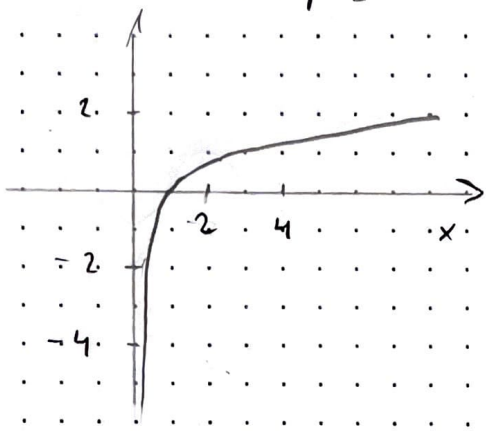
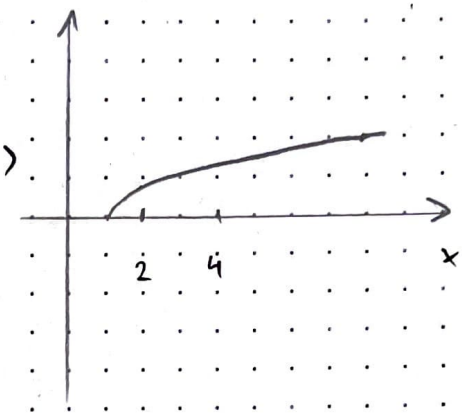
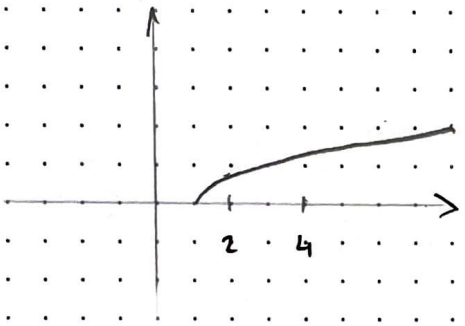
2 (d)

$x \in ]0, \infty]$




if $x < 1$
$x' = 1/x$
return $-\ln(x')$
(recursive call)




if $x > 2$
$x' = x/2$
return $\ln(2) + \ln(x')$
(recursive call)