

# Ruée vers l'or

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## Questions 1 et 2

## Question 3

$x$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$\mathcal{T}(x)$	-	5	2	7	3	1	8	3	2	5	7	2	9
$\mathcal{S}(x)$	0	5	7	14	17	18	26	29	31	36	43	45	64

$$\text{Val}(\mathcal{L}[i, j]) = \text{Val}(\mathcal{L}[1, j]) - \text{Val}(\mathcal{L}[1, i-1])$$

$$\text{Val}(\mathcal{L}[i, j]) = \mathcal{S}(j) - \mathcal{S}(i-1)$$

Pour être le plus général possible, on doit prendre  $\mathcal{S}(0) = 0$  !

## Question 4

$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$\mathcal{T}(x)$	5	2	7	3	1	8	3	2	5	7	2	9
$\mathcal{S}(x)$	5	7	14	17	18	26	29	31	36	43	45	64

## Question 4

```
let q4 n b = (* renvoie n+1 si impossible *)
  let i = ref 1 and j = ref 1 and best = ref (n+1) in
  while !j <= n-1 do
    if vl !i !j < b then incr j
    else (best := min !best (!j - !i + 1); incr i)
  done;
  !best
```

## Question 5 à 7

# Question 8

$p=4$	-	-	-	7								
$p=3$	-	-	7									
$p=2$	-	5	7	10	11	14	15	17	18	25	26	33
$p=1$	5	7	14	17	18	26	29	31	36	43	45	64
$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$\mathcal{T}(x)$	5	2	7	3	1	8	3	2	5	7	2	9
$\mathcal{S}(x)$	5	7	14	17	18	26	29	31	36	43	45	64

## Question 8

```
let q8 n p =  
  let v = Array.make_matrix (p+1) (n+1) (-1) in  
  (* Première ligne et première colonne non utilisées *)  
  for x = 1 to n do v.(1).(x) <- s.(x) done;  
  for p' = 2 to p do  
    v.(p').(p') <- max v.(p'-1).(p'-1) t.(p');  
    let i = ref p' in  
    for j = p'+1 to n do  
      while v.(p'-1).(i) < vl (!i+1) j do incr i done;  
      v.(p').(j) <- min (max v.(p'-1).(i-1) (vl !i j))  
        (max v.(p'-1).(i) (vl (!i+1) j));  
    done;  
  done;  
  v.(p).(n)
```



## Question 9

$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$\mathcal{T}(x)$	5	2	7	3	1	8	3	2	5	7	2	9
$\mathcal{S}(x)$	5	7	14	17	18	26	29	31	36	43	45	64

## Question 9

```
let q9 n p b = (* on suppose b > M *)
  let acc = ref 0 and c = ref 1 in
  for i = 1 to n do
    if !acc + t.(i) > b then (acc := 0; incr c);
    acc := !acc + t.(i);
  done;
  !c <= p
```



## Question 10

```
let q10 n p =  
  let rec dichotomie i j =  
    (* recherche du résultat dans [i..j[ *)  
    if i >= j then i else  
      let k = (i+j)/2 in  
        if q9 n p k then dichotomie i k else dichotomie (k+1) j  
  in dichotomie 0 (s.(n)+1)
```

