

- 8. Un arbre de recherche équilibré est systématiquement binaire?
 - (a) Vrai
- (b) Faux
- 9. La hauteur d'un A-V.L. est?
 - (a) Une fonction quadratique de sa taille
- (b) Une fonction logarithmique de sa taille
 - (c) Une fonction linéaire de sa taille
 - (d) Une fonction exponentielle de sa taille
- 10. Dans un A-V.L., la suppression d'éléments déséquilibre systématiquement l'arbre résultant?
 - (a) Oui
 - (b) Cela dépend
 - (c) Non



QCM 7

lundi 24 avril 2023

Question 11

Soit f un endomorphisme de \mathbb{R}^3 tel que $\operatorname{Ker}(f) = \operatorname{Vect}(((-1,1,0)))$.

\ a.
$$f$$
 peut être : $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathbb{R}^3 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^3 \\ (x,y,z) & \longmapsto & (x+y,2x+2y,0) \end{array} \right.$

c. Aucune des autres réponses

Question 12

Soit $f \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}_3[X], \mathbb{R}^3)$. On a

a.
$$\dim(\operatorname{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f)) = 3$$

b.
$$\dim(\operatorname{Ker}(f)) + \dim(\operatorname{Im}(f)) = 4$$

c. Aucune des autres réponses

Question 13

On considère l'application linéaire $f: \left\{ egin{array}{ll} \mathbb{R}^3 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^2 \\ (x,y,z) & \longmapsto & (x-y,z-y) \end{array}
ight.$

La matrice de f dans la base canonique de \mathbb{R}^3 au départ et la base canonique de \mathbb{R}^2 à l'arrivée est

a.
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

$$b. \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

c.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Question 14

Soit $f \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}_2[X])$ dont la matrice dans la base canonique au départ et à l'arrivée est : $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$. On a

a.
$$f(1) = (1, 2, 0)$$

b.
$$f(X^2) = 3X + 5X^2$$

c.
$$f(X) = 3X^2 - 4X + 1$$

d. Aucune des autres réponses

Question 15

Soient
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 et $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$. Alors,

a. $A \times B$ n'est pas défini.

b.
$$A \times B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 9 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c. A \times B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 7 & -2 \\ 9 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Question 16

Soient $A=\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 \end{array}\right), B=\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{array}\right)$ et $C=\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}\right)$. Quelles opérations ont un sens?

- a. Calculer $A \times B$
- b. Calculer $A \times C$
- c. Calculer $B \times C$
- \backslash d. Calculer $C \times A$
 - e. Aucune des autres réponses

Question 17

Soit $A \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{R})$. On note I_3 la matrice identité de $\mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{R})$. On dit que A est inversible si et seulement si

- a. il existe $B \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{R})$ telle que $A + B = B + A = I_3$.
- - c. il existe $B \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{R})$ telle que $A \times B = B \times A = A$
- $\$ d. il existe $B \in \mathcal{M}_3(\mathbb{R})$ telle que $A \times B = B \times A = I_3$
 - e. Aucune des autres réponses

Question 18

Soit
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
. On a

a. A n'est pas inversible.



- b. A est inversible et l'inverse de A n'a que des coefficients entiers.
 - c. A est inversible et $A^{-1} = A$.
 - d. Aucune des autres réponses

Question 19

Dans $\mathbb{R}_2[X]$, F = Vect((1, X, 2X)) est de dimension

a. 1



- c. 3
- d. Aucune des autres réponses

Question 20

Dans \mathbb{R}^3 , on considère le sous-espace vectoriel $F=\left\{(x,y,z)\in\mathbb{R}^3,\,x+y=0\right\}$. On a

- a. F = Vect(((1, -1, 0)))
- F = Vect(((1, -1, 0), (0, 0, 1)))
- \(\script{c. } F = \text{Vect}(((1, -1, 0), (0, 0, 1), (0, 0, 2)))}\)
 - d. Aucune des autres réponses

CIE S2 MCQ 24/4/2023

Grammar:					
21. Scientists are studying the results of the experiment. In other words:					
The results of the experiment by scientists.					
a. are studied b. be studied c. are being studied d. are study					
22. My wallet out of my pocket while I was in a busy train station.					
a. stole b. is stealed c. is stolen d. was stolen					
23. Every summer on the Fourth of July, countless hamburgers and hot dogs at barbecues in					
the US.					
x a. are eatenb. is atec. is eatend. are ate					
24. William Shakespeare as one of the greatest writers of the English language.					
a. was known					
b. is knew					
					
25. James about the company's plans to move their office to Texas.					
a. be told should					
≺ c. should tell					
d. be shall told					

TOEIC

Questions 26-29 refer to the following email:

To: Kitchen staff, office employees From: Manager, Larry Park Date: March 23
Subject : Renovations
To all kitchen staff and Harmon employees,
From Sunday, March 23 to Thursday, March 27, the employee cafeteria kitchens will undergo renovations as new appliances and equipment (26) in to replace the old ones (27) Instead, the convenience shops will carry more sandwiches, prepared lunch boxes and snacks for the employees during this time.
The renovations will increase the number of sinks, ovens and stove tops so that a larger volume of meals can be provided (28) the lunch and dinner rushes. We apologise for the inconvenience but we hope that the changes will (29) the services in the cafeteria.
26. A) are bringing B) have brought C) bring
D) are brought
27. A) This will take a lot of work. B) As a result, the convenience shops will be closed.
C) Because of this, hot meals will not be available for the patrons. D) There will be noise and chaos as a result.
28. A) before B) after
C) during D) within
29. A) develop
() improve C) rectify
D) recover
Choose the right alternative:
30. The building owner purchased the property three months ago, but she has already spent a great deal of money on renovations.
A) Yet
B) Just
C) Few D) Still

How Bitcoin Can Immunize America from Cancel Culture

- Through its recent legal threat against Coinbase's new interest-bearing cryptocurrency account program, the Securities and Exchange
 Commission has created a stir in both finance and tech two worlds that have always been intertwined but, because of the
 implications of digital technology itself, now face each other in a deepening rivalry. Industry watchers now expect the Biden
 administration to go on regulatory offense against cryptocurrency.
- 2. What is at stake is far more serious than the mainstreaming of cryptocurrency. Facilitated by technology, financial companies' expansion into our private lives threatens to herd Americans into a de facto social credit system that punishes them for making choices and even voicing opinions that the people at the controls don't like.
- 3. At a breakneck pace, consumer finance is becoming irreversibly embedded in digital technology. A new McKinsey survey shows over three-fourths of Americans use some type of digital payment platform. By next year, according to Statista, around two-thirds of Americans are expected to use digital banking. Increasingly, one participates in the economy at the pleasure of those running its infrastructure, giving those in charge of that infrastructure tremendous power to shape and punish behavior. They are taking advantage.
- 4. In recent months, we've seen payment processors, web hosts and other corporations brazenly take coordinated action in lock-step with government priorities to financially freeze out disfavored businesses online. The elimination of a sitting president from social media, whatever its perceived merit or rationale, opened the door to a regime in which those who can cancel and suspend accounts do so at whim and in unison. This logic has led directly from one payment platform, Stripe, zapping away Donald Trump to a much bigger one, PayPal, blacklisting customers to purify its user base.
- 5. Feeding the beast makes it stronger: The more power these organizations wield, the more arbitrary and punitive their ethical or ideological standards become. As PayPal's founding C.O.O., David Sacks, has warned, the orchestration of interlocking federal, financial and technological power to punish its critics and perceived opponents circumvents our core constitutional protections: A person who finds his financial and social media accounts closed after being identified as a subversive by the government will have no legal recourse.
- 6. Thanks to its huge resources, spanning Silicon Valley and the federal government, the regime has deep knowledge of your activity online. Think, say and do what it wants, and you are allowed to function. Deviate, and you are shut down. This is the un-American logic of the social credit system being imposed on us.
- 7. Without a fundamentally new and better way to generate, circulate, save and exchange wealth, Americans will be increasingly powerless to prevent their financial system from being used to transform their country into a technological cage.
- 8. Bitcoin and similar cryptocurrencies can free ordinary Americans from the financial and psychological discipline and punishment at the core of this system of control. But this gift will disappear if policymakers and legislators, beginning at the state level, don't firmly establish regulatory and statutory impediments to the combined efforts of Washington, Wall Street and Silicon Valley to make cryptocurrency just another cog in the system they control.
- 9. States need to become broad legal sanctuaries for cryptocurrency. The use of digital technology to refound America as a soft social credit system can be stopped only by placing digital power in the hands of the people. For generations, our military and intelligence agencies have progressively organized America's technological advancement around unaccountable and extralegal social control. Our dependence on this system for future innovation exacts an unbearable price on our freedom and our flourishing.
- 10. Antitrust action against <u>behemoth</u> firms like Google and Amazon is wise and just but doesn't return digital agency to regular citizens and enshrine it into law. The fast-emerging social credit system erases the line between private and public; Americans need Bitcoin and the like in order to take back their destinies in the digital world instead of entrusting it to more private or public sector overlords.
- 11. The critics have had a field day with cryptocurrency, and, at its worst, it earns the caricatures. But this is because, like all tools, it can be turned against its best use. For the architects of the social credit system, it's essential that the amount of new crypto mined is sharply limited, that crypto transactions are heavily monitored and capped and that all forms of crypto are incorporated into the single regulatory and investment environment controlled by Washington, Wall Street and Silicon Valley.
- 12. Americans need just the opposite: the right to produce and buy computers powerful enough to mine Bitcoin and build data centers; the right to use and move cryptocurrency free from invasive monitoring, reporting requirements and arbitrary restrictions; and the right to freely choose to use cryptocurrency as true digital currencies among themselves. Federal laws to this effect would be ideal, but in the current hostile environment, the urgent place to begin is at the state level.
- 13. Without these laws, Americans will lack the digital power necessary to escape the coming social credit system. There's no plan B if lawmakers can't protect Americans' digital rights.

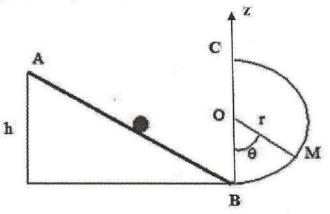
31. The phrase <u>a stir</u> in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
a. an understanding of both parties
b. a lack of respect
c. a reward
d. a commotion
32. Which two have been in recurrent competition with each other over the years because of the S.E.C
a. military and finance
↓ b. finance and tech
c. government and tech
d. none of the above
33. In paragraph 3, it is predicted that there will be an increase of what from Americans by next year?
a. loans
b. credit cards
⟨ c. digital banking
d. infrastructure
34. What is a consequence of banning a sitting president (Donald Trump) from social media?
a. more freedom using Paypal
b. more freedom in creating social platforms
c. more freedom in creating accounts
35. In paragraph 5, what is the meaning of no legal recourse?
~ a. there are no lawers
b. a person has no way to defend themselves
c. no rights to create a platform
36. What can Bitcoin provide to Americans?
\ a. a psychological relief
b. a legal recourse
c. infrastructure for Americans
🗴 d. more laws and restrictions
37. What can stop digital technology from becoming a soft social credit system for Americans?
a. more digital power for social platforms
b. more digital power for military
c. more digital power for the government
d. more digital power for Americans
38. The word <u>behemoth</u> in paragraph 10 is closest in meaning to
a. disgusting
b. distinguished
⟨\ c. enormous
。 d. popular
39. What is essential for the architects of this social credit system?
a. that more transactions are created
b. that Americans to have more freedom
c. that transactions are supervised
d. that the amount of new crypto is limitless
40. What would Americans dream of acquiring?
a. move Bitcoin through social media accounts
b. move cryptocurrency with near total freedom
c. move cryptocurrency through different regulators
d move cryptocurrency through Silican Valley

QCM Physique/Electronique – InfoS2 Physique

Pensez à bien lire les questions ET les réponses proposées

Pour les questions suivantes, une ou plusieurs bonnes réponses sont possibles.

Une bille de masse m glisse dans une gouttière inclinée, puis aborde un demi-cercle de rayon $OM = \frac{h}{2}$. La bille est lâchée sans vitesse initiale d'un point A. (On néglige les frottements) (Q41 à 45)



Q41. Quelle est la vitesse au point C?

a.
$$v_C = mgh$$

b.
$$v_C = v_B$$

c.
$$v_C = v_M$$

$$v_C = v_A$$

Q42. En reprenant la situation précédente, quelle est l'énergie cinétique au point B?

a.
$$E_{C_R} = E_{P_R}$$

b.
$$E_{C_R} = mv_R^2$$

$$\backslash \backslash$$
 c. $E_{C_R} = mgh$

\(\) d.
$$E_{C_B} = \frac{1}{2} m v_M^2$$

Q43. En utilisant le théorème de l'énergie mécanique, on peut dire que :

a.
$$\Delta E_{m_{A\rightarrow R}} = \Delta E_{c_{A\rightarrow R}}$$

$$\wedge$$
 b. $\Delta E_{m_{A \to B}} = \Delta E_{m_{B \to C}}$

c.
$$\Delta E_{m_{A \to B}} = \Delta E_{p_{A \to B}}$$

$$\wedge A$$
 d. $\Delta E_{m_{A\rightarrow B}} = 0$

Q44. Au point M l'énergie mécanique vaut :

a.
$$E_{m_M} = \frac{1}{2} m v_M^2$$

b.
$$E_{m_M} = mgr.\cos(\theta)$$

c.
$$E_{m_M} = \frac{1}{2} m v_M^2 + mgr.\cos(\theta)$$

d.
$$E_{m_M} = \frac{1}{2} m v_M^2 + mgr(1 - \cos(\theta))$$

Q45. Le travail d'une force sur un chemin AB (de A vers B) dit moteur signifie :

$$\sqrt{a}$$
. $W(\vec{F}) = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} > 0$

b.
$$W(\vec{F}) = -\int_{A}^{B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} > 0$$

c.
$$W(\vec{F}) = \int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} < 0$$

$$\lambda$$
 d. $W(\vec{F}) = 0$

QCM Physique/Electronique – InfoS2 Electronique

Pensez à bien lire les questions ET les réponses proposées

Soit un courant sinusoïdal $i(t)=I.\sqrt{2}.sin\left(\omega t+\varphi\right)$. On note \underline{I} , l'amplitude complexe associée à i(t).

Q46. Que représente φ ?

- a. la pulsation
- b. La fréquence

- c. La période
- \\ d. La phase à l'origine

Q47. Que peut-on dire de I?

📉 a. Il s'exprime en Ampère

b. Il n'a pas d'unité

- \ c. Il représente la valeur maximale de i(t)
- Q48. Quelle formule représente l'impédance complexe d'un condensateur de capacité C?

 \int a. $-\frac{j}{C\omega}$

b. $\frac{j}{c\omega}$

- c. $-jC\omega$
- d. Aucune de ces réponses

Q49. Quelle est l'unité du produit $L\omega$?

- b. Des Hertz
- c. Des Ampères
- d. Des Ohms

Q50. Soit le circuit ci-contre, où $v_e(t) = V_E.\sqrt{2}.\sin(\omega t)$.

L'amplitude complexe de la tension \boldsymbol{u} est donnée par :

a.
$$\underline{U} = \frac{1}{1 + jRC\omega} V_E$$

b.
$$\underline{U} = \frac{V_E \sin(\omega t)}{1 + jRC\omega}$$

c.
$$\underline{U} = \frac{V_E}{R + jC\omega}$$

$$\int d. \ \underline{U} = \frac{v_E}{2 + iRC\omega}$$

QCM 9

Architecture des ordinateurs

Lundi 24 avril 2023

Pour toutes les questions, une ou plusieurs réponses sont possibles.

	A.	6,2812510	
11	B.	6,3437510	
	C.	6,4062510	
	D.	Aucune de ces réponses.	

- 52. En simple précision, quelle est la valeur maximum de l'exposant (e) pour un codage à mantisse normalisée ?
- A. 0 N B. 127

51. $110,01011_2 =$

- C. 254
- D. Aucune de ces réponses.
- 53. Donnez la représentation IEEE 754, en simple précision, du nombre suivant : 121,1875
- - B. 0 10000100 111001001100000000000000
 - C. 0 10000100 1110010010000000000000000
 - D. Aucune de ces réponses.
- 54. Donnez la représentation associée au codage IEEE 754 simple précision suivant :

0 10000011 0110110000000000000000000

- A. Aucune de ces réponses.
- B. 22
- C. 22,5
- D. 22,75
- 55. Une bascule RS asynchrone (R et S sont actifs à l'état haut) peut être fabriquée à l'aide de :
 - A. Deux portes OU.
 - B. Deux portes NON-ET.
 - C. Deux portes ET.
- D. Aucune de ces réponses.

56. Une bascule D maître-esclave:

- A. Modifie la sortie Q uniquement sur les fronts montants de l'horloge.
- B. Modifie la sortie Q sur les fronts montants et descendants de l'horloge.
- \C. Modifie la sortie Q uniquement sur les fronts descendants de l'horloge.
 - D. Aucune de ces réponses.

57. Pour réaliser un décompteur asynchrone modulo m sur n bits à cycle incomplet (avec n > 2), on doit :

- A. Forcer m.
- B. Forcer $2^n 1$.
- C. Forcer 0.

58. Choisir la réponse correcte.

Un compteur comportant n bascules:

- \land A. peut compter de 0 à $2^n 1$.
 - B. compte toujours de $0 \text{ à } 2^n 1$.
 - C. ne peut pas compter de 0 à $2^n 1$.
 - D. peut compter de 0 à 2ⁿ.

59. Pour concevoir un compteur asynchrone, on peut utiliser:

- A. Des bascules RS asynchrones.
- B. Des bascules D synchronisées sur les fronts descendants.
- C. Des bascules JK synchronisées sur les fronts montants.
- D. Des bascules JK synchronisées sur les fronts descendants.

60. La largeur d'une mémoire est :

- A. Aucune de ces réponses.
 - B. Le nombre de fils du bus d'adresses.
 - C. Le nombre d'adresses.
 - D. Le nombre de mots.

NTS-AR/VR QCM Sociétal 24/04/2023

- 1. Quelle fut la première expérience de réalité virtuelle de l'histoire ?
 - a. Une course de moto
 - b. Un vol en avion
 - c. Une conférence de l'Epita
 - d. Un vol en montgolfière
- 2. Qu'est ce qui distingue la réalité virtuelle et la réalité augmentée
 - ~ a. La présence d'un casque
 - λ b. Une expérience utilisateur plus ou moins immersive
 - 1 c. L'interaction avec l'environnement numérique
 - \ d. Toutes les réponses
- 3. Les casques de réalité virtuelle connaissent un succès :
 - ★ a. Plus grand que celui de l'iphone 1
 -) b. En croissance année après année
 - X c. Uniquement dans le « gaming »
- 4. Quels usages de la réalité virtuelle sont aujourd'hui disponibles :
 - a. Industriels, commerciaux, culturels
 - b. Industriels, pédagogiques, politiques
 - c. Pédagogiques, de Santé, religieux
- 5. Quels sont les piliers de l'innovation autour de la réalité virtuelle :
 - a. Casque, avatar, communauté
 - b. Développement, accessoires, casque
 - c. Du bon, du fun, des copains
 - d. Contenu, hardware, communauté
- 6. Quel est le nom de la première communauté virtuelle d'internet :
 - a. Easy Riders
 - b. California Roles
 - c. The Well
 - d. The Spirit
- 7. Quelle valeur n'était pas présente dans les premières communautés internet
 - \ a. Emancipation individuelle
 - b. Solidarité et entraide
 - c. Le dépassement de soi
 - d. La régénération du lien social

NTS-AR/VR QCM Sociétal 24/04/2023

- 8. Quelle sont les usages d'origine des environnements virtuels :
 - a. Artistiques et culturels
 - b. Fictionnels
 - c. Industriels
 - d. Spirituels
- 9. Quelles identités la sociologie a mis en évidence :
 - 🔪 a. Identités pour soi et pour autrui
 - b. Identités d'enfants et d'adultes
 - c. Identités sociales et juridiques
 - d. Identités physiques et morales
- 10. Quel est le nom de l'association garantissant l'éthique dans les mondes virtuels :
 - a. International Board of Advisory in Virtual Reality
 - b. Rules and Ethic in Virtual Words
 - c. Second Life Ethical Observatory and Association
 - d. Il n'y en a pas