Type de méthode	n	Θ	cpt / O	limn->∞ f(n) / Θ cste1, cste2, cste3	temps (milliseconde s)
Recherche séquentielle	150 000	n	1.0	(n+5)/n <=> n/n + 5/n <=> 1+5/n <=> 1	2 ms
/	300 000	"	1.0		0.27 ms
/	600 000	"	1.0		0.3 ms
Recherche dichotomique	640 000	$\log_2(n)$	~ 0.985	Voir image 1	0.007 ms
/	10 240 000	"	~ 0.988		0.012
/	327 680 000	"	~ 0.99		0.011 ms
Tri simple	12 000	n^2	~ 0.5	$[(n^{2}/2) - (n/2)]$ $/ n^{2}$ $<=> \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}n$ $<=> \frac{1}{2}$	73 ms
/	24 000	"	"		290 ms
/	48 000	"	"		1387 ms
Tri rapide	640 064	$n \times \log_2(n)$	1.23		53 ms
/	10 241 024	"	1.278		1021 ms
/	327 712 768	"	1.279		39 354 ms
Tri comptage fréquences	96 000	n + k	1	n+k/n+k	3 ms
/	1 536 000	"	"		32 ms
/	49 152 000	"	"		1055 ms
Tri à bulles	12 000	n^2	~ 0.5	Voir image 2	134 ms
/	24 000	"	"		650 ms
/	48 000	"	"		2717 ms

$$\frac{m}{2^k} = 1 = 1 = m = 2^k = \log(m)$$

$$\frac{(m-1)m}{2} \times \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{m^2 - m}{2m^2} = \frac{m^2 - m}{2m^2} = \frac{m^2 (1 - \frac{1}{m})}{2m^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{m}}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
and an example of the property of the