

الزمن: ساعتان
التاريخ: 2025/09/01

امتحان النهائي الفصل الدراسي الصيفي
المقرر : معادلات تفاضلية
لطلاب غير الرياضيات
414 رياض

كلية العلوم
قسم الرياضيات
الفصل الدراسي الصيفي
2024 / 2025 م

أجب عن جميع الاسئلة الآتية
علما بان الدرجة من 50 درجة موزعة بالتساوي

السؤال الاول:

- أوجد المعادلة التفاضلية من العلاقة : $y = a \cos 5x + b \sin 5x + 1$ حيث a, b ثوابت .

- أوجد حل المعادلة التفاضلية : $y'' = x^2 - 1$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(3) = 5$

السؤال الثاني:

- او جد الحل العام للمعادلة التفاضلية:
 $y' = e^{2x+5y}$
- او جد الحل العام للمعادلة التفاضلية:
 $y' + y \tan x = \sin 2x$

السؤال الثالث:

- حل المعادلة التفاضلية :

$$p^3 - p(y+3) + x = 0 \quad . \quad p = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

- او جد الحل العام والحل المفرد لمعادلة كليروت التفاضلية :

$$y = -xp + p^3$$

السؤال الرابع:

- او جد الحل العام للمعادلة التفاضلية:

$$y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y = e^{-4x}$$

- او جد الحل العام للمعادلة التفاضلية:

$$(D^2 + 3D + 2)y = \cos 4x + 5 \quad , \quad D = \frac{d}{dx}$$

مع التمنيات لكم بالتوفيق

أستاذ دكتور / أحمد ماهر عبدالباسط



التاريخ:
2025/9/4
الزمن: ساعتان
الدرجة: 50

امتحان نهائي الترم الصيفي 2025
الفرقة: المستوى الرابع
مقرر هيدروديناميكا و مرونة 1 (431 ر)

جامعة أسيوط
كلية العلوم -
قسم
الرياضيات



اجب عن خمسة أسئلة فقط:

السؤال الأول

(10 درجات)

اكتب المعادلات التفاضلية للتوازن باستخدام الاجهادات على المحاور الثابتة XYZ.

السؤال الثاني

(10 درجات)

استنتج مجسم الاجهادات (سطح كوشي)، واكتب الانفعال الطولي في الاتجاه (l, m, n) بدلالة مركبات الانفعال في محاور الاحداثيات XYZ ثم استنتج مجسم الانفعالات.

السؤال الثالث

(10 درجات)

اكتب مركبات الانفعال بدلالة الاجهادات في المحاور الثابتة XYZ وعرف الثوابت.

السؤال الرابع

(10 درجات)

إذا كان متجه سرعة مائع $\vec{q} = (x + t, -y + t, 0)$ فاوجد الخط الانسيابي عند بداية الحركة المار بالموضع $(-1, -1, 0)$. ثم اوجد مسار النقطة التي كانت تشغل نفس الموضع عند بداية الحركة موضعا الفرق بين خطوط الانسياب و المسار.

السؤال الخامس

(10 درجات)

أ- استنتج معادلة الاتصال لمائع غير قابل للانضغاط.

ب- متجه سرعة مائع غير قابل للانضغاط $\vec{q} = (-\omega y, \omega x, 0)$ حيث ω ثابت فاثبت ان الحركة ممكنة وانها غير جهدية وارسم شكل خطوط الانسياب.

السؤال السادس

(10 درجات)

عرف المنبع والمصب والمزدوج باستخدام دوال الجهد والانسياب (مع الرسم).

***** انتهت الأسئلة مع تمنياتنا بالتوفيق، د. محمد احمد يوسف *****

Question Five: (10 marks = 5+5)(Answer only Two)

1. Find the Laurent series of $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$; $D: 0 < |z-1| < 1$, and $\oint_D f(z) dz$.
2. Calculate the value $\max_{|z|=1} |z^2 + 1|$
3. Let $f(z)$ be analytic function inside and on the boundary C of a simply-connected region R . Prove that Cauchy's integral formula $f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz$, and evaluate the integral $\oint_C \frac{e^{2z}}{z^2 - 1} dz$, $C: \left| z - \frac{1}{2} \right| + \left| z + \frac{3}{2} \right| = \frac{5}{2}$.

Question Six: (10 marks = 5+5)(Answer only Two)

1. By using contour integration, evaluate the integral $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{5 + 3\cos(\theta)} d\theta$.
2. If $f(z)$ is analytic function with derivative $f'(z)$ which is continuous at all points inside and on a simple closed curve C , Prove that $\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$, and evaluate the integral $\oint_{|z|=1} e^z dz$.
3. Evaluate the following integrals
 - (a) $\oint_C z dz$; $C: x=2y$, from $(0,0)$ to $(2,1)$
 - (b) $\oint_C z dz$; $C: x^2=4y$, from $(0,0)$ to $(2,1)$.
 - (c) $\oint_C z dz$; C : the lines from $(0,0)$ to $(2,0)$, and from $(2,0)$ to $(2,1)$.

With best wishes, Dr. Ayman Shehata



Answer only five of the following questions:

Question One: (10 marks = 5+5)(Answer only Two)

1. If $z_1 = 1 + i, z_2 = 1 - i$, find $z_1 - z_2, \frac{z_1}{z_2}, \operatorname{Re}(2z_1 + 3z_2), \operatorname{Im}(z_1^{-1})$.
2. Compute the limit $\lim_{z \rightarrow -i} (|z|^2 - i\bar{z})$.
3. Prove that $u = y^3 - 3x^2y$ is harmonic function. Find the harmonic conjugate function.

Question Two: (10 marks = 5+5) (Answer only Two)

1. Prove that $|z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2 = 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2)$
2. Find the residues (a) $f(z) = \tan(z)$ (b) $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(e^z + 1)^2(z - 2)}$
3. Calculate the value of the expressions (a) $(-i)^i$ (b) $\log(1 - i\sqrt{3})$ (c) $e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}$

Question Three: (10 marks = 5+5)(Answer only Two)

1. By using contour integration, evaluate the integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} dx$.
2. Prove that the function $f(z) = \sin(z)$ is uniformly continuous in complex plane
3. Find the principal argument $\operatorname{Arg}\left(\frac{1}{-2 - 2i}\right), \operatorname{Arg}\left((\sqrt{3} - i)^6\right)$

Question Four: (10 marks = 5+5)(Answer only Two)

1. Using Cauchy's residue theorem, evaluate the integral $\int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^{3z}}{z^2(z-1)} dz$.
2. Find the Mobius transformation which maps the points $z = 0, -i, -1$ into $w = i, 1, 0$.
3. Evaluate the following integrals

$$(a) \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z-i} dz \quad (b) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + 2e^{i\theta}\right) d\theta \quad (c) \oint_{|z-i|=\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2z-1}{z^2-z} dz$$

- 12) The map $Tx = x^2$ is a contraction on $[0, 1]$.
- 13) The norm is a continuous function on its vector space.
- 14) Every contraction mapping on $(0, 1)$ is continuous.
- 15) $(\mathbb{R}, d(x, y) = |x - y|^3)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ is a metric space.

Q2) Complete the following statements (15 Pts):

- 2-1) The closure of a set A in a metric space (X, d) is
- 2) A complete normed space is known as
- 3) A subspace of a complete metric space is complete if and only if it is
- 4) A nonempty set in a metric space (X, d) is bounded if it has
- 5) A Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ is a Hilbert space if and only if
- 6) If $(x_n) = (1, 1, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$ and $(y_n) = (1, -1, 0, 0, 0, \dots) \subset l_p, p \neq 2$, then the values of $\|x_n - y_n\|$ and $\|y_n\|$ are and, respectively.
- 7) If $(\mathbb{Q}, d)$ is the usual metric space, then $D(\{0\}, \{1, 1/2, 1/3, \dots\}) = \dots\dots\dots$
- 8) If x, y are vectors in the real inner product space X , then $\|x + y\|^2 - \|x - y\|^2 = \dots\dots\dots$
- 9) If X is a normed space and $d(x, y) = \|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in X$, then $d(x - y, 0) = \dots\dots\dots$
- 10) In the inner product space $(\mathbb{R}^2, \langle x, y \rangle = 3x_1y_1 + 2x_2y_2)$, find $d((1, 0), (0, 1)) = \dots\dots\dots$

Q3 (20 Pts)

- 1) Let $X = L_2[0, 1]$, and let $f, g \in X$ be defined by $f(x) = x, g(x) = x^2$. Find $d(f, g)$.
- 2) Let $X = \mathbb{N}$ with the metric $d(m, n) = |m - n|$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Compute $\overline{S}_5(0)$.
- 3) In the metric space $(C[0, 1], d(x, y) = \int_0^1 |x(t) - y(t)| dt)$, show that $d(t^n, 0) \rightarrow 0$.
- 4) Provide a counterexample disproving that:
- a) Every metric space is a normed space.
- b) The continuous image of a Cauchy sequence is necessarily Cauchy.

Prof. Dr. A.M. Baddeek ... With best wishes ... Signature: Baddeek



Faculty of science

Department of Mathematics

Final Term Exam (ST)

Fourth year student (Math)

Course: Functional Analysis

Code: 411 M

Time : 2 Hours

Points : 50 Points

Date: Tuesday, 2 Sept 2025



Assiut University

الإمتحان مكون من ثلاثة أسئلة. تقع الأسئلة في صفتين. مطلوب الإجابة عنها جميعاً

Q1) True-False Questions. Classify the following statements as true or false (15 Pts):

- 1-1) If d is a discrete metric on $\mathbb{R}$, then $d\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$.
- 2) If (X, d) is a metric space, then $(X, \rho(x, y) = \frac{1-d(x, y)}{1+d(x, y)})$ is also a metric space.
- 3) If $d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a metric on X , then $d_4(x, y) = 4d(x, y)$ is also a metric on X .
- 4) The sign of the quadratic form $x^2 + px + q$, where $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ is always positive, if the equation $x^2 + px + q = 0$ admits no real solutions.
- 5) If d is the usual metric on $\mathbb{Q}$ and $(x_n) = (1 + 1/n)^n \subset \mathbb{Q}$, then (x_n) is convergent.
- 6) The sequence $(\frac{1}{n})$ in the usual metric space on $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ is a Cauchy sequence.
- 7) The set $\mathbb{Q}$ is an example of a dense set in the usual metric space $(\mathbb{R}, d)$.
- 8) Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed space, and let ρ be the metric induced by the norm on X . If $\rho(x, y) = r$ for all $x, y \in X$, then $\rho(rx, ry) = r^2$.
- 9) The mapping $Tx = x + \frac{1}{x}$ which maps $X = [1, \infty)$ into itself has no fixed point.
- 10) Every inner product space is a normed space equipped with a norm induced by the inner product.
- 11) Let $\mathbb{R}^2$ have the Euclidean metric. Then $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: x^2 + y^2 < 2y\}$ is an open set.

Please turn the page

[16] The compiler can detect what type of errors?

- a. neither logical nor grammatical error
- b. logical errors only
- c. grammatical errors only
- d. both grammatical and logical errors

Question 2: (12 pts)

- a) What are the main steps for compilation process? Describe each step briefly.
- b) Given the regular expression $a^*(bc|a)^*$
Construct an equivalent NFA
- c) Convert the resulted NFA from the previous question to DFA- show your steps

Question 3 (12 pts)

This question concerns the following grammar

$N \rightarrow A B$
 $N \rightarrow B A$
 $A \rightarrow a$
 $A \rightarrow C A C$
 $B \rightarrow b$
 $B \rightarrow C B C$
 $C \rightarrow a$
 $C \rightarrow b$

- a) Construct the FIRST and FOLLOW sets for all non-terminals in the above grammar
- b) Show that the following grammar is ambiguous
 $A \rightarrow A x B | x$
 $B \rightarrow x B | x$
- c) When is it useful to eliminate left-recursion from a grammar and why?

Question 4: (10 pts)

Given the following table generate intermediate code (three address code) for this expression " $x=7+(5-2)$ "

GRAMMAR RULES	SEMANTIC RULES
$S \rightarrow id := E$	$S.name = E.name; S.code := E.code ++ id.str ' := ' E.name$
$E1 \rightarrow E2 + F$	$E.name := newtemp();$ $E1.code := E2.code ++ F.code ++ E1.name ' := ' E1.name ' + ' F.name$
$E1 \rightarrow E2 - F$	$E.name := newtemp();$ $E1.code := E2.code ++ F.code ++ E1.name ' := ' E1.name ' - ' F.name$
$E \rightarrow F$	$E.name := F.name; E.code := F.code$
$F \rightarrow (E)$	$F.name := E.name; F.code := E.code$
$F \rightarrow id$	$F.name := id.str; E.code := ""$
$F \rightarrow num$	$F.name := num.val; E.code := ""$

$++$ means string concatenation with new line $||$ means concatenation with space

- [6] When two parse trees are derived from the same grammar rules but both parse trees are different, this means, the grammar is
- Ambiguous
 - Not LL(1)
 - Not LR(0)
 - Non ambiguous

Consider the following Grammar for questions [7,8,9,10]

$S \rightarrow a A b B \mid b A a B \mid \epsilon$

$A \rightarrow S$

$B \rightarrow S$

[7] The follow set of non-terminal A is

a) $\{a, b, \epsilon\}$	b) $\{a, b\}$	c) $\{\epsilon\}$	d) $\{a, b, \$\}$
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[8] The follow set of non-terminal B is

a) $\{a, b, \epsilon\}$	b) $\{a, b\}$	c) $\{\epsilon\}$	d) $\{a, b, \$\}$
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[9] The first set of non-terminal A is

a) $\{a, b, \epsilon\}$	b) $\{a, b\}$	c) $\{b\}$	d) $\{a, b, \$\}$
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[10] The first set of non-terminal B is

a) $\{a, b, \epsilon\}$	b) $\{a, b\}$	c) $\{a\}$	d) $\{a, b, \$\}$
-------------------------	---------------	------------	-------------------

[11] Users write the programs in which language?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Low-level Language | c. Decimal-Format |
| b. High-Level Language | d. Middle-Level Language |

[12] Does the compiler program translate the whole source code in one step?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| a. No | c. Don't Know |
| b. Depends on the Compiler | d. Yes |

[13] Which tool is used for grouping of characters in tokens in the compiler?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. Parser | c. Code generator |
| b. Code optimizer | d. Scanner |

[14] In which parsing, the parser constructs the parse tree from the start symbol and transforms it into the input symbol.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. Bottom-up parsing | c. None of the above |
| b. Top-down parsing | d. Both a and b |

[15] Which phenomenon happens when the non-terminal on the left side is repeated as the first symbol on the right side?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Left-most derivation | c. Left factoring |
| b. Left recursion | d. Left parsing |



Computer Science Department
Faculty of Science
Assiut University
Final Exam
Summer 2025

Course: Compilers construction
Code:
4th level
Time: 2 Hours
Marks: 50

- No. of pages: 3 - No. of questions: 4 answer all questions

Question 1 select the correct answer (16 pts)

[1] Which of the following rules is NOT a correct context-free rule, where non-terminals are {A, B}, and terminals are {a, b}

- a) $A \rightarrow a \mid Ba$
- b) $AB \rightarrow a$
- c) $a \rightarrow Ba$
- d) Both b and c

[2] What is the output of lexical analyzer?

- a) A set of RE
- b) Syntax Tree
- c) Set of Tokens
- d) String Character

[3] Parsing is also known as _____

- a) Lexical Analysis
- b) Syntax Analysis
- c) Semantic Analysis
- d) code generation

[4] The following grammar after removal of the left recursion will look like

$expr \rightarrow expr \text{ addop } term | term$
 $addop \rightarrow + | -$
 $term \rightarrow term \text{ mulop } factor | factor$
 $mulop \rightarrow *$
 $factor \rightarrow (expr) | number$

A)
 $exp \rightarrow term \text{ exp'}$
 $exp' \rightarrow addop \text{ term } exp' | \epsilon$
 $addop \rightarrow + | -$
 $term \rightarrow factor \text{ term'}$
 $term' \rightarrow mulop \text{ factor}$
 $term' | \epsilon$
 $mulop \rightarrow *$
 $factor \rightarrow (expr) | number$

B)
 $expr \rightarrow expr \text{ addop}$
 $term | term$
 $addop \rightarrow + | -$
 $term \rightarrow term \text{ mulop } factor |$
 $factor$
 $mulop \rightarrow *$
 $factor \rightarrow (expr) | number$

C)
 $expr \rightarrow term \text{ expr } (+|-) \text{ term}$
 $term \rightarrow term * factor |$
 $factor$
 $factor \rightarrow (expr) | number$

[5] The set of all strings over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ in which strings consisting a's and b's and ending with in bb is

- a) ab
- b) a*bbb
- c) $(a|b)^*bb$
- d) All of the mentioned

السؤال الثاني: - (10 درجات)

(أ) قطار ماجليف يرتفع عن مساره بفضل مجال مغناطيسي. إذا كانت قوة الرفع المغناطيسية اللازمة لرفع القطار تساوي وزنه ، والذي يبلغ 10^5 نيوتن، وكان المسار يحتوي على مغناطيسيات تولد مجالا مغناطيسيا قدره 0.5 تسلا.

(i) ما هي شدة التيار المطلوب في ملفات الرفع الموجودة بالقطار إذا كان عدد لفاتها 2000 لفة وطولها الكلي 500 متر؟ (افترض أن الزاوية بين التيار والمجال هي 90 درجة)

(ii) إذا كان التيار المستخدم في الواقع هو 500 أمبير، ما هي القوة المغناطيسية المتولدة؟

(ب) تتكون إشارة راديو AM من موجة مستوية تنتقل في الاتجاه الموجب لمحور السينات بتردد $f = 1750 \text{ kHz}$ بحيث كان مجالها المغناطيسي المتذبذب يكون في الاتجاه $\pm z$ وله سعة قدرها 5×10^{-10} تسلا . اكتب صيغ الموجة المنتقلة للمجالين الكهربائي والمغناطيسي لهذه الموجة.

السؤال الثالث: - (10 درجات)

حزمة إلكترونية على شكل إسطوانة دائرية نصف قطرها r_0 تحمل كثافة شحنة معطاة ب

$$\rho_v = \frac{-\rho_0}{1 + r^2} \quad \text{C/m}^3$$

حيث ρ_0 هو ثابت موجب ومحور الحزمة يتطابق مع المحور z .

(أ) حدد الشحنة الكلية الموجودة في طول L من الحزمة.

(ب) إذا كانت الإلكترونات تتحرك في الاتجاه $+z$ بسرعة منتظمة u فحدد مقدار واتجاه التيار الذي يمر عبر المستوى z .

السؤال الرابع: - (10 درجات)

(أ) إذا كانت كثافة التيار الكهربائي تعطى من

$$\underline{J}(r, t) = \frac{1}{r^3} \cos \theta \hat{r}$$

أوجد شدة التيار الكهربائي الذي يمر خلال قشرة نصف كروية قطرها 20 cm .

(ب) أوجد الشحنة الكلية الموجودة في مخروط محدد ب $r \leq 2 \text{ m}$ ، $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ علماً بأن كثافة الشحنة تعطى من العلاقة

$$\rho_v = 10r^5 \cos^2 \theta \quad (\text{mC/m}^3)$$

السؤال الخامس: - (10 درجات)

(أ) اذكر تحويلات لونتز واستنتج منها تحويل لورنتز للسرعات .

(ب) تصدر صفارة قطار صوتاً بتردد 440 هرتز. إذا كانت سرعة الصوت 340 م / ث، فما ترددات الأصوات التي اكتشفها مراقب داخل سيارة تتحرك بسرعة 20 م / ث

(i) باتجاه القطار

(ii) بعيداً عن القطار

انتهت الأسئلة

د. / إسراء جمال



مع أجمل الأمنيات بالتوفيق والنجاح للجميع

س 5 :- لماذا لا تبذل القوة المغناطيسية المؤثرة على جسيم مشحون أي شغل على هذا الجسيم؟

(A) لأنها تكون دائماً عمودية على اتجاه حركة الجسيم.

(B) لأن القوة المغناطيسية ضعيفة جداً.

(C) لأنها تؤثر فقط على الجسيمات الساكنة.

(D) لأنها قوة محافظة.

س 6 :- وفقاً لمعادلات ماكسويل، ما هو المفهوم الذي يفسر توليد موجات كهرومغناطيسية؟

(A) قانون غاوس للشحنات.

(B) عدم وجود أقطاب مغناطيسية منفردة.

(C) تغير المجال المغناطيسي يولد مجالاً كهربائياً (قانون فاراداي) وتغير المجال الكهربائي يولد مجالاً مغناطيسياً (قانون أمبير-ماكسويل).

(D) قانون كولوم

س 7 :- وضعت ما هي الخاصية الأساسية التي يجب أن تمتلكها شحنة كهربائية لكي تشع موجات كهرومغناطيسية؟

(A) يجب أن تكون متسارعة.

(B) يجب أن تتحرك بسرعة ثابتة.

(C) يجب أن تكون في حالة سكون.

(D) يجب أن تكون داخل مجال مغناطيسي.

س 8 :- موصلان لا نهائيان على شكل مستويين متوازيين يفصلهما مسافة d متر ، الاول موجود في المستوى $z = 0$

عند فرق جهد $V = 0$ والآخر في المستوى $z = d$ عند $V = V_0$ Volt. بفرض ان كثافة الشحنة بينهما مساوية للصفر يكون المجال الكهربائي بينهما

(D) $-\hat{z} \frac{V_0}{d}$

(C) $\hat{z} \frac{d}{V_0}$

(B) $-\hat{z} \frac{d}{V_0}$

(A) $\hat{z} \frac{V_0}{d}$

س 9 :- تكون سرعة إلكترون طاقة حركته 2 MeV مساوية

(D) c

(C) $0.3 c$

(B) $0.98 c$

(A) $0.5 c$

س 10 :- إذا تم إزاحة الخطوط الطيفية لنجم نحو الأطوال الموجية الأطول للضوء فيكون

(A) مقترباً من الأرض

(B) مبتعداً عن الأرض

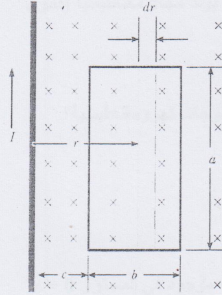
(C) ساكن

(D) لا توجد إجابة صحيحة

Department of Mathematics		قسم الرياضيات
Faculty of science		كلية العلوم
الإختبار النهائي لقرر الأسس الرياضية للنظرية الكهرومغناطيسية والنظرية النسبية الخاصة 2		
الدرجة: 50	الفصل الدراسي الصيفي 2025 م	المستوى : الرابع برنامج الرياضيات
زمن الاختبار : ساعتان	2025/8/25 م	كود المقرر: 437M

السؤال الأول: - (10 درجات)

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة في العبارات التالية:



س 1 :- حلقة مستطيلة ذات عرض مقداره b وطول مقداره a موجودة بالقرب من سلك لا نهائي الطول يمر فيه تيار كهربائي شدته كما هو موضح في الشكل. تبلغ المسافة بين السلك وأقرب ضلع للحلقة مقدار c يمتد السلك بشكل موازي للضلع الأطول للحلقة. تكون قيمة الفيض المغناطيسي الكلي الذي يمر عبر الحلقة نتيجة للتيار الموجود في السلك

$$\frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln\left(1 + \frac{b}{c}\right) \quad (B)$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{c}\right) \quad (A)$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln\left(1 + \frac{c}{b}\right) \quad (D)$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln\left(1 + \frac{c}{a}\right) \quad (C)$$

س 2 :- متجه بوينتج للموجة الكهرومغناطيسية التي تحقق

$$E_y(x, t) = 2E_0 \cos kx \cos \omega t \text{ and } B_z(x, t) = 2B_0 \sin kx \sin \omega t.$$

$$\frac{E_0 B_0}{\mu_0} \sin 2kx \quad (B)$$

$$\frac{E_0 B_0}{\mu_0} \sin 2kx \cos 2\omega t \quad (A)$$

$$\frac{E_0 B_0}{\mu_0} \sin 2\omega t \quad (D)$$

$$\frac{E_0 B_0}{\mu_0} \sin 2kx \sin 2\omega t \quad (C)$$

س 3 :- وضعت عروة تيار مستوية مساحتها A في منطقة مجال مغناطيسي B بحيث كان مستواها متعامداً مع اتجاه المجال إذا كان المجال المغناطيسي يتغير بمرور الزمن وفقاً للعلاقة $B = B_0 e^{-\alpha t}$ حيث B_0 و α مقداران ثابتان ، الزمن بالتواني تكون قيمة القوة الكهربية المتولدة في العروة في أي لحظة زمنيه t مساويه

$$\epsilon = \alpha A B_0 e^{-\alpha t} \quad (D)$$

$$\epsilon = \alpha A B_0 e^{\alpha t} \quad (C)$$

$$\epsilon = A B_0 e^{-\alpha t} \quad (B)$$

$$\epsilon = \alpha B_0 e^{-\alpha t} \quad (A)$$

س 4 :- ملف مكون من 250 لفه ملفوفه بشكل متراص بعضها قرب بعض على إطار مستطيل طوله 20cm ، وعرضه 10cm فإذا علمت أن مقاومة سلك الملف الكلية 3Ω ، وأن مجالاً مغناطيسياً متعامداً مع مستوى الملف يتغير بانتظام من صفر إلى 2T خلال 1.2sec يكون مقدار القوة الدافعه الكهربية المتولدة بالتأثير في الملف أثناء تغير المجال

$$2.46 \quad (D)$$

$$6.42V \quad (C)$$

$$3.88V \quad (B)$$

$$8.33V \quad (A)$$

(4) (a) Let $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ be a random sample drawn from a population has a normal distribution with parameters μ and σ^2 . Find the estimators of μ and σ^2 by using:

(i) Method of Moments. (ii) Method of Maximum likelihood.

(b) If the random sample $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ is drawn from a population has the normal distribution with parameters μ and σ^2 . If the estimator of μ is given by the form $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}$, then prove that (i) $\hat{\mu}$ is an unbiased estimator for μ . (ii) $\hat{\mu}$ is MVUE for μ .

(5) (a) Suppose that the random variable X has pdf $f_X(x)$ and cdf $F_X(x)$. Let the random variable Z be such that $Z = X^2$, then the pdf of Z is given by

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} [f_X(\sqrt{z}) + f_X(-\sqrt{z})], \quad z \geq 0.$$

b) Let X and Y be independent random variables with $X \sim N(0,1)$ and $Y \sim \chi^2(k)$.

If the random variable Z is such that $Z = \frac{X}{\sqrt{Y/k}}$. Prove that $Z \sim t(k)$.

Helpful Formulas:

$$X \sim \text{gamma}(\alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow f_X(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x}, \quad x > 0.$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x-\mu)^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty.$$

$$Z \sim t(k) \Rightarrow f_Z(z) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{k+1}{2})}{\Gamma(k/2)\sqrt{k\pi}} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{z^2}{k}\right)^{(k+1)/2}}, \quad -\infty < z < \infty$$

Best wishes,...

Prof. Dr. Abd EL-Baset Abdullah Ahmad

		(2025/2026)
Assiut University Faculty of Science	End of Summer Term Mathematical Statistics (442 ١)	Time: 2 hours
Mathematics	For 4 th Year Students Instructor: Prof. Dr. Abd EL-Baset A. Ahmad	50 Marks

Answer the following questions: (10 marks for each question)

(1) Let X and Y be discrete random variables with bpmf

y \ x	1	2	3	4
1	1/32	2/32	5/32	3/32
2	5/32	3/32	7/32	6/32

Find: (i) $f_X(x)$ and $f_Y(y)$. (ii) $P(X > Y)$ (iii) $F_{X,Y}(x, y)$
 (iv) $F_X(x)$ and $F_Y(y)$ (v) $f_{Y|X}(y|3)$ (vi) $F_{Y|X}(y|3)$ (vii) $E[Y|X = 3]$

(2) Let X and Y have bpdf

$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-(x+y)}, & 0 < x < y < \infty, \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

(i) Find $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$ (ii) Find $P(Y < 3|X = 2)$ (iii) $E(Y|X)$
 (iv) $Cov(X, Y)$ (v) $\rho(X, Y)$

(3) (a) Suppose that X has the following pdf $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{4}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$ and

$Z = \begin{cases} -1, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 0, & 1 \leq x < 3, \\ 1, & x \geq 3. \end{cases}$ Find the pmf of the random variable Z .

(b) Suppose that X and Y are independent random variables where $X \sim \text{gamma}(\alpha_1, \beta)$ and $Y \sim \text{gamma}(\alpha_2, \beta)$. Find the pdf of $Z = \frac{X}{X+Y}$

Question Four: (10 points)

Write the mathematical form and draw a sample curve for each of the following signal functions:

1- Binary threshold signal function.

2- Sigmoid signal function.

Best wishes

Dr. Amal Abdelazim

- B. Suppose that we have a 3-dimensional artificial neuron with $X = (-2, 0.7, 1)$, $w_1 = 0.4$, $w_2 = 0.65$ and $w_3 = 0.2$. Compute the value of the bias weight w_0 such that the neuron outputs 0.9 in ONLY ONE of the following cases:
1. Using the Linear threshold signal function with $\alpha = 1.5$.
 2. Using the Sigmoid signal function with $\lambda = 2$.

- C. Suppose we need to classify AND function with a single threshold logic neuron (TLN), if we start at $k = 1$, $w_k = (-2, 3, 2)$. Apply perceptron learning law to learn weights. (Make three iterations **only**).

- 3- A neural network is made up of layers of interconnected units called
- 4- is a neural network layer that receives raw data.
- 5- Each neuron computes a weighted sum of its, adds a bias, and passes the result through an
- 6- In the neural network, the network has no loops.
- 7- In the neural network, loops occur in the network.
- 8- In the sample data set of, each pattern X_k has its corresponding output vector D_k .
- 9- is an example of pattern recognition in our daily life.
- 10- Error correction rules alter the weights of a network using a
- 11- A is a procedure that sets how information is stored in the network's weights (connections).
- 12- The of a pattern set X_i is the smallest convex set in R^n which contains the set X_i .
- 13- is an example of feedback neural network, when neurons in a single field connect back onto themselves.

Question Three: (15 points)

- A. Give one **real-world example** of supervised learning and another example of unsupervised learning.

Answer the following questions:

Question One: choose the correct answer (10 points)

- 1- In supervised learning, what do we provide to the system?
a) Only inputs b) Inputs and correct outputs c) Only outputs d) Random data
- 2- What is the main goal of supervised learning?
a) To memorize data b) To create random labels c) To remove noise d) To find a function that maps inputs to outputs
- 3- What is the goal of unsupervised learning?
a) To memorize the training set b) To predict labels c) To find hidden patterns or groups in the data d) To remove all noise
- 4- What does the principle of minimal disturbance mean?
a) Learn new things while keeping old knowledge b) Learn new things and forget old ones c) Make big changes after every example d) Ignore new data
- 5- Which of the following is the correct formula for Perceptron Learning Law
a) $W_{k+1} = \begin{cases} W_k + \eta X_k & \text{if } X_k \in X_1 \text{ and } W_k^T X_k \geq 0 \\ W_k - \eta X_k & \text{if } X_k \in X_0 \text{ and } W_k^T X_k \leq 0 \end{cases}$
b) $W_{k+1} = \begin{cases} W_k + \eta X_k & \text{if } X_k \in X_1 \text{ and } W_k^T X_k \leq 0 \\ W_k - \eta X_k & \text{if } X_k \in X_0 \text{ and } W_k^T X_k \geq 0 \end{cases}$
c) $W_{k+1} = \begin{cases} W_k + \eta X_k & \text{if } X_k \in X_0 \text{ and } W_k^T X_k \leq 0 \\ W_k - \eta X_k & \text{if } X_k \in X_1 \text{ and } W_k^T X_k \geq 0 \end{cases}$
d) $W_{k+1} = \begin{cases} W_k - \eta X_k & \text{if } X_k \in X_1 \text{ and } W_k^T X_k \leq 0 \\ W_k + \eta X_k & \text{if } X_k \in X_0 \text{ and } W_k^T X_k \geq 0 \end{cases}$

Question Two: Fill spaces by choosing the appropriate terminologies form the following list: (15 points)

(inputs – neurons – feedback – unsupervised learning – convex hull – Autoassociator – linear error measure – output layer – learning algorithm – spam filter – linearly separable – j – i – input layer – activation function – hidden layer – feedforward- supervised learning.)

- 1- is a neural network layer responsible for feature extraction
- 2- w_{ij} denotes the weight from neuron to neuron

Question # 3: (10marks)

Let x be continuous random variable that has a normal distribution mean $\mu = 50$, and standert diviation 8, find the probability of $P(30 < x < 39)$.

STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION: Table Values Represent AREA to the LEFT of the Z score.

Z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-2.9	.00187	.00181	.00175	.00169	.00164	.00159	.00154	.00149	.00144	.00139
-2.8	.00256	.00248	.00240	.00233	.00226	.00219	.00212	.00205	.00199	.00193
-2.7	.00347	.00336	.00326	.00317	.00307	.00298	.00289	.00280	.00272	.00264
-2.6	.00466	.00453	.00440	.00427	.00415	.00402	.00391	.00379	.00368	.00357
-2.5	.00621	.00604	.00587	.00570	.00554	.00539	.00523	.00508	.00494	.00480
-2.4	.00820	.00798	.00776	.00755	.00734	.00714	.00695	.00676	.00657	.00639
-2.3	.01072	.01044	.01017	.00990	.00964	.00939	.00914	.00889	.00866	.00842
-2.2	.01390	.01355	.01321	.01287	.01255	.01222	.01191	.01160	.01130	.01101
-2.1	.01786	.01743	.01700	.01659	.01618	.01578	.01539	.01500	.01463	.01426
-2.0	.02275	.02222	.02169	.02118	.02068	.02018	.01970	.01923	.01876	.01831
-1.9	.02872	.02807	.02743	.02680	.02619	.02559	.02500	.02442	.02385	.02330
-1.8	.03593	.03515	.03438	.03362	.03288	.03216	.03144	.03074	.03005	.02938
-1.7	.04457	.04363	.04272	.04182	.04093	.04006	.03920	.03836	.03754	.03673
-1.6	.05480	.05370	.05262	.05155	.05050	.04947	.04846	.04746	.04648	.04551
-1.5	.06681	.06552	.06426	.06301	.06178	.06057	.05938	.05821	.05705	.05592
-1.4	.08076	.07927	.07780	.07636	.07493	.07353	.07215	.07078	.06944	.06811
-1.3	.09680	.09510	.09342	.09176	.09012	.08851	.08691	.08534	.08379	.08226
-1.2	.11507	.11314	.11123	.10935	.10749	.10565	.10383	.10204	.10027	.09853
-1.1	.13567	.13350	.13136	.12924	.12714	.12507	.12302	.12100	.11900	.11702
-1.0	.15866	.15625	.15386	.15151	.14917	.14686	.14457	.14231	.14007	.13786

16. The value which is referred to statistics.
- a. production of computer chips b. 700
- c. 10% d. 7.5%
17. Let the random variable Z denote the standard normal variable. If $P(Z < A) = .4$ then A is equal to:
- a. 1 b. 0.5545
- c. 3.3 d. None of these choices.
18. If a random variable follows a uniform distribution, which of the following is true?
- a. the probability that the random variable takes any range of values is always the same
- b. the distribution has a rectangular shape.
- c. the probability that the random variable takes a particular value is given by the probability density function.
- d. None of these choices.
19. What is the area under the normal curve between $z = -3.00$ and $z = 3.00$?
- a. 2 b. 9
- c. 0.3 d. None of these choices.
20. If X has a normal distribution with mean 50 and variance 64, which value of X corresponds with the value $z = 1.65$?
- a. $x = 71.76$ b. $x = 67.96$
- c. $x = 51.95$ d. None of these choices.

With best wishes for success
Dr. Amira Allam

Question # 2: (10marks)

The following data represent the salaries (in thousands of dollars) of a sample of 10 employees of a firm:

10, 15, 13, 11, 10, 10, 15, 20, 15, 21.

a. Calculate the mean, median, and mode.

b. Calculate the range, variance, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation.

- c. $V(0) = 0$ d. $V(X + 5) = 25 + V(X)$
 11. Two event A and B are such that $P(A) = 0.5$, $P(B) = 0.3$ and $P(A \cap B) = 0.1$. then $P(A/B) = \dots$

- a. $1/3$ b. 0.2
 c. $.15$ d. 1

12. The outcomes of a random experiment or a stochastic process is defined as
 a. Stochastic b. Sample space.
 c. Deterministic d. Probability

Suppose that A manufacturer of computer chips claims that less than 10% of its products are defective. When 1,000 chips were drawn from a large production, 7.5% were found to be defective.

(Answer the following 4 points)

13. The population of interest is
 a. production of computer chips b. 1000
 c. 10% d. 7.5%

14. The Sample is
 a. production of computer chips b. 1000
 c. 10% d. 7.5%

15. The value which is referred to as parameter.
 a. production of computer chips b. 1000
 c. 10% d. 7.5%

16. The value which is referred to statistics.
 a. production of computer chips b. 1000
 c. 10% d. 7.5%

17. Let the random variable Z denote the standard normal variable. If $P(Z < k) = 1$ then k is equal to:

- a. 1 b. 0.8643
 c. 3.9 d. None of these choices.

18. If a random variable follows a uniform distribution, which of the following is true:

- a. the probability that the random variable takes any range of values is always the same. b. the distribution has a rectangular shape.
 c. the probability that the random variable takes a particular value is given by the probability density function. d. None of these choices.

19. What is the area under the normal curve between $z = -5.09$ and $z = 5.09$?

- a. 1 b. 0
 c. 0.5 d. None of these choices.

20. If X has a normal distribution with mean 60 and variance 36, which value of X corresponds with the value $z = 1.96$?

- a. $x = 71.76$ b. $x = 67.96$
 c. $x = 61.96$ d. None of these choices.

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
Q	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A										

**Faculty of Science**

Mathematics Department

Course	Scientific Computations 2	Time allowed:	2 hours
Code:		Marks:	50
Level:	4	Date of Exam:	24/8/2025

Question # 1: (20 Marks) Answer this question in the down table (1.5 mark/question)

1. Which of the following about the binomial distribution is not a true statement?

- a. The probability of success must be constant from trial to trial.
- b. The random variable of interest is continuous.
- c. Each outcome may be classified as either "success" or "failure".
- d. Each outcome is independent of the other.

Suppose that you have been given the following joint probabilities (answer the following 4 points)

	A1	A2
B1	0.50	0.20
B2	0.25	0.05

2. Determine $P(A2)$.

- a. 0.25
- b. 0.70
- c. 0.75
- d. 0.30

3. Determine $P(A2/B1)$.

- a. 0.1857
- b. 0.3857
- c. 0.2857
- d. 0.4857

4. Determine $P(A1 \cup B1)$.

- a. 0.50
- b. 1.45
- c. 0.95
- d. 0.25

5. Determine $P(A1 \cap B1)$.

- a. 0.50
- b. 0.7
- c. 0.75
- d. 0.25

6. You take a random sample of 500 students at your university and find that the median GPA is 3.25, then you are doing what branch of statistics?

- a. Descriptive statistics
- b. Population statistics
- c. Inferential statistics
- d. None of these choices.

7. Which of the following measures is affected most by extreme values?

- a. The median.
- b. The mode.
- c. The Range
- d. The mean.

8. The mathematics SAT scores of the seven students in a mathematics seminar are 533, 553, 578, 586, 619, 626, and 633. Suppose that the student with the score 633 drops the seminar and is replaced by a student with a score of 500. What will happen to the mean and median scores of the class?

- a. The mean will increase; the median will be unchanged.
- b. The median will increase; the mean will decrease.
- c. Neither the mean nor median will change.
- d. The mean and the median will decrease.

9. Which of the following measures is not a measure of central tendency?

- a. The median.
- b. The mean.
- c. The mode.
- d. The Range

10. In the notation below, X is the random variable, E and V refer to the expected value and variance, respectively. Which of the following is false?

- a. $E(3X) = 3E(X)$
- b. $E(X + 1) = E(X) + 1$