

Tri d'une liste

Exercice 1. tri par insertion

```
let rec insere x = function
| []      -> [x]
| t::q when t < x -> t::(insere x q)
| l       -> x::l ;;

let rec insertion_sort = function
| []  -> []
| [a] -> [a]
| t::q -> insere t (insertion_sort q) ;;
```

Exercice 2. tri fusion

```
let rec split = function
| []      -> [], []
| [a]     -> [a], []
| a::b::q -> let l1, l2 = split q in a::l1, b::l2 ;;

let rec merge l1 l2 = match (l1, l2) with
| [], _      -> l2
| _, []      -> l1
| t1::q1, t2::_ when t1 < t2 -> t1::(merge q1 l2)
| _, t2::q2  -> t2::(merge l1 q2) ;;

let rec mergesort = function
| []  -> []
| [a] -> [a]
| l   -> let (l1, l2) = split l in
         merge (mergesort l1) (mergesort l2) ;;
```

Exercice 3. tri rapide

```
let rec partition x = function
| []      -> [], []
| t::q when t <= x -> let l1, l2 = partition x q in t::l1, l2
| t::q     -> let l1, l2 = partition x q in l1, t::l2 ;;

let rec quicksort = function
| []  -> []
| [a] -> [a]
| t::q -> let l1, l2 = partition t q in (quicksort l1) @ (t::(quicksort l2)) ;;
```