Mansoura University
Faculty of Science
Physics Department

Second term Exam, 17/5/2015 2nd level Physics Time allowed: 2 hours

Full mark: 80 marks

Subject: physics

Course: 221 Physical optics

Answer the following questions:

1-Sketch a diagram of the optical arrangement of Fraunhofer diffraction pattern using a rectangular slit. Give a model to discuss the intensity distribution of this Fraunhofer diffraction pattern.

(26 marks)

2- a) Give the theory of interference in thin films due to reflected light. Explain how you can determine the small angle θ of inclination between the two plane surfaces filled with an oil have refractive index μ when using a source of wavelength λ .

(18 marks)

b) In Mach-Zehender interferometer, when one of the beams passes through a wind tunnel of length 10 meters, 100 fringes cross the center of the field of view. Calculate the change of the refractive index. (λ =5896 A°).

(9 marks)

3- a) The disturbances produced at a given point by two coherent sources separately are given by:

 $y_1 = a \sin wt$,

and $y_2 = a \sin(wt - \delta)$.

Deduce an expression for the intensity at a given point when both the sources act simultaneously.

(17 marks)

b) How the angle between the polarizer and analyzer axes should set to make the light from the analyzer equals a quarter the emergent light from the polarizer.

(10 marks)

With my best wishes Prof. Dr. Taha Sokkar

الزمن : ساعتان

تاريخ الامتحان: ٢٠١٥_٥٠١٠



كلية العلوم - قسم الرياضيات

المادة : معادلات تفاضليه.

المستوى الثاني: الفيزياء و الفيزياء الحيوية

أستاذ المادة: الدعلي شمندي

أجب عن ثلاثه اسئلة فقط ممايلي: (ممنوع استخدام القلم الرصاص)

أوجد حل المعادلات التفاضلية التالية:

i)
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = xe^{2x} + cos x + 21$$

ii)
$$1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\ln(\tan(x + y))}$$

اوجد حل المعادلات التفاضلية التالية:

i)
$$(x y^2 + x) dx + (x^2 y^2 + x^2 + y^2 + 1) dy = 0$$

ii)
$$(x^2 + y^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}}) dx - xy \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} dy = 0$$

اوجد قيمه كل من

i)
$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s^2 - 16s + 65)^2} \right\}$$

ii)
$$L\left\{\frac{1+\cos t}{t}\right\}$$
 , $iii)$ $L\left\{te^{-t}\sin 2t\right\}$

$$iii) L \left\{ t e^{-t} \sin 2t \right\}$$

b) اوجد حل المعادلة التفاضلية

$$\sin 2y \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{9\sin 2x}{1 + \cos 2x} \sin^2 y = 1 \quad , \quad x:0 \to \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + 1) \ln(\frac{y+x}{x+3}) = \frac{y+x}{x+3}$$
 : اوجد حل المعادلة التفاضلية : (a) السؤال الرابع (a)

اوجد مجموعه المسارات المتعامدة مع المجموعه:

$$y^2 = ce^x + x + 1$$

دور مايو ٢٠١٥ الزمن: ساعتان التاريخ: ٢٠١٥/٥/٢٧



كلية العلوم- قسم الرياضيات

الفرقة: الثانية الشعبة: فيزياء المادة: مقدمة في الاحصاء والاحتمالات (ر٢٠٢)

أجب عن كل مما يلي:

السوال الأول:

١- أكتب تعريف كل مما يأتي:

المجتمع - العينة المنوال - الوسيط - المتغير العشوائي

- ٢- إذا علمت أن أوزان الأطفال يخضع للتوزيع الطبيعي بمتوسط 10 كجم، ويتباين قدره 16، سحبت عينة عشوائية مقدارها
 200 طفل.
 - i- إذا تم اختيار أحد الأطفال، ما احتمال أن يكون وزنه أكبر من 14 كجم.
 - ii عدد الأطفال الذين وزنهم أقل من 12 كجم.
 - ونا كانت $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(A \cap B^c) = \frac{1}{12}$, $P(A^c \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$ فأوجد قيم الاحتمالات:
 - (i) $P(A \cup B)$ (ii) P(A) (iii) P(B) (iv) $P(A^c \cap B^c)$ (v) $P(A^c \mid B^c)$ (lL($C \in A^c \cap B^c$)

السوال الثاني:

١ - الجدول التالي يمثل توزيعا تكراريا للفئات العمرية الخاصة بأربعين شخص.

		J. J		
الفئات	(f_i) التكرار	x_i (مركز الفئة)	$x_i f_i$	$x_i^2 f_i$
10-	10			a.
15-			136	
20-	V .			`
25-			-	5832
30-	2			0
المجموع	40			

- i- اكمل الجدول السابق.
- ii- احسب المتوسط الحسابي للتوزيع.

٢- متغير عشوائي له التوزيع الاحتمالي:

X	0	1	2	С	6
P(x)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3

أوجد قيمة الثابت c عندما:

(i)
$$E[X] = 3$$

(ii)
$$E[X^2] = 3$$

(الدرجة ٢٠)

السؤال الثالث:

P(X=3) فأوجد $P(X=1)=\frac{2}{3}$ P(X=2) فأوجد P(X=3) فأوجد P(X=3) فأوجد P(X=3) فأوجد P(X=3) بالاعتماد على البيانات المعطاة في الجدول التالي

X	8	8	5	7	8	6
У	6	5	5	6	8	6

- (i) احسب معامل ارتباط سبیرمان و بین نوعه
 - (ii) اوجد معادلة خط انحدار y على x

٣- بكم طريقة يمكن صف عشرة أشخاص في صف؟

(الدرجة٣٠٠)

 $\Phi(1.2) = 0.8849$

 $\Phi(0.9) = 0.8159$

 $\Phi(1) = 0.8413$

 $\Phi(0.5) = 0.6915$

مع تمنياتي بانجاح والتوفيق د. محمد عبد الرحمن Mansoura University Faculty of Science Physics Department 2nd Level Exam. May 2015 Time allowed: 2 hrs

Atomic Physics Phys 222

Answer the following questions.

- 1-a) The application of elliptical orbits to one electron model leads to degenerate orbits. Discuss. (15 marks)
 - b) Paschen series contains several spectral lines. Deduce the wavelength in A° and the energy in eV of the spectral line of minimum wavelength of the Paschen series.

 (15 marks)
- 2-a) Using the vector atom model, discuss \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{S} coupling and \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{j} coupling. The orbital angular momentum vector of an atom \mathbf{L} = $\mathbf{2}$ and the spin angular momentum vector of the atom \mathbf{S} = $\mathbf{3}/\mathbf{2}$. Calculate the total angular momentum vector of the atom \mathbf{J} .
 - b) For a monovalent element, <u>deduce</u> the possible j values for $\ell = 0,1,2,3$ and the type of each term. <u>Draw</u> the energy level diagram of Na atom and <u>explain</u> the spectral series of this atom. <u>Comment</u> on the two D lines (D₁ & D₂) of sodium atom. (15 marks)
- 3-a) Draw and explain the splitting of the "first & second" spectral lines of the Balmer series using the elliptical orbits. (10 marks)
 - b) Draw and explain_the energy level diagram of boron ion (B⁴⁺). "H like ion" The atomic number of boron Z=5. (10 marks)

 $(c=3x10^{10} cm/s h=6.625x10^{-34} J.s R=1.097x10^7 m^{-1} 1eV=1.6x10^{-19} J)$ $(e=1.6x10^{-19} C m_e=9.11x10^{-28} g)$

Best Regards

Prof. A. El-Khodary

Mansoura University Faculty of Science Physics Department Subject: Physics



Second Term

Second Year :Bio-Phys. & Physics

Date: June 2015 Time allowed: 2 hours

Course (s):

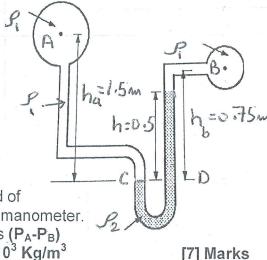
Fluid Mechanics phys. 227

Full Mark:: 80 Marks

Answer THE FOLLOWING Questions: E

Each Question (20) Marks

- [1] a- Determine the amount of power per unit are for a wind moving through a cylindrical column of cross-sectional area A with speed v . [8] Marks
 - b- Steel ball of radius 0.001 m falls freely in certain fluid having density of 1420 Kg/m³ and viscosity coefficient of 0.83 Kg/m.s. i) What is the velocity when the acceleration becomes half of the free fall acceleration?
 ii) Find the velocity under steady state condition.
 steel density = 7.8 x 10³ Kg/m³
- [2] a- Define the following terms: i Plastic flow. ii Dilettante flow. iii- Coefficient of viscosity. iv- Irrotational flow. v- Viscosity. vi- Laminar flow. vii- incompressible fluid [14]Marks
 - **b-** A Venturi tube may be used as a fluid flow meter. If the difference in pressure is $P_1 P_2 = 18 \times 10^3$ Pa, find the fluid flow rate, given that the radius of the outlet tube is 2 cm, the radius of the inlet tube is 4 cm, and the fluid is gasoline. ($\rho = 700 \text{ kg/m}^3$). [6] Marks
- [3] a- Write briefly on:
 - i- Why does dust adhere (stick) to a fast rotating fan.
 - ii- Reynolds number and turbulent flow.
 - iii- Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids. [6] Marks
 - **b-** For a rectangular container of area **A** and height **h**.
 - i) Find the amount of flow under varying head during input and output discharge.
 - ii) Find the time interval (t_2-t_1) when the inlet discharge Q_0 is zero. [7] Marks
 - **c-** In the figure shown, two pipes containing the same fluid of density $\rho_1 = 990 \text{ Kg/m}^3$ are connected using a **U-** tube manometer. What is the pressure difference between the tow tubes (P_A - P_B) if the manometers contains fluid of density $\rho_2 = 13.6 \times 10^3 \text{ Kg/m}^3$



[4] A vertical tank 2 m diameter has at the bottom a 0.05 m diameter sharp edged orifice (hole) .

- a- If water enters the tank at constant rate of 0.012 m³/s. Find the height of water above the orifice when the level in the tank becomes stable.
 [6] Marks
- b- Find the time interval for the level to fall from 3 m to 1 m above the orifice when the inflow is turned off.

 [6] Marks
- c- If water, now, runs into the tank at rate of 0.02 m³/s and the orifice remaining open, find the rate of rise in water level when the level has reached a depth of 1.7 m above the orifice.

[8] Marks

Examiners: 1- Dr. Nabil Kinawy

2-Prof. Dr. G. El-Damarawy