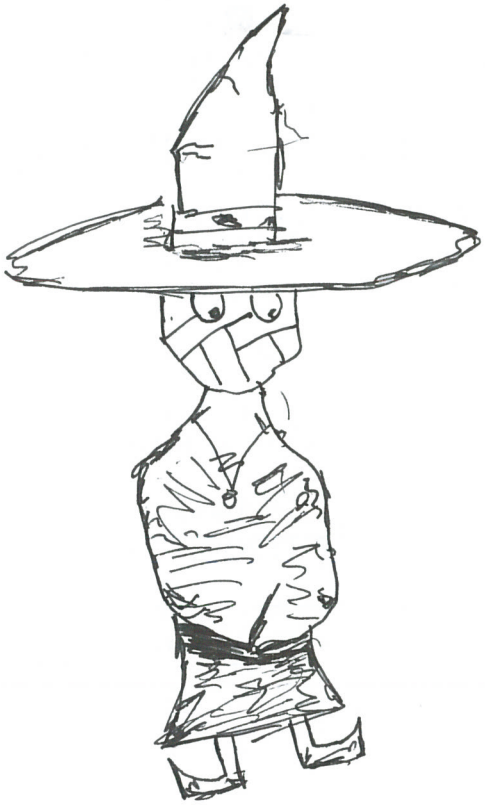
on a rien vu

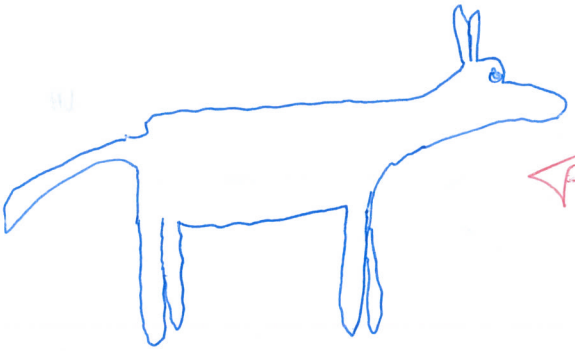
3 97
5 95
7 93
9 91
11 89
13 87
15 85
17 83
19 81
21 79
23 77
25 75
27 73
29 71
31 69
33 67
35 65
37 63
39 61
41 59
43 57
45 55
47 53
49 51

le cheval le cheval
le cheval c'est génial !!!

"In case of doubt,"
ask Pedro Miranda.
- Martin Luther King

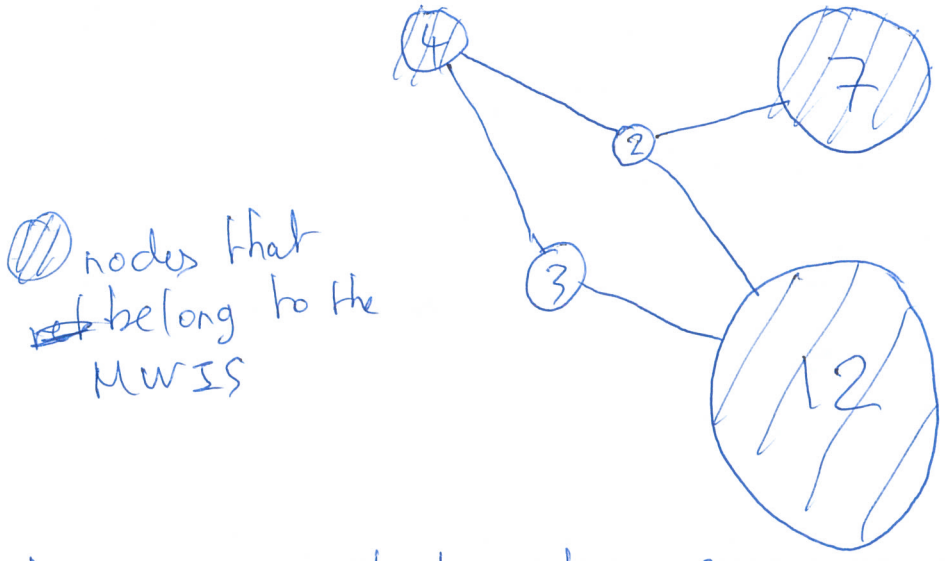


moi même en train de try hard sur 42Sh



Un poney ressemblant à un âne (ou à rien du tout finalement)

Maximum Weighted Independent Set, What is that?



It is the independent set of a graph, which nodes are weighted, such that the sum of the nodes in the set is maximum.

Finding the MWIS of a random graph is not trivial, it is most likely a NP complete problem. What is usually done it is to analyze the topology of the graph and then apply some heuristics techniques to find an approximation as good as possible. One another approach is to compute all the maximum clique of the graph to solve the problem in locale area.

Why MWIS?: I had to draw something
I am currently working on a MWIS heuristics

$\sum_{0}^{N} \sum_{1}^{i+1} i+1$ (

101

$\sum_{1}^{100}$

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

i

$i + i - 1 + i - 2$

$0 + 1 + 2$

i

$N(i(i-1)$

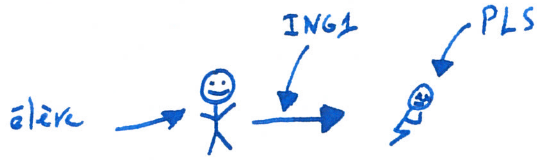
$N(n(N-1)$

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

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

$\sum_{i}^{100} 100 * \frac{50}{2}$

Since everything we do now is EPITA related... No other idea ^^



ALGO ♡
너무 좋아요

한국말 못하지만 배워요

Celui-ci disparaissait
peu à peu dans la pénombre
la laissant seule, les cheveux
dans le vent, le souffle ralentissant.

좋아 좋아 좋아 좋아
좋아 좋아요

그 만큼 좋아해요

Toute ressemblance avec
la réalité serait
fortuite

C'est l'histoire d'un petit canard qui s'en allait gambader
dans la douce prairie lointaine sans savoir ce qui l'attendait.
Lui qui partait ne se doutait, comme vous le savez,
qu'il allait finir découpé.

Heureusement qu'on est pas en philo...

OTL


cookie

[redacted] [redacted]

0x63 0x66 0x41 0x63 0x67 [redacted]

[redacted] 0x65

0x6[redacted]

0x32 0x30 ! 0x34 0x35 0x71

19 → 0_x13

16 → 0_x10

La théorie des ensembles a été élaborée par Ségolène Royal :

théorème : "tous ensemble, tous ensemble !"

you just saw it

$$\sum_{i=2}^{98} i = \frac{(98-2+1)(100)}{2}$$

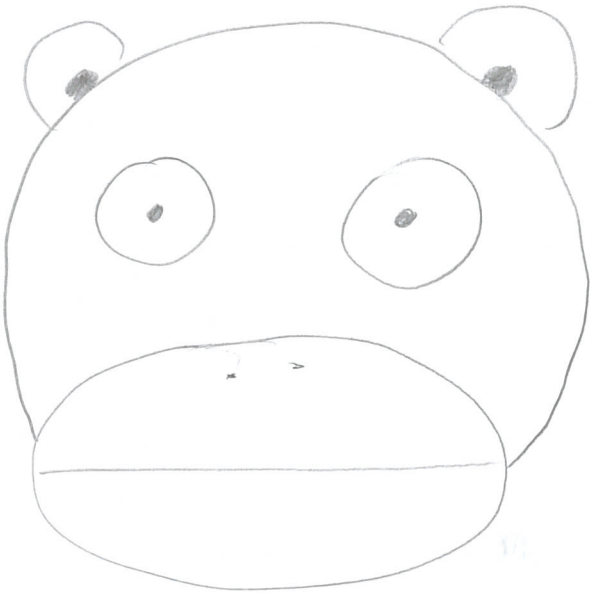
$$= \frac{97(100)}{2} = \frac{9700}{2} = 4350$$

$$8700$$

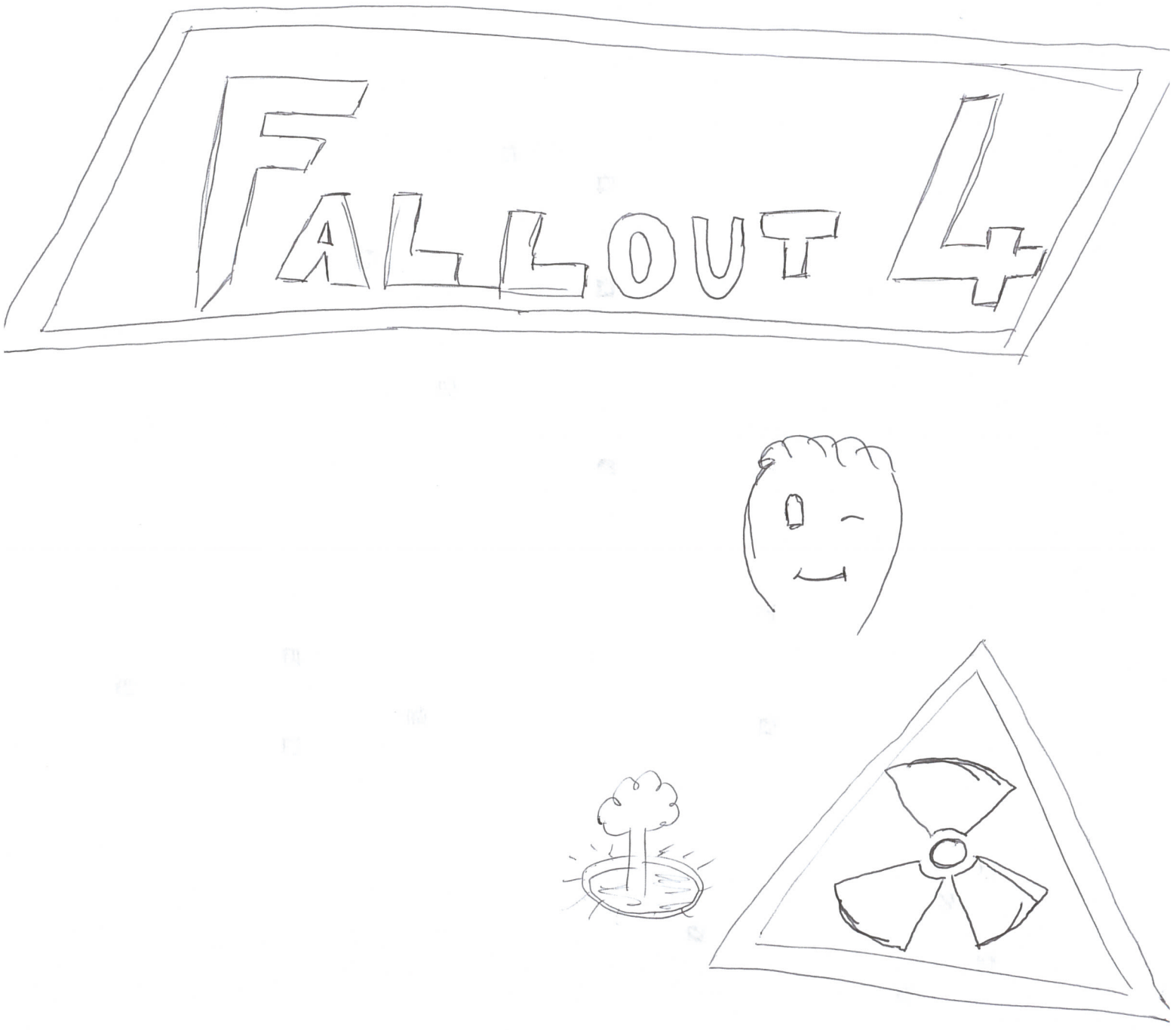
$$= 4500$$

$$= 4850$$

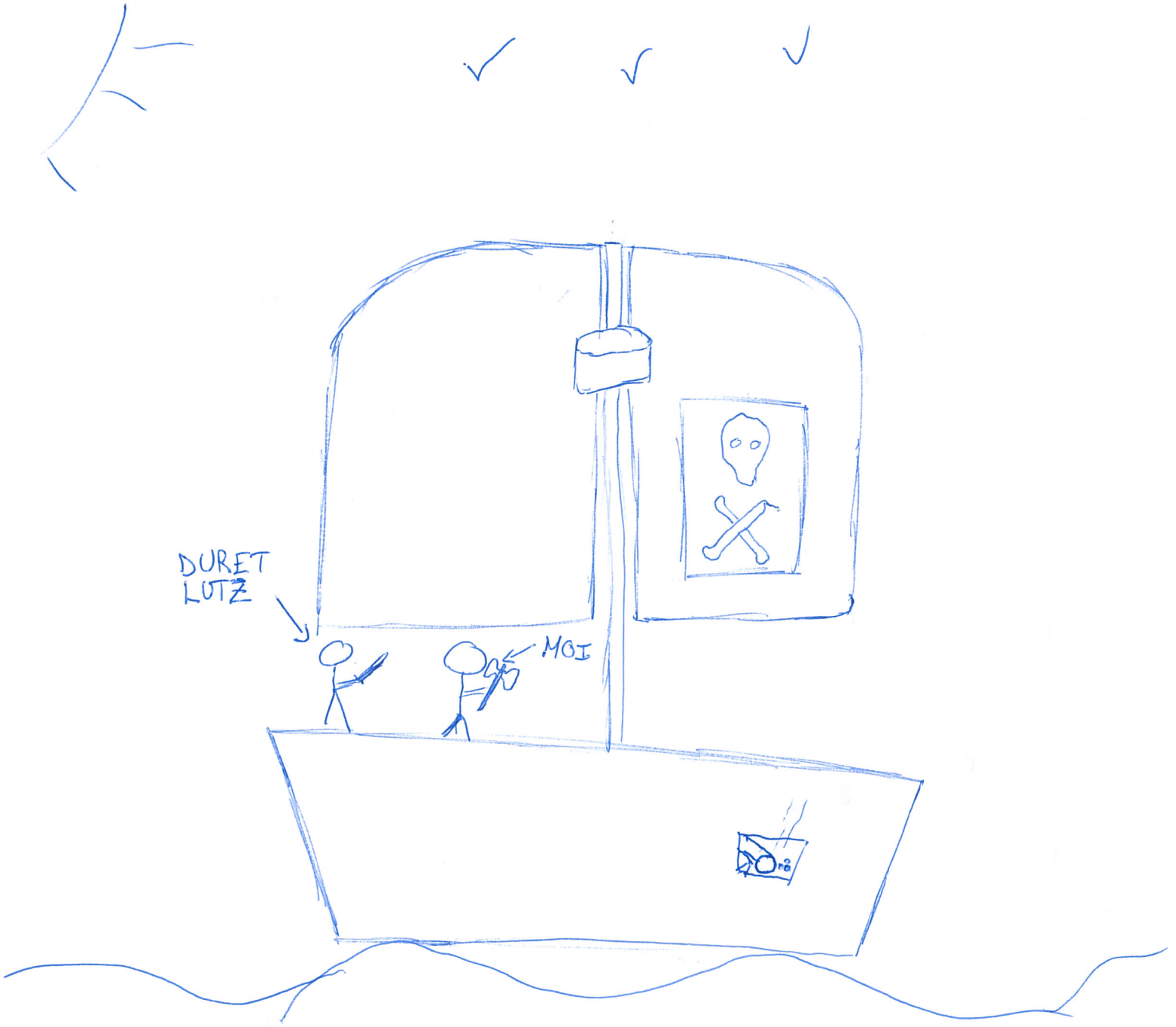
You lose
THE GAME.




METALLIC


FALLOUT 4

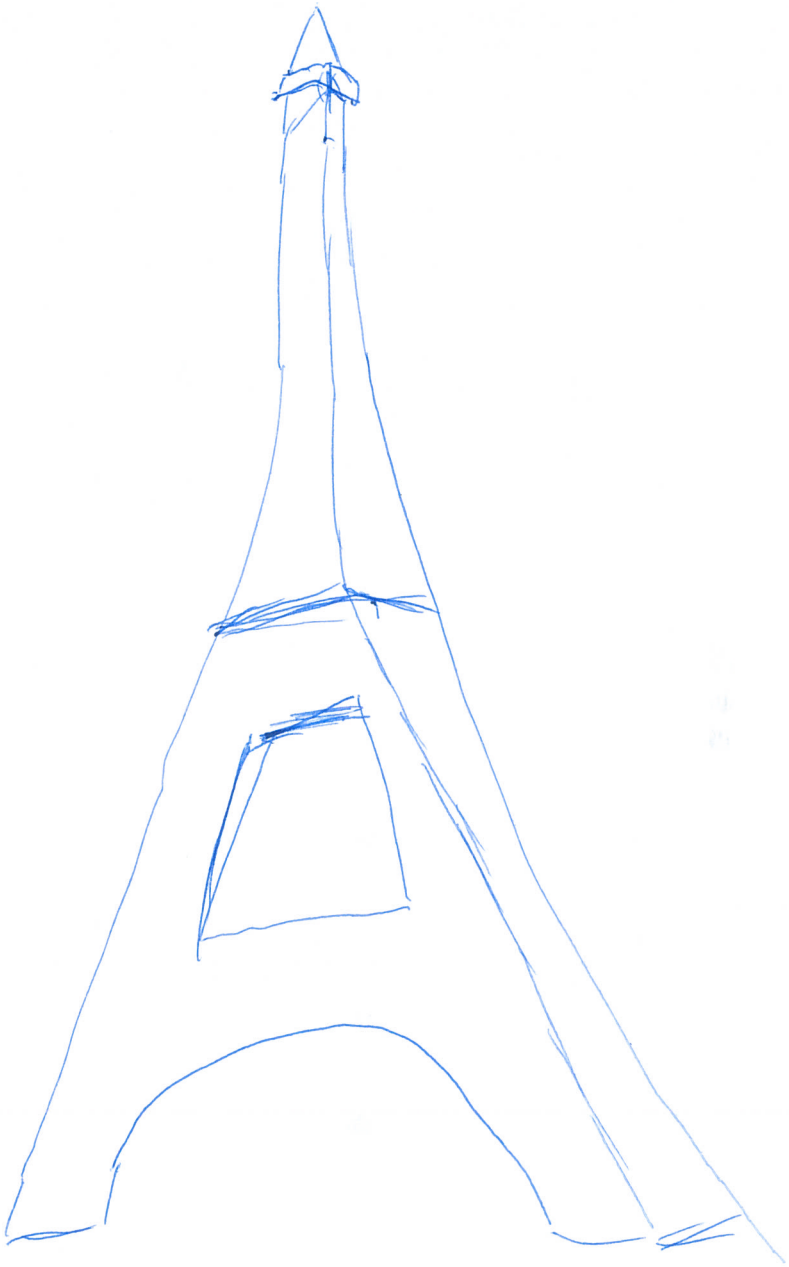
Pierre, 10 ans, ne sait pas dessiner


DURET
LUTZ
MOI


OOH... PINAISE!
C'EST M. DURET LUTZ!
ET PEDRO!!!

Dessins

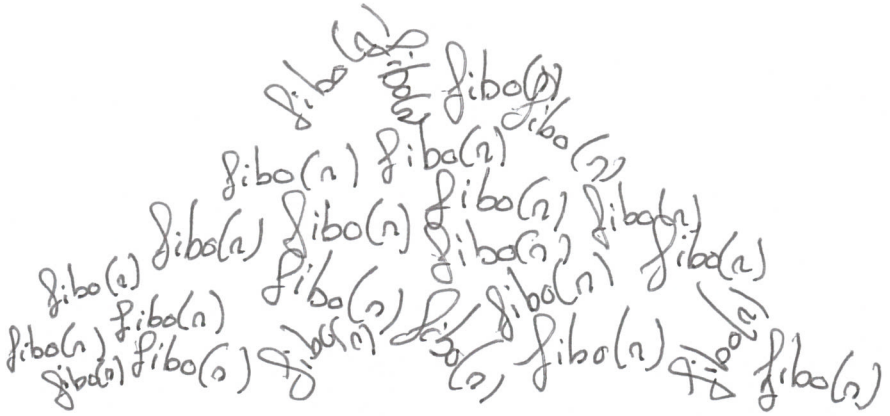

L'ALGORITHME :
Rose, Bleu, Rose, Bleu




ET, C'EST AINSI QU'ON TRI LES POMMES
20
9
10
4
3
2
1
1
2
10
7
5
2

Les structures de Données

by 42



Hmmm...

JE SUIS

CARTON_N

$0 + 2 + 4 + 6 \rightarrow \ldots + 98 + 100$

$100 + 98 \rightarrow \ldots + 2 + 100$

$\downarrow$

$100 + 100 \quad +100 + 100 \quad \frac{100 \times 51}{2} \quad 100 + 100 \times 50$

$\frac{5100}{2} = 2550$


ALGO ALGO ALGO ALGO


Crusty

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

$96+1=97$

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

$$\sum_{x=0}^{+\infty} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\infty}-1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = -2 \text{ faux}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 49 \\ \hline 432 \\ 1920 \\ \hline 2352 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 432 \\ 1920 \\ \hline 2352 \\ +\ 48 \\ \hline 2400 \end{array}$$

(01)

000
001
010
011
100
101
110
111

$8 = x^3$

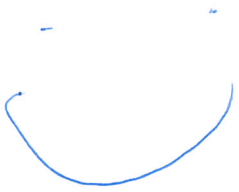
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

$\pi = 3,14159265358979323846264339327950 2 \ldots$

Jacko le poulpe

Mimi la tortue

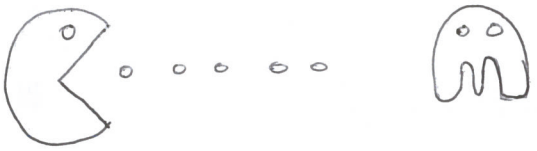
Norbert l'arbre au trop gros tronc



emacs > vim

let rec = rec ;;

```
struct rec
{
    struct rec vode-qui-rit;
};
```



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

$$= N(N+1)$$

~~1+99 = 100~~

1+3+5+ ... +99

99+97+95+ ... +1

100+100+ ... ... +100

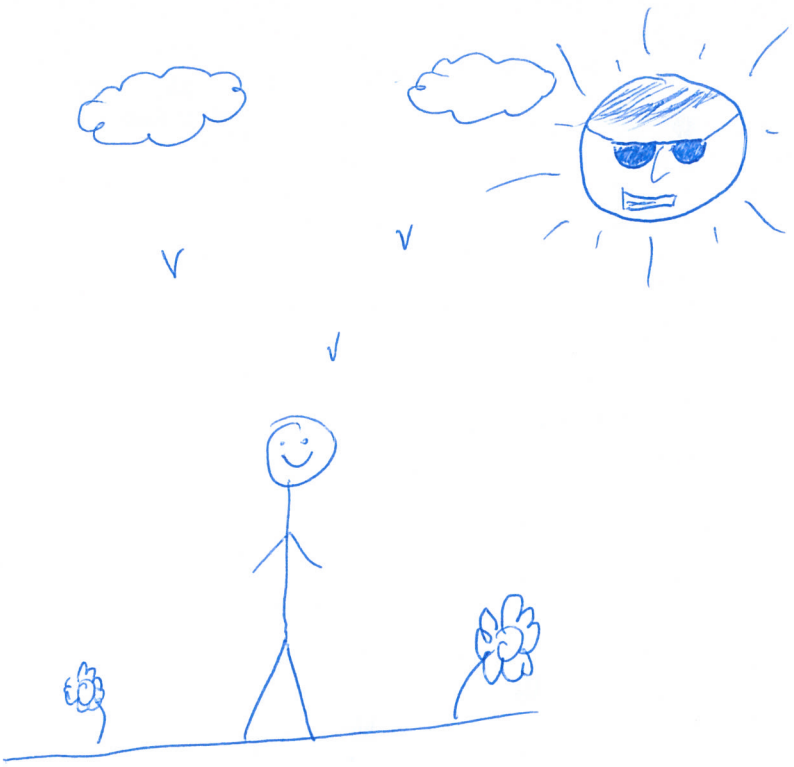
/2

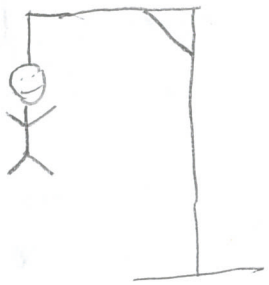
a b c

abc ab a
acb ba b
bac ca c
bca ac
cab bc
cba b

```
i=0 i<=3 i++
  j=i j>0 j--
```

0
1 x
2 xx
3 xxx
4 xxxx





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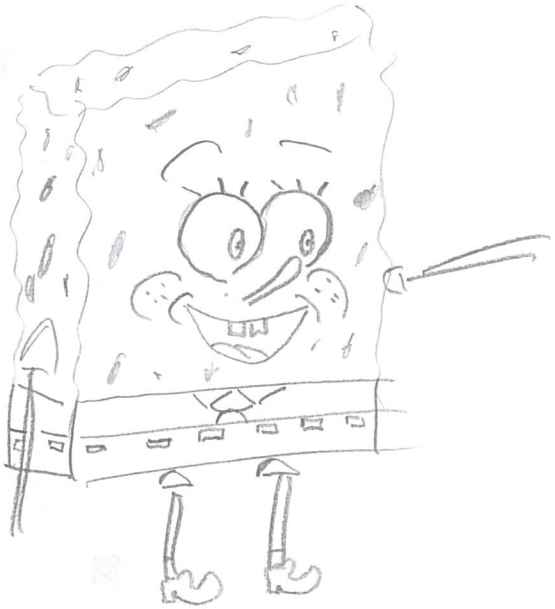
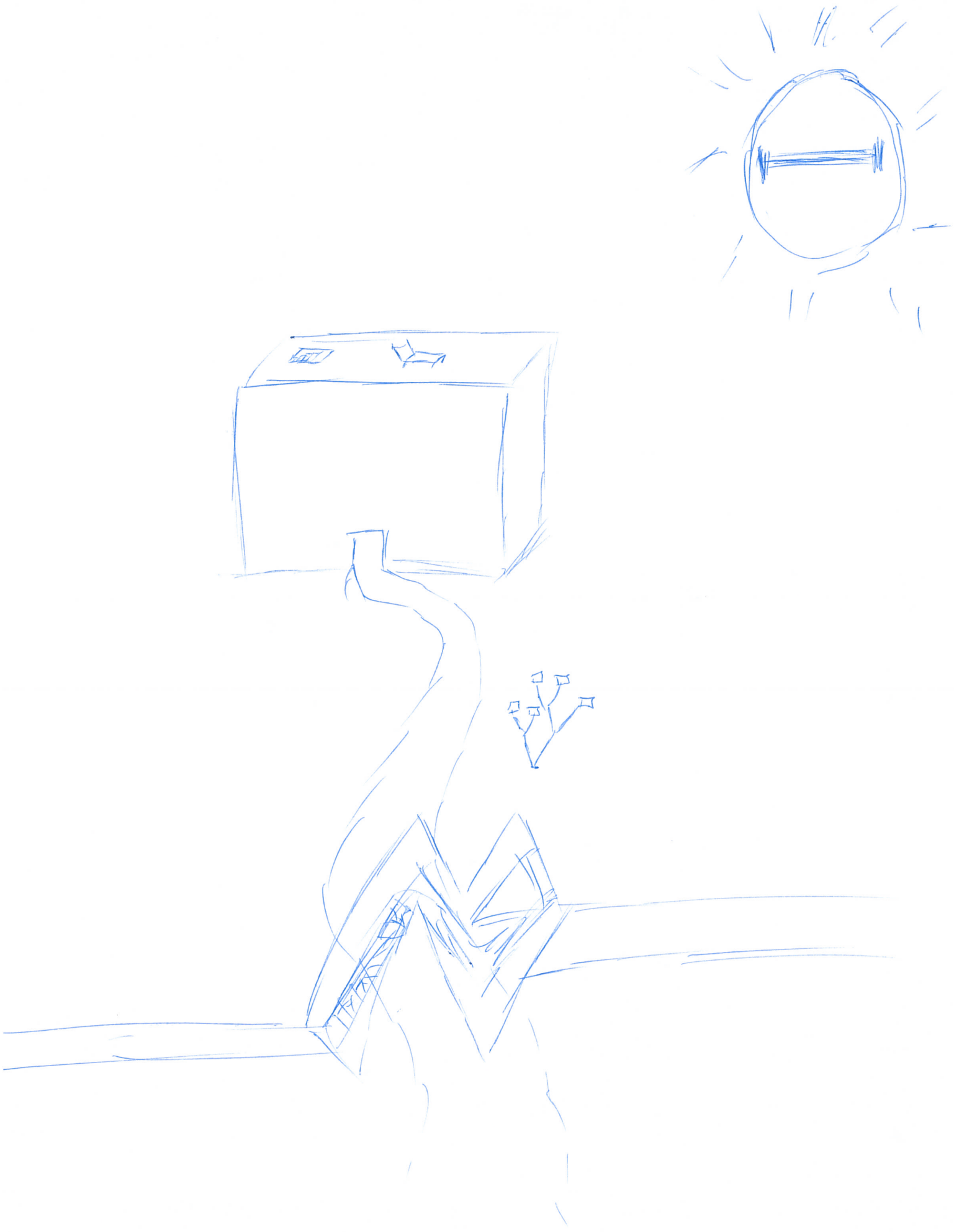
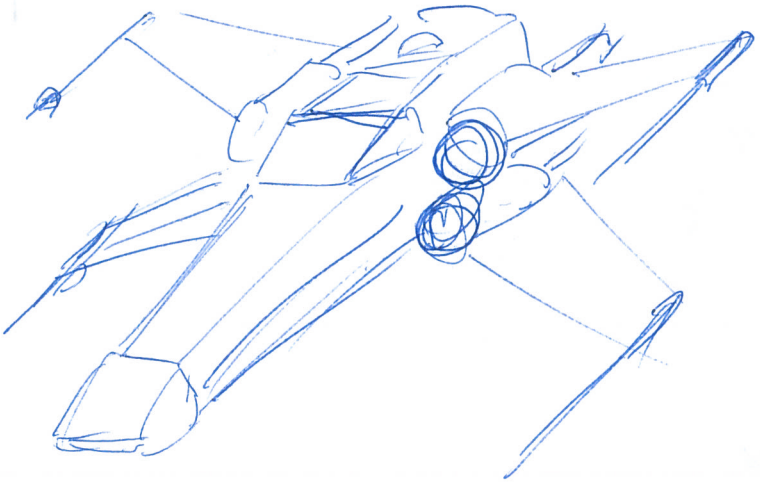


← rubber duck.
developper's best friend.

- better than gdb
- soft and sweet
- makes sounds
- helps people
- gives happiness





"Don't everything people quote on the internet"
- Albert Einstein

97
99
101

n-1
i
0 1
0 100

2 3
98 97

97 98
3 2

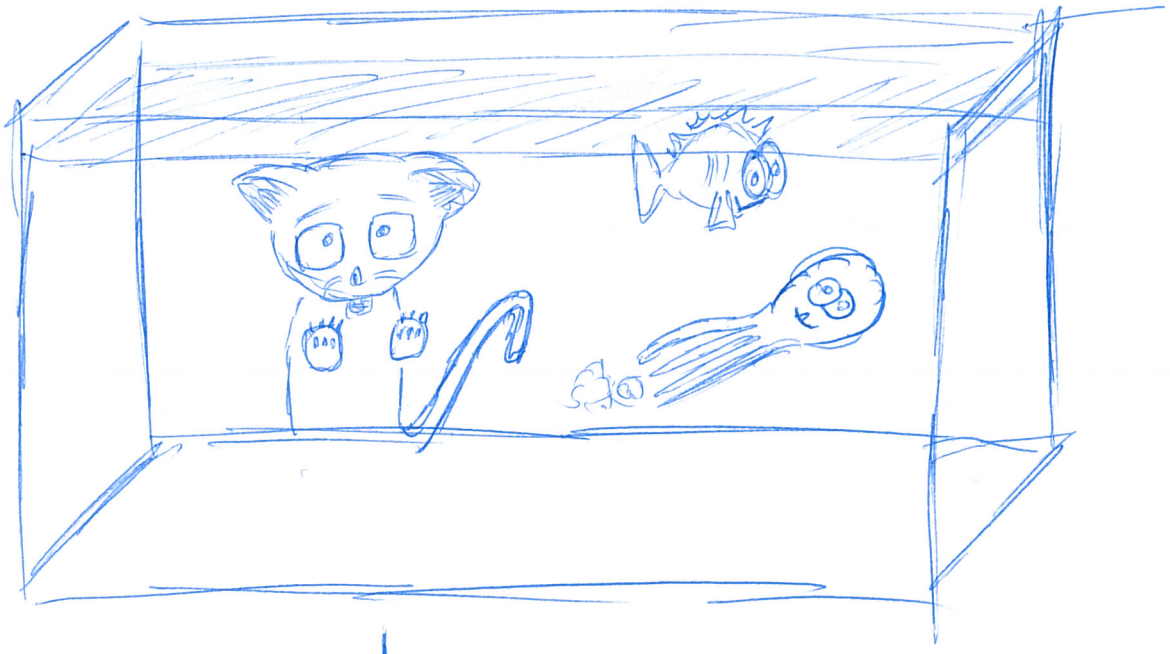
qui fait commencé à compter à la main

100 × 97

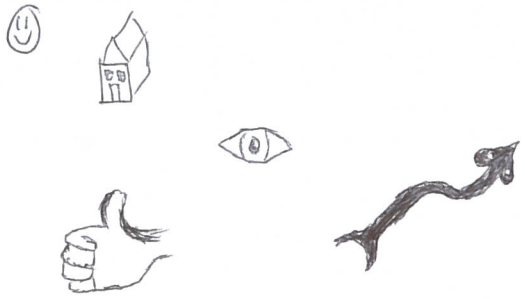
9700
4850
2425

Le 3456789 10

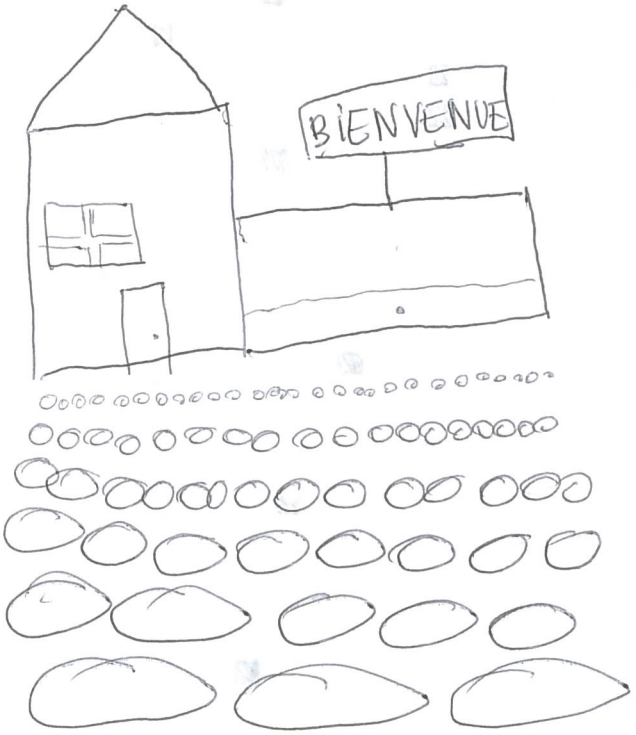
3 4 5 6 7 8
8 7 6 5 4 3



Le mouton, le mouton c'est mieux



Votre cours est génial !
Points Bonus SVP


BIENVENUE

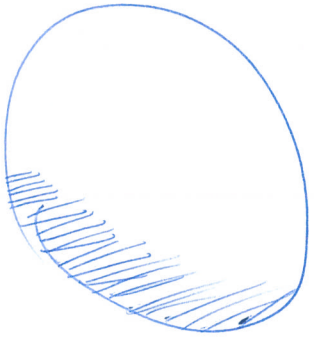
$$\frac{(1+100)(100)}{2} = \frac{100 \times 101}{2} = \frac{10100}{2} = 5050$$

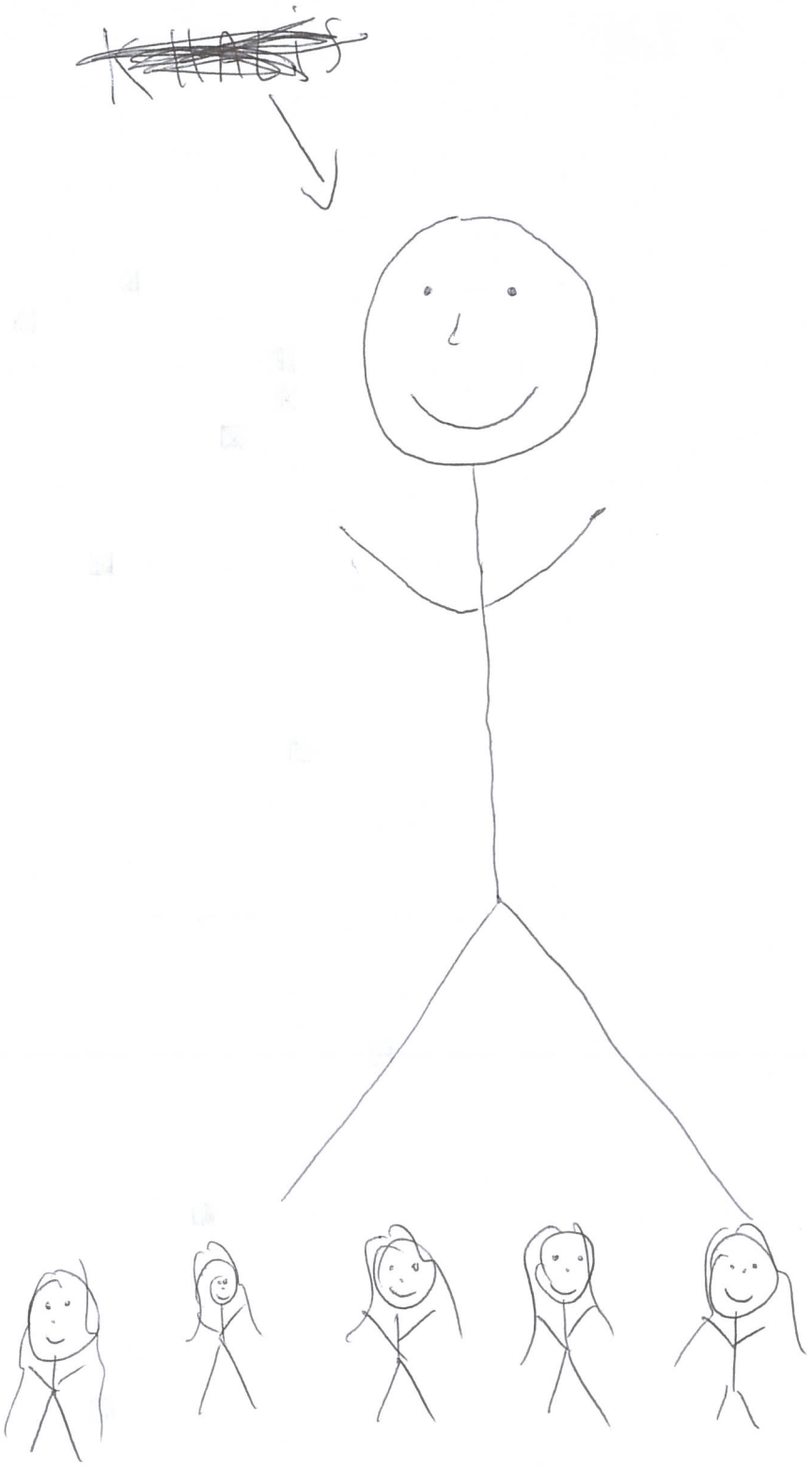
100
101

100
100

10100

(une bonne note s'il vous plaît)





$$\sum_{i=0}^{1000} 2i$$

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

$$2 * \frac{50 \times 51}{2}$$

$x=2 \quad n=3$

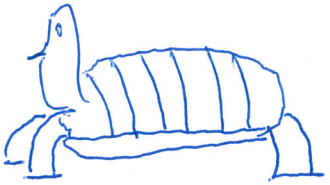
$1+2+4+8=15$

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

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

$$f(n) = n^{\log_2 2} \qquad (f(n))$$

$$\Theta(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) \qquad n^{1-\frac{1}{2}}$$



10100
5050

$$\sum_{i=0}^{101} 2i = \frac{(10040)(51)}{2} = \frac{5100}{2} = 2550$$

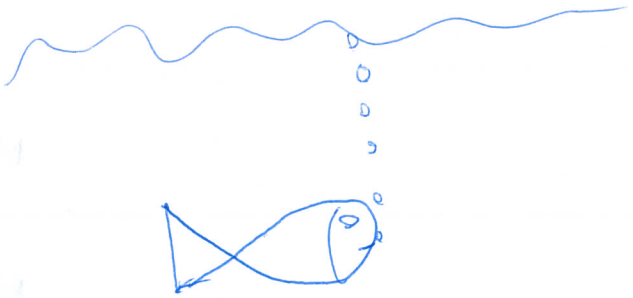
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{i} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} 1$$

3 ... 97

50 | + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 - 1 | x 100

1950

ω Ω 0 0 o



Ben quoi ?
J'ai pas autant de tant que
ça devant moi ...

i:=0 i∈N i+= 2 3 4 5

j:=i j:>0 j--

1à 9? desimpaires

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

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

1 2 3 4

10

df

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