

Question 1

(1) a) On déclare un nouveau type :

```
poly = record
  coeff : array[0..100] of extended;
  degre : integer
end;
```

Bien sûr, on est alors limité à des polynômes de degré ≤ 100 .

b) On crée un composant lbP de type TListBox, dont les éléments seront les coefficients du polynôme. Le degré du polynôme est alors intrinsèquement accessible via `lbP.Items.Count-1`.

Question 2

Voici l'algorithme corrigé :

```
MIN :=60;
for I:=0 to lbListe.Items.Count-1 do
  if StrToInt(lbListe.Items[I])<MIN then
    MIN:=StrToInt(lbListe.Items[I]);
lb1Resultat.Caption:='Note minimale : '+IntToStr(MIN);
```

Question 3

$$(1) \quad \text{exem}(5, -3) = 2$$

$$(3) \quad \text{exem}(1, 10) = 10 + \text{exem}(0, 9)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{exem}(7, 5) = 35 + \text{exem}(6, -2)$$

$$= 10 + 2$$

$$= 35 + 2 = 37$$

$$= 12$$

Question 4

implementation

```
{ $R *.dfm }
```

```
procedure Primitive(lbA, lbPrim:TListBox);
```

```
{La procédure donne la primitive à terme constant 0.}
```

```
var dA, i:integer;
```

```
    x:real;
```

```
begin
```

```
  lbPrim.Clear;
```

```
  lbPrim.Items[0] := '0';
```

```
  dA := lbA.Items.Count-1;
```

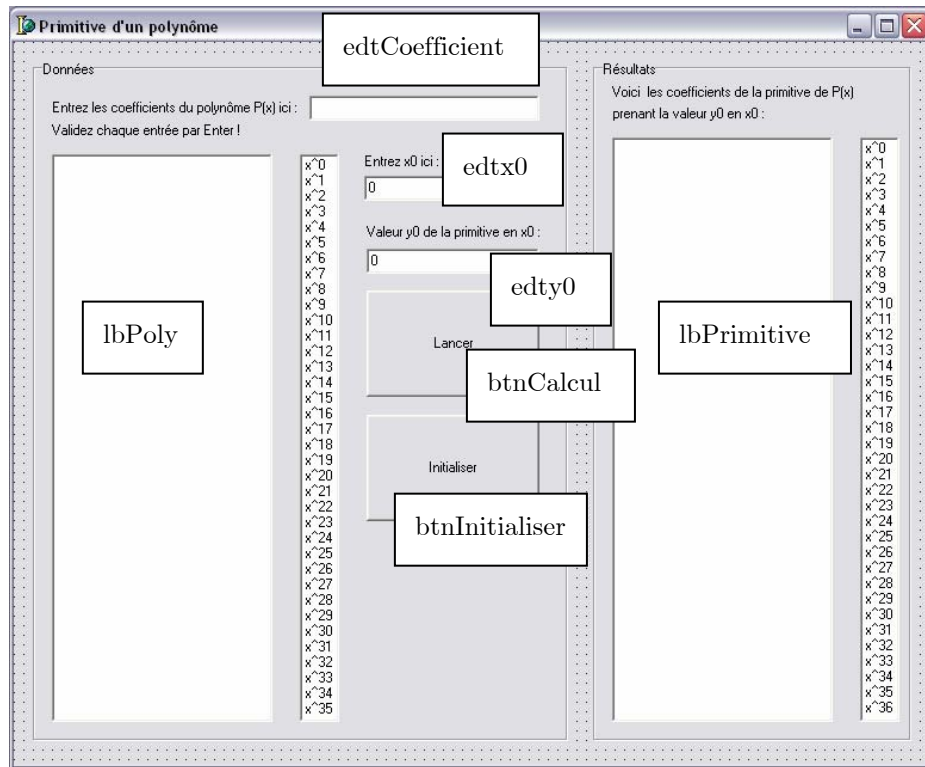
```
  for i:=0 to dA do begin
```

```
    x:=StrToFloat(lbA.Items[i]);
```

```
    lbPrim.Items[i+1] :=FloatToStr(x/(i+1));
```

```
  end;
```

```
end;
```



```

function Horner (lbA:TListBox;x:real):real;
var dA,i:integer;
    res:real;
begin
    dA:=lbA.Items.Count-1;
    res:=0;
    for i:=dA downto 0 do res:=res*x+StrToFloat (lbA.Items[i]);
    Horner:=res
end;

procedure TfrmIntegration.btnInitialiserClick(Sender: TObject);
begin
    lbPoly.Clear;
    lbPrimitive.Clear;
    edtCoefficient.Clear;
    edtX0.Text:='0';
    edty0.Text:='0';
    edtCoefficient.SetFocus
end;

procedure TfrmIntegration.edtCoefficientKeyDown(Sender: TObject;
var Key: Word; Shift: TShiftState);
begin
    if Key=VK_RETURN then begin
        lbPoly.Items.Add(edtCoefficient.Text);
        edtCoefficient.Text:='';
        edtCoefficient.SetFocus
    end
end;

procedure TfrmIntegration.btnCalculClick(Sender: TObject);
var k,x0,y0:real;
begin
    Primitive (lbPoly, lbPrimitive);
    x0:=StrToFloat (edtX0.text);
    y0:=StrToFloat (edty0.text);
    k:=y0-Horner (lbPrimitive, x0);
    lbPrimitive.Items[0] :=FloatToStr (k)
end;
end.

```