

(5.1)

2) Nécessité d'un tri pour ressortir la médiane en temps constant. Le tri sera en complexité $\Theta(n \log n)$

3) C'est un tri par sélection jusqu'au milieu

$$4) \sum_{i=l}^{\lfloor (l+r)/2 \rfloor} \sum_{j=i+1}^{r-1} 1 = \sum_{i=l}^{\lfloor (l+r)/2 \rfloor} (r-1-(i+1)+1) = \sum_{i=l}^{\lfloor (l+r)/2 \rfloor} (r-i-1)$$

$$n = r - l \Rightarrow r = l + n$$

$$= \sum_{i=l}^{\lfloor (l+n)/2 \rfloor} (l+n-i-1) = \frac{(n-1+n-\lfloor n/2 \rfloor-1)(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor+1)}{2} = \frac{(2(n-1)-\lfloor n/2 \rfloor)}{2} \times$$

$$\frac{(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor+1)}{2} = \Theta(n^2) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 5) \\ \theta(n) + \theta(n^2) = \theta(n^2) \Rightarrow \text{FrankenPant} \end{array} \right\}$$

$\Theta(n) \Rightarrow$ partition

6) Franken Sort \Rightarrow Recursive.

$$1 \quad \theta(1) \quad T(1) = \theta(1)$$

$$2 \quad \theta(n^2) \quad T(n) = \underset{a}{2} T(\underset{b}{n/2}) + \underset{c}{\theta(n^2)}$$

$$3 \quad T(n/2)$$

$$4 \quad T(n/2)$$

$$7) \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$\theta(n^2) \neq \begin{cases} O(n^{1-\epsilon}) \\ \theta(n) \\ \Omega(n^{1+\epsilon}) \end{cases}$$

$$3^{\text{e cas}} \quad \theta(n^2) = \Omega(n^{1+\epsilon})$$

$$\bullet \quad \epsilon = 1 \quad \theta(n^2) = \Omega(n^2)$$

$$\bullet \quad c < 1, \quad a f(n/2) \leq c f(n)$$

$$2 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \leq c n^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} n^2 \leq c n^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq c < 1$$

$$T(n) = f(n) = \theta(n^2)$$

3) Median effectués un tri sur la première moitié du tableau

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1) \theta(1) \\
 2) \theta(n^2) \\
 3) T(n/2)
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 T(1) = \theta(1) \\
 T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \theta(n^2) \\
 \log_2 1 = 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \left.
 \begin{array}{l}
 \theta(n^2) \\
 \theta(n^2)
 \end{array}
 \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \theta(n^{0-\epsilon}) \\
 \theta(1) \\
 \Omega(n^\epsilon)
 \end{array}$$

$\theta(n^2) = \Omega(n)$ avec $\epsilon = 1$.

$$\left.
 \begin{array}{l}
 f(n/2) \leq cf(n) \\
 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \leq cn^2 \\
 \frac{1}{4}n^2 \leq cn^2
 \end{array}
 \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \frac{1}{4} \leq c < 1 \\
 \text{Donc} \\
 T(n) = f(n) = \theta(n^2)
 \end{array}$$

10) Franke Sort 2 (A, n):

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for i ← 1 to n-1 do
  min ← i
  for j ← i+1 to n-1 do
    if A[j] < A[min] then
      min ← j
  A[i] ↔ A[min]
  
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5.2

3) Meilleur cas : $\theta(n)$

Pire cas : $T(n) = T(n-1) + \theta(n)$
 $T(1) = \theta(1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= cn + T(n-1) = cn + c(n-1) + T(n-2) \\
 &= c \sum_{i=2}^n i + \theta(1) = \frac{(2-n)(n-1)}{2} + \theta(1) = \theta(n^2)
 \end{aligned}$$