

نموذج التصحيح

جامعة الشهيد العربي بن مهيدي أم البواقي

ام البواقي امتحان السداسي الاول

مقياس : الحوكمة واخلاقيات المهنة

السنة الجامعية 2026/2025

السؤال الاول : اذكر مصادر الاخلاق و اشرحها في سطر واحد :

1. الدين : نصوص الكتب المقدسة كالقران (ن1)
2. الضمير : ما يخبرنا به الضمير بأنه خير (ن1)
3. الشعور بأنه يجب (ن1)
4. السبب وهو المعنى الفلسفي (ن1)
5. معاني الاحترام يقصد بها العلاقات الشخصية المبنية على الاحترام (ن1)
6. العدالة : تولد جميعا متساوون في الحقوق ويوجد قانون واحد يطبق على الجميع ويحترم من طرف الجميع (ن1)
7. الفضيلة : الفضيلة متأصلة في الإنسان فالشخص الفضيل يتميز بأعمالا جيدة. (ن1)

السؤال الثاني:ترجم مايلي الى العربية:

1- Morality : what society considers good

الاخلاق هي مايعتبره المجتمع جيد. (ن1)

2- Etics : what i consider good.

الاخلاق ما اعتبره جيد (ن1)

3- Professional coduct :waht the profession requires of me .

الاخلاقيات المهنية ماتطلبه المهنة مني (ن1)

4- What the law defense as permitted or forbidden.

القانون : مايعرفه القانون بأنه مسموح به او ممنوع (ن1)

السؤال الثالث: في مايكمن الفرق بين الأخلاق المهنية والأخلاق (l'éthique et la morale) في الجانب الديني ؟

الاخلاق المهنية :لها دلالة علمانية (ن2)

الاخلاق :لها دلالة دينية (ن2)

السؤال الرابع:cite les acteurs principaux de la structure universitaire :

1 :le recteur de l'université et le personnel d'encadrement (ن1)

2 :le conseil d'administration (ن1)

3 :le conseil d'éthique et de déontologie..... (ن1)

4 :le conseil de discipline (ن1)

5 :commissions paritaires..... (ن1)

بالتوفيق للجميع

Exercise1 : (6pts) :

a) Let A be the set defined by : $A = \left\{ 3 + \frac{1}{n} , \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \right\}$

1-Prove that A is **bounded**, (محدودة)

2-Prove that $\sup(A) = 4$ and $\inf(A) = 3$, then determine **max(A)** and **min(A)** if they exist.

b)-**Solve** the following absolute value inequality: for $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|x - 1| \leq 2x - 1$$

Exercise 2(5pts) : let $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the sequence defined $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ by :

$$u_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

1-Compute u_{4n} and u_{4n+1} .

2-Deduce that $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a **divergent** sequence. (متتالية متباعدة)

Exercise 3(6pts) : Let f be the function defined by:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2-1} & \text{if } x < 1 \\ \sqrt{x+1} & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases},$$

1- Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2-1}$ (using equivalent functions) (الدوال المكافئة)

2- Study the **continuity** (الاستمرارية) and **differentiability** (قابلية الاشتقاق) of the function f at $x_0 = 1$

3- Prove that : $\forall x > 0, \sqrt{x+1} < \frac{x}{2} + 1$

(Using **Mean Value Theorem**) (التزايديات المنتهية)

Exercise4 (Course): (3pts) : **Justify** the following results: (برر النتائج التالية)

a- $[x^n] \neq [x]^n$, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

b- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, [x] + [-x] = -1$.

c- $v_n = \frac{3n}{3n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a subsequence (جزئية او مستخرجة) of $u_n = \frac{n}{n+1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

d- if $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = L$ (u_n is CV), then u_n is **bounded** (محدودة)

e- $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x-1} dx \neq [\ln|x-1|]_0^2$

Good luck

Final Exam Solutions (Analysis 01)	Marks
Exercise 1 : (6p): a) Let: $A = \left\{ 3 + \frac{1}{n}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \right\}$ We have ; $n \geq 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{n} \leq 1$ $\Rightarrow 3 < 3 + \frac{1}{n} \leq 4$ $\Rightarrow 4$ is an upper bound and 3 is a lower bound So A is bounded, $\sup A$ and $\inf A$ exist $4 \in A$ (because If $n = 1, 3 + \frac{1}{n} = 4$) So: $\max A = \sup A = 4$ But: $3 \notin A$ (because: If $3 + \frac{1}{n} = 3$, then $\frac{1}{n} = 0$ (It's a contradiction)) We must prove that : $\inf A = 3$. By definition we have: $3 = \inf A \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \forall a \in A, a \geq 3 \\ \wedge \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists a \in A, a < 3 + \varepsilon \end{cases}$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, 3 + \frac{1}{n} > 3 \text{ (proved)} \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}^*, 3 + \frac{1}{n} < 3 + \varepsilon \end{cases}$ Let : $\varepsilon > 0$ $3 + \frac{1}{n} < 3 + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ By taking: $n = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ We obtain: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*, n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \Leftrightarrow 3 + \frac{1}{n} < 3 + \varepsilon$ Therefore: $\inf A = 3$. But $\min A$ does not exist because $3 \notin A$ b) $ x - 1 \leq 2x - 1$ $\Leftrightarrow -2x + 1 \leq x - 1 \leq 2x - 1$	1 0.5 1 0.5 0.25 0.5 0.25

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 \leq 2x-1 \\ \quad \wedge \\ -2x+1 \leq x-1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ \quad \wedge \\ x \geq \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So: } S = \left[\frac{2}{3}, +\infty\right[$$

Exercise 2: (5p)

$$\text{let: } u_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$u_{4n} = \frac{4n}{4n+1} \sin\left(\frac{4n\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{4n}{4n+1} \sin(2n\pi) = 0$$

$$u_{4n+1} = \frac{4n+1}{4n+2} \sin\left(\frac{(4n+1)\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{4n+1}{4n+2} \sin\left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{4n+1}{4n+2}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_{4n} = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_{4n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4n+1}{4n+2} = 1$$

since the two subsequences of (u_n) Converge to different limits, (u_n) a divergent sequence .

Exercise 3 (6p) :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2-1} & \text{if } x < 1 \\ \sqrt{x+1} & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$1) \sin(x-1) \sim x-1 \text{ as } x \rightsquigarrow 1 \text{ because : } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(t)}{t} = 1$$

$$\text{Then : } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2)

Continuity at $x_0 = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow > 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow > 1} \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{2} = f(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow < 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow < 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(1)$$

Then f is not continuous at $x_0 = 1$

Differentiability at $x_0 = 1$

- If f is differentiable at x_0 then f is continuous at x_0
- If f is not continuous at $x_0 = 1$ then f is not differentiable at $x_0 = 1$
-

3) By taking: $\forall x > 0$

$$\begin{cases} g(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \\ [a, b] = [0, x] \end{cases}$$

1. $g(x)$ is continuous on $[-1, +\infty[\Rightarrow g(x)$ is continuous on $[0, x]$

0.5

2. $g(x)$ is differentiable on $]-1, +\infty[\Rightarrow g(x)$ is differentiable on $]0, x[$

0.5

Using Mean Value Theorem:

$$\exists c \in]a, b[: g(b) - g(a) = g'(c)(b - a)$$

0.5

$$\exists c \in]0, x[: g(x) - g(0) = xg'(c)$$

First we obtain:

$$\exists c \in]0, x[: \sqrt{x+1} = 1 + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{c+1}}$$

And:

$$0 < c < x \Rightarrow 1 < \sqrt{c+1} < \sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{c+1}} < \frac{x}{2} + 1$$

0.5

Therefore: $\forall x > 0, \sqrt{x+1} < \frac{x}{2} + 1$

Exercise4 (Course): (3pts) :

- $[x^n] \neq [x]^n$, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Example: if $x = \sqrt{3}$, $n = 2$

$$[x^n] = 3 \neq [x]^n = 1$$

0.5

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}, [x] + [-x] = -1$.

Let: $[x] = k \Rightarrow k < x < k+1 \Rightarrow -k-1 < -x < -k \Rightarrow [-x] = -k-1$

0.5

So: $[x] + [-x] = k - k - 1 = -1$

- $v_n = \frac{3n}{3n+1}$ is a subsequences (جزئية او مستخرجة) from $u_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$

Let: $\varphi(n) = 3n$ ($\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, and φ is increasing)

So: $u_{\varphi(n)} = u_{3n} = \frac{3n}{3n+1} = v_n$ is a subsequences of (u_n)

1

- if $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = L$ then u_n is bounded (محدودة)

0.5

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = L \Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: n \geq N \Rightarrow |u_n - L| < \varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\varepsilon < u_n - L < \varepsilon \Rightarrow L - \varepsilon < u_n < L + \varepsilon \Rightarrow u_n \text{ is bounded } (L \pm \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R})$$

- $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x-1} dx \neq [\ln|x-1|]_0^2$

0.5

Because $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$ is not continuous on $[0, 2]$

Aim :

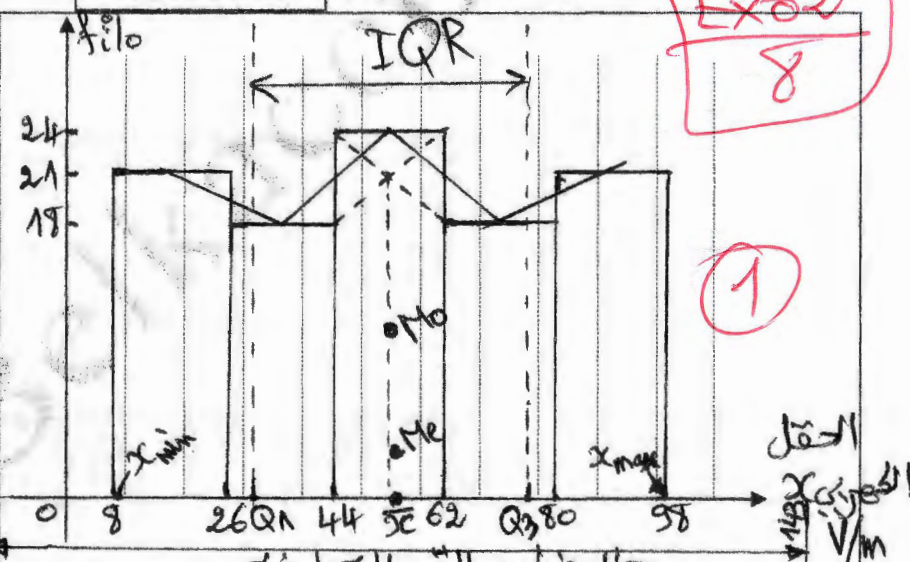
معرفة الحقل الكهربائي الناشئ عن السيارات
 Population (Universe) Ω = السيارات
 Statistical Variable x = الحقل الكهربائي

Exercise01:
Continuous
Univariate

Names : Correction Typ.

Exo2
8

8...	26	44	62	80	98
c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5	
17	35	53	71	89	
c_1^2	c_2^2	c_3^2	c_4^2	c_5^2	
289	1225	2809	5041	7921	
n_1	n_2	n_3	n_4	n_5	
7	6	8	6	7	
$\bar{n}_1$	$\bar{n}_2$	$\bar{n}_3$	$\bar{n}_4$	$\bar{n}_5$	
7	13	21	27	34	
f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	
0,21	0,18	0,24	0,18	0,21	



In most of cases, السيارات has $\bar{x} = 53,00 \text{ V/m}$

As $\bar{x}$ & Mo & Me are متساوية أو متقاربة $\Rightarrow$ we can say that our sample is likely: ☒ Normal ☐ Not normal

Are there Outliers in the sample? ☒ No ☐ Yes
 because: $x_{min} = 8,42 > -37$ and $x_{max} = 97,71 < 143$

The السيارات has $\bar{x} = 53,00 \text{ V/m}$
 $= 54,06 \pm 24,94 \text{ V/m}$

$S_x = 24,94 \text{ V/m} \Rightarrow RSD = 46\% (0,4613)$

$$\bar{x} = 0,21 \times 17 + 0,18 \times 35 + 0,24 \times 53 + 0,18 \times 71 + 0,21 \times 89 = 54,06 \text{ V/m}$$

$$\alpha = 0,50 \Rightarrow R = 17 \dots \Rightarrow Me = 44 + \frac{(17 - 13) \cdot (62 - 44)}{21 - 13} = 53,00 \text{ V/m}$$

$$\alpha = 0,25 \Rightarrow R = 8,50 \dots \Rightarrow Q_1 = 26 + \frac{(8,50 - 7) \cdot (44 - 26)}{13 - 7} = 30,50 \text{ V/m}$$

$$\alpha = 0,75 \Rightarrow R = 25,50 \dots \Rightarrow Q_3 = 62 + \frac{(25,50 - 21) \cdot (80 - 62)}{27 - 21} = 75,50 \text{ V/m}$$

$$Mo = 44 + \frac{(8 - 6) \cdot (62 - 44)}{2 \times 8 - 6 - 6} = 53,00 \text{ V/m}$$

Exercise 02: Bivariate Statistics

Names: Correction Type

X	Y	$[b_{j-1}, b_j]$	[... 0 ... , ... 2 ...]	[... 2 ... , ... 4 ...]	[... 4 ... , ... 6 ...]	[... 6 ... , ... 8 ...]	[... 8 ... , ... 10 ...]	$n_{i \cdot}$ & $f_{i \cdot}$
$[a_{i-1}, a_i]$	x_i	y_j	1	3	5	7	9	
[... 1 ... , ... 3 ...]	2		2 0,13	3 0,19				5 0,31
[... 3 ... , ... 5 ...]	4		1 0,06					1 0,06
[... 5 ... , ... 7 ...]	6		1 0,06	1 0,06	3 0,19	2 0,13		7 0,44
[... 7 ... , ... 9 ...]	8					3 0,19		3 0,19
[... 9 ... , ... 11 ...]								
$n_{\cdot j}$ & $f_{\cdot j}$			4 0,25	4 0,25	3 0,19	5 0,31		16 1

Population = $n = \dots$ X is Y is $p = 0,4$ et $q = 0,4$

precise

$\bar{x} = 5,02$; $\bar{y} = 4,12$; $S_x = 2,31$; $S_y = 2,41$; $\rho_{xy} = 0,8047$; $a = 0,84$; $b = -0,10$; $R^2 = 0,6475$

$Y = f(x)$ can be (moderately precise) with linear regression because

not precise

Exercise 03: Probabilities

1) Random variable X is: X is discrete

2) Primary Elements E_i are: $E_1 = \{A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z\}$

3) Criteria of interconnections: $E_2 = \{A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z\}$

4) Random Event X is: $E_3 = \{A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z\}$

5) Nb of all possibilities $\text{card}(\Omega)$: $C_{36}^2 = 630$

6) Possibilities of Event $\text{card}(X)$: $C_{10}^1 \times C_{26}^1 = 260$

7) Probability of event $P(X)$: $P(X) = \frac{260}{630} = 0,41 = 41\%$

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10) Probability of event $P(X)$: $P(X) = \frac{260}{630} = 0,41 = 41\%$

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12) Probability of event $P(X)$: $P(X) = \frac{260}{630} = 0,41 = 41\%$

13) Probability of event $P(X)$: $P(X) = \frac{260}{630} = 0,41 = 41\%$

14) Probability of event $P(X)$: $P(X) = \frac{260}{630} = 0,41 = 41\%$

15) Probability of event $P(X)$: $P(X) = \frac{260}{630} = 0,41 = 41\%$

