

Q#1: (15 points) Put (✓) or (×) in front of each sentence:

1. () If $Z \sim N(0,1)$ and $Y \sim \chi^2_{(n)}$, then $T = \frac{\chi^2_{(n)}/n}{\sqrt{Z}} \sim T_{(n)}$.
2. () When the sample size is fixed, if α increases, then the power of a test increases.
3. () For any distribution, $\text{var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ and $E(\bar{X}) = \mu$.
4. () If $X \sim N(0,4)$, then $\frac{X^2}{4} \sim \chi^2_{(1)}$.
5. () The estimator $\hat{\theta}$ that minimizes the mean square error is called the minimum variance unbiased estimator (MVUE) of θ .
6. () The variance of the estimator $\hat{\theta}$ is defined by $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2$.
7. () The power of any test is equal to $p(\text{reject } H_0 | H_0 \text{ is false})$.
8. () Uniform distribution is one of the members of the exponential family.
9. () An estimator $\hat{\theta}_2$ is more efficient than $\hat{\theta}_1$ if $MSE(\hat{\theta}_1) < MSE(\hat{\theta}_2)$.
10. () For any test, if $p\text{-value} \leq \alpha$, then we can reject H_0 and accept H_a .

Q#2 (4 marks)

Let $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{20}$ be a random sample from a standard normal distribution. Find the numbers **a** and **b** such that

$$P\left(a \leq \sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i^2 \leq b\right) = 0.90$$

Q#3 (10 marks)

Assuming that two populations are normally distributed, two independent samples are taken with the following summary statistics:

$$n_1 = 21, \quad \bar{X}_1 = 20, \quad s_1 = 4$$

$$n_2 = 16, \quad \bar{X}_2 = 19, \quad s_2 = 3$$

- (a) Construct a 95% Confidence Interval for $\frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2}$.

- (b) Construct a 95% Confidence Interval for σ_1^2 .

Q#4 (10 marks)

Find the estimated regression model under $y_i = \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i$, if $\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = 38$, $\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = 46$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i = 709, \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 = 408.$$

Q#5 (12 marks)

The following information was obtained from two independent samples selected from two normally distributed populations.

	Sample 1	Sample 2
n	21	16
$\bar{X}$	410	390
S^2	95	300

(a) Test the hypothesis: $H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$ vs. $H_a : \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ at $\alpha = 0.05$

(b) Based on the result of (a), test the hypothesis: $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ vs. $H_a : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ at $\alpha = 0.05$

Q#6 (9 marks)

Let $X_1, \dots, X_n$ be a sample from a distribution with

$$f(x) = (1-p)^{x-1} p, \quad x=1, 2, \dots.$$

Find the likelihood ratio test of testing $H_0 : p = p_0$ vs. $H_a : p > p_0$.

Q#7 (10 marks)

Let $X_1, \dots, X_n$ be a random sample from $N(\theta, \theta)$, $\theta > 0$.

- (1) Find two different moment estimators of θ .

(2) Find the MLE of θ .

نسخة امتحانات تربية - الشؤون الأكاديمية

مع تمنياتي للجميع بالنجاح...

Hints:

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

$$\left(\left(\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{F_{n_1-1, n_2-1, \alpha/2}} \right), \left(\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \right) \left(F_{n_2-1, n_1-1, \alpha/2} \right) \right), (\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm (z_{\alpha/2}) \left(\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}} \right)$$

$$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm (t_{\alpha/2, \nu}) \left(\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} \right), (\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm (t_{\alpha/2, n_1+n_2-2}) \left(s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \right), (\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm (z_{\alpha/2}) \left(\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}} \right)$$

$$\nu = \frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{\frac{\left(\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} \right)^2}{n_1-1} + \frac{\left(\frac{s_2^2}{n_2} \right)^2}{n_2-1}}, s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)s_1^2 + (n_2-1)s_2^2}{n_1+n_2-2}, (\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm (z_{\alpha/2}) \left(\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2, (n-1)}^2}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2, (n-1)}^2} \right), (\bar{X}) \pm (t_{\alpha/2, n-1}) \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right), (\bar{X}) \pm (z_{\alpha/2}) \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} \right), n = \frac{(z_\alpha + z_\beta)^2 \sigma^2}{(\mu_a - \mu_0)^2}, n = \frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2 \sigma^2}{E^2}.$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}, t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}, F = \frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2}, Z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - D_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}, Z = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - D_0}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}, t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - D_0}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}, Z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 - D_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}}, Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}}$$

$$F_{0.05}(20,15) = 2.33, F_{0.05}(7,9) = 3.29, F_{0.025}(20,15) = 2.76, F_{0.05}(9,7) = 3.68, F_{0.05}(10,8) = 3.35, \\ F_{0.025}(15,20) = 2.57, F_{0.05}(8,10) = 3.07, F_{0.025}(7,9) = 4.20, F_{0.025}(9,7) = 4.82, F_{0.05}(15,20) = 2.20.$$

$$\chi_{0.025}^2(20) = 34.170, \chi_{0.975}^2(10) = 3.247, \chi_{0.05}^2(4) = 9.488, \chi_{0.975}^2(20) = 9.591, \chi_{0.05}^2(20) = 31.410, \\ \chi_{0.05}^2(5) = 11.070, \chi_{0.95}^2(19) = 10.117, \chi_{0.025}^2(9) = 19.023, \chi_{0.10}^2(4) = 7.779, \chi_{0.025}^2(10) = 20.483, \\ \chi_{0.95}^2(20) = 10.851, \chi_{0.05}^2(19) = 30.144, \chi_{0.975}^2(15) = 6.262, \chi_{0.975}^2(9) = 2.7, \chi_{0.975}^2(20) = 9.591, \\ \chi_{0.90}^2(4) = 1.064,$$

$$t_{0.025}(21) = 2.08, t_{0.025}(22) = 2.07, t_{0.025}(23) = 2.06, t_{0.025}(20) = 2.085, t_{0.05}(35) = 1.644, \\ t_{0.05}(15) = 1.753, t_{0.05}(20) = 1.724.$$

$$p(z \geq 0) = p(z \leq 0) = 0.5 \text{ and } p(z \geq 3.49) = p(z \leq -3.49) \cong 0, p(0 \leq z \leq 2.13) = 0.48, \\ p(0 \leq z \leq 1.23) = 0.39, p(0 \leq z \leq 3.12) = 0.499, p(0 \leq z \leq 2.33) = 0.49, p(0 \leq z \leq 0.25) = 0.1 \\ p(0 \leq z \leq 0.84) = 0.3, p(0 \leq z \leq 0.52) = 0.2.$$

(4) أوجد/ي ناتج $(2321)_5 \div (13)_5 = \dots\dots\dots$

(5) ما هو الحد الذي سيضاف إلى التعبير الجبري $2bx^2 - 3x$ للحصول على مربع كامل

(6) أوجد/ي الميل والجزء المقطوع من محور y للمستقيم الذي معادلته: $3x - 2y - 9 = 0$

(7) أوجد /ي إحداثي المركز ونصف القطر من معادلة الدائرة $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 8x + 12y - 6 = 0$.

(لكل فقرة 4 درجات)

الثاني السؤال:

$$x + 2y = 5$$

$$3x - y = 1$$

حسابيا

(1) حل/ي

$$(2) \text{ أوجد/ي حل المعادلة } \frac{3(5x-2)}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{x-4}{6}$$

$$(3) \text{ أوجد/ي حل المعادلة } \sqrt{1-2x} - \sqrt{3x-4} = 0$$

(لكل فقرة 4 درجات)

السؤال الثالث :

(1) برهني/ي باستعمال قانون الاستنتاج الرياضي

$$\text{بان } 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

(2) أوجد/ي حل المعادلة باستخدام طريقة اكمال المربع $x^2 + 5x - 14 = 0$

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(3) أوجد/ي مجموع وحاصل ضرب جزري المعادلة $2x^2 + x - 15 = 0$

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(4) أوجد/ي معادلة الدائرة التي تمر بنقطة الأصل ومركزها $C(3, -1)$

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(5) أوجد/ي معادلة الخط المستقيم المار بالنقطة $A(3, 2)$ والعمودي علي المستقيم $4x + 2y - 9 = 0$.

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انتهت الأسئلة - مع التمنيات بالتوفيق

AL-AQSA UNIVERSITY

Department of mathematics

Date 13/1/2017



Real Analysis II

Final Exam

Time: Two Hours

اسم الطالب:	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/18	Q4/12	Total
الرقم الأكاديمي:					

Answer all the following questions:

ملاحظة: الامتحان 4 أسئلة ، في 6 صفحات

Q1) a) (6 pts.) (Fermat's Theorem) Show that If f is defined on an open interval containing x_0 and if f assumes its maximum or minimum at x_0 and f is differentiable at x_0 , then $f'(x_0) = 0$.

b) (3 pts.) If $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable at $c \in (a, b)$, then show that $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c-h)}{2h}$ exists and equals $f'(c)$. Prove the converse is not true?

c) (3 pts.) where the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -x^2 & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$ Is differentiable?

d) (3 pts.) Show that if $0 < a < b$ then $1 - \frac{a}{b} < \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) < \frac{b}{a} - 1$

Q2) a) (7 pts.) Given the positive term series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$, let f be a function such that $f(n) = a_n$.

Show that if the function f is continuous positive and decreasing $[1, \infty)$, then

1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges if $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ converges, and 2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges if $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ diverges.

b) (12 points each) Which of the following series are convergent and/or absolutely convergent? Please indicate which tests you are using and show your work. And find the interval of convergent

1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n^2} \right)$

$$2) \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot (2n+1)} + \dots$$

$$3) \quad 4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^{n-1} (x)^n}{n^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \right)$$

Q3) a) (4 pts.) Suppose f is a continuous function on $[a, b]$ and that $f(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Show that if $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, then $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in [a, b]$.

b) (4pts.) Show that $\int_a^b \alpha \cdot f = \alpha \cdot \int_a^b f$

c) (6 pts) Let $f:[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be bounded real-valued function on $[a, b]$. Show that f is integrable on $[a, b]$ if $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ there exists a partition P of $[a, b]$ such that $U(f; P) - L(f; p) < \varepsilon$

Q4) a) (5pts.) Let $f : [0,3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ define by $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 3 & \text{if } 2 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$ Show that f is integrable and find

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

b) (7 pts.) Let $f : [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ define by $f(x) = x^3 - 5$ Show that f is integrable on $[0,1]$ and

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{-19}{4}$$



اسم الطالب:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total
الرقم الأكاديمي:	9	13	13	13	12	70
اسم المدرس: د. زياد صافي						

Answer all of the following questions:

ملاحظة: الامتحان ٥ أسئلة ، في ٦ صفحات

Q1) 1) (3 pt.) Show that if $x_n > 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim(x_n) = L > 0$, then $\lim(\sqrt{x_n}) = \sqrt{L}$.

2) (3 pt.) Show that every Cauchy sequence is convergent.

3) (3 pt.) Show by definition that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2 + 1}{1 - 2n^2} = -\frac{3}{2}$

Q2) 1) (4 pt.) Show that if (x_n) is bounded and increasing, then $\lim(x_n) = \sup\{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

2) (5 pt.) Let (a_n) be a sequence defined by $a_n = \frac{3}{2}$, $a_{n+1} = 3 - \frac{2}{a_n} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Show that the sequence is monotone and bounded and find the limit.

3) (4 pt.) i) Show that $0 < c < 1$, then $\lim(c^n) = 0$

ii) Show that $c > 1$, then $\lim(c^n) = \infty$

Q3) 1) (6 pt.) Decide whether the following sequences are convergent, and find the limits, when they exist. Justify your answers briefly.

a) $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n^2}{3n^2 + 1}$

b) $c_n = \frac{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{n^2}$

c) $d_n = \lim \frac{n!}{n^3}$

d) $e_n = \lim \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n + \sin(n)}$

2) (4 pt.) Let $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and let c be a cluster point of A . Prove that if $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ exists, then it is unique.

3) (3 pt.) Prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2 + 3}{2x + 5} = \frac{4}{3}$ (use $\varepsilon - \delta$ definition)

Q4) 1) (5 pt.) Let $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f = L$ if and only if for each sequences (x_n) in A with $x_n \neq c$ such that $x_n \rightarrow c$, then $f(x_n) \rightarrow L$

2) (4 pt.) Let, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 5 & \text{if } x \geq 1 \\ x + 3 & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$:

i) by using the ε - δ definition to Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 13$.

ii) by using sequential definition to show that f is not continuous at $x=1$.

3) (4 pt.) Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos \frac{1}{x^2})$ does not exist but $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x) = 1$

Q5) 1) (3 pt.) Show that for every rational number r there exists a sequence (a_n) of irrational numbers such that $\lim(a_n) = r$.

2) (6pt.) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ define by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

i) Show that f has a limit at $x = 0$.

ii) Show that if $c \neq 0$, then f does not have a limit at c .

3) (3pt.) Suppose $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous function on $\mathbb{R}$ such that $f(r) = 0 \quad \forall r \in \mathbb{Q}$, prove that $f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$



Do all the following questions using a five decimal-place mantissa:

Question (1)

[10 Marks]

A) consider the jordan method

$$X^{n+1} = D^{-1} \{b - (L + U) X^n\}$$

Show that the condition of convergence of this method is

$$\|D (L + U)\|_{\infty} < 1$$

A) Starting with the definition of backward difference operator

Show that $D = \frac{1}{h} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1+\nabla} \right)$

B) show that

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_2} f(x) dx \cong \int_{x_0}^{x_2} p_2(x) = \frac{h}{3} [f_0 + 4f_1 + f_2]$$

Question (3)**[20 Marks]**

A) consider the data:

x_i	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
$f(x)$	0.32	0.44	0.51	0.33	0.45

Use Newton-Gregory forward polynomial of degree 2 to estimate $f(0.6)$ & $f'(0.6)$.

a) Use forward & central-difference formula to find $f''(0.6)$.

A) using the formula of newton divided difference show that

$$p_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \Delta^k f_0$$

B) Show that

$$x_{n+2} = x_n - f(x_n) \frac{x_n - x_{n+1}}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n+1})}$$

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتفوق

د. فائق رمضان الناعوق

الكلية _____
الرياضيات

قسم الرياضيات

التاريخ: 2018 / 12/30 م
الرمز: ساعتان .



دولة فلسطين

جامعة الأقصى

الفصل الأول 2018-2019
محاضر المساق /

الاختبار النهائي في مساق
(تفاضل و تكامل 2)

اسم الطالب/ة----- الرقم الاكاديمي -----

ملاحظات : عدد الصفحات 6 عدد الأسئلة: 6

Q1) a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$:

[3 marks]

a) $\frac{dy}{dx}$: If $y = x^{\ln x} + \cos^{-1} x$

b) Find the following limit

[3 marks]

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \sec x$$

Q2) Evaluate the following integrals: [12 marks]

a) $\int x^6 e^{3x} dx$

(3 marks)

b) $\int \sin^3 x \cos^{34} x dx$

(3 marks)

c) $\int_0^{\ln 4} \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + 9}} dx$

(3 marks)

d) $\int \frac{\sin \theta \, d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 2}$

(3 marks)

(Q3) a) Find the values of x for which the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x+2)^n}{n}$ converges absolutely, converges conditionally and diverges.

[5 marks]

b) Find the **foci, vertices, center** of the conic section $x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x - 4y = -1$, and sketch it's graph. [5 marks]

Q4) Test wheather the following converge or diverge. [12 marks]

1) $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1-x}$

(3 marks)

2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{n+5}{n} \right)^n$

(3 marks)

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}$$

(3 marks)

$$4) \left\{ \frac{n + \ln n}{n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

(3 marks)

Q5 a) Find The Taylor series of the function $f(x) = \sin \pi x$ about zero($a = 0$). [5 marks]

b) Find the area inside the circle $r = 2$ and outside the cardioid $r = 2 - 2 \cos \theta$.

[5 marks]

c) Find the sum of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3}{4^n}$. [2 marks]

Q6) a) Sketch the graphs of the curves

[8 marks]

(1) $r = \frac{1}{1 - \sin \theta}$

2) $1 \leq r < 4, \quad 0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

3) $r = -6 \cos \theta$

4) $r = 2 - 5 \sin \theta$

مع تمنياتنا للجميع بالتفوق والنجاح

اسم الطالب/ة:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Total
الرقم الأكاديمي:	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
اسم المدرس: د. أحمد محمود الأشقر ، د. سحر السمك ، أ. سناء زايد							

Answer all the following questions:

ملاحظة: الامتحان 6 أسئلة ، في 6 صفحات

(Q1) Choose the correct answer:

(10 marks)

- The domain of function $f(x) = \sqrt{|x-1|}$ is
(a) $(-\infty, 1]$ (b) $[1, \infty)$ (c) $\mathbb{R}$ (d) $\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$
- The rang of the function $f(x) = 3 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 9}$ is
(a) $[3, 4)$ (b) $[0, 3]$ (c) $[3, \infty)$ (d) $\mathbb{R}$
- At $x = 0$, the function $f(x) = x^{5/3}$
(a) is continuous (b) has a horizontal tangent (c) has an inflection point (d) all of them is true
- The period of the function $f(x) = -7 \sin(5 - 3x) + 4$ is
(a) $\frac{2\pi}{-3}$ (b) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ (c) 2π (d) 7π
- The solution set of the equation $|x + 2| = 3x - 12$ is
(a) $\{7\}$ (b) $\{\frac{5}{2}\}$ (c) $\{\frac{5}{2}, 7\}$ (d) $\{-\frac{5}{2}, 7\}$
- If f has average value $av(f) = 2$ on $[-1, 3]$, and $\int_{-1}^3 f(x) dx = 13$, then $\int_3^7 f(x) dx = ...$
(a) 8 (b) 26 (c) 5 (d) 4
- The function $f(x) = \frac{(x-1)^3}{x^2 + x - 2}$ has vertical asymptote(s) which is(are) the line(s).
(a) $y = -2$ (b) $x = -2$ (c) $x = 1$ (d) (b and c)
- If the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$, and $(f \circ g)(x) = x + 1$, then $g(x) = ...$
(a) $\sqrt{x+1}$ (b) $\sqrt{x^2+1}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$
- The value of the integral $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x^7 + \sqrt[3]{x^5} + x^2 \sin(2x)) dx =$
(a) 2π (b) 0 (c) $2 \int_0^{\pi} (x^7 + \sqrt[3]{x^5} + x^2 \sin(2x)) dx$ (d) non of them is true
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} =$
(a) 0 (b) ∞ (c) 1 (d) does not exist

(Q2) (a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \frac{3}{(5x^2 + \csc 2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

(3 marks)

(b) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \int_2^{7x^2} \sqrt{2 + \cos^3 t} \, dt$

(3 marks)

(c) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for $xy + 2x - y^2 = 8$, then find the **normal** line to the curve at the point $(3, 2)$.

(4 marks)

(Q3) (a) Find the following limits (explain your answer):

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x + 4}$

(2 marks)

(ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 + 5x} + 2x)$

(2 marks)

(b) Find the value of the constant k that makes the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin(3x) \cot(2x)} & , x \neq 0 \\ k - 2 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$ continuous at $x = 0$.

(3 marks)

(c) Find the value(s) of c that satisfy the Mean Value Theorem for differentiation of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x(x-1)}$ on $[0,1]$.

(3 marks)

(Q4) (a) Find the following integrals:

(i) $\int \frac{\csc x}{\csc x - \sin x} dx$

(3 marks)

(ii) $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^4 + 9}} dx$

(4 marks)

(b) By using the Max-Min Inequality find **upper** and **lower** bounds for the value of the integral

$$\int_{-2}^3 \sqrt{7-x} dx$$

(3 marks)

(Q5) Let $f(x) = -x^{5/3} + 5x^{2/3}$

- (a) Find $f'(x)$ then list the intervals on which f is increasing and decreasing, then find the local extreme value(s) of f (if exist). (4 marks)

- (b) Find $f''(x)$ then list the intervals on which f is concave up and concave down, and find the inflection and cusp point(s) (if exist). (4 marks)

- (c) Sketch the graph of f . (الرسم في الصفحة المقابلة) (2 marks)

- (Q6)(a) Find the **area** of the region bounded on the left by the line $y = 2 - x$, on the right by the parabola $y = x^2$, and above by line $y = 2$. (5 marks)

- (b) The region bounded by the parabola $y = x^2$ and the curve $y = \sqrt{8x}$ in the first quadrant is revolved about x -axis to generate a solid. Find the **volume** of the solid. (5 marks)

اسم الطالب/المعلمة	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Total
غزة - طابيات - الفترة الأولى	9	13	10	9	10	9	60
الرقم الأكاديمي:							
مدرس المساق: د. أحمد محمود الأشقر							

Answer all the following questions:ملاحظة: الامتحان 6 أسئلة ، في 6 صفحات

(Q1) Choose the correct answer for each of the following:

(9 marks)

(1) The **distance** from the point $P(x, y, z)$ to the xz -plane is

- (a) $\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$ (b) $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ (c) $|y|$ (d) y

(2) The set of points in space satisfy $z = 0, x \leq 0, y \leq 0$ describe

- (a) the third quadrant in xy -plane (b) a solid cube
(c) a square in xy -plane with its interior (d) a slab

(3) The function $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{|y| + |x|}$ is continuous on the

- (a) entire xy -plane (b) entire xy -plane except the two lines $y = \pm x$
(c) entire xy -plane except the origin $(0,0)$ (d) entire xy -plane except x -axis and y -axis

(4) Each **level curve** of the function $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9x^2 - 4y^2}}$ is

- (a) an ellipse (b) a hyperbola (c) a circle (d) a parabola

(5) The line $L: x = -2 + t, y = 3 - 2t, z = 4 + 3t$ intersect the plane $M: 3x + 2y - z = 4$ in the point

- (a) $(-4, 7, -2)$ (b) $(0, -1, 10)$ (c) $(-2, 3, 4)$ (d) $(2, -5, 16)$

(6) The integral $\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$ is equivalent to the polar integral

- (a) $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 dr d\theta$ (b) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 r^3 dr d\theta$ (c) $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 dr d\theta$ (d) $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 dr d\theta$

(Q2) (a) Show that $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,-2)} \frac{xy + 2}{4x^2 - y^2}$ does not exist. (4 marks)

(b) If $w = x^2 e^{yz}$, and $z = x^2 - y^2$, find $\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)_x$. (4 marks)

(c) Find parametric equations for the line of intersection of the two planes $5x - 2y = 11$ and $4y - 5z = -17$. (5 marks)

(Q3)(a) Find the **local maxima**, **local minima**, and **saddle points** (if exist) of the function

$$f(x, y) = e^x (x^2 - y^2).$$

(5 marks)

(b) Find the **linearization** of the function $f(x, y, z) = xy + 2yz - 3xz$ at the point $P(1, 1, 0)$, then find an **upper bound** for the magnitude of the **error** E over the region

$$R: |x - 1| \leq 0.01, |y - 1| \leq 0.02, |z| \leq 0.03.$$

(5 marks)

(Q4)(a) Write the acceleration $\mathbf{a}$ in the form $\mathbf{a} = a_T \mathbf{T} + a_N \mathbf{N}$ of the vector function

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (e^t \cos t) \mathbf{i} + (e^t \sin t) \mathbf{j} + (\sqrt{7} e^t) \mathbf{k}, \quad \text{without finding } \mathbf{T} \text{ and } \mathbf{N}. \quad (5 \text{ marks})$$

(b) Let $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 - y$. Find the directions $\mathbf{u}$ (unit vectors) if the **directional derivative** $D_{\mathbf{u}} f = -3$ at the point $P(1, -1)$. (4 marks)

(Q5)(a) Set up the **triple integral** for the function $F(x, y, z)$ over the region D that is (bounded in back by the plane $x = 0$, on the front and sides by the parabolic cylinder $x = 1 - y^2$, on the top by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$, and on the bottom by the xy -plane). Use the order $dz dx dy$. "Note: Do not find the value of the integral." (3 marks)

(b) Find the limits of integration in **cylindrical coordinates** for finding the **volume** of the region bounded above by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ and below by the paraboloid $3z = x^2 + y^2$. "Note: Do not find the value of the integral." (3 marks)

(c) Find the **volume** of the solid region bounded below by xy -plane, on the sides by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$, and above by the cone $z = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(x^2 + y^2)}$. (By using a triple integration in spherical coordinates). (4 marks)

(Q6) (a) Find $\int_0^8 \int_{\sqrt[3]{x}}^2 \frac{1}{y^4 + 1} dy dx$ by reversing the order of integration . (4 marks)

(b) Use the transformation $u = 2x - 3y$, $v = -x + y$ to evaluate the integral

$$\int_{-3}^0 \int_x^{x+1} 2(x-y) dy dx$$

(5 marks)



.....Final Exam..
Course : Linear Algebra (1)



Science Block
Math. Dep.

Time: 2 hours

.....
5/1/2019

Name:-

Solve the following questions:-

(Q 1) (a) Solve the following system of linear equations using Gauss Jordan method

$$2x + 4y - 4z + 6w = 4$$

$$2x + 4y - 3z + 4w = 5$$

(7 marks)

(Q2) (a) Let $A = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$ be a set of vectors in a vector space V then show that the set of all linear combinations of A is a subspace of V

(6marks)

(b) Let $V = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1^2 \geq 0\}$ then is V closed under multiplication ?

(3marks)

(c) Let $V = \{X = (x_1, x_2) : x_1^2 = 0\}$ then is V closed under addition ?

(3 marks)

(Q3) (a) Let $L: V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation and S is a subspace of V then show that **image of S** is a subspace of W (6 marks)

(b) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Then find

(1) Bases for the column space of A

(4marks)

(2) Nullity and the null space of A

(6marks)

(Q4) Let $L : R^3 \rightarrow R^4$ be a linear transformation defined by $L(X) = AX$

$$\text{Where } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

Then find (i) $\text{Rng}(L)$

(6marks)

(ii) Bases for $\text{Rng}(L)$

(4marks)

(iii) Is L an *onto, one to one* linear transformation

(3marks)

(Q5) (i) Let $A = \{(1,1,1), (2,1,-3), (4,-5,1)\}$ be an **orthogonal** set of vectors

Find the coordinate vector of $(0,0,1)$ relative to A

(4marks)

(ii) Let $L: R^3 \rightarrow R^2$ be linear transformation such that
 $L(e_1) = (-1,6)$; $L(e_2) = (0,2)$; $L(e_3) = (8,1)$

(i) Compute $L(x_1, x_2, x_3)$

(4 marks)

(iii) Find a matrix A such that $L(X) = AX$

(4 marks)

(Q6) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a linear operator defined by $T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 7x_2 \\ 3x_1 - 4x_2 \end{bmatrix}$

and let $B = \{u_1, u_2\}$ $B' = \{v_1, v_2\}$ where $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

Then find $[T]_{B', B}$

(10 marks)

التاريخ: 2019/ 1/13 م
الزمن: ساعتان .

الاختبار النهائي في مساق : مدخل الى المنطق ونظرية المجموعات

رقم المقرر MATH 1313

الفصل الاول 2019 م
محاضر المساق: أ. د عبد السلام أبو زائدة

ملاحظات: عدد الصفحات: 3 عدد الأسئلة: 4 اسم الطالب/ة

I-True or False:- [15 Marks]

1. The function $f: (0,1) \rightarrow R, f(x) = \tan(\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2})$ is 1-1 .
2. $(\exists x)(3^x = x), R$
3. If A is denumerable, then $A \cup \{x\}$ is countable.
4. $\sim(P \wedge \sim Q)$ is equivalent to $P \Rightarrow Q$.
5. Every infinite set is denumerable.
6. $N \approx Q$.
7. If $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a 1-1 and onto B, then $\overline{A} = \overline{B}$.
8. If $f: A \xrightarrow{1-1} C, g: B \xrightarrow{1-1} D$ and $A \cap B = \varnothing$, then $f \cup g$ is 1-1 .
9. $(\forall y)(\exists x)(x \leq y)$, the universe is R.
10. . If $f: A \rightarrow B$, then $I_A \circ f = f$.
11. The union of two finite sets is countable
12. Every infinite is uncountable
13. $(\forall x)(\exists y)(x \leq y)$, the universe is R.
14. $(f \circ g)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$
15. If S is inductive set, then $n \in S \rightarrow n+2 \in S$ is true.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

II- Solve the following questions:

1. Use contradiction to prove: . [5 Marks]

$$(\forall x) (x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x+2}{1+x} < 3), \quad x \in R$$

2. Prove that: If $f: A \rightarrow B$ is 1-1, then $f^{-1}: \text{rang}(f) \rightarrow A$ is a function. [5 Marks]

3. Prove that: Let $f: A \rightarrow B$, If f^{-1} is a function, then $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$. [5 Marks]

III- 1. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

i. Give a relation H on A such that H is a reflexive, not symmetric and transitive. [3 Marks]

ii. Find a partition for A . [3 Marks]

2. Define a relation S on $\mathbb{R}$ by: $x S y$ iff $x - y \in \mathbb{Q}$

i- Prove that S is an equivalence relation.

[6 Marks]

ii- Find the equivalent class of 0.

[3 Marks]

3. Given a set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$, find the equivalence relation on the partition $\{\{2, 3\}, \{6\}, \{1\}\}$. [3 Marks]

IV- 1.. Given a function $f(x) = x^2 + 1$, find

i- $f^{-1}([-1, 5]) \cup [17, 26])$

[4 Marks]

ii- $f([-1, 0])$.

[3 Marks]

2. prove: Let $f: A \rightarrow B$, E and F are subsets of B , then $f^{-1}(E \cup F) = f^{-1}(E) \cup f^{-1}(F)$. [5 Marks]

انتهت الأسئلة

كلية العلوم

قسم الرياضيات



دولة فلسطين

جامعة الأقصى

الفصل الأول 2018 – 2019 م الاختبار النهائي في مساق (معادلات تفاضلية عادية) التاريخ: 29../12../2018 م
محاضر المساق: أ.د. أيمن صبح رقم المقرر (MATH2313) الزمن: ساعتان.

ملاحظات : عدد الصفحات: 6 عدد الأسئلة: 4 اسم الطالبية

Q1) Solve the following differential equations

a) $y \sin^3 x \cos x dx + (3 \sin^4 x - y^2) dy = 0$, Use two ways

$$b)y(1-\ln y)y''+(1+\ln y)(y')^2=0$$

نسخة امتحانات نظريية - الشؤون الأكاديمية

Q2) Solve the following differential equations

a) $(8D^3 - 4D^2 - 2D + 1)y = \cos^3 x + x^2$

نسخة امتحانات تربية - الشؤون الأكاديمية

$$b) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (\tan x - 3 \cos x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \cos^2 x = \cos^4 x$$

نسخة امتحانات تربية - الشؤون الأكاديمية

Q3) Solve the following system of the differential equations

$$(D^2 - 3)x - (D - 2)y = t^3 + 5$$

$$(D - 3)x + Dy = e^t$$

نسخة امتحانات تدريبية - الشؤون الأكاديمية

Q4) Using power series method, solve the differential equation

$$(x^2 + 4)y'' + 3xy' - 8y = 0, \quad \text{near } (x = 0)$$

نسخة امتحانات ثنائية - الشؤون الأكاديمية

انتهت الاسئلة
أطيب الاماني بالتوفيق

Final Exam for the 1st sem

Course : Selected Topics (مواضيع مختارة)

Date: 31/12/2018

Time: Two Hours

STATE OF PALESTINE
AL-AQSA UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Science
Math Dep

الاسم:

Solve the following questions:

Q(1) Mark each of the following True (✓) or False (×)

(10 marks)

(Comment on the false one's)

- 1- If G_1 is homeomorphic to G_2 which is connected with all vertices of degree 2 then G_1 is Hamiltonian
- 2- If G_1 is homeomorphic to G_2 then if G_1 is Eulerian so is G_2
- 3- A graph is non-planar if it contains a sub graph isomorphic to $K_{3,3}$
- 4- The representation of a graph by adjacency matrix is unique
- 5- If a graph G is Hamiltonian then it must have a Hamilton path
- 6- Adjacency matrix of any graph must be symmetric
- 7- If there exists any two vertices u and v of a graph G such that $\deg(u) + \deg(v) \geq n - 1$ then G is Hamiltonian
- 8- The number of non-isomorphic trees with 6 vertices are 6
- 9- $K_{3,3}$ is isomorphic to $K_{4,4}$
- 10- Removal of one edge from a Hamilton cycle of a graph result a spanning tree of the graph

(Q2) Draw the graph associated with the following adjacency matrix

(4 marks)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(i) Is it Hamiltonian? If yes find Hamilton cycle

(3 marks)

(ii) Find an Euler path? If possible

(3 marks)

(iii) what's the number of walks of length 3 that connects vertices i and j where $i=2$ and $j=3$ and find them

(6 marks)

(Q3) Is it possible to find planar connected graph with the following properties ? if so draw if not why

(i) 5 edges and 7 vertices

(2 marks)

(ii) 1 region and 8 edges

(2 marks)

(iii) 4 regions each with boundary consisting of 3 edges

(3 marks)

(Q4) (i) Let T be a binary tree of height $h=91$ then find the maximum and minimum number of vertices in T (4 marks)

(ii) If T is a full binary tree with 91 vertices then find the number of leaves

1- Internal vertices in T

(3 marks)

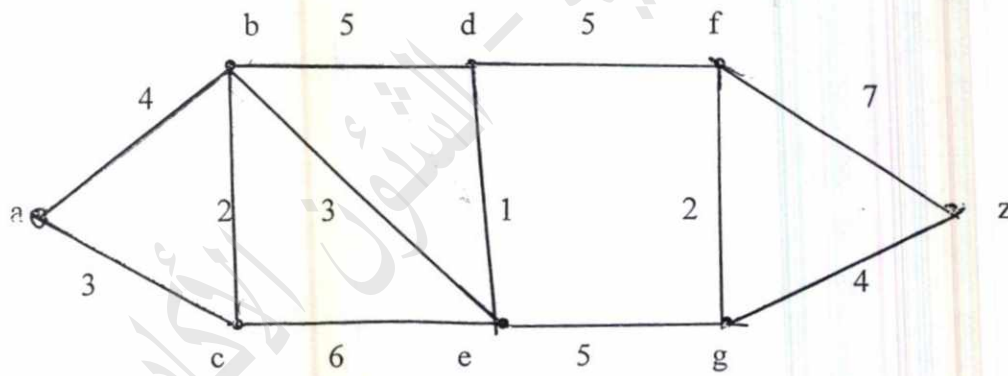
2- leaves in T

(2 marks)

(iii) Represent the expression $5(xy + 5x^8)(z^3 + 7)$ by a binary tree

(4 marks)

(Q5) 1- Consider the following weighted graph



find the minimal spanning tree

(5 marks)

2- Consider the following expression

$$(x_1 \vee (x_2 \wedge \overline{x_3})) \wedge \overline{x_2}$$

(i) Draw the circuit that represents the expression

(6 marks)

(ii) Draw its underlying diagram

(3 marks)

(iii) Is the circuit a combinatorial circuit?

(2 marks)

(iv) Find its value for $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$

(2 marks)

3- Draw the switching circuit corresponding to

$$(A \wedge ((B \wedge \overline{C}) \vee (\overline{B} \wedge C))) \vee (\overline{A} \wedge B \wedge C)$$

And find its output for the input $A = 1, B = 1, C = 0$

(6 marks)

التاريخ: 08 / 01 / 2019 م
الزمن: ساعتين .

اختبار نهائي في مساق (ميكانيكا 2)
رقم المقرر (MATH2321)

الفصل الاول 2018 - 2019 م
محاضر المساق: د. حسام الزعلان

ملاحظات : عدد الصفحات : واحدة عدد الأسئلة : 3 إسم الطالب/هـ

أجب عن جميع الأسئلة التالية:

السؤال الأول: (20 درجة)

- (a) في المسارات المركزية 1. اشتق طول العمود الساقط من المركز علي المماس
2. اشتق المعادلة التفاضلية للمسار المركزي، وفسر الثابت h فيزيائياً. (4 درجات)
- (b) اشتق المعادلات البارامترية لمنحني السيكلويد، والمعادلة الذاتية له مبينا حالات قياس منحني السيكلويد (3 درجات)
- (c) حقق نظرية ستوكس للمتجه $\vec{A} = xz \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + 2z \hat{k}$ حيث s هو السطح المحدد بواسطة $4x + y + 2z = 4$ ، $y = 0$ ، $z = 0$ (6 درجات)
- (d) حقق نظرية جرين في المستوي للمعادلة $\oint_C (3x + 4y)dx + (2x - 3y)dy$ حيث c منحني مغلق في الربع الاول والمحدد بواسطة $y^2 = x$ ، $y + x = 6$ ، $x = 0$. (7 درجات)

السؤال الثاني: (20 درجات)

- (a) أوجد قانون الجذب نحو مركز ثابت وكذلك قانون السرعة لجسيم يتحرك علي المنحني $r^m = a^m \sin(m\theta)$ (6 درجات)
- (b) يتحرك جسيم كتلته m في مسار مركزي تحت تأثير قوة طاردة مقدارها amu^3 فاذا علم أن الجسيم بدأ الحركة من قبا يبعد b عن المركز بسرعة $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}$ ، حيث a ، b ثوابت ، أوجد المسافة القبوية الأخرى ، وأجد معادلة المسار. (7 درجات)
- (c) يتحرك جسيم كتلته m علي منحنى بحيث كانت العلاقة بين السرعة v والازاحة القوسية s هي: $s = \frac{1}{2b} \ln \left(\frac{a + bg^2}{a + bv^2} \right)$ حيث a, b, g ثوابت. أوجد القوة المماسية التي تؤثر علي الجسيم ، والزمن الذي يمضي بين بدء الحركة حتي تصبح السرعة $\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$. (7 درجات)

السؤال الثالث: (20 درجة).

- (a) (مستخدماً قاعدة عزم القصور الذاتي لحجم دوراني منتظم) أوجد عزم القصور الذاتي لكرة مصمته نصف قطرها a حول أحد أقطارها. (6 درجات)
- (b) (مستخدماً قاعدة عزم القصور الذاتي لسطح دوراني منتظم) أوجد عزم القصور الذاتي لمخروط أجوف نصف قطر قاعدته a وارتفاعه h حول محوره. (6 درجات)
- (c) صفيحة منتظمة رقيقة مستوية علي شكل مثلث رؤوسه النقاط $(0, 0)$ ، $(0, 3)$ ، $(4, 0)$ أوجد:
1. عزم القصور الذاتي حول المحورين x, y .
2. حاصل ضرب القصور للمحورين x, y .
3. الزاوية التي يميل بها المحورين الاساسيين لهذه الصفيحة علي المحورين x, y . (8 درجات)

اسم المقرر: نظرية العدد

مدة الامتحان: ساعتان

عدد الأسئلة: (5 أسئلة)

عدد صفحات الامتحان: 2 صفحة

الإجابة على ورقة خارجية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



جامعة القادسية

الامتحان النهائي 2019/2018

أجب عن جميع الأسئلة الآتية

اسم الطالب/ة:

رقم الطالب/ة:

تاريخ الامتحان: 10 / 1 / 2019 الفترة الأولى

كلية العلوم التطبيقية / قسم الرياضيات

د. محمد حيودة

السؤال الأول : 14 درجة

(1) لأي عددين صحيحين موجبين a, b أثبت أن $\gcd(a, b) \mid \text{lcm}(a, b)$ (3 درجات)

(2) عرف العدد الأولي ثم أثبت أنه لكل عدد صحيح $n > 3$ فإن الأعداد

$n, n+2, n+4$ لا يمكن أن تكون جميعها أعدادا أولية. (4 درجات)

(3) أوجد جميع الحلول المختلفة للتطابق الخطي $34x \equiv 60 \pmod{98}$ (4 درجات)

(4) برهن أو أعط مثال معاكس للعبارة: $a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Rightarrow a^3 \equiv b^3 \pmod{n}$ (3 درجات)

السؤال الثاني : 13 درجة

(1) أذكر نص و برهان نظرية فيرمات الصغرى . (6 درجات)

(2) استخدم نتيجة فيرمات الصغرى ونظرية ويلسون لإثبات أنه إذا كان p عددا

أوليا و a عدد صحيح فإن $p \mid (a^p + (p-1)!a)$ (3 درجات)

(3) إحسب $\sigma(720)$, $\mu(1260)$, $\phi(360)$, $\text{Ord}_8 3$ (4 درجات)

السؤال الثالث : 11 درجة

(1) أذكر نص نظرية أويلر وإستخدم ذلك لإيجاد خانتى الاحاد والعشرات للعدد

3^{256} (4 درجات)

(2) استخدم نظرية أويلر لإثبات أن $a^{37} \equiv a \pmod{1729}$ حيث a عدد صحيح

(إرشاد: $1729 = 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$). (3 درجات)

(3) عرف العددين المتحابين ثم أثبت أن العددين المتحابين لا يمكن أن يكونا عددين

أوليين. (4 درجات)

(1) (أولاً) ليكن $n = p_1^{k_1} p_2^{k_2} \dots p_r^{k_r}$ هي الصورة القياسية للعدد الصحيح $n > 1$ وكانت f دالة ضربية فأثبت أن:

$$\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) f(d) = (1 - f(p_1))(1 - f(p_2)) \dots (1 - f(p_r)) \quad (4 \text{ درجات})$$

(ثانياً) استخدم الفرع (أولاً) لإثبات أن $\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \tau(d) = (-1)^r$ (درجتان)
(2) اعط مثالا واحدا لكل من:

عدد فيرماتي ، عدد أولي مرسين ، عدد كامل ، عدد مربع حر (درجتان)
(3) إذا كان p عددا أوليا و $k \geq 2$ عدد صحيح فأثبت أن:

$$\phi(\phi(p^k)) = p^{k-2} \phi(p-1)^2 \quad (4 \text{ درجات})$$

(1) أكتب جذرا ابتدائيا للعدد 5 وهل يوجد جذور ابتدائية للعدد 8 ؟ فسر إجابتك. (3 درجات)

(2) أثبت صحة النظرية الآتية: إذا كان $a, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ بحيث أن $\gcd(a, n) = 1$ وكان a جذرا ابتدائيا (بالمقياس n) فإن الأعداد الصحيحة $a, a^2, \dots, a^{\phi(n)}$ تشكل نظام مصغر للبواقي (بالمقياس n). (4 درجات)

(3) ليكن p عدد أولي فردي و $\text{Ord}_p a = 2k$ فأثبت أن $a^k \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ (3 درجات)

إنتهت الأسئلة مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق