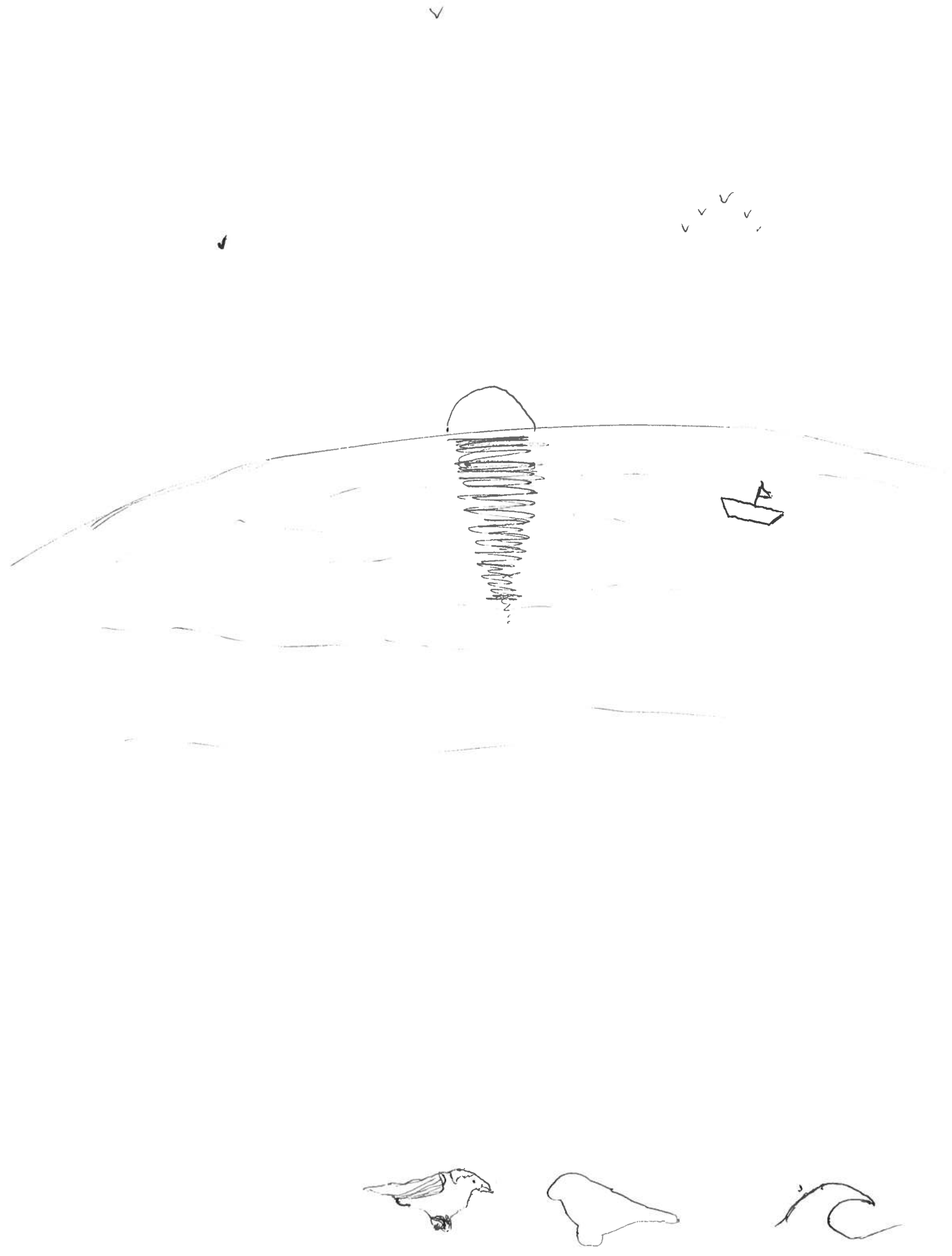
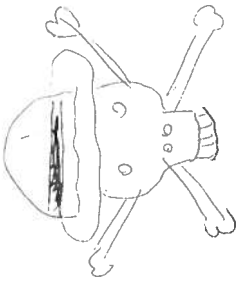
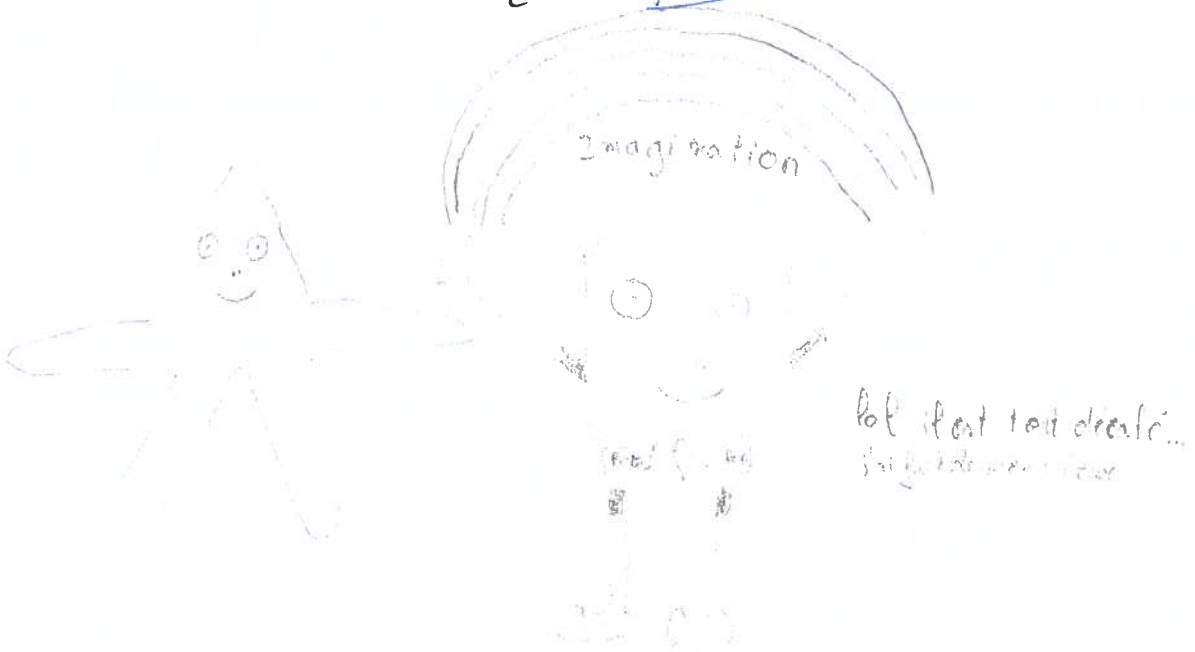




[0 - 100] pair

elem pair (51) $\times \frac{(100+0)}{2} = \boxed{\frac{5100}{2}} = 2550$

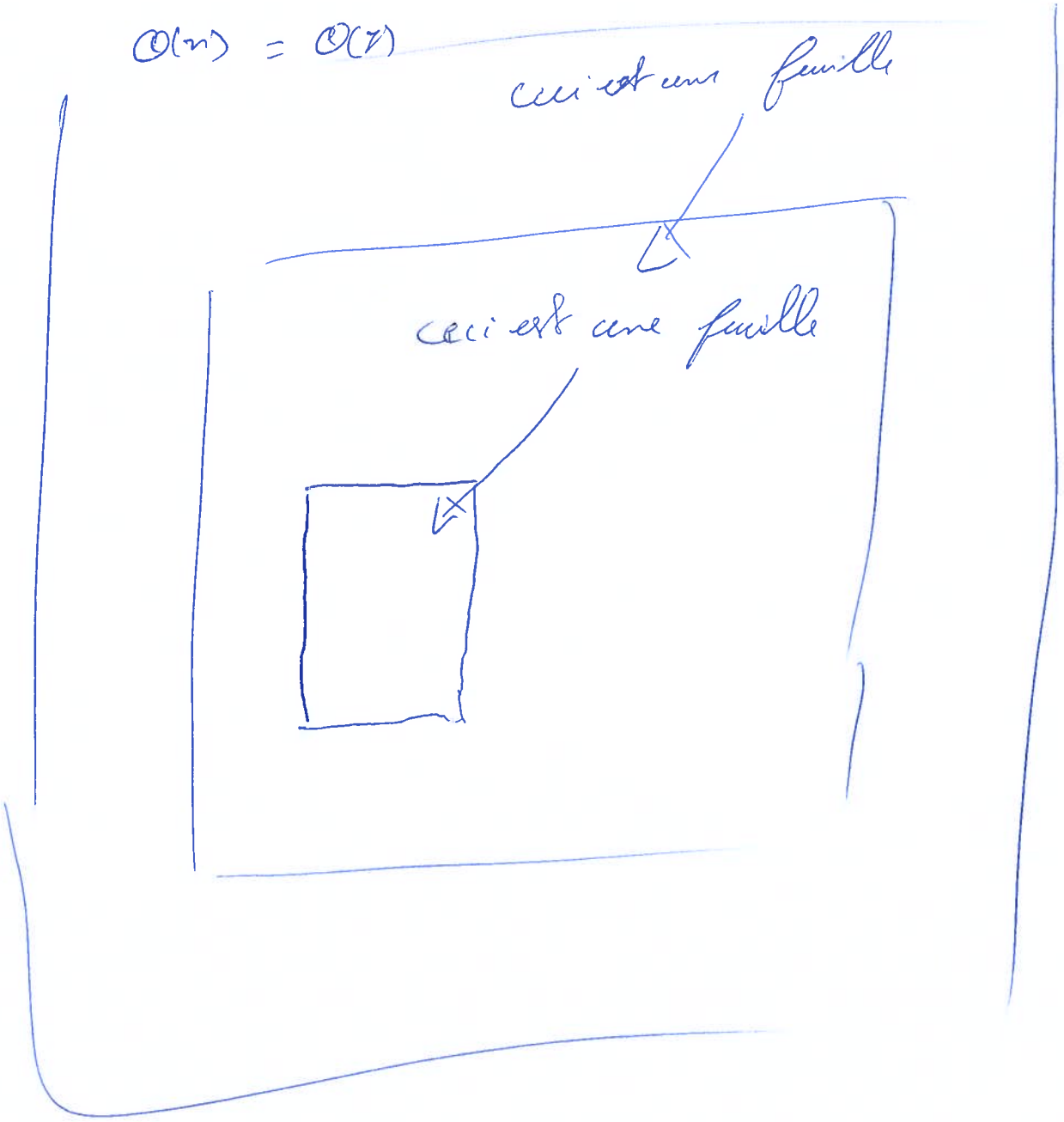


l

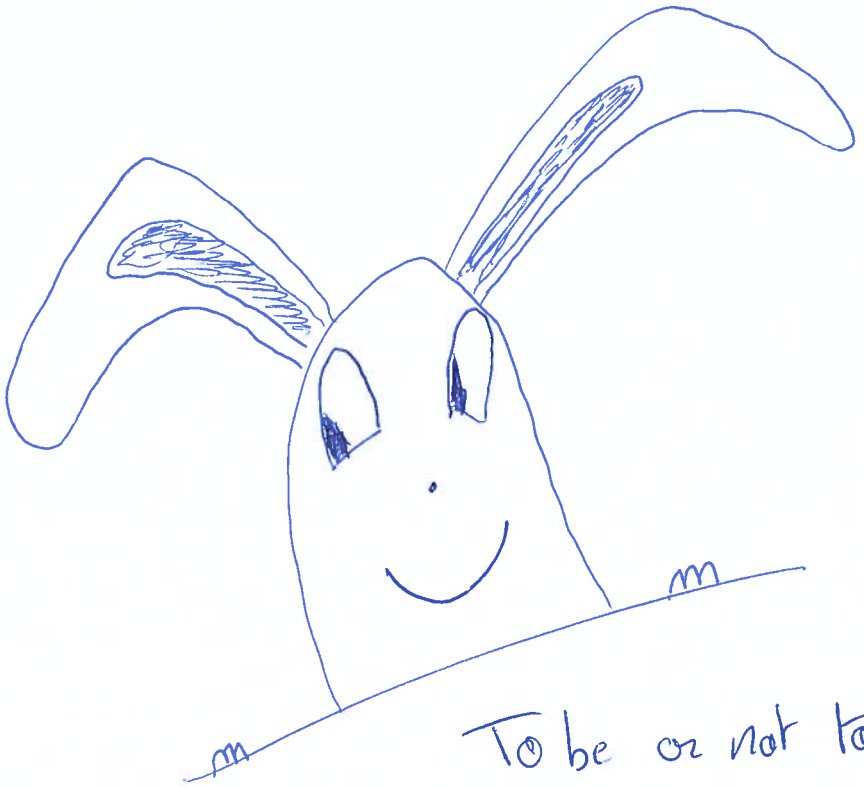
ceci est une feuille.

$\mathcal{A}(n) = \mathcal{C}(n)$

$\mathcal{C}(n) = \mathcal{C}(Y)$




Door


To be or not to be?

0 - 10 ⇒ (50)

$$\frac{50 \times (100-0)}{2} = \frac{5000}{2} = 2500$$

2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 = 30

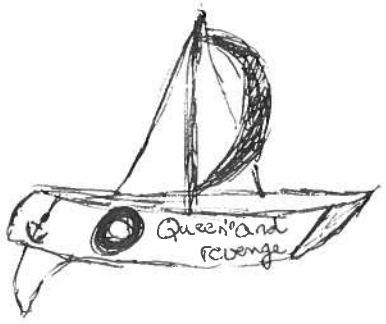
12 + 14 + 16 + 18 + 20 = 80

22 + 24 + 26 + 28 + 30 = 130

30
+ 40
+ 130
+ 180
+ 230
280
330
380
430
480

2450

15
40
55



$\log(1) = 0$

$f(n) = \Theta(n)$

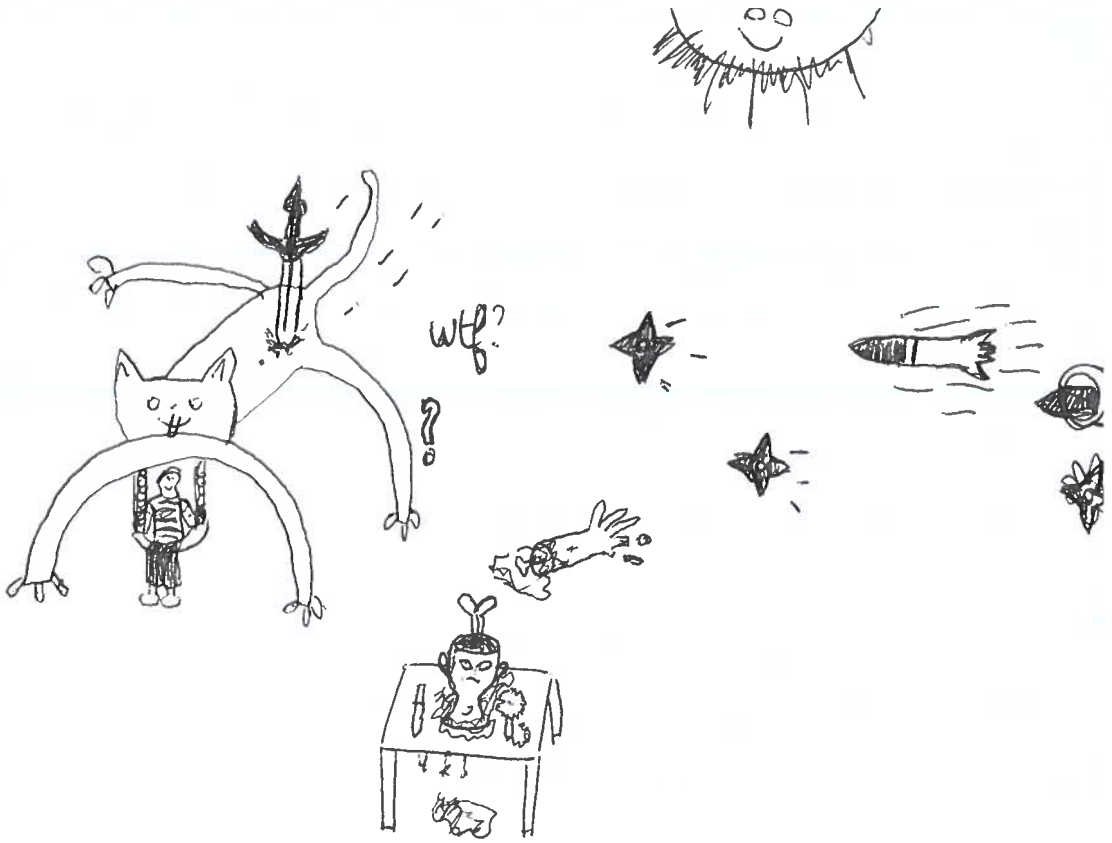
$T(n) = aT(n/b + O(1)) + f(n)$

$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2(1)})$

$b = 2$

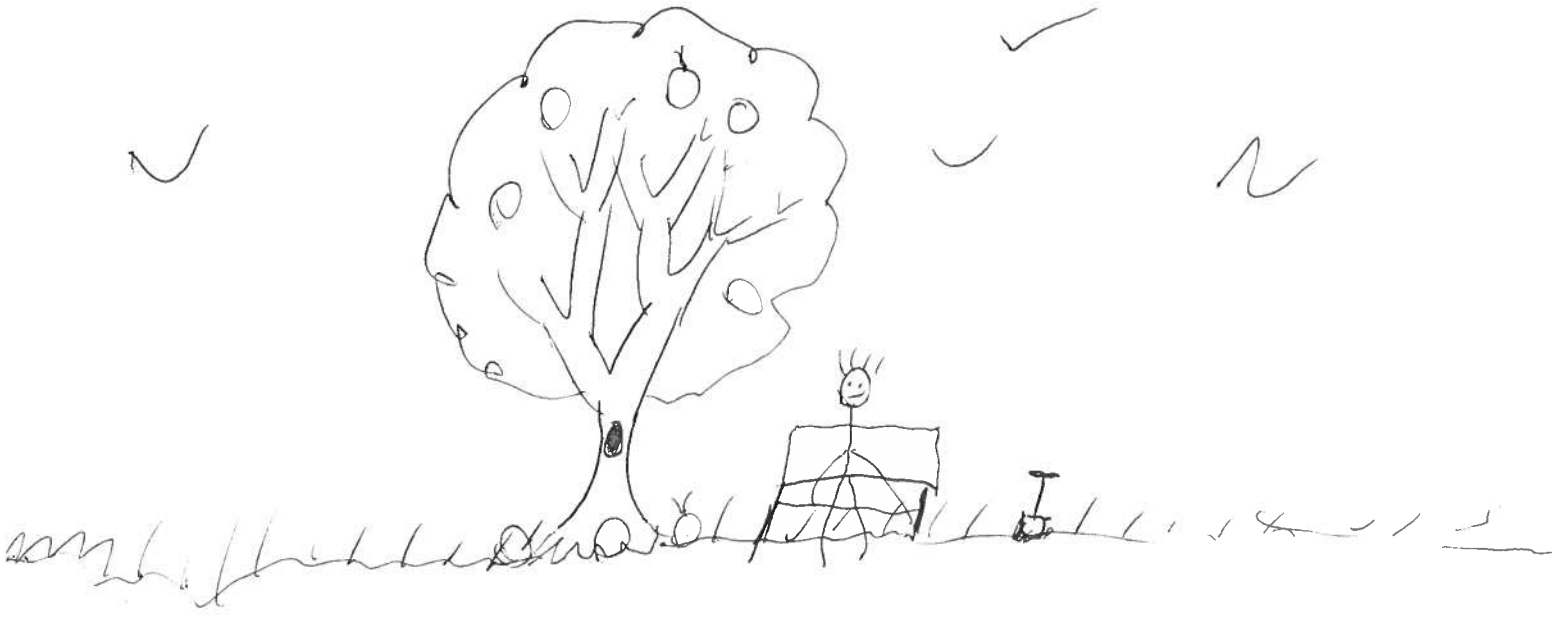
$a = 1$

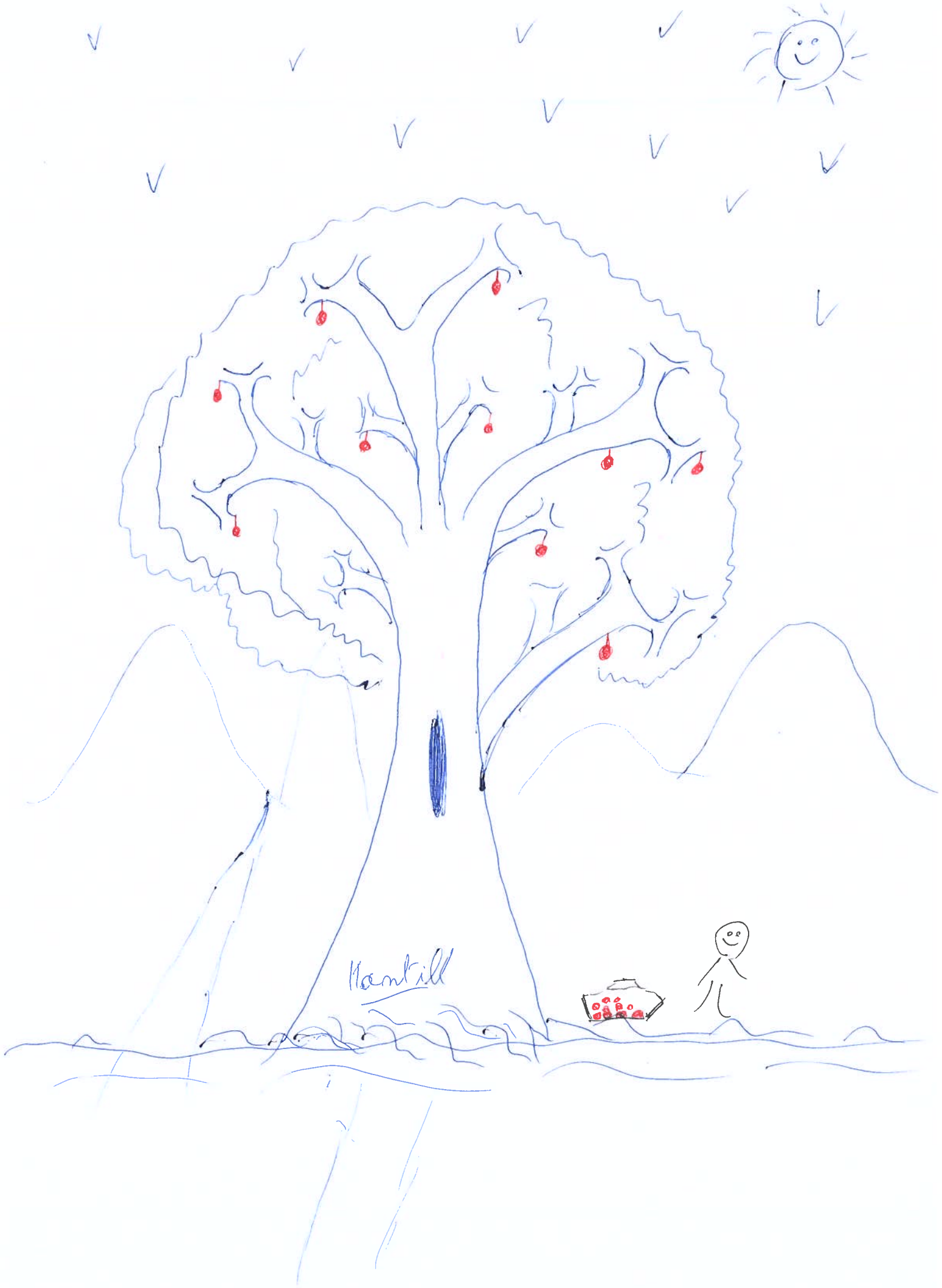
$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \Sigma$$


wtf?

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{N} i = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^{98} i = \frac{100 \times 96}{2} = \frac{9600}{2} = 4800$$




Mantill

It is not a trap.
Or maybe this class is a trap?
I don't know.

OUI

A LUCASFILM LTD. PRODUCTION.

EPITA

THE RISE OF RATTRAPAGES.

2022

COMING SOON IN 2020

Free Hongkong
The revolution of our time

$$\frac{(0+100)\times 101}{2} = \begin{array}{r} 101 \\ \times 100 \\ \hline 000 \\ 000\cdot \\ 101\cdot\cdot \\ \hline 10100 \end{array} \quad 10100 / 2 = 5050$$

$$\frac{1\times q^{n+1}-1}{q-1}$$

a : 2 $\log_2 2 = 1$

b : 2

$f(n) = O(1)$

a : 1 $\log_2(1) = 0$

b : 2


jolie madame licorne
marques du patriarcat → ça s'écrit pas c ça non ?

$\log_2 1 \dots m$

$$\sum_{0}^{m} \sum_{1}^{i} 1$$

$\frac{(1+n)(i}{2}$

$$\sum_{0}^{m} i \qquad \frac{(0+m)(m+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{(m+1)m}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=3}^{97} i$$

$\frac{95}{2}$ 47

7 - 3 4

$(3+97)(48)$

97,5

$\frac{4800}{2}$

2350

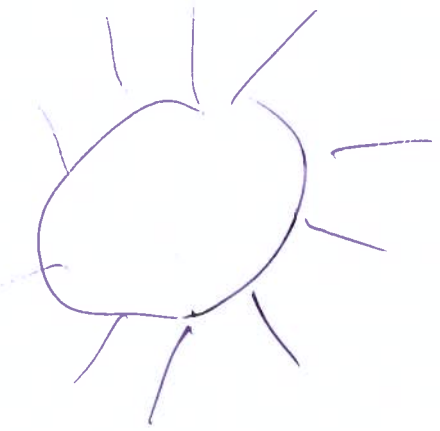
2400

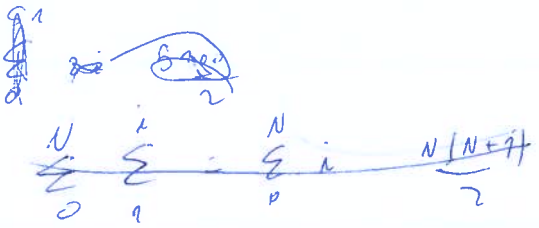
4750 | 2

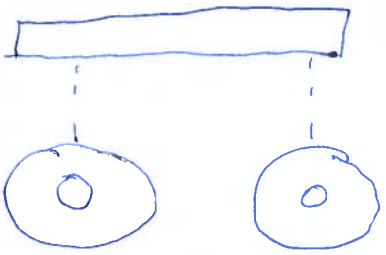
2375

$\frac{98}{2}$

95 | 2
15 | 47,5







C'EST QUOI ?

$$\sum_{k=0}^{49} 2k+1 = 50 + 2\sum_{k=0}^{49} k = 50 + 2\left(\frac{49\times 50}{2}\right)$$

$$= 50 + 49\times 50$$
$$= 50\times 50$$
$$= 2500$$
$$= 2400$$

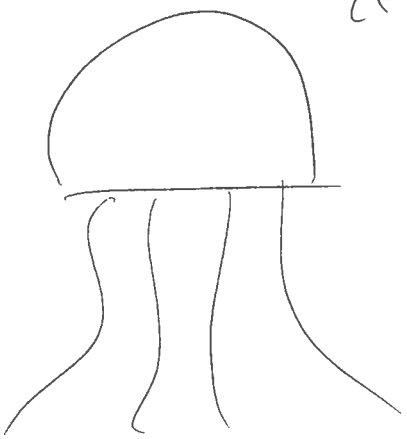
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1}\sum_{j=1}^{i} 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{(N-1+1)(N-1)}{2} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

Ceci est une méduse.

Ces organismes sont fascinant !



Epiclack
4tw

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{i} \xi_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{i} \xi_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2(3)}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

Monsieur et Madame Macron ont deux fils. Comment s'appellent-ils ?

Gilles et John

Comment appelle-t-on un yaourt qui fait de la magie noire ?

Un faux mage blanc

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49

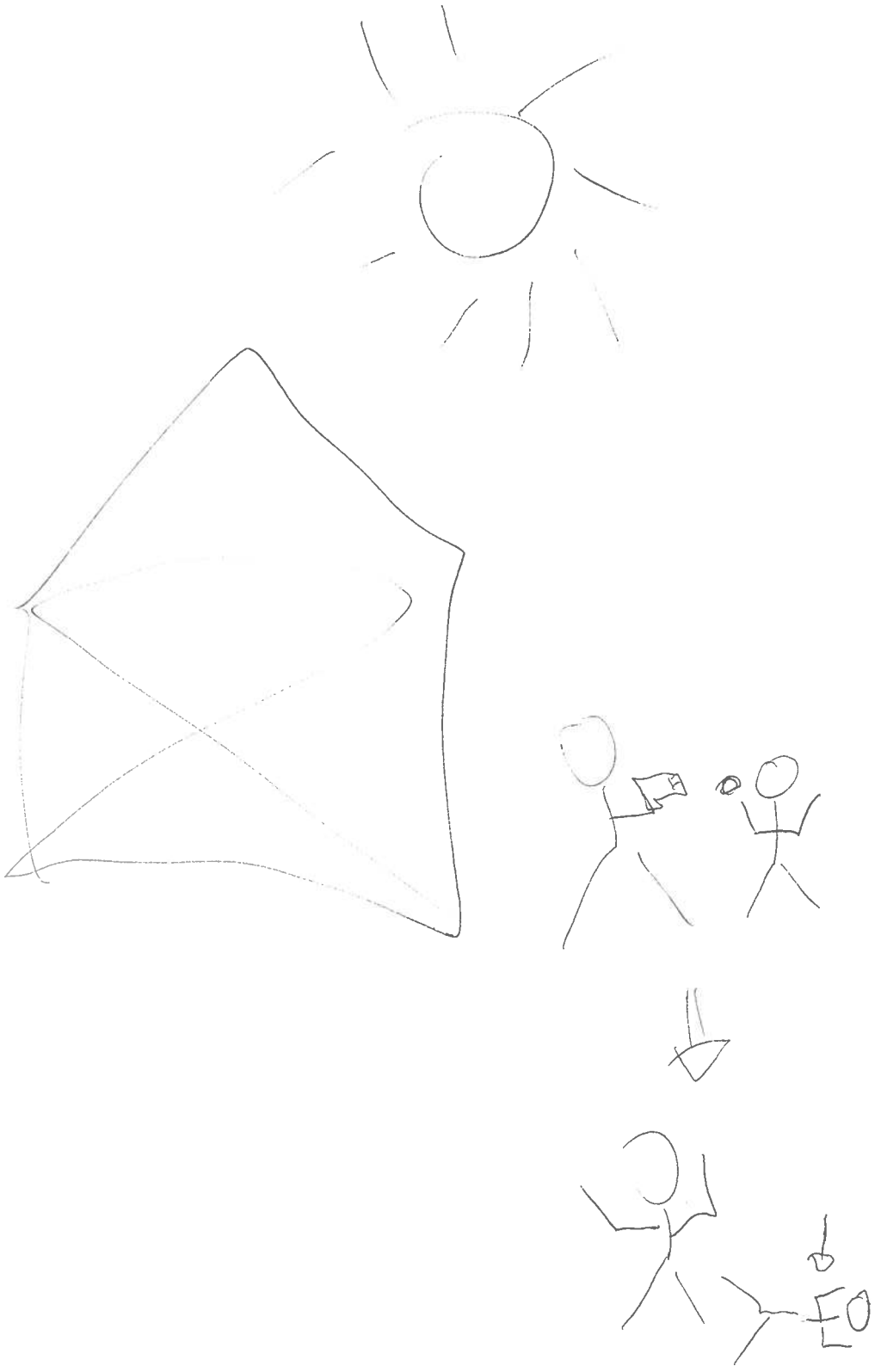
1	100	99
3	100	97
⋮		⋮
99	100	51

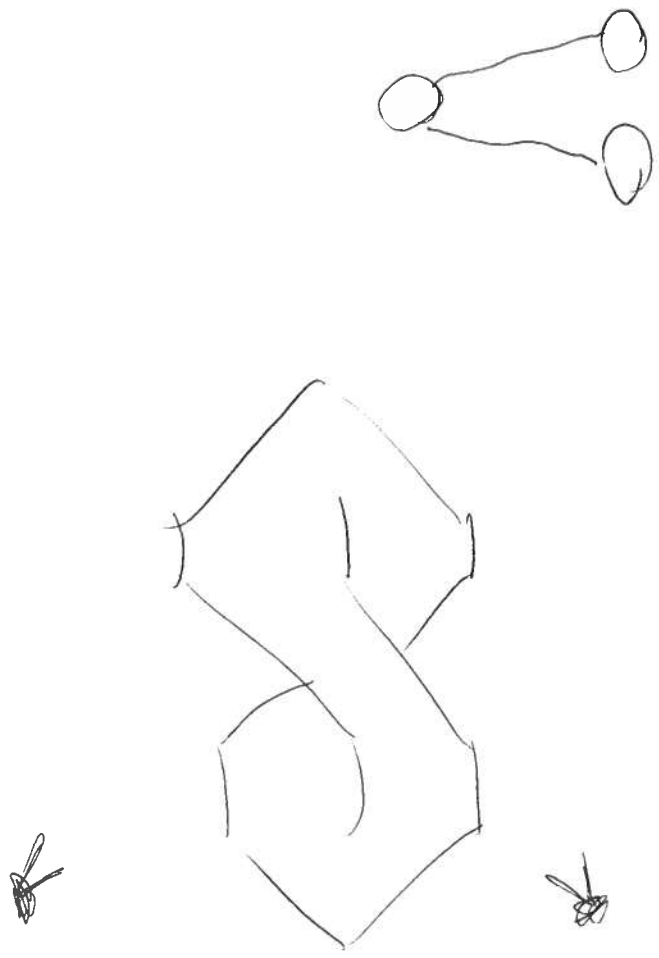
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n:99} i$$

$$\frac{99+1}{2} \times 50$$

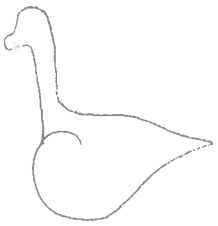
$$50 \times 50$$

$$\frac{2500}{2} \quad \frac{1250}{17}$$





West coast



$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$

$a = 1 \quad b = 2 \quad \log_2 1 = 0$

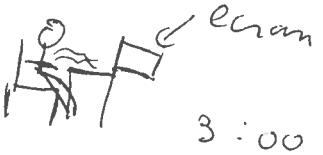
Joyeux Halloween

$\sum_{0}^{n-1} \sum_{1}^{i} 1$

$\sum_{0}^{n-1} i$

↑ ce que j'aimerais

↓ ce que j'ai EPITA



3:00 AM

mais qui code minimalbe pour avoir 0.

JE VEUX MOURIR

$\frac{(0+n-1)\times(n)}{2}$

$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n)$

$a = 1, \; b = 2 \quad \log_1 2 = \log_2$

$O(n^{\log_2 - \epsilon})$

$\Theta(n) \quad \Theta(n^{\log_2})$: avec $\epsilon = 0,1$

$2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n)$:

$a = 2, \; b = 2, \quad \log_b a = \log_2 2 = 1$

$O(n^{1-\epsilon})$

$\Theta(n) \quad \Theta(n)$

$\Omega(n^{1+\epsilon})$

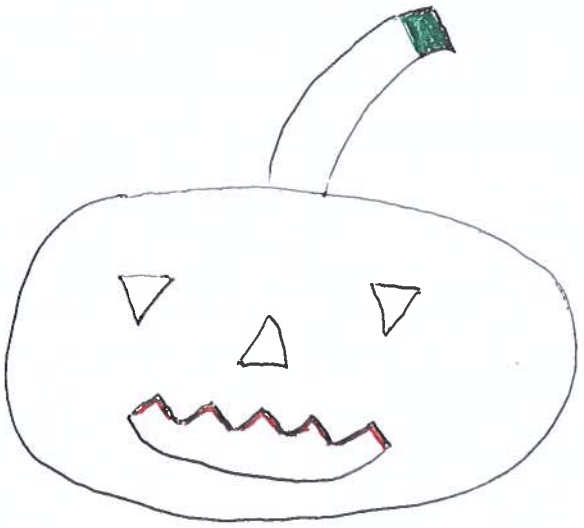
ACDC
2022

$a = 1, b = 2, \log_2(1)$ -

$a = 2, b = 2 \rightarrow \log_2 2 = 1$

$O(n)$ — $O(n^{\log_2(1)-\varepsilon})$ ✗
— $O(n^1)$
— $\Omega(n^{\log_2(1)+\varepsilon})$ ✗

$O(1)$ — $O(n^{1-\varepsilon})$
— $O(n)$ ✗
— $\Omega(n^{1+\varepsilon})$ ✗



Un 20 ou la mort ?


mettez
moi la
moyenne svp

— ma camarade qui vous a demandé d'avoir la moyenne

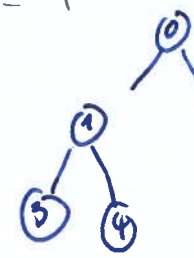
1 a 99

$\log_2 2 = 1$

K lettres

m → lettre 1 ma

m = 49



Ki + 1

i = 0

49

$\frac{(1 + 99)(\quad)}{2}$

11
22
33
12
21
31
13
23
32

$\frac{1 - x^{m+1}}{1 - x}$

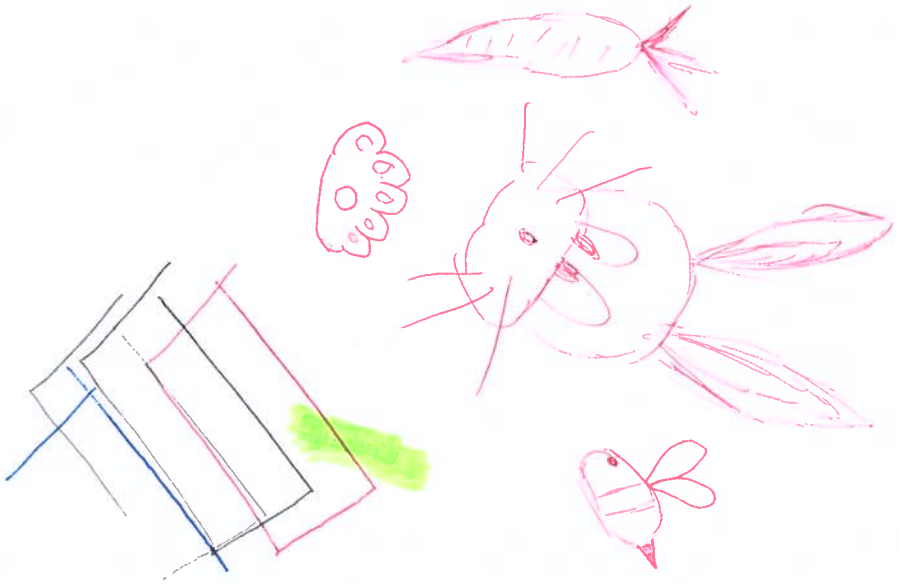
$\frac{-1 + x^{100}}{-1 + x}$

$\frac{x^{m+1} - 1}{x - 1}$

$\frac{4900}{2}$

2900
2450

40 | 6 =



$\Theta(m) + \Theta\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)$

$\Theta(m) \quad \log_2(1) \to 0$

$1 \mid \Theta\left(\frac{m}{1}\right) = \frac{c}{1}\left(\Theta(m)\right)$

$2T(n/2) + \Theta(1)$

$a = 2$

$b = 2$

$\log_2(2) = 1$

$3 + 5 + 6 + 7 \dots + 57$

$= ?$

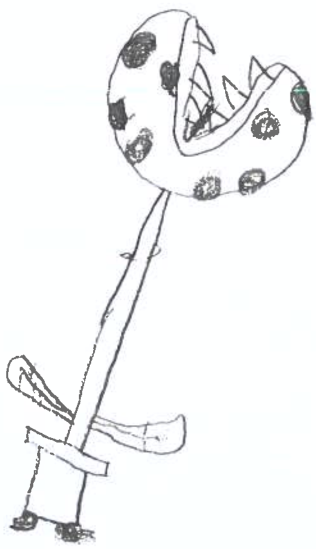
$T(n/2) + \Theta(n)$

$a = 1$

$b = 2$

$\log_2(1) = 0$

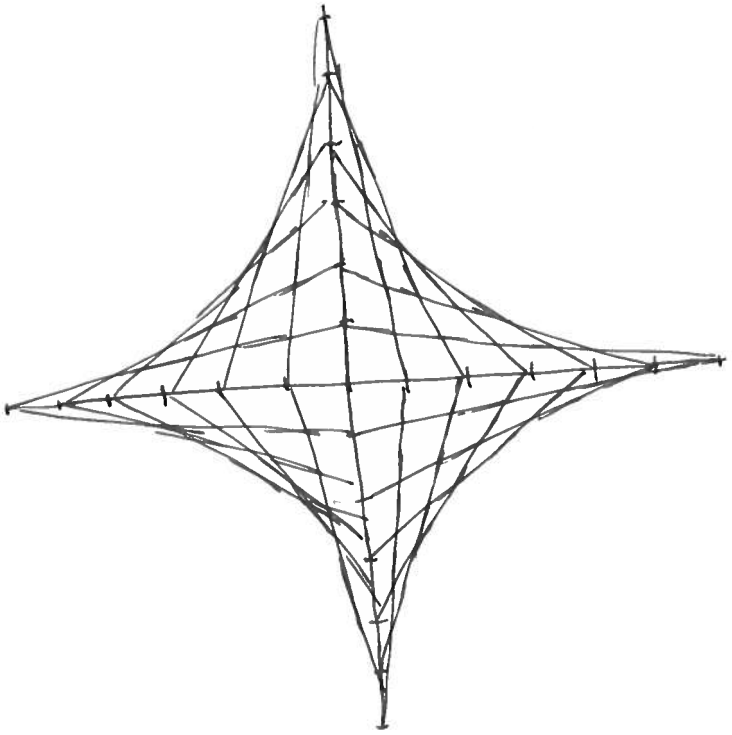
177103

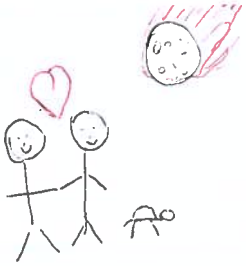


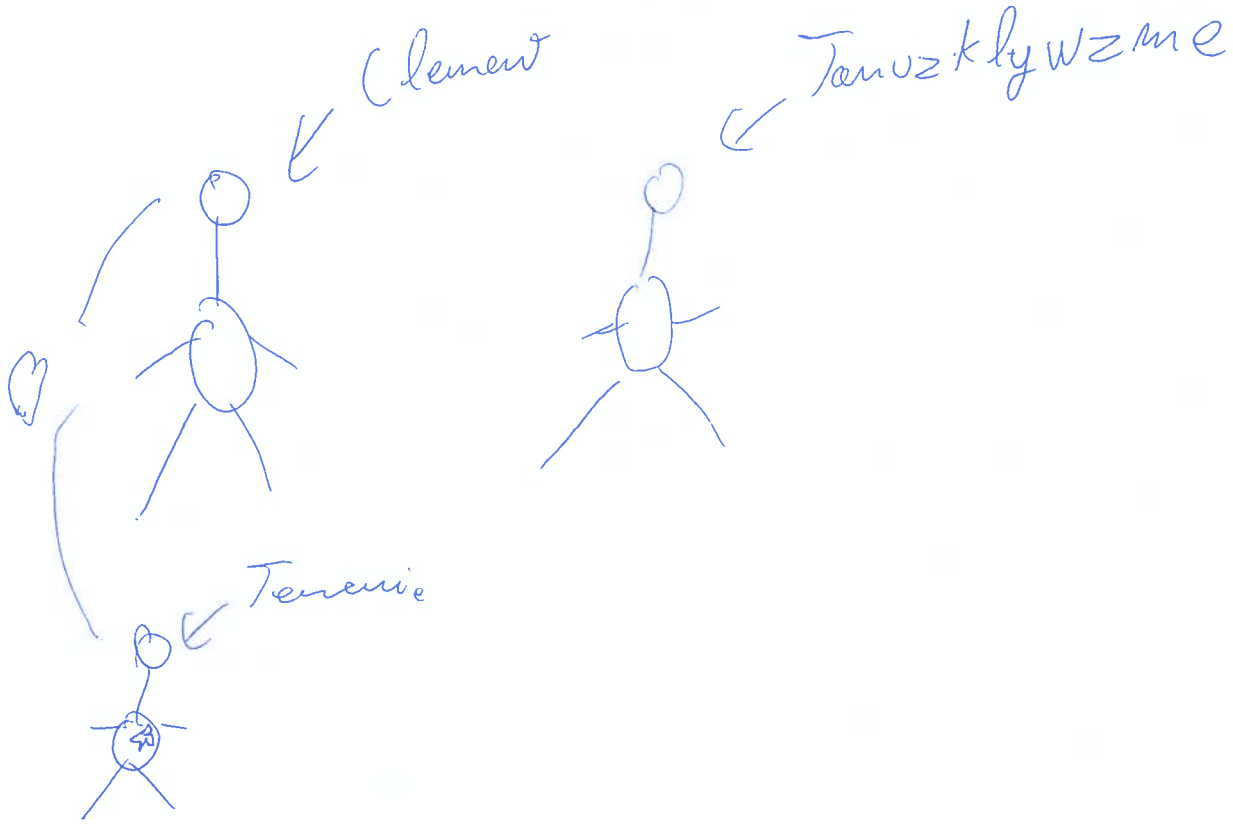
$2T(N/2) + \Theta(1)$

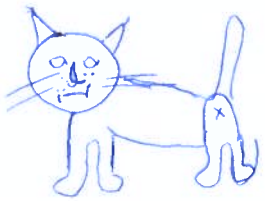
$a = 2 \qquad \log_1 2 = 1$

$\beta = 1 \qquad \beta(n) = \Theta(1) = O(n^{\log_2 1/2})$

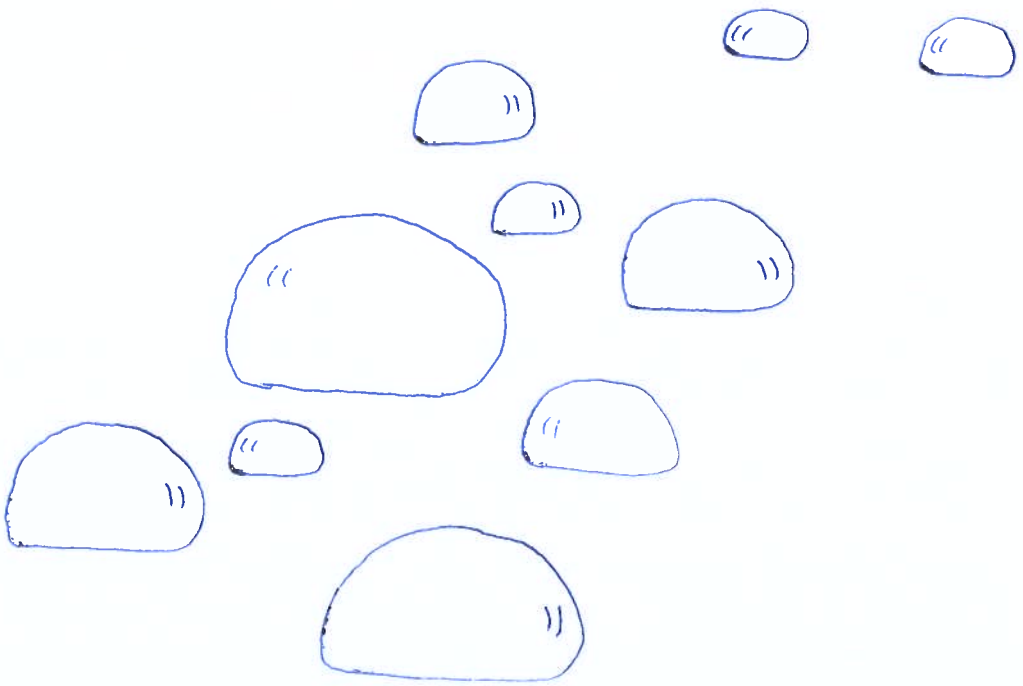


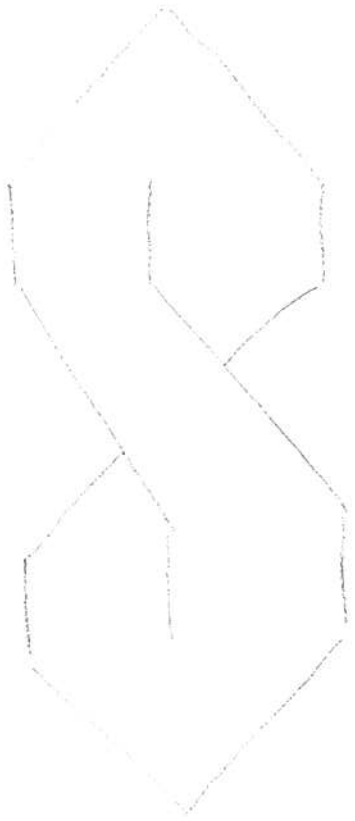



Clement
Tanuzklywzme
Tenenie



$$\frac{100 \times 51}{2} = \frac{5100}{2} = 2550$$





$3 + 5 + 7 + 9$

$8 - 15 - 24 - 35 - 48$

96 98

$97 \quad (97-2) \quad (97-4)$

$+3 \qquad +5$

i

$[0 ; N]$

j

$[0 ; i[$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{1}^{i} (1) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} i = \frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

$\log(n \times n)$

$\log n + \log n$

$\log(\sqrt{n})$

$\frac{\log n}{2}$

2

$\Theta n = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2 - \varepsilon})$

$T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$

giraffe

a b c = k

ac ba ca
aa bb cb
ab bc cc

0 <= N
= i > 0

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N} \sum_{j=0}^{i} 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{N} i = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$$

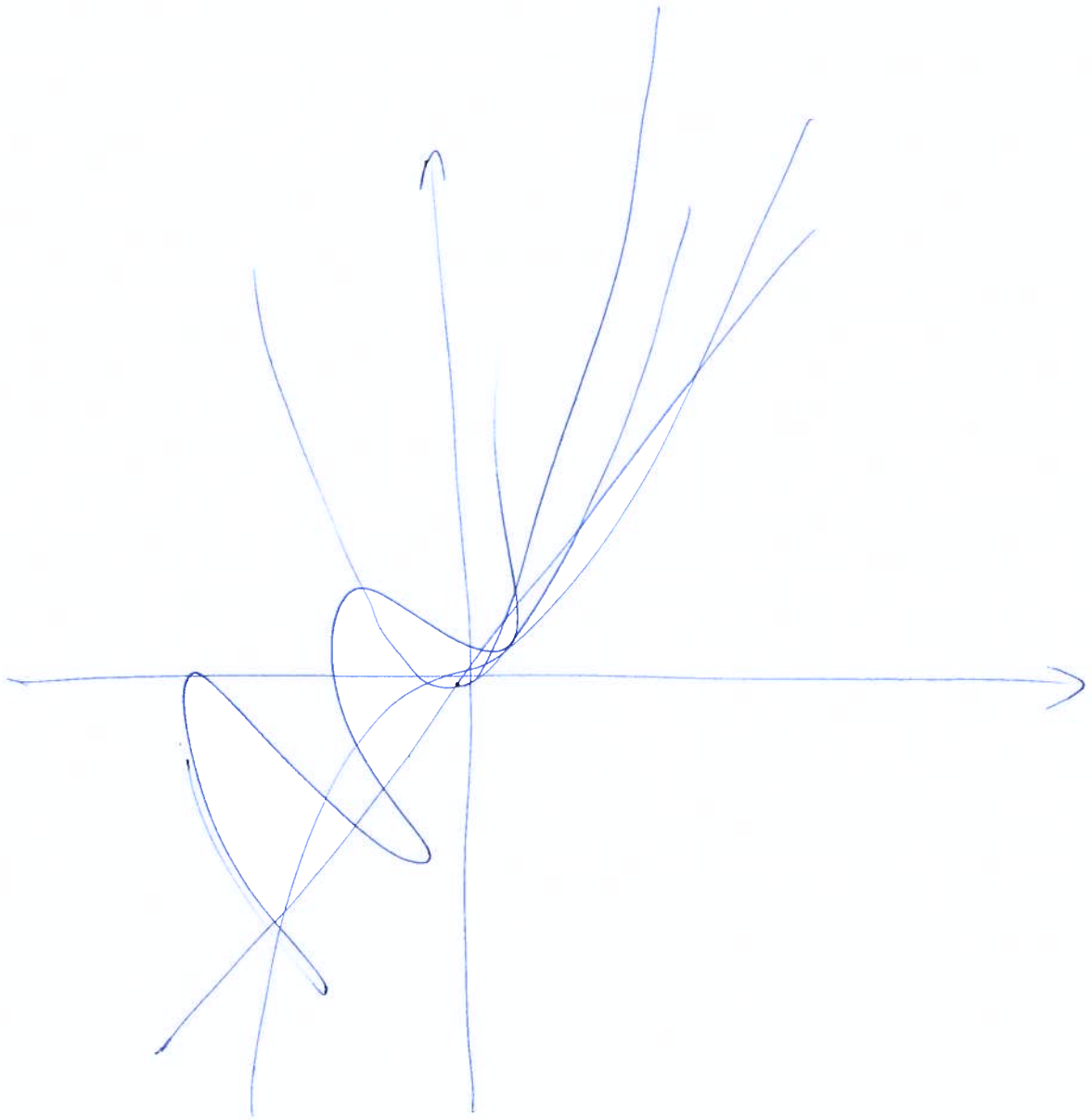
[0, 1, 2]

$T(n/2) + \Theta(n)$

a = 1 b = 2.

$n^{\log_b(a)} = n^0 = \Theta(1) = \Theta(n)$

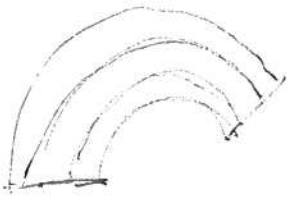
$\Theta(\Theta(n))$



51×100

$\frac{5100}{2}$

2550



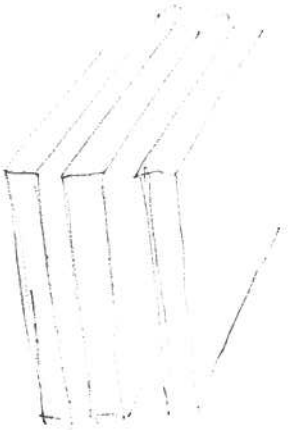
$\sum_{1 \to i}$

$n^{\frac{1}{2}} + \epsilon$

$\sum_{0}^{n+1} i$ $\frac{(n+1)(n)}{2}$

$\log_2 2 = 0$

$1 + \sqrt{n} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{8}}$



$0+2+4+\dots+98+100$

$+50$

$+51$

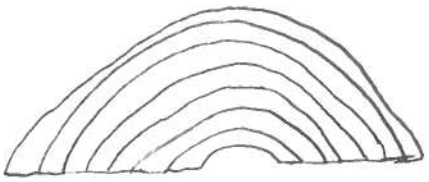
$100 \mid 2$

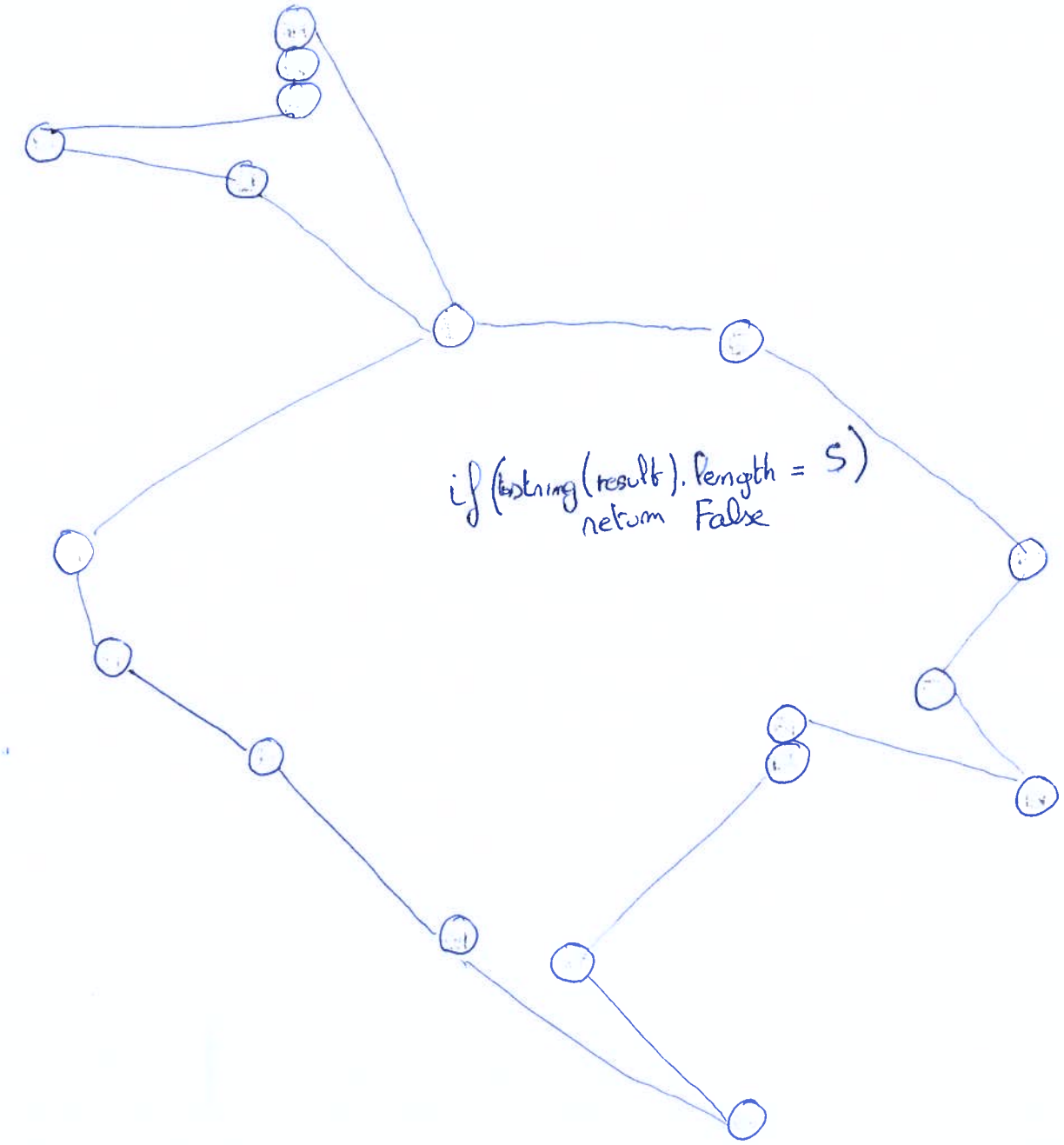
$10 \quad 50$

$0 \to 3$

3

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N} i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} N+i-N$$



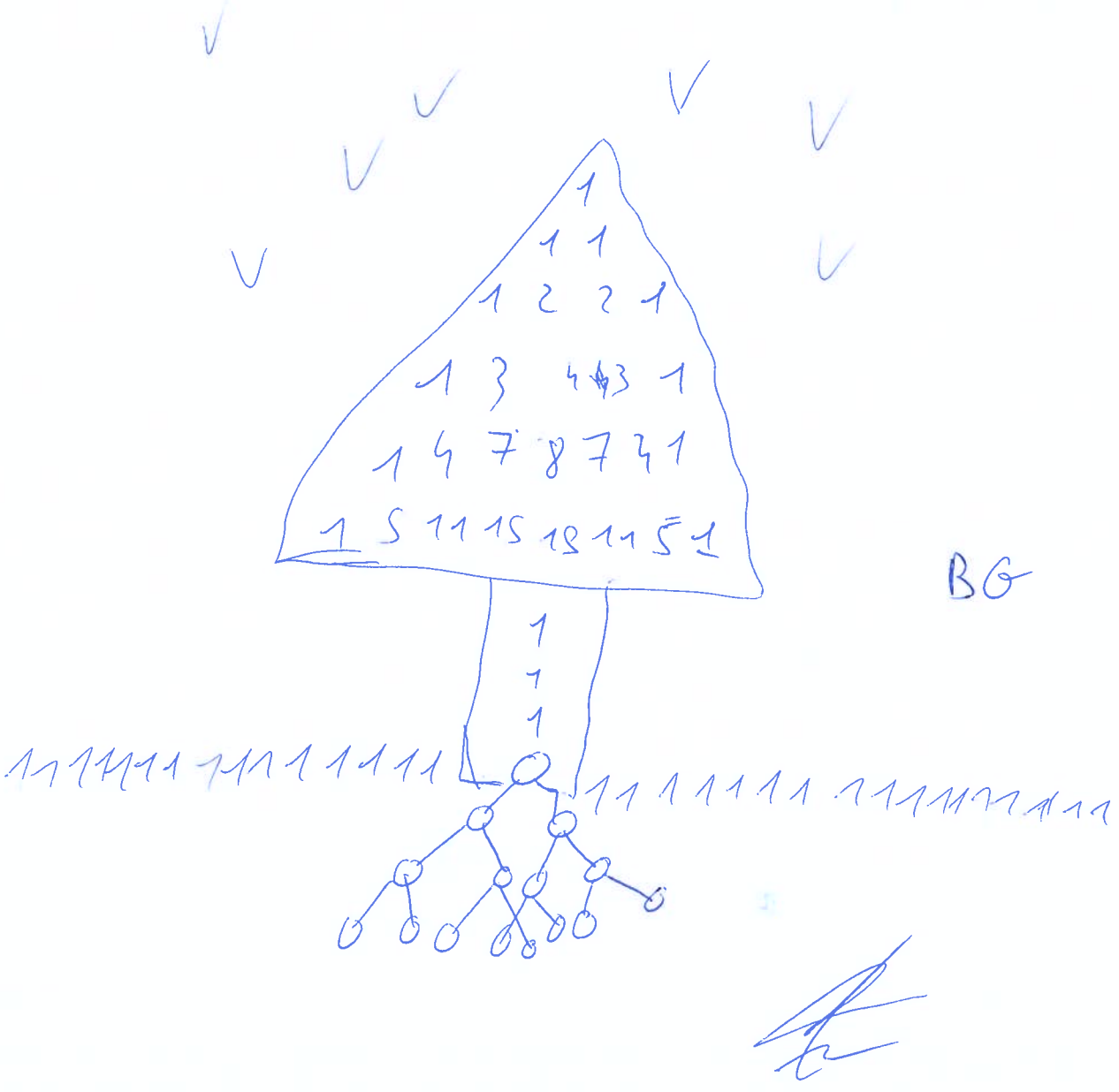

if (tostring(result).length = 5)
return False

$$n^{\log_2(2)} = n^1 = \overset{f(n)}{\Theta(n)} \to \Theta(n \log n)$$

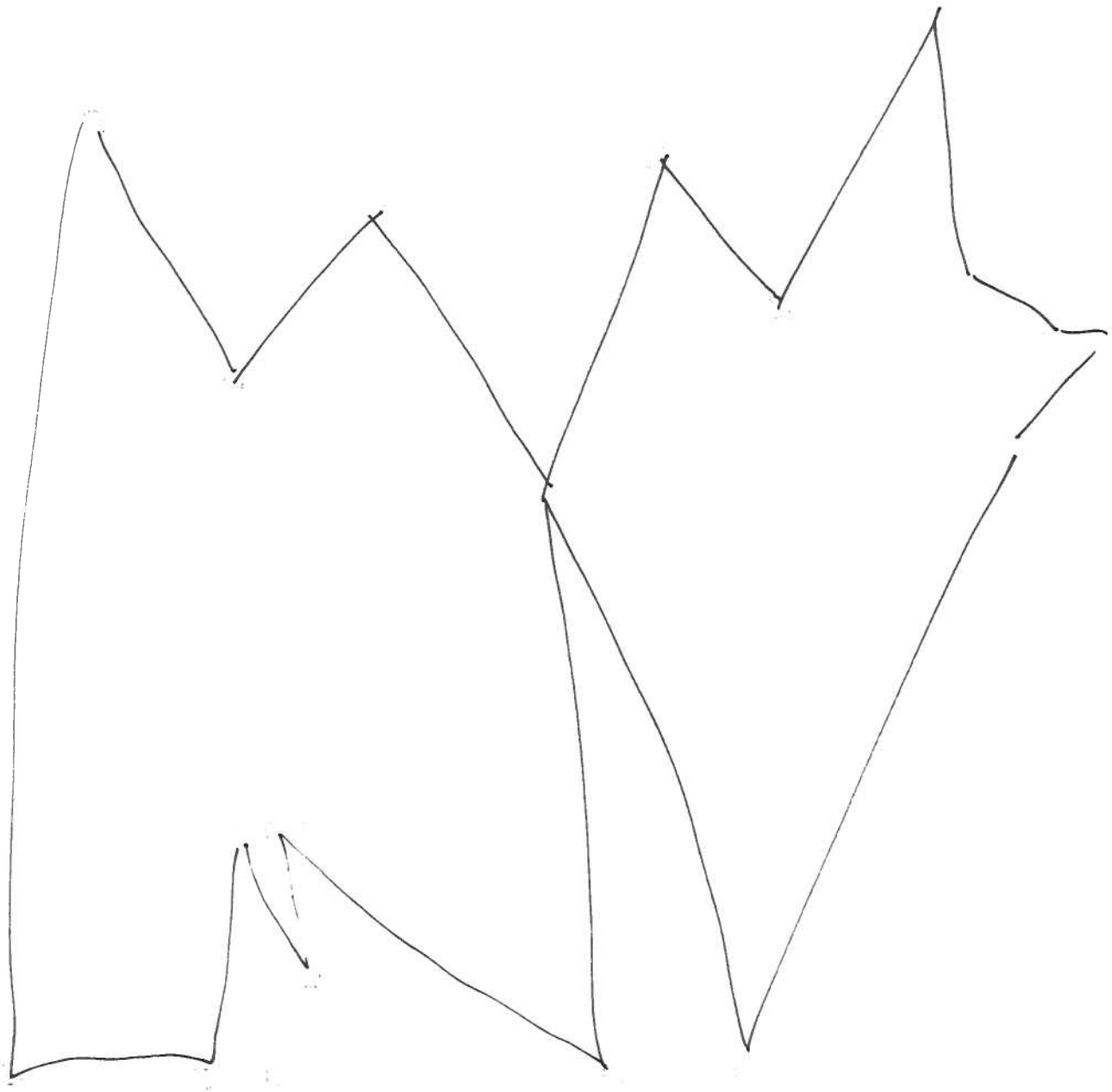
n^1 $\frac{1}{n} = O(n)$.

* un joli dessin *

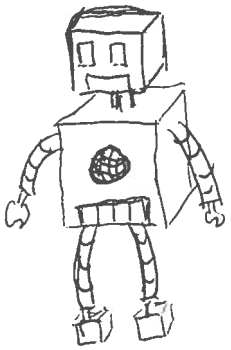
if (item == true)
  return true
else
  return false

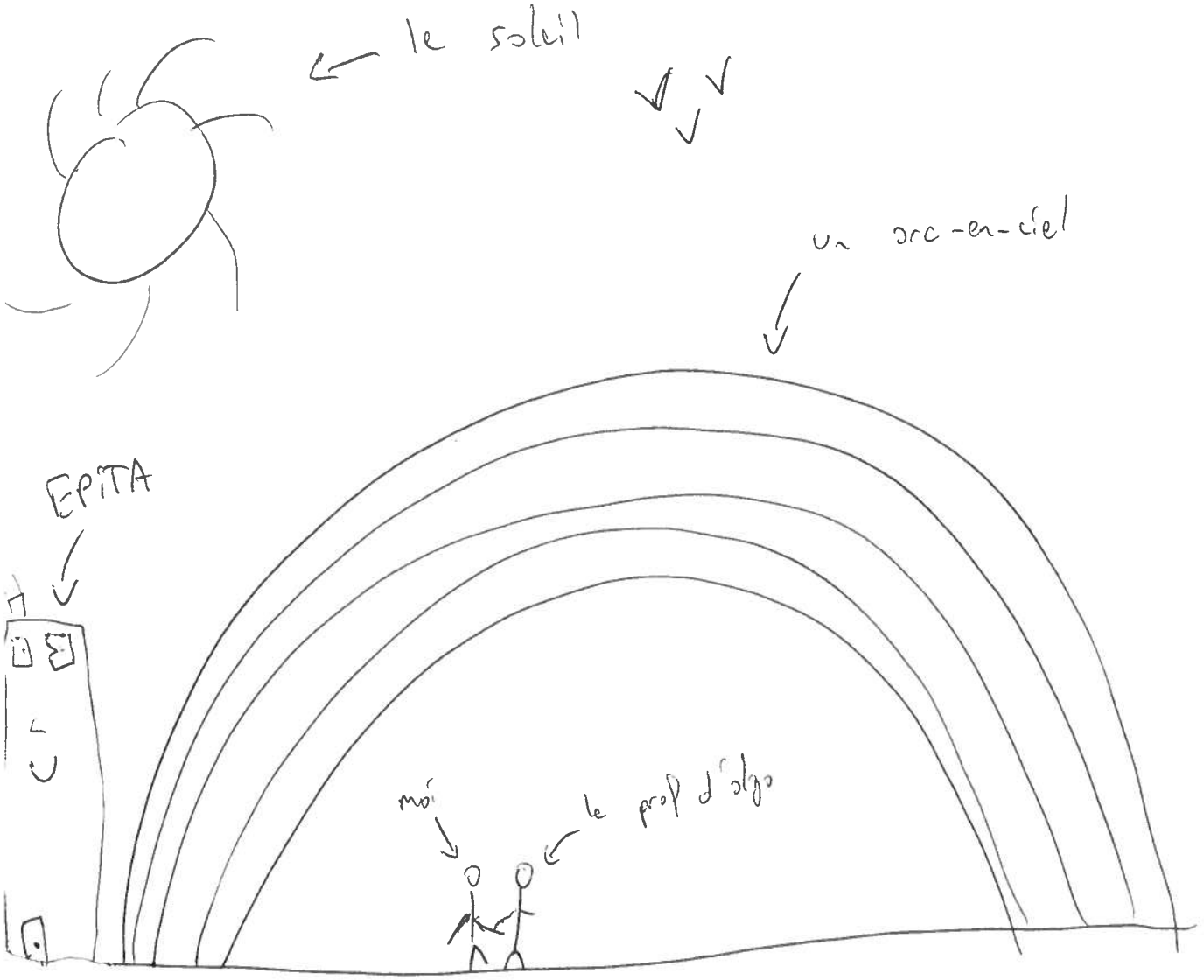


BG



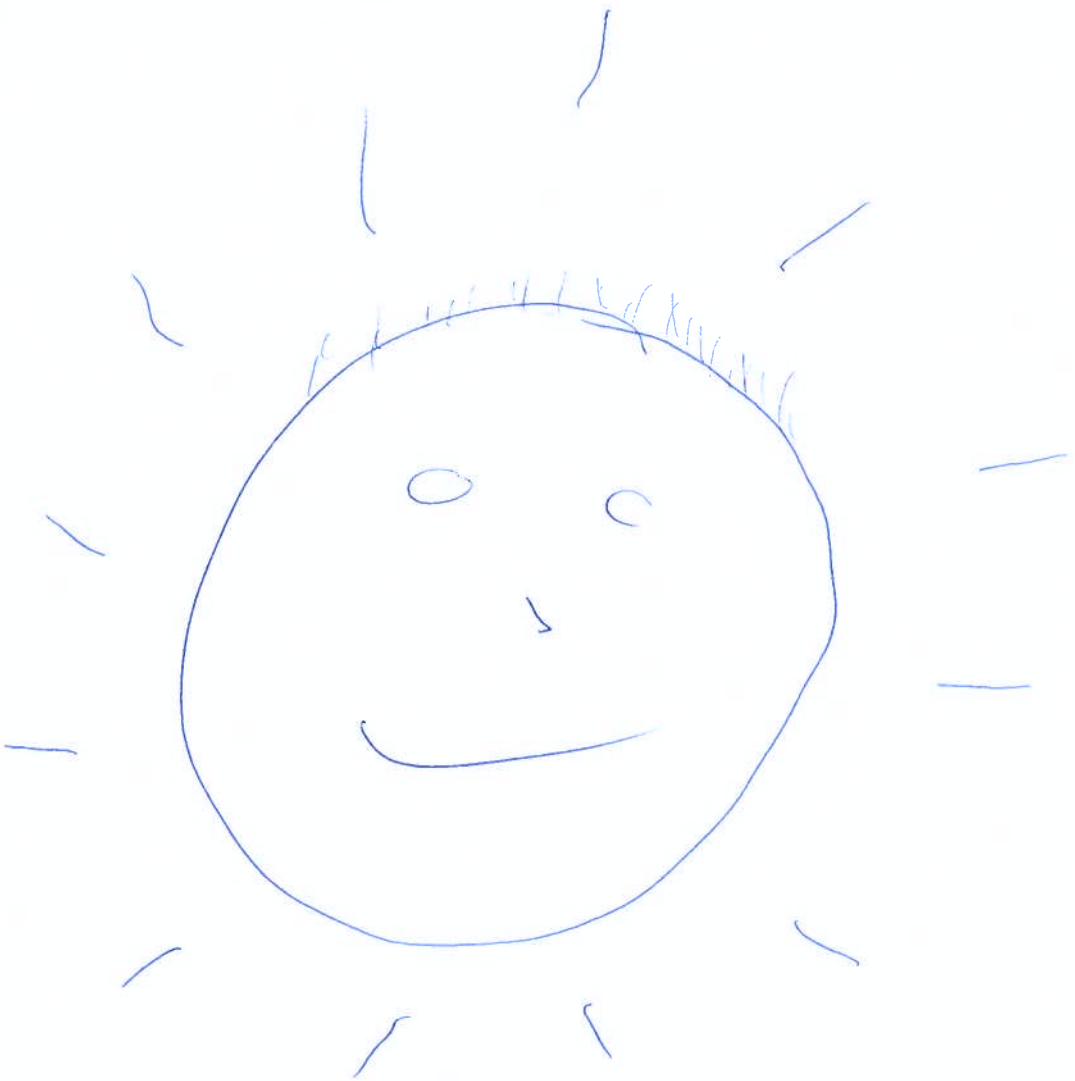
$\frac{5100}{2} = 255$




le soleil
un arc-en-ciel
EPITA
moi
le prof d'algo

I if you think, i will write a draw a meme, you had completly right, because nothing is better than meme, mainly joel courtois meme lmao.

So if you look through the window you can see gojo feeding the PIGEONS.



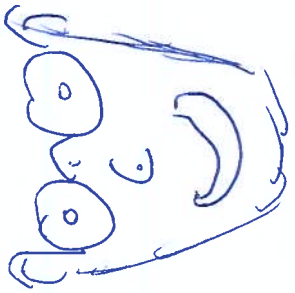
$1+3+5+7+\dots+99$

$2+4+\dots+100 = 2550$

$1+2+3+\dots+100 = \frac{100 \times 101}{2} = \frac{10100}{2} = 5050$

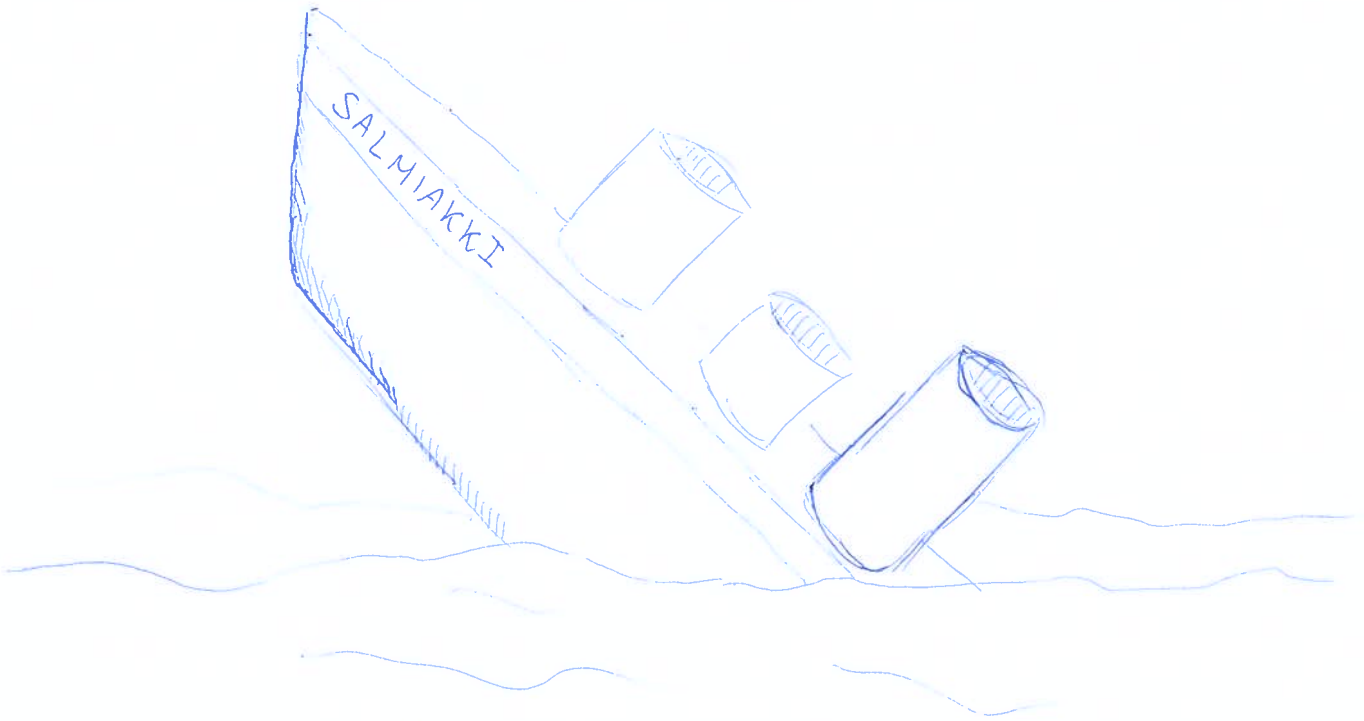
$5050 - 2550$

$= 5000 - 2500$



COUCOU LUCAS CASSO TU VAS BIEN ? J'ESPÈRE QUE OUI :)

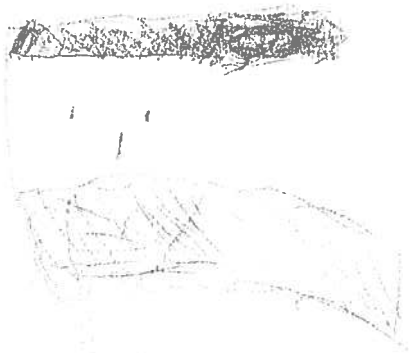
Gay rights!



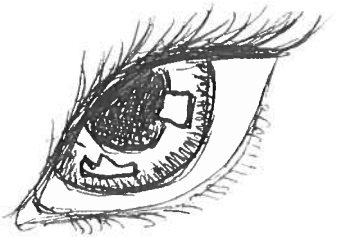
"Il fait beau,
Le ciel est bleu."

Bruxelles, Bruxelles, Bruxelles
Oui j'ai mal.

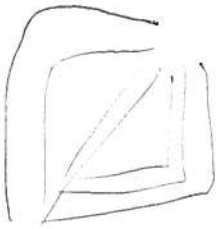

moi quand je dois
me lever à 15h
du matin pour
aller en QCM

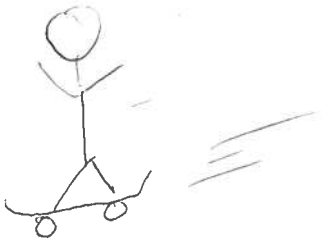


(c'est galère
de dessiner
un prof qui bouge)

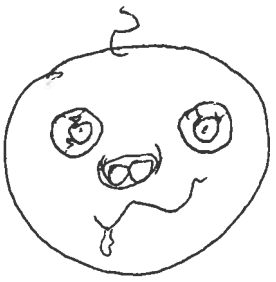


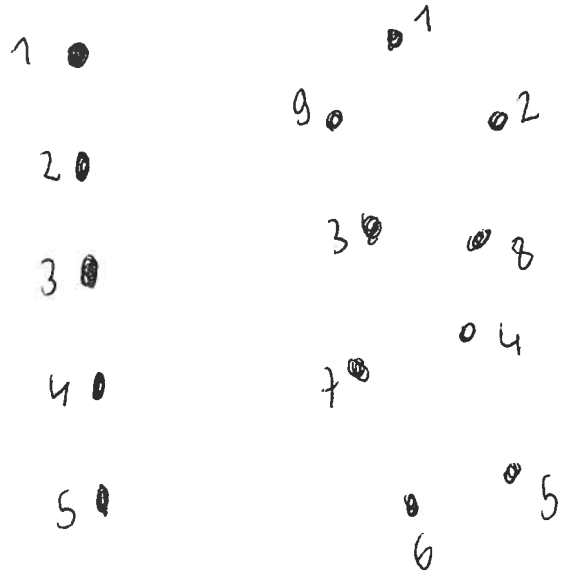
"I NEVER REALLY
SLEEP.
I GOT 1 EYE OPEN.
ALWAYS."





Je n'aime
pas tellement
les Acus :-
(Sauf clément ♡)




1
1
9
2
2
3
3
8
4
4
7
5
5
6

$$\sum_{i=1}^{48} 2i + 1$$

$$\frac{3 + 97}{2} \qquad 50 \times 48 = 2400$$

La complexité
liminaire

(Si vous rajoutez mes des points)

tutu tuluto

$T(n) = 1 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$

$\log_2(1) = 0$

$$\Theta(n) \begin{cases} O(n^{-\varepsilon}) \\ \Theta(1) \\ \Omega(n^{\varepsilon}) \end{cases} \quad \varepsilon = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \times\ 51 \\ \hline 50 \\ 2500 \\ 2550 \end{array}$$

Paysage

Je donne des cours particulier en maths et series

$\sum_{1 \le i \le 49} i = \frac{49(1+49)}{2}$

je paye kfc

49
× 49

42sh c'est facile

Paul revient stp

$\sum_{0 \le i < 50} \frac{49(50)}{}$

49
25

490
490
980

49
× 5
45
20.
245
980
725

$2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(1)$

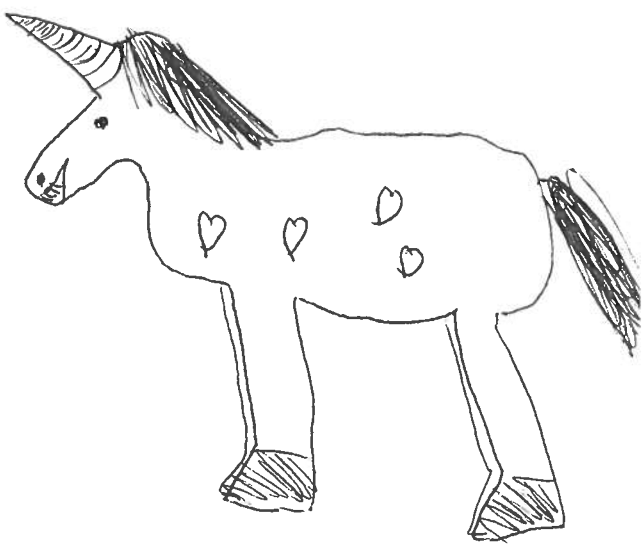
$a = 2$
$b = 2$

$\log_2(2) = 1$

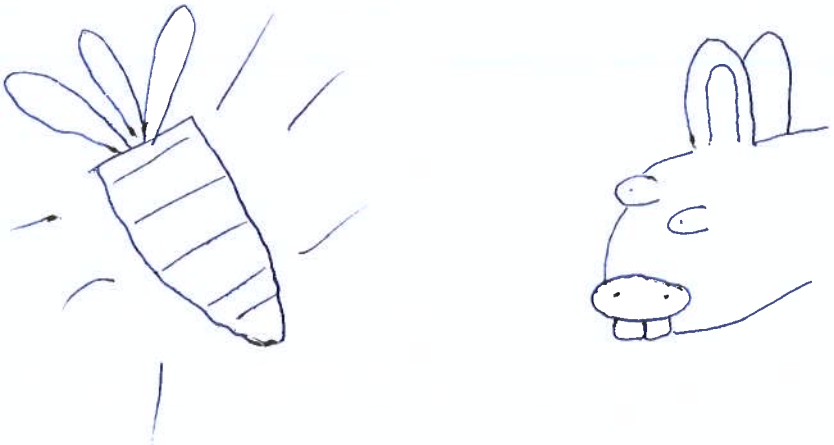
450
5
45
20.
2450

Malloc = <3

Tetra ♡



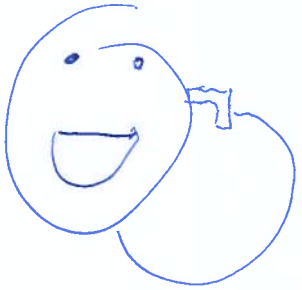
$\Theta(1)$

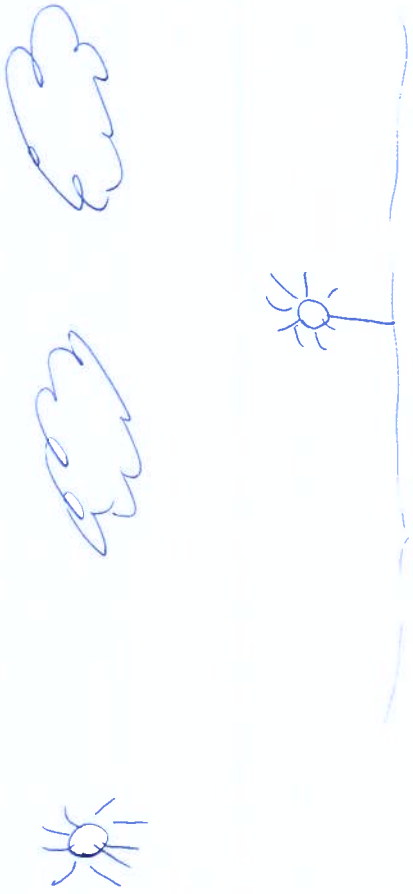


♡ Polux the best ♡

Moi avant EPITA

Moi depuis EPITA





$$\sum_{i=0}^{i=50} 2i = (50) \times 51$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ \times\ 50 \\ \hline 000 \\ 255. \\ \hline 2550 \end{array}$$

$2T(n/2) + \Theta(1) \qquad \log_2(2) = 1$

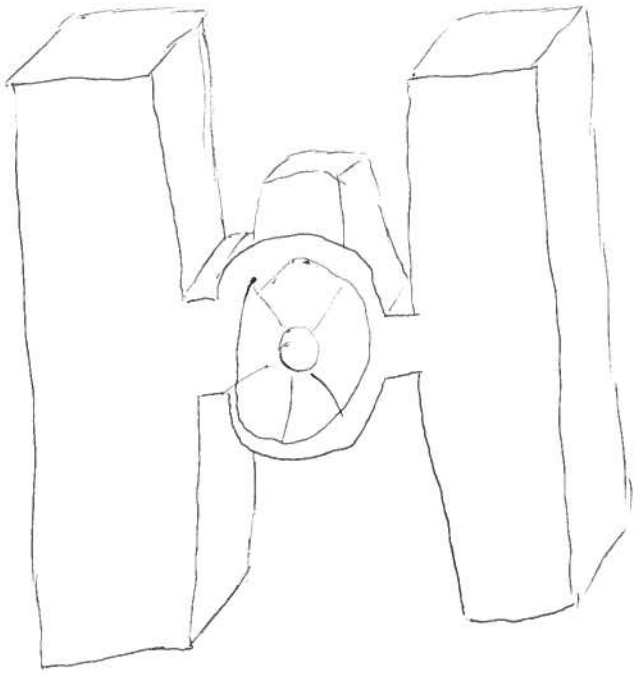
$$\Theta(1) = \begin{cases} O(n^{d-\varepsilon}) \rightarrow \varepsilon = 1 \\ \Theta(n) \\ \Omega(n^{1+\varepsilon}) \end{cases} \qquad \Theta(1) = \Theta(n^{1-1}) = \Theta(n^0) = \Theta(1)$$

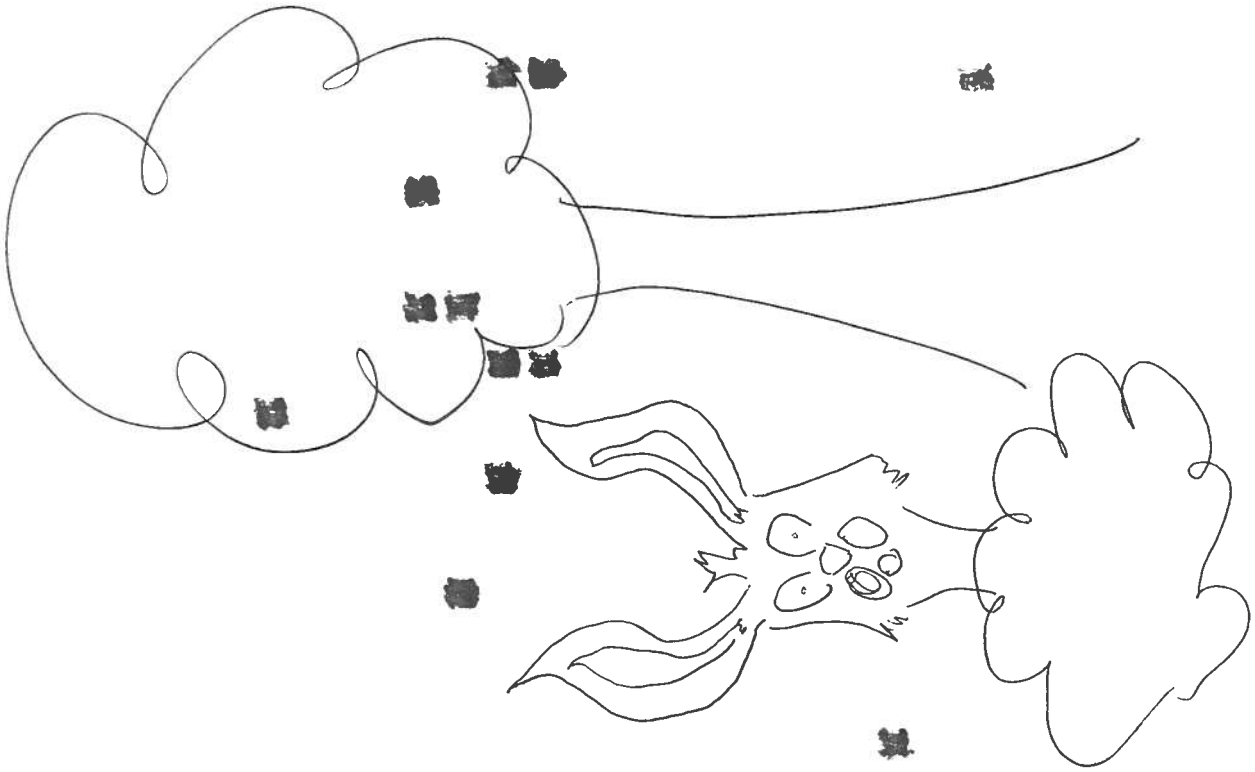
$2T(n/2) + \Theta(n) \qquad \log_2(2) = 1$

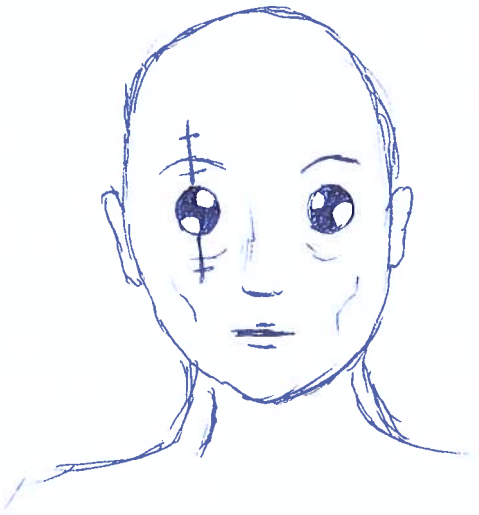
$\Theta(n) = \Theta(n) \Rightarrow$

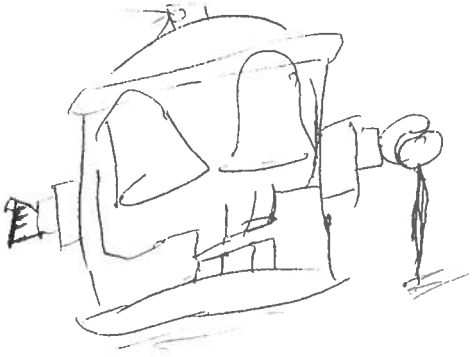
$$\frac{(pt+dt)\,nt}{2}$$

$$\frac{(1+x^n)(n+1)}{2}$$









$$\sum_{i=0}^{50} 2i$$

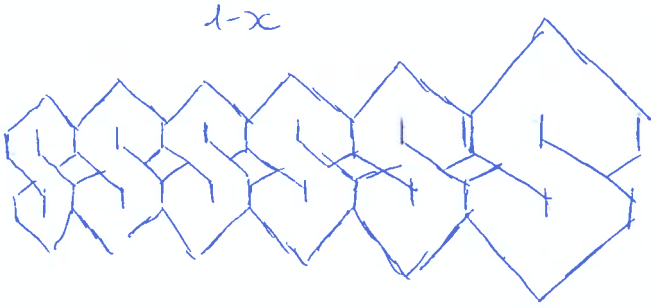
$$\frac{(100)51}{2} = \frac{5100}{2} = 2550$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1$$

$$\sum_{0}^{n-1} i = \frac{(n-1)n}{2}$$

$$\log_2(1) = 1 \qquad \Theta(1) = \Theta(n^0)$$

$$\sum_{0}^{n} x^i \qquad \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$$



$\sum_{1}^{48} 2i+1$

$2\sum_{1}^{48} i + \sum_{1}^{48} 1$

$(48-1+1)(48-1), 48-1+1$

  49
× 48
 392
196
2352 + 48
2400

Σ

$\sum_{i=0}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{i} 1$

$\sum_{i=0}^{N} i \cdot 1 + 1$

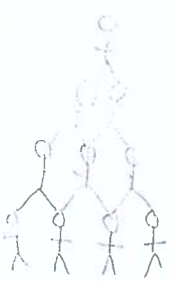
$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n)$

$\lambda = \log_2 2 = 1$

$\Theta(n) \subseteq O(n^{1.5})$

Un dessein joli



$$\sum_{0 \le i \le N-1} \sum_{0 \le j \le i} 1 = \sum_{0 \le i \le N-1} i$$

$$= \frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i = \frac{x^{n+1} - 1}{x - 1}$$

$$\frac{q^{n-0+1} - 1}{q - 1}$$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{49} 2k+1$$

moi : Je vois pas comment m'améliorer...

ma : *Révise*

moi :

« Ce dessin a été fait en 3 min

EPICLACK

Quand tu fais de memes

50 + 5 x 5 x 100

25 x 100

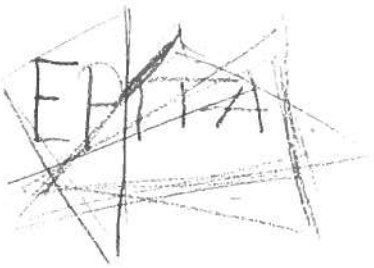
2500

+ 50

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i$$

$x = 2$

$n = 3$



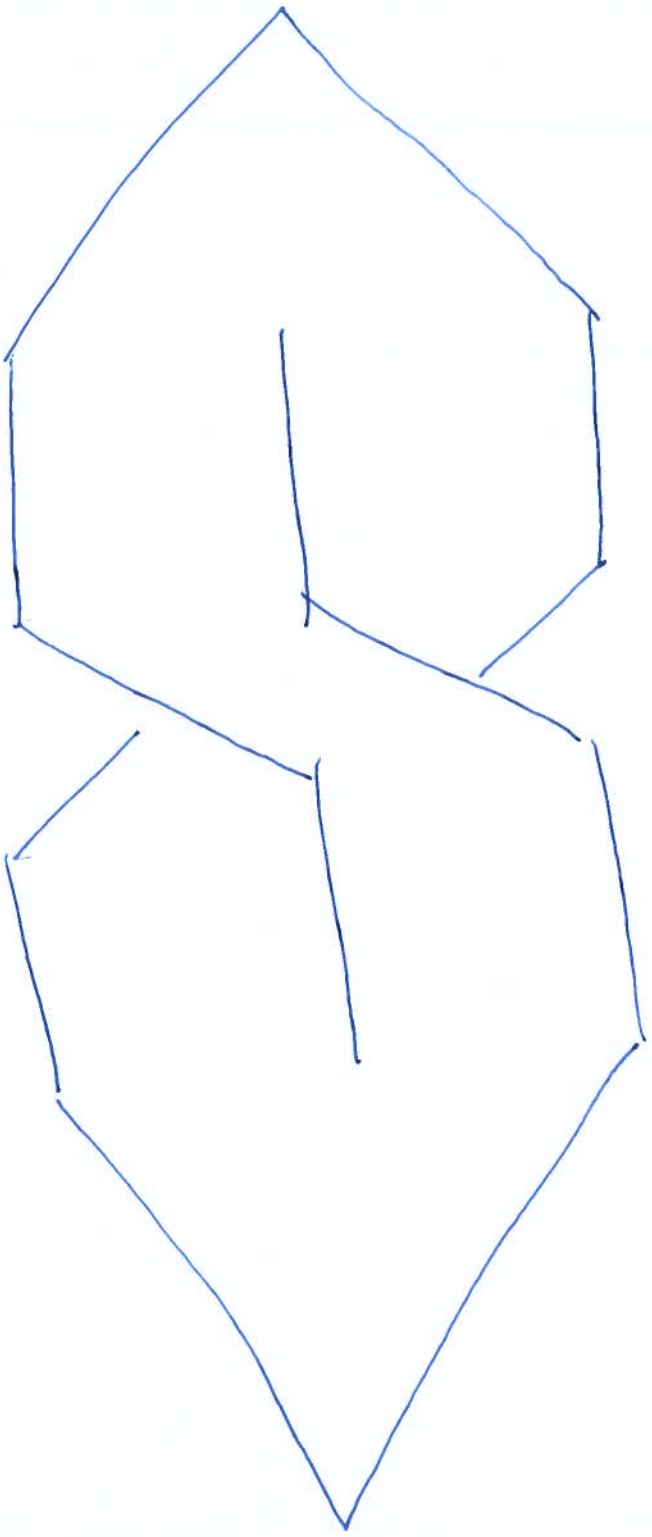
$a=2 \quad b=2 \quad f_n = \Theta(1)$

$O(n^{1-1})$ $\quad n^0 = 1$

$O(1)$

$\Theta(n)$

$n^{1-\frac{1}{2}} = n^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{n}$



$N = 5$

$i = 0 \quad i < N$ $\Rightarrow 10$

$j = i \quad j > 0$

$\frac{5(6)}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15$

$i = 1$

$j = 1$

$j = 0 \quad x$

$\frac{4 \quad 6}{2} = \frac{24}{2} = 12$

$\frac{25}{2} = 12,5$

$\frac{5(4)}{2} = 20 =$

$i = 2$

$j = i$

x
x

$i = 3$

x
x
x

$i = 4$

x x
x
x

$i = 5$

السلام ⇒ pain ⇒ salut

salam ⇒ :)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{48}(2i+1) = 2\sum_{i=1}^{48} i + 48 = 2\times\frac{48\times 49}{2} + 48.$$

$$= 48\times 50.$$

$$= 2550 - 100.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times\ 49 \\ \hline 432 \\ 192\cdot \\ \hline 2352 \end{array} + 48 = 2400.$$

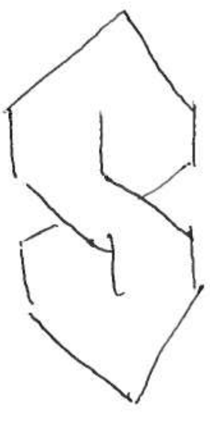
$$\sum_{i=0}^{N}\sum_{j=1}^{i} 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{N} i = \frac{N\times(N+1)}{2}$$

$$\log_2 1 = 0$$

$$\Theta(n) = \Omega(n^{0+\varepsilon}) \rightarrow \Theta(n)$$

$$\log_2 2 = 1$$

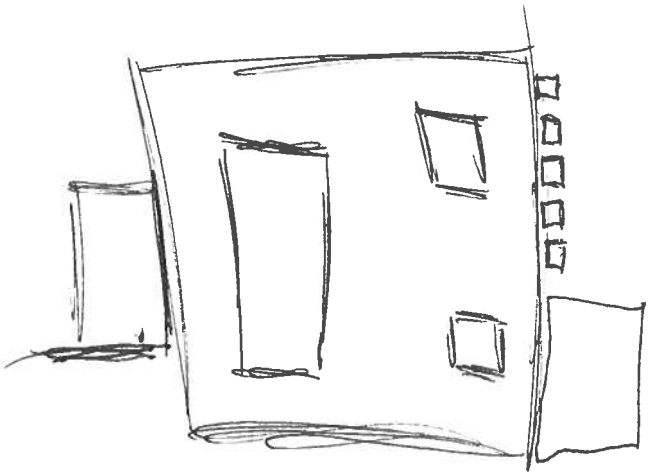
$$\sqrt{n} = O(n^{1-\varepsilon}) \rightarrow \Theta(n^{\log_2 2}) \rightarrow \Theta(n)$$



나는 밥을 먹어요!

나는 시카 입니다!

맥심은 섹스 좋아요!



Le pingouin de TE

#Wilson

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^{i} 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{N} i = \frac{(N)(N+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{48} 2i+1 \quad \frac{(3+97)\times 48}{2} = 2400$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} x^i = \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} \quad \frac{x^{n+1}-1}{x-1}$$

$3+5+\ldots+97$

JOLI DESSIN