

Corrigé du DS1

Sur les permutations

Partie A – Ordre d'une permutation

A.1

```
# let composer t t' = let n = vect_length t in
  let res = make_vect n 0 in
    for i = 0 to n - 1 do res.(i) <- t.(t'.(i)) done;
  res;;
composer : int vect -> int vect -> int vect = <fun>

# composer [|0; 1; 2; 4; 5; 3|] [|1; 3; 2; 5; 4; 0|];;
- : int vect = [|1; 4; 2; 3; 5; 0|]
```

A.2

```
# let inverser t = let n = vect_length t in
  let inv = make_vect n 0 in
    for i = 0 to n - 1 do inv.(t.(i)) <- i done;
  inv;;
inverser : int vect -> int vect = <fun>

#inverser [|0; 2; 1; 4; 5; 3|];;
- : int vect = [|0; 2; 1; 5; 3; 4|]
```

A.3 Id_{E_n} est (la seule permutation de E_n) d'ordre 1.

$\varphi : x \in E_n \mapsto (x+1)[n]$ est d'ordre n .

A.4 On définit d'abord une fonction qui construit Id_{E_n} (on pouvait faire sans).

```
# let id n = let res = make_vect n 0 in
  for i = 1 to n - 1 do res.(i) <- i done;
  res;;
id : int -> int vect = <fun>

# let rec ordre_temp = fun
  | n t accu when accu = (id (vect_length t)) -> n
  | n t accu -> ordre_temp (n + 1) t (composer t accu);;
ordre_temp : int -> int vect -> int vect -> int = <fun>

# let ordre t = ordre_temp 1 t t;;
ordre : int vect -> int = <fun>
```

Partie B – Manipuler les permutations

B.1

```
# let periode t i = let temp = ref t.(i) and res = ref 1 in
  while !temp < i
    do temp := t.(!temp); res := !res + 1 done;
  !res;;
periode : int vect -> int -> int = <fun>
```

B.2

```
# let estDansOrbite t i j =
  let k = periode t i and temp = ref i and l = ref 0 and res = ref false in
  while !l < k && not !res
    do temp := t.(!temp); res := !temp = j; l := !l + 1 done;
  !res;;
estDansOrbite : int vect -> int -> int -> bool = <fun>
```

B.3 On compte le nombre de points de E_n non fixés par t , et on teste si ce nombre vaut 2.

```
#let estTransposition t = let n = vect_length t and infixes = ref 0 in
  for i = 0 to n - 1 do
    if t.(i) <> i then infixes := !infixes + 1
  done;
  !infixes = 2;;
estTransposition : int vect -> bool = <fun>estTransposition : int vect -> bool = <fun>
```

B.4 On empile les périodes non triviales dans une liste, puis on teste si le nombre de ces périodes est égal à la période du premier terme.

```
# let estCycle t = let n = vect_length t and test = ref [] in
  for i = 0 to n - 1 do
    if periode t i <> 1 then test := (periode t i) :: !test
  done;
  !test <> [] && hd !test = list_length !test;;
estCycle : int vect -> bool = <fun>
```

Partie C – Opérations efficaces sur les permutations

C.1 Si on n'a pas rempli la i -ième case, on la remplit par la valeur $\text{periode } t \ i$, ainsi que toutes les cases correspondant à l'orbite de i : il y a donc bien autant d'appels à periode que d'orbites.

```
# let periodes t = let n = vect_length t in let p = make_vect n 0 in
  for i = 0 to n - 1 do if p.(i) = 0 then
    let k = periode t i and u = ref i in
    for j = 1 to k do p.(!u) <- k; u := t.(!u) done;
  done;
  p;;
periodes : int vect -> int vect = <fun>
```

C.2

```
# let itererEfficace t k = let n = vect_length t and p = periodes t in
  let res = make_vect n 0 in
  for i = 0 to n - 1 do
    let r = k mod p.(i) and temp = ref i in
    for j = 1 to r do temp := t.(!temp) done;
    res.(i) <- !temp;
  done;
  res;;
itererEfficace : int vect -> int -> int vect = <fun>
```

C.3 La permutation $[[1; 2; 3; 0; 5; 6; 4]]$ est d'ordre 12.

C.4

```
# let rec pgcd = fun
  | a 0 -> a
  | a b -> pgcd b (a mod b);;
pgcd : int -> int -> int = <fun>
```

C.5

```
# let ppcm a b = a * b / (pgcd a b);;
ppcm : int -> int -> int = <fun>
```

C.6 On se fonde sur une stratégie « diviser pour régner » :

```
# let rec ppcmTableau p = match vect_length p with
  | 1 -> p.(0)
  | n -> ppcm (ppcmTableau (sub_vect p 0 (n / 2)))
    (ppcmTableau (sub_vect p (n / 2) (n - (n / 2) )));;
ppcmTableau : int vect -> int = <fun>
```

```
# let ordreEfficace t = ppcmTableau (periodes t);;
ordreEfficace : int vect -> int = <fun>
```

C.7 On initialise un tableau de booléens `test` en le remplissant par des `false`, et si j figure dans t , alors on remplace `test.(j)` par `true`. On teste si le tableau obtenu n'a que des `true`.

```
# let estPermutation t =
  let n = vect_length t and temp = ref true and i = ref 0 in
  let test = make_vect n false in
  for i = 0 to n - 1 do
    if t.(i) < n && t.(i) >= 0
      then test.(t.(i)) <- true
  done;
  test = make_vect n true;;
estPermutation : int vect -> bool = <fun>
```