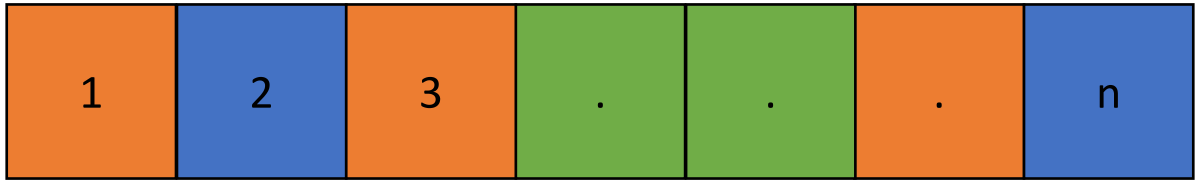
D’où vient le théorème 2.1 ?

1	2	3	.	.	.	n

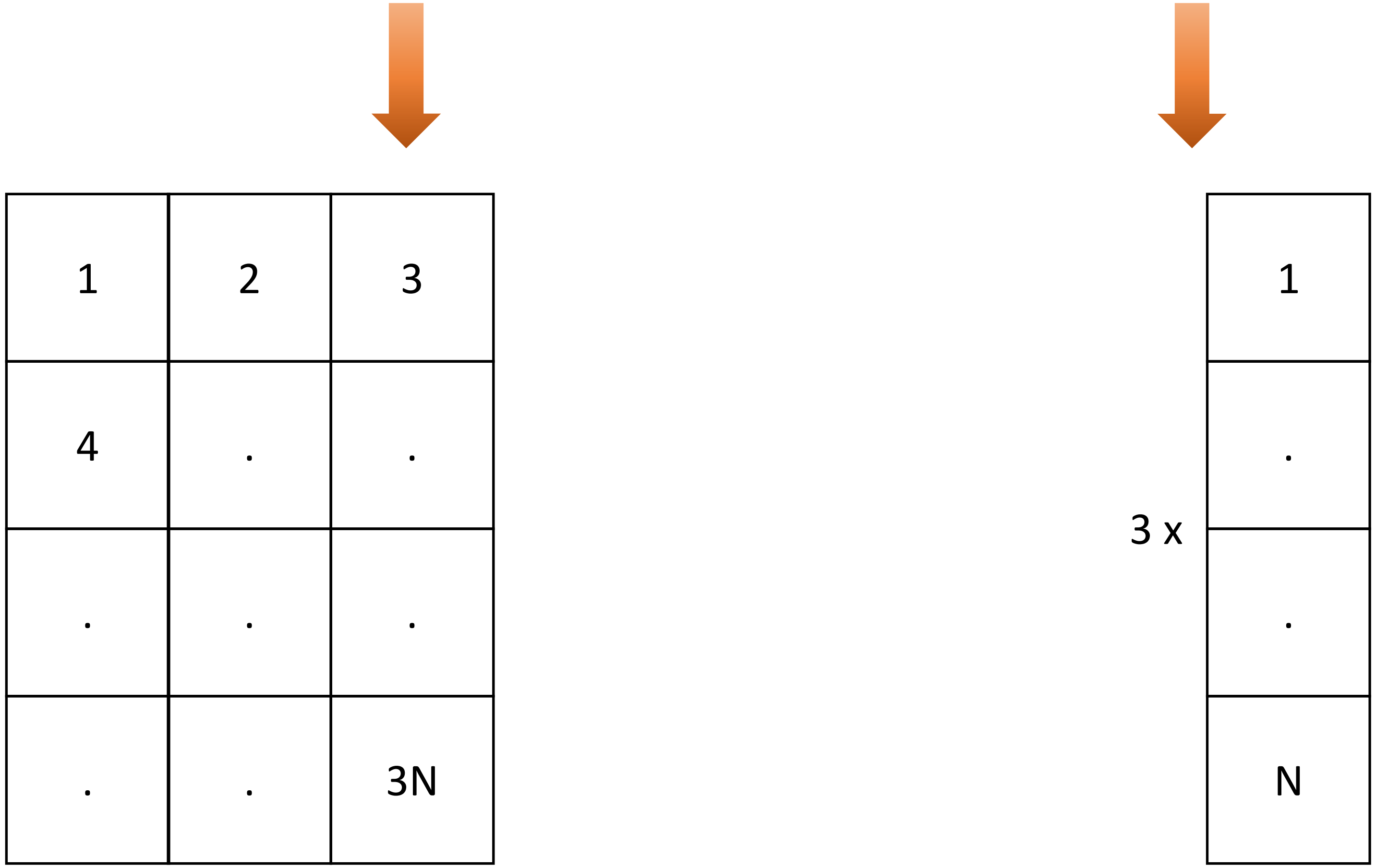

1
2
3
.
.
.
n

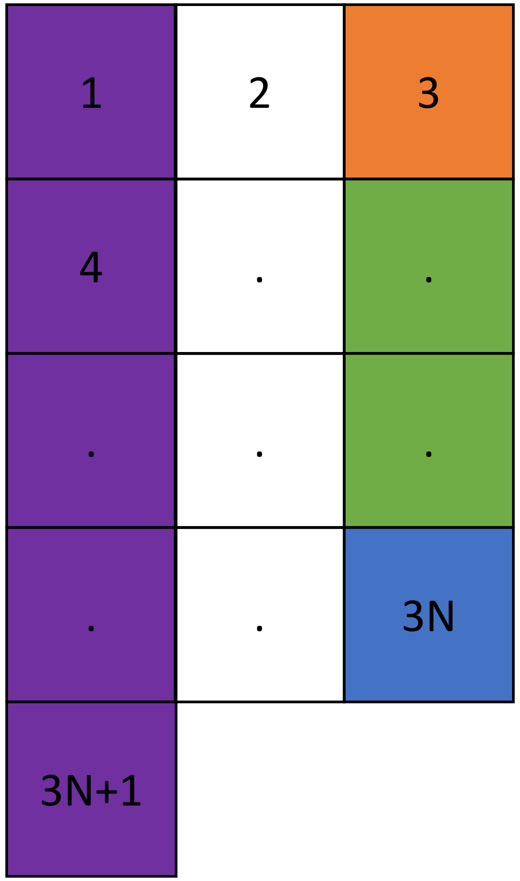
L1	1	2	3	.	.	.	N
L2	N+1	N+2	.	.	.	.	2N
L3	2N+1	.	.	.	.	.	3N

L1 + L3 (mod N)

Min(L2) + Min(L2) > Max(L2)

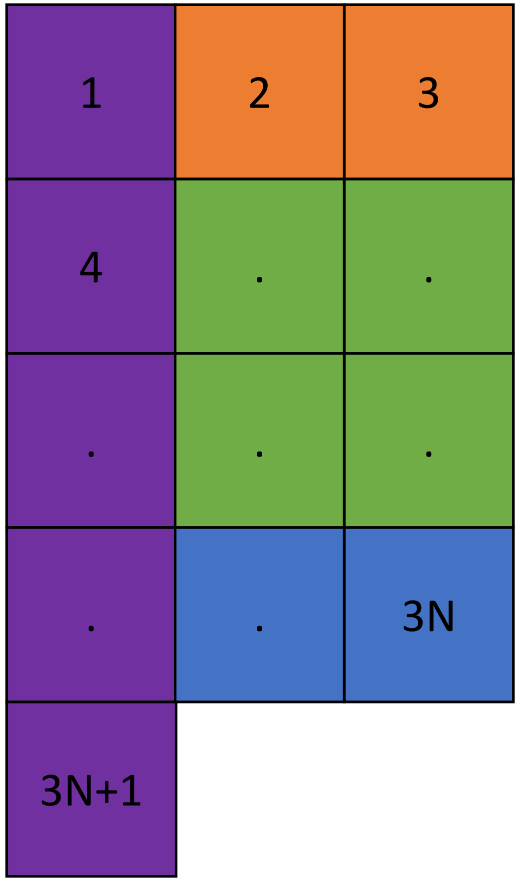
1	2	3
4	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	3N


1
2
3
4
3N
3 x
1
N



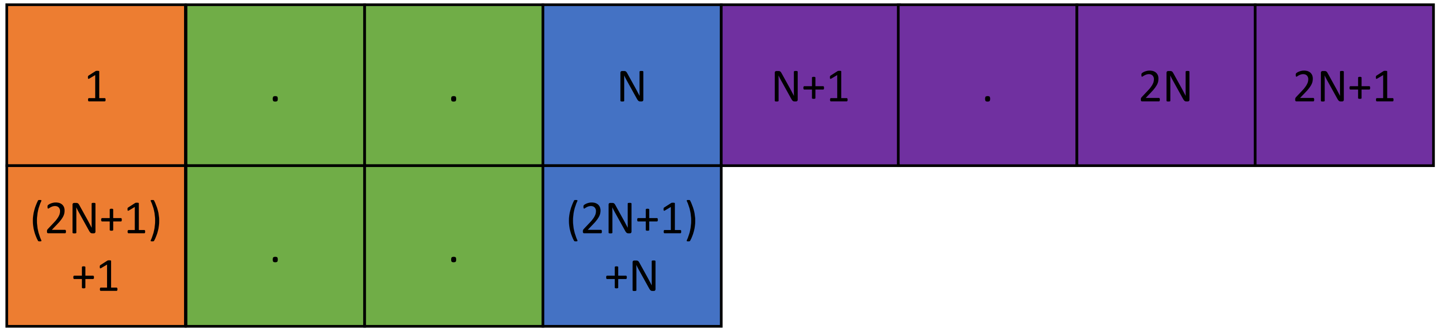
$$1 + 1 = 2 \pmod 3$$

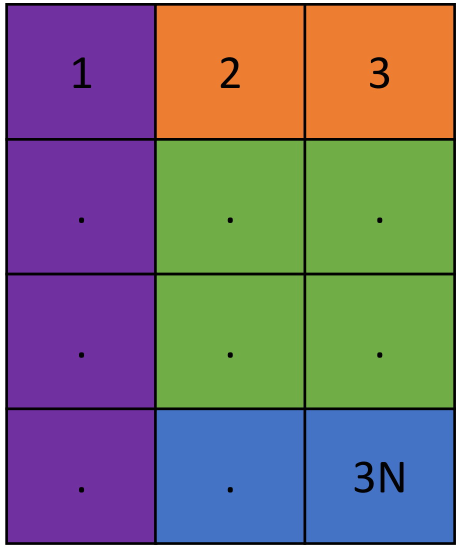
$$1 \neq 2 \pmod 3$$

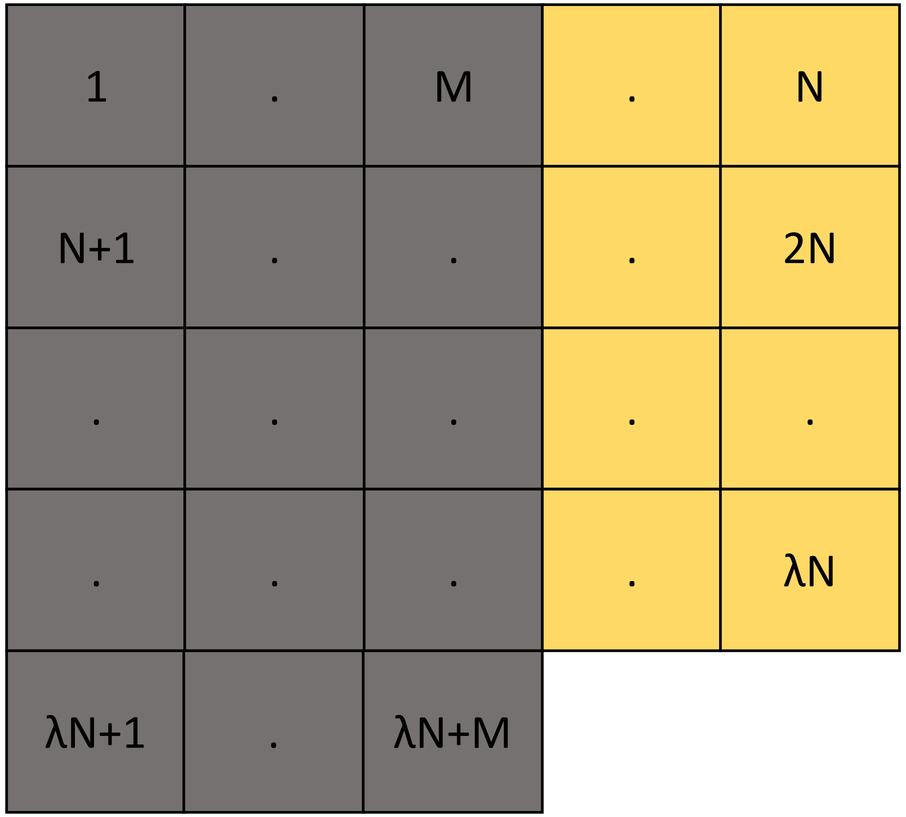


$$C1 + C1 \neq C1 \pmod{3}$$

$$3K - 1 + 3L - 1 > 3\,(K + L - 1)$$


1
.
.
N
N+1
.
2N
2N+1
(2N+1)
+1
.
.
(2N+1)
+N

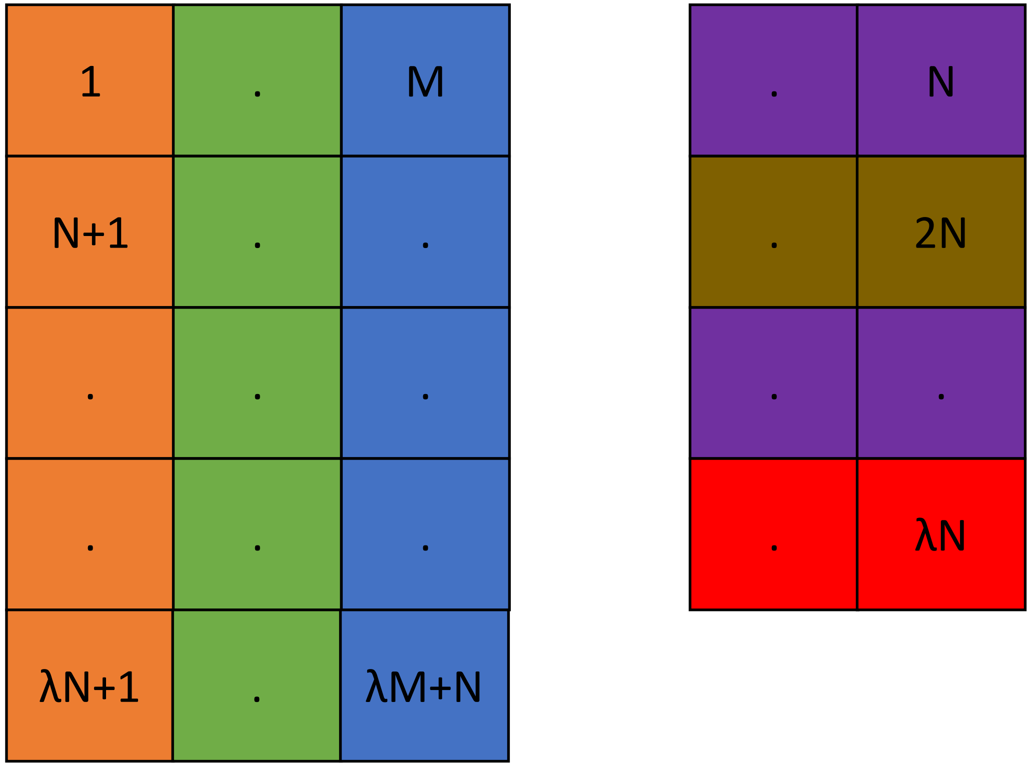

1
2
3
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
3N



$\lambda = f(n)$

$M < N$

$f(n+k) \geq Nf(n) + M$



$$A(N-M-1) < N$$

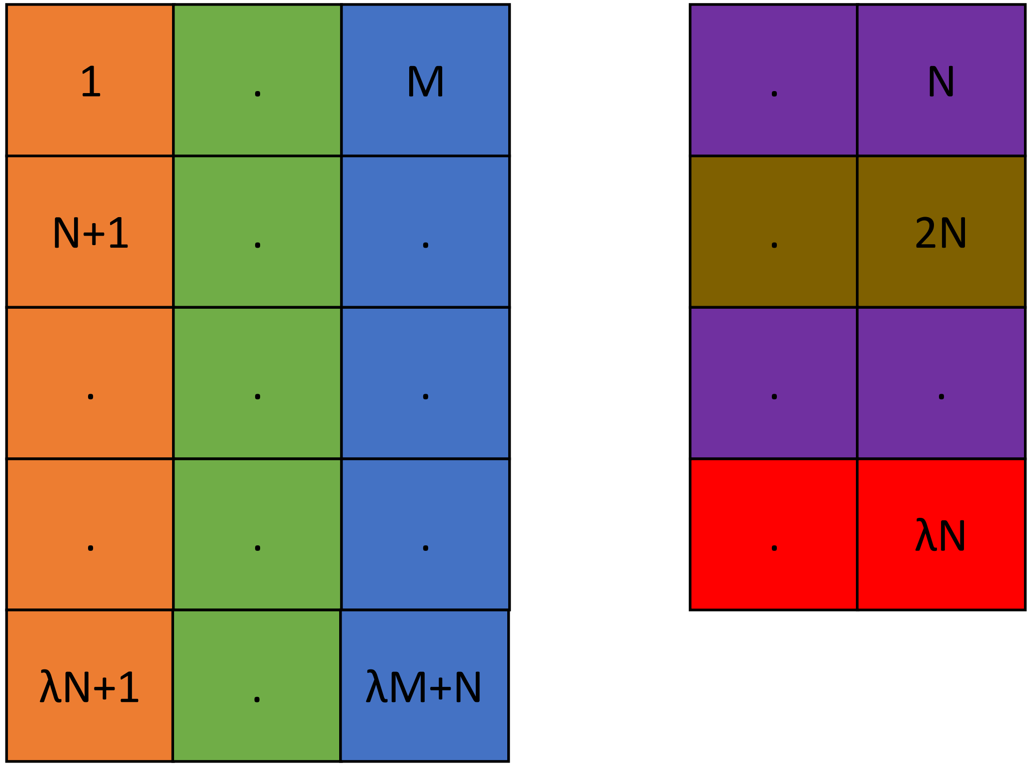
$$N < \frac{A}{A-1}(M+1)$$

$$N \le \{\frac{A}{A-1}(M+1)\}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{t} a_i(b_i N + c_i) = \sum_{i=t+1}^{l} a_i(b_i N + c_i)$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{t} a_i c_i}_{0 < \_ \leq AM} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=t+1}^{l} a_i c_i}_{0 < \_ \leq BM} + \mu N$$

$$-B + 1 \leq \mu \leq A - 1$$



$$f(n + h(M, N)) \geq N f(n) + M$$

(N,M) maximum à h(M,N) fixé