#### ALGO QCM

- 1. Dans le hachage, la place d'un élément est déterminé par ?
  - (a) sa valeur propre
  - (b) la valeur de sa clé
  - (c) une fonction appliqué à sa valeur
  - (d) une fonction appliquée à sa clé
- 2. Soient x et y deux éléments disctincts tels que v=h(x)=h(y), on dit que l'on a?
  - (a) Collision principale de x et y sur v
  - (b) Collision primaire de x et y sur v
  - (c) Collision secondaire de x et y sur v
  - (d) Collision simple de x et y sur v
- 3. Une fonction de hachage ne peut pas être?
  - (a) Déterministe
  - (b) Universelle
  - (c) Facile à calculer
  - (d) Rapide à calculer
- 4. La séparation est une méthode de base de hachage?
  - (a) Oui
  - (b) Non
  - (c) Certaines fois
- 5. Parmi les méthodes suivantes, lesquelles sont des méthodes de hachage de base?
  - (a) séparation
  - (b) exception
  - (c) diagonalisation
  - (d) circonvolution
  - (e) aucune
- 6. La méthode de base de hachage qui utilise des opérateurs logiques sur des sous-mots est?
  - (a) la complétion
  - (b) la compression
  - (c) l'extraction
  - (d) la division

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- 7. Une fonction de hachage doit être?
  - (a) Déterministe
  - (b) Universelle
  - (c) Facile à calculer
  - (d) Rapide à calculer
- 8. Quelle méthode de base du hachage emploi un réel compris en 0 et 1?
  - (a) la complétion
  - (b) la division
  - (c) la multiplication
  - (d) la séparation
- 9. L'extraction, méthode de base de hachage qui ne prend que certains bits de la représentation?
  - (a) donne d'excellents résultats
  - (b) donne des résultats corrects
  - (c) ne donne pas de bons résultats
- 10. l'inconvénient majeur de la compression est de hacher?
  - (a) systématiquement les mots de taille impaire
  - (b) identiquement les permutations d'un même mot
  - (c) systématiquement les mots de taille paire
  - (d) identiquement les mots de taille impaire





# QCM N°5

lundi 23 novembre 2015

## Question 11

Soient E un  $\mathbb{R}$ -ev, F et G deux sev de E.  $E=F\oplus G$  signifie

a. 
$$E = F + G$$
 et  $F \cap G = \emptyset$ 

b. 
$$E = F \cap G$$
 et  $F \cup G = \{0\}$ 

c. 
$$E = F \cup G$$
 et  $F \cap G = \emptyset$ 

• d. 
$$E = F + G$$
 et  $F \cap G = \{0\}$ 

e. rien de ce qui précède

#### Question 12

Soient E, F deux  $\mathbb{R}$ -ev et  $f \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$  bijective. Alors

a. 
$$Ker(f) = \{0\}$$

b. 
$$Im(f) = F$$

c. 
$$Ker(f) = \emptyset$$

d. 
$$E \cap F = \emptyset$$

e. rien de ce qui précède

# Question 13

Soient E un  $\mathbb{R}$ -ev et  $f \in \mathcal{L}(E)$  quelconque. Alors

a. 
$$E = \operatorname{Ker}(f) \oplus \operatorname{Im}(f)$$

b. 
$$E = Ker(f) + Im(f)$$

d. 
$$\operatorname{Im}(f) \subset \operatorname{Im}(f \circ f)$$

## Question 14

Soient E un  $\mathbb{R}$ -ev, F, G et H trois sev de E tels que  $E=F\oplus G$  et  $E=F\oplus H$ .

Alors G = H.

a. vrai



# Question 15

Soient E un  $\mathbb{R}$ -ev et  $X \subset E$ . Alors

- $oxed{a.}$  Vect(X) est le plus petit sev de E contenant X
- b.  $\operatorname{Vect}(X)$  est le plus petit sev de E contenu dans X
- c.  $\operatorname{Vect}(X)$  est le plus grand sev de E contenant X
- d.  $\operatorname{Vect}(X)$  est le plus grand sev de E contenu dans X
- e. rien de ce qui précède

## Question 16

 $P \Rightarrow Q$  signifie

a. 
$$P \wedge (\text{non } Q)$$

b. 
$$P \vee (\text{non } Q)$$

$$(\text{non } P) \vee Q$$

- d.  $(\text{non } P) \vee (\text{non } Q)$
- e. rien de ce qui précède

## Question 17

La négation de  $A\Rightarrow B$  est

a. 
$$A \vee (\text{non } B)$$

b. 
$$(\text{non }A) \wedge B$$

c. 
$$(\text{non } A) \Rightarrow (\text{non } B)$$

d. 
$$(\text{non } B) \Rightarrow (\text{non } A)$$

#### Question 18

La contraposée de  $A\Rightarrow B$  est

- a.  $(\text{non } A) \Rightarrow (\text{non } B)$
- b.  $A \wedge (\text{non } B)$
- c.  $B \Rightarrow A$
- d. (non A)  $\wedge B$



#### Question 19

Soit l'équation différentielle (E) suivante : y''(x) - y(x) = 0. Alors y''(x) + 0 y'(x) - y(x) = 0



- b. les solutions de (E) sur  $\mathbb{R}$  sont les fonctions  $y(x) = e^x (k_1 \cos(x) + k_2 \sin(x))$  où  $(k_1, k_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
- c. les solutions de (E) sur  $\mathbb{R}$  sont les fonctions  $y(x) = (k_1 \cos(x) + k_2 \sin(x))$  où  $(k_1, k_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$
- d. les solutions de (E) sur  $\mathbb R$  sont les fonctions  $y(x)=(k_1x+k_2)e^x$  où  $(k_1,k_2)\in\mathbb R^2$
- e. rien de ce qui précède

 $\Delta = 0^2 - 4 \times (-1) = 470$ 

 $x_1 = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$   $x_2 = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ 

## Question 20

Soit l'équation différentielle (E) suivante : y''(x) + y(x) = 0. Alors

- a. les solutions de (E) sur  $\mathbb R$  sont les fonctions  $y(x)=k_1e^x+k_2e^{-x}$  où  $(k_1,k_2)\in\mathbb R^2$
- b. les solutions de (E) sur  $\mathbb R$  sont les fonctions  $y(x)=e^x\big(k_1\cos(x)+k_2\sin(x)\big)$  où  $(k_1,k_2)\in\mathbb R^2$
- c. les solutions de (E) sur  $\mathbb{R}$  sont les fonctions  $y(x)=(k_1x+k_2)e^x$  où  $(k_1,k_2)\in\mathbb{R}^2$

d. rien de ce qui précède

$$y''(x) + 0y'(x) + y(x) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0^{2} - 4 \times 1 = -4 = (2i)^{2}$$

$$y_{1} = -\frac{2i}{9} = -i \quad 2i = \frac{2i}{9} = i$$

- 21. I've met too many people in the last few days. I can't remember all their names.
  - a. I've met too many people in the last few days that I can't remember all their names.
  - b. I've met such many people in the last few days that I can't remember all their names.
  - c. I've met so much people in the last few days that I can't remember all their names.
  - I've met so many people in the last few days that I can't remember all their names.
- 22. It took us only ten minutes to get there. There was not much traffic.
  - a. There was so few traffic that it took us only ten minutes to get there.
  - b. There was such few traffic that it took us only ten minutes to get there.
  - There was so little traffic that it took us only ten minutes to get there.
  - d. There was such little traffic that it took us only ten minutes to get there.
- 23. I cashed a check yesterday. I wanted to make sure I had enough money for the market.
  - a. I cashed a check yesterday so that I will have enough money for the market.
  - b. I cashed a check yesterday so that I will have had enough money for the market.
  - c. I cashed a check yesterday so that I would have enough money for the market.
  - d. I cashed a check yesterday so that I am having enough money for the market.
- 24. ... so that I could tell him the news in person.
  - a. I'm going over to his house...
  - b. I will go over to his house...
  - c. I went over to his house...
  - d. I've gone over to his house...
- 25. John has eaten two pizzas, \_\_\_ he is still hungry.
  - a. nevertheless
  - b. even though
  - c. but
  - d. in addition
- 26. Diana didn't know how to swim, \_\_\_ she jumped into the swimming pool.
  - a. although
  - b. so
  - c. however
  - d. yet
- 27. Thomas wanted to see a movie I proposed to lend him Seven Days in May he loved it.
  - a. Thomas wanted to see a movie. I proposed to lend him Seven Days in May, he loved it.
  - b. Thomas wanted to see a movie, I proposed to lend him Seven Days in May, he loved it.
  - Thomas wanted to see a movie. I proposed to lend him Seven Days in May. He loved it.
  - d. Thomas wanted to see a movie. I proposed to lend him Seven Days in May which he loved it.
- 28. Pierre finished his homework although he could barely keep his eyes open.
  - a. No change
  - b. Pierre finished his homework; although he could barely keep his eyes open.
  - c. Pierre finished his homework although, he could barely keep his eyes open.
  - d. Pierre finished his homework, although he could barely keep his eyes open.
- 29. Jun's grades were low. He was admitted into ing 1.
  - a. His grades were low. Yet he was still admitted into ing 1.
  - b. His grades were low. Although he was admitted into ing 1.
  - c. His grades were low. Despite, he was admitted into ing 1.
  - d. Although his grades were low. Yet he was still admitted into ing 1.
- 30. Which solution is NOT correct due to punctuation or grammar? It was raining. We went for a walk.
  - a. It was raining, but we went for a walk anyway.
  - b. We didn't go for a walk because, it was raining.
    - c. We went for a walk in spite of the rain.
  - d. It was raining but we went for a walk because we like walking in the rain.

## Q.C.M n°5 de Physique

31- choisir la bonne expression:

a) 
$$\vec{\nabla}(fg) = \vec{\nabla}(g) + \vec{\nabla}(f)$$

b) 
$$\vec{\nabla}(fg) = f \cdot \vec{\nabla}(g)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla}(fg) = f.\overrightarrow{\nabla}(g) + g.\overrightarrow{\nabla}(f)$$

32- On retrouve l'équation de Maxwell  $div(\vec{B}) = 0$  à l'aide de

- a) la propriété fondamentale de  $\vec{B}$  donnée par :  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$
- b) la loi de Faraday donnée par :  $e = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$
- c) théorème de Gauss :  $\oiint_{Sg} \vec{E} . d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_{\text{int}}}{\varepsilon}$

33- On retrouve l'équation de Maxwell  $div(\vec{E}) = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$ , à partir de

- a) la loi de Faraday donnée par :  $e = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$
- b) théorème de Gauss :  $\iint_{\mathcal{E}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_{\text{int}}}{\varepsilon}$
- c) la propriété fondamentale de  $\vec{B}$  donnée par :  $\oiint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$

34- Les équations de Maxwell ont permis de prouver :

- a) l'existence des ondes sonores
- b) l'existence des ondes mécaniques
- c) la propagation des ondes électromagnétiques
- d) la propagation des ondes sonores dans le vide

35- L'équation de Maxwell :  $ro\vec{t}(\vec{B}) = \mu \vec{J} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$ , s'écrit dans le milieu vide sous la forme :

a) 
$$ro\vec{t}(\vec{B}) = \mu_0 \vec{J}$$

b) 
$$ro\vec{t}(\vec{B}) = \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

c) 
$$ro\vec{t}(\vec{B}) = \vec{0}$$

36- L'équation  $\Delta \vec{B} - \mu_0 . \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} = \vec{0}$  représente :

- a) une équation de Maxwell
- b) la loi de Faraday
- c) l'équation de propagation du champ magnétique dans un milieu matériel
- d) l'équation de propagation du champ magnétique dans le milieu vide.

37- Le coefficient  $\mu_0.\varepsilon_0$  dans l'équation de propagation  $\Delta \vec{E} - \mu_0.\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \vec{0}$  est homogène

- a) au carré d'une vitesse
- b) à une vitesse
- c) à l'inverse du carré d'une vitesse

38- La célérité des ondes électromagnétiques dans le milieu vide es donnée par:

a) 
$$\mu_0.\varepsilon_0 = c$$

b) 
$$\mu_0 \cdot \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$(c) \mu_0.\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{c^2}$$

39- L'équation de Maxwell  $div(\vec{E}) = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$ , permet d'affirmer que pour une sphère de rayon R, chargée avec une densité volumique  $\rho$  positive :

a) 
$$div(\vec{E}) = 0$$
 pour  $(r > R)$ 

b) 
$$div(\vec{E}) = 0$$
 pour  $(r < R)$ 

c) 
$$div(\vec{E})$$
 est strictement négatif pour  $(r < R)$ 

40- L'équation  $div(\vec{B}) = 0$  vérifie :

- a) elle exprime le phénomène auto-induction
- b) elle est valable pour tout milieu
- c) elle n'est valable que dans le milieu air

- 41. The capital city of India is:
  - Kolkata Α.
  - Mumbai
  - C. New Delhi
  - Bangalore D.
  - Chennai
- 42. What events in 1998 increased the military threat between India and
  - Α. Terrorist activities along the border between the two countries
  - В. Development of chemical weapons by India
  - C. Development of chemical weapons by Pakistan
  - D. Successful testing of nuclear missiles by both countries
  - All of the above
- 43. According to the article you read by Shashi Tharoor on Indian identity, which of the following is a basis for Indian national identity:
- Α. language
  - В. religion
  - C. geography
  - ethnicity
  - none of the above
- 44. Post-Independence India was set up as what kind of political entity?
  - Α. a Hindu monarchy
  - В. a Hindu theocracy (government based on religion)
  - C. a Muslim theocracy
  - D. a Communist state
  - E. a secular democracy
- 45. The two official languages of the central government in India are:
  - English and Bengali
  - В. С. English and Hindi
  - Tamil and Hindi
  - D. Tamil and English
  - Hindi and Gujarati
- 46. What does Tharoor mean by "We are all minorities in India"?
  - There is no 'archetypal' (or 'typical') Indian individual
  - В. There is no religious majority in India
  - C. India is a colonized nation
  - D. Nobody in India is tall
  - Everyone in India has dark skin
- Rabindranath Tagore was the first non-European to win a Nobel Prize in:
  - Mathematics Α.
  - В. Economics
  - C, Literature
  - D. Medicine
  - Ε. Peace

- The name of an official language in India is: 48.
  - Hindu
  - В. Hinduism
  - C. Indu
  - D, E. Hindi
  - Indou
- Which city was a former French colony? 49.
  - Α. Kolkata
  - В. С. Pondicherry
  - Goa
  - D. Mumbai
  - E. Bangalore
- What are the two largest religions represented on the Subcontinent? 50.
  - Hinduism and Buddhism
  - B. C. Islam and Hinduism
  - Hinduism and Christianity
  - Buddhism and Islam D.
  - Judaism and Hinduism E.