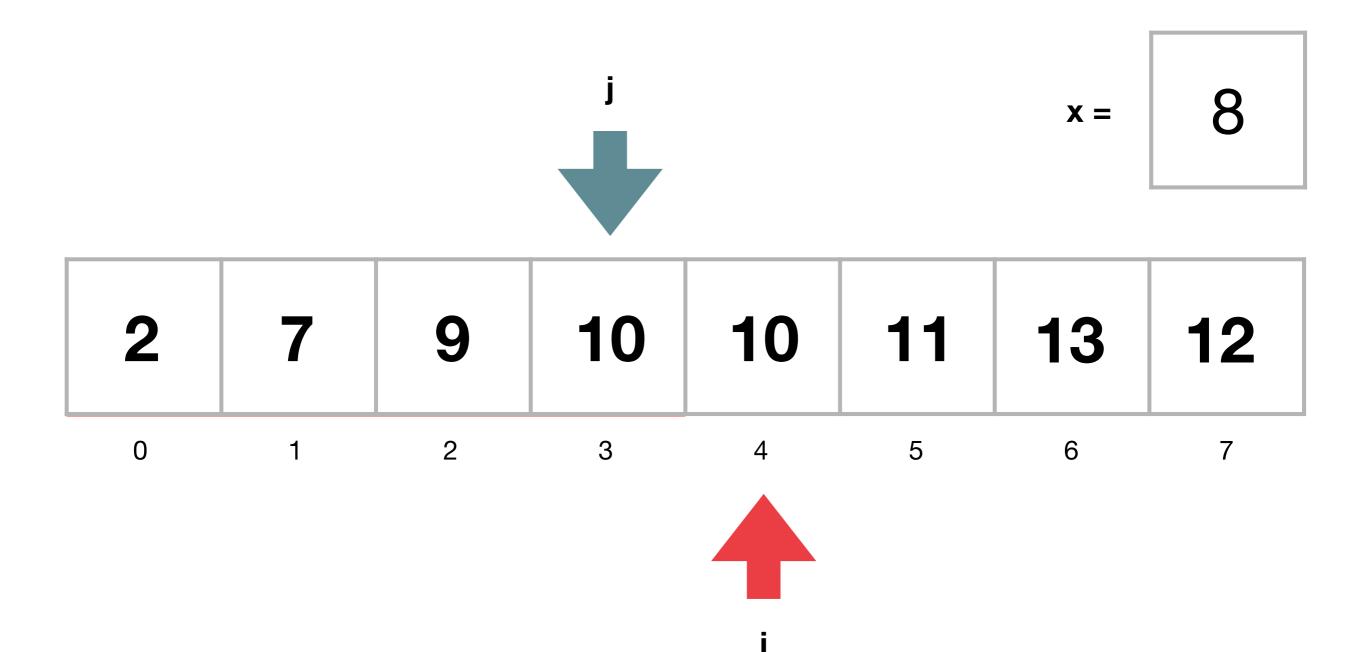


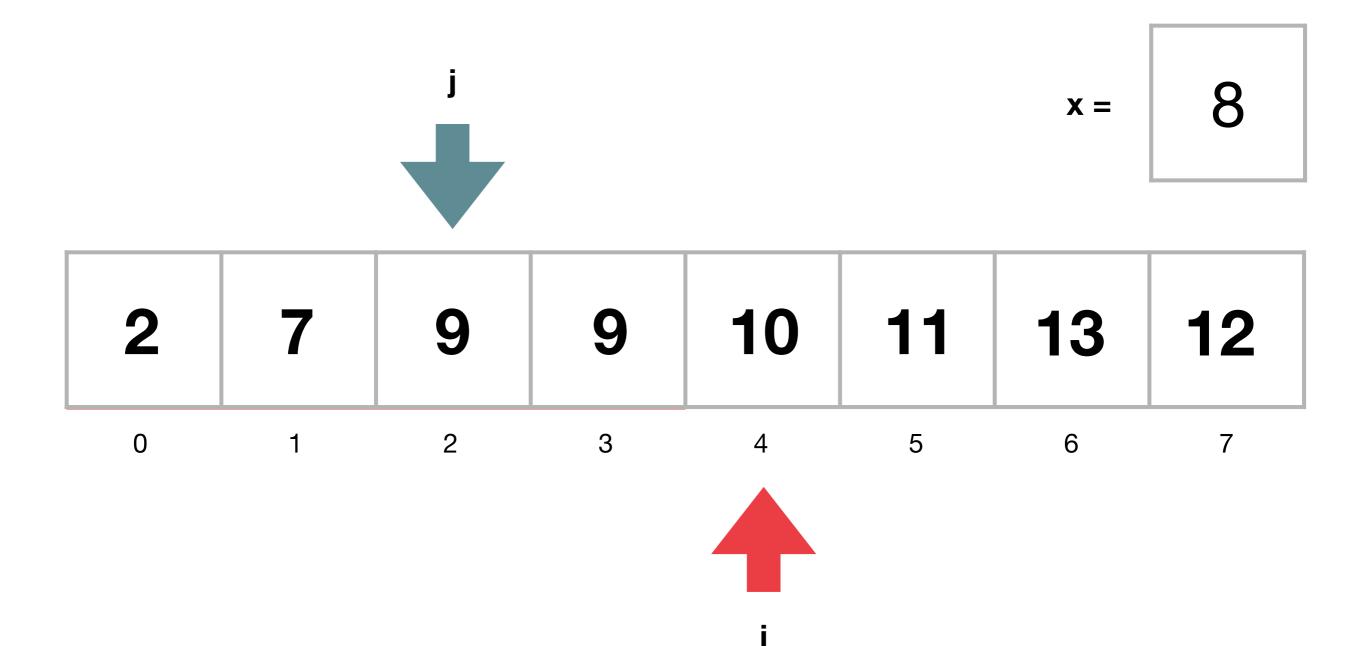


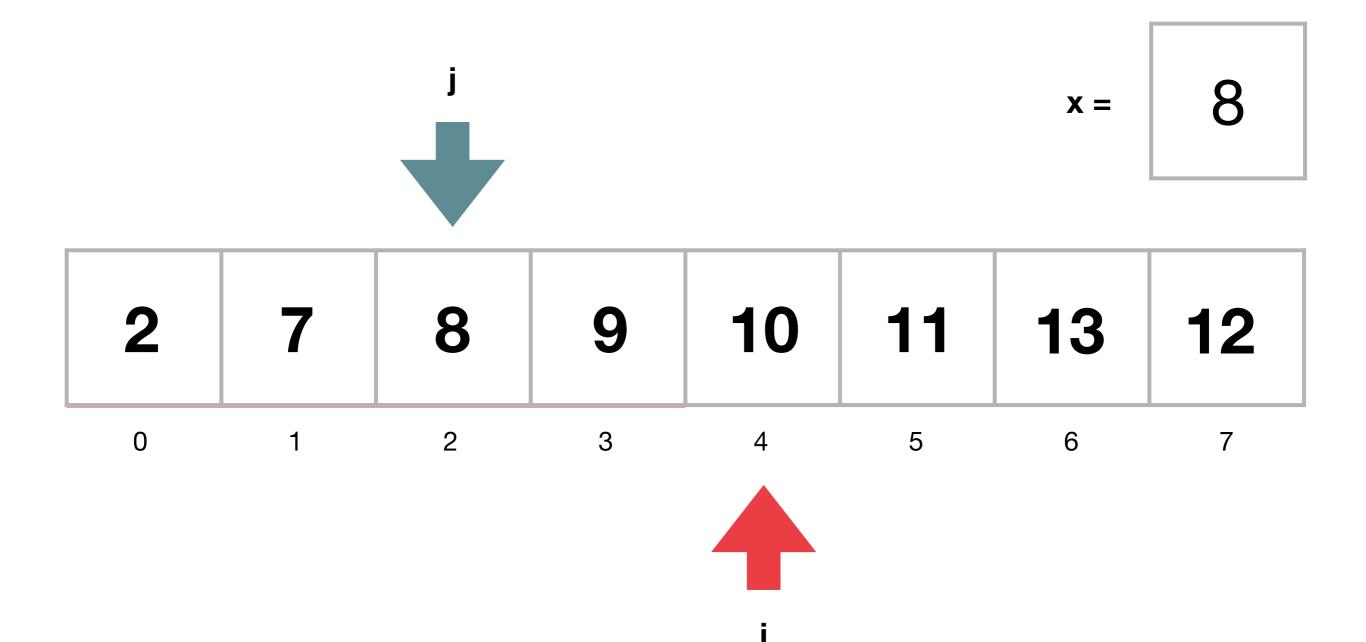




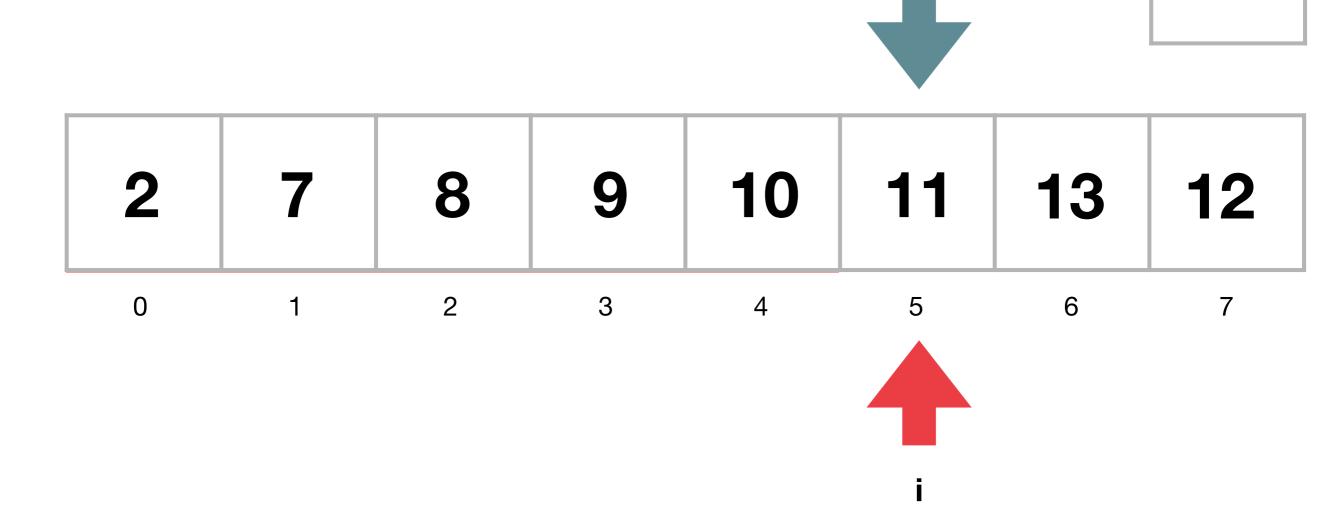


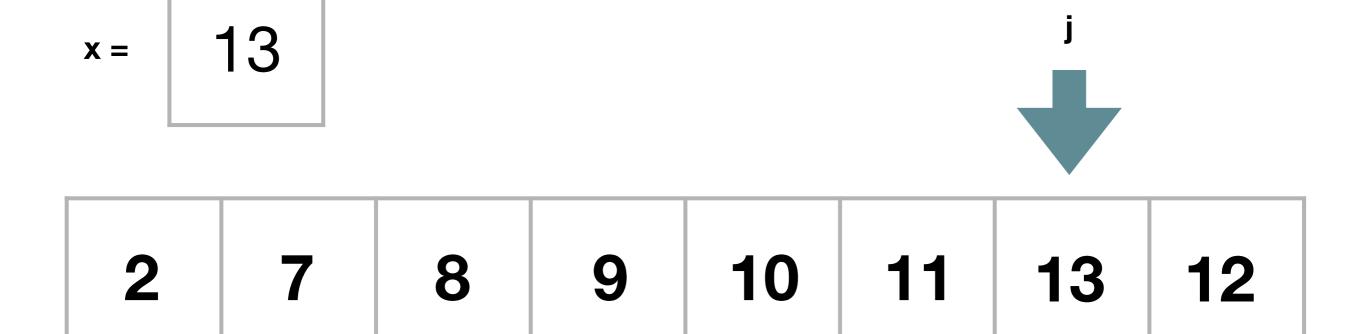






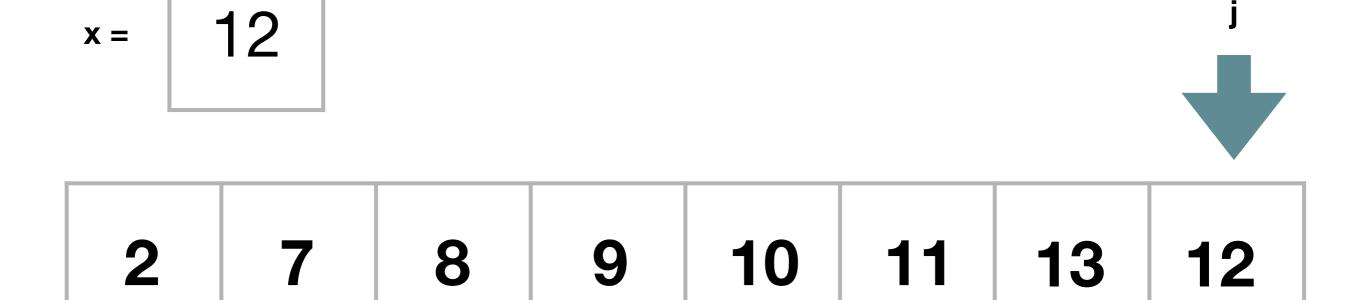
x =

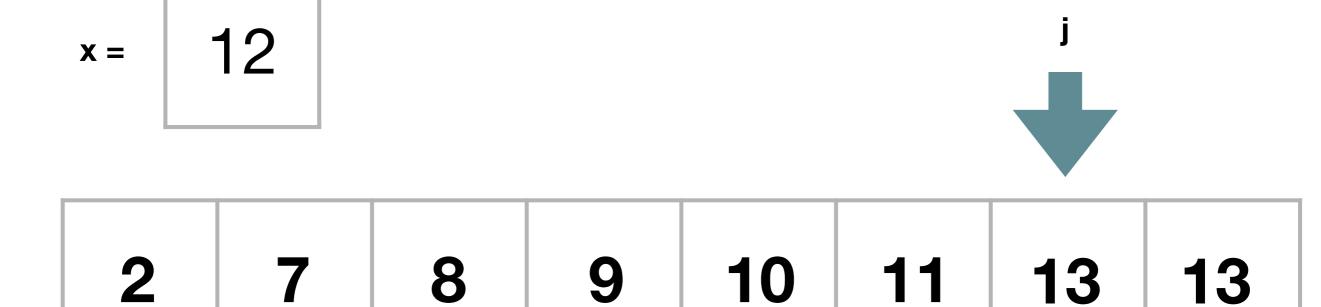




0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

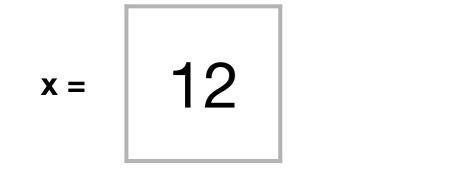






0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

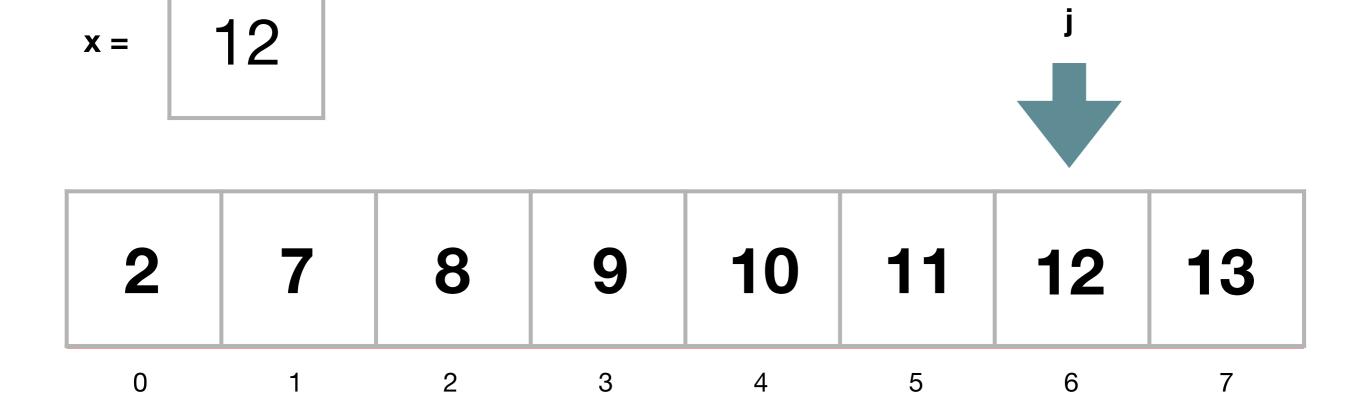






2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7





Terminaison

```
procedure trier-par-insertion(T)
    n = longueur(T)
    pour i = 1 \hat{a} n - 1 \text{ faire } (on saute le 0)
        x = T[i]
        i := i
        tant que j > 0 et x < T[j - 1] faire
            (décaler d'un élément)
            T[i] = T[i-1]
            j = j - 1
        fin tant que
        (ici x \ge T[i-1] ou bien i=0)
        T[i] = x
    fin pour
fin procedure
```

- La boucle pour termine toujours
- La boucle tant que termine (au pire) quand j = 0

Correction

```
procedure trier-par-insertion(T)
   n = longueur(T)
   pour i = 1 à n - 1 faire (on saute le 0)
       x = T[i]
       i := i
       tant que j > 0 et x < T[j - 1] faire
           (décaler d'un élément)
           T[i] = T[i-1]
           j = j - 1
       fin tant que
       (ici x \ge T[i-1] ou bien i=0)
       T[i] = x
   fin pour
fin procedure
```

Le sous-tableau
 T[0, ..., i – 1] est trié au début de la boucle pour

Efficacité

```
procedure trier-par-insertion(T)
   n = longueur(T)
   pour i = 1 à n - 1 faire (on saute le 0)
       x = T[i]
       i := i
       tant que j > 0 et x < T[j - 1] faire
           (décaler d'un élément)
           T[i] = T[i-1]
           j = j - 1
       fin tant que
        (ici x \ge T[i-1] ou bien i=0)
       T[i] = x
   fin pour
fin procedure
```

- O(n) opérations dans le meilleur des cas
- O(n²) opérations dans le pire des cas