

**Dr. Mohamed Husien Eid**

**Mathematics Department  
Faculty of Engineering – Shoubra  
Benha University**

**Student**

**Program(courses)**

**Engineer**

**المنهج العلمي : Scientific Approach**

# To create new

يبدع

Invent	يخترع
Innovate	يبتكر
Discover	يكشف
Clarify	يوضّح
Specify	يصف
Refine	يهذب / ينفح
Develop	يتطور

# Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO's)

- 1. Knowledge and Understanding**
- 2. Intellectual Skills**
- 3. Professional and Practical Skills**
- 4. General Skills**

# Course Aims

- To provide the students essential information and fundamentals of:

**Differential and Integral Calculus**

**Analytical Geometry**

- To apply mathematical techniques for modeling, solving and analyzing real problems.

# Intended Learning Outcomes

## a- Knowledge and Understanding

1. Calculus: Functions, Derivative.
2. Analytical geometry: Line, Circle, Parabola, Ellipse, Hyperbola.

## **b- Intellectual Skills**

1. Solve practical problems using mathematical methods.
2. Prove mathematical relations.

## **c- Professional and Practical Skills**

1. Describe principles of mathematics for treating real problems.
2. Make mathematical models to real problems in the light of available data and information.

## **d- General Skills**

1. Work in a group and lead a team
2. Manage time.
3. Self learning and continuous education.
4. Use technology for obtaining information and knowledge.
5. Communication skills.

# Contents

- Functions of single variable
- Limits and continuity
- Derivative
- Applications of derivative
- Analytic geometry

## Weighting of assessments

- Final-semester examination    70    Marks
  - Mid-semester examination      15    Marks
  - Quiz                                5    Marks
  - Class activities                  10    Marks
- 
- **Total                            100 Marks**

## List of References

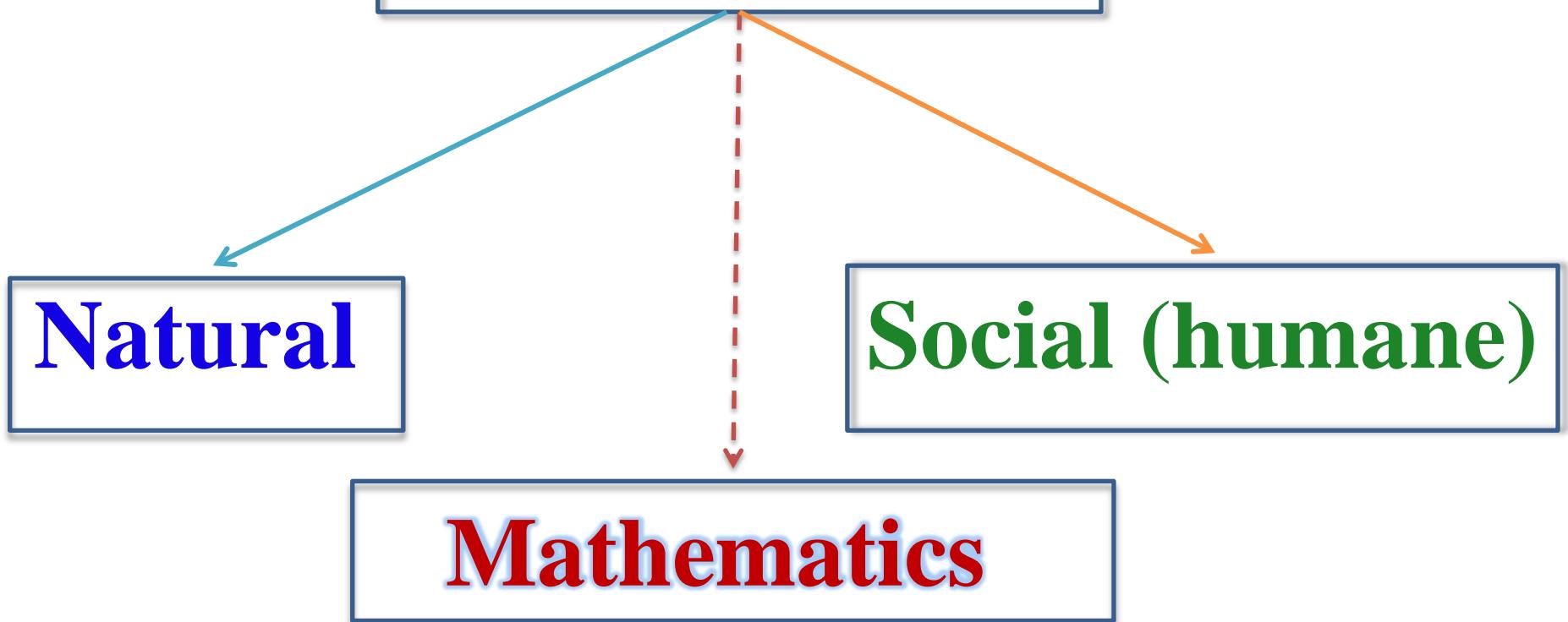
### 1- Course Notes

- "Lectures In Mathematics ", Mohamed H. Eid, Benha University, 2015.

### 2- Text Books

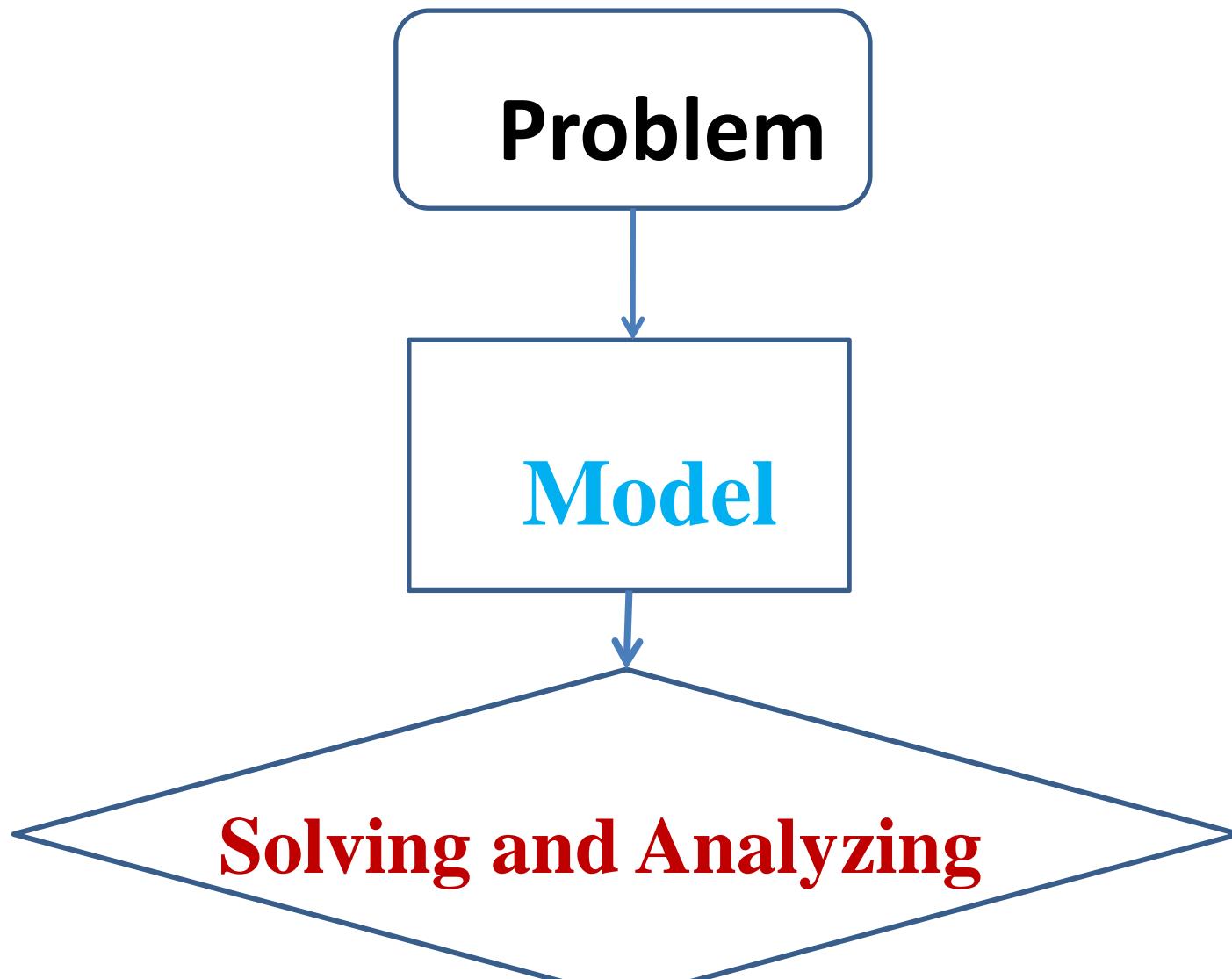
- "Calculus", 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, James Stewart, Thomson Brooks / Cole, U.S.A, 2008.
- "Advanced Calculus With Applications In Statistics", 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, A.I. Khuri, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New Jersey, 2003.

# Sciences



Mathematics is the science of modeling  
and treatment problems and phenomena  
via explicit criteria

# Mathematics



# Rate of Change

**Example:** An amount of sugar (100 gm) in solution is decomposed in a chemical reaction into other substance through the presence of acids, and the rate at which the reaction takes place is proportional to the mass of sugar still unchanged.

Write the mathematical model.

Find the time at which all amount is decomposed

تحلل كمية من السكر (100 جم) في محلول في تفاعل كيميائي إلى مادة أخرى من خلال وجود الأحماض، و معدل التغيير يتناسب مع كتلة السكر المتبقية.

The original amount of sugar is 100 gm.

Assume that  $x$  is the amount of sugar converted at time  $t$ .

Then  $100 - x$  is the amount still unchanged

Then  $\frac{dx}{dt} = k(100 - x)$ ,  $K$  is constant,  $k = 1$

Then  $\frac{dx}{x - 100} = -dt$

Then  $\ln(x - 100) = -t + c$

Then  $x - 100 = e^{-t+c} = C \cdot e^{-t}$

The decomposition starts when  $t = x = 0$

Then  $0 - 100 = C \cdot e^0 = C$

Then  $x = 100 - 100e^{-t} = 100(1 - e^{-t})$

is the mathematical relation.

(Increasing relation)

From  $x(t) = 100(1 - e^{-t})$

t / minute	x / gm
1	63.2
2	86.5
4	98.2
5	99.99

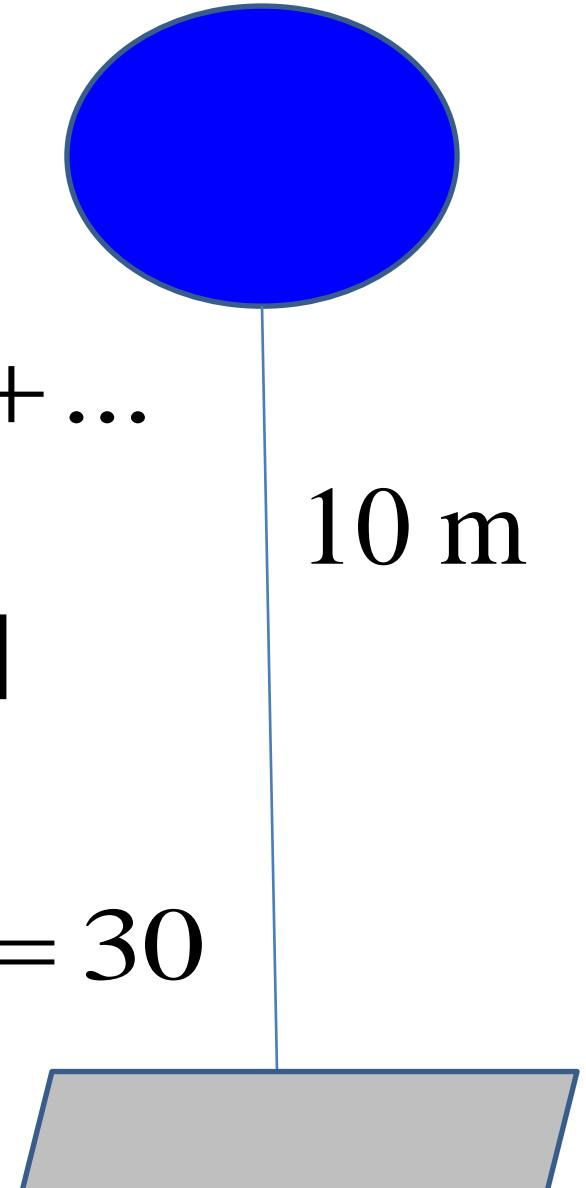
All amount of sugar is converted when  
 $x = 100$  gm,  $t$  approaches infinity

# Example

$$S = 10 + 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + \dots$$

$$= 10 + 10 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= 10 + 10 \frac{1}{1 - 0.5} = 10 + 20 = 30$$



## Example: Mixing Solution

A tank contains 100 liters a brine solution containing 20 kg of salt. At time  $t = 0$ , fresh water is poured into the tank at rate 4 liters per minute while the well mixture leaves the tank at the same rate.

Determine the amount of salt in the tank at any time  $t$ .

خزان يحتوي على 100 لتر محلول ملحي يحتوي على 20 كجم من الملح. في الزمن  $t = 0$ ، يتم سكب المياه العذبة في الخزان بمعدل 4 لتر في الدقيقة بينما الخليط المخفف يخرج بنفس المعدل.

If  $S$  is the amount of salt in kg at any time  
The concentration in kg in liter is  $S/100$

Then  $\frac{dS}{dt} = -4 \frac{S}{100} = -0.04 S$

Then  $S(t) = e^{-0.04t+k} = m \cdot e^{-0.04t}$

At  $t = 0, S(0) = 20 = m \cdot e^0$ . Then  $m = 20$

Then  $S(t) = 20e^{-0.04t}$

is the mathematical relation.

(Decreasing relation)

From  $S(t) = 20e^{-0.04t}$

<b>t / minute</b>	<b>S / Kg</b>
0	20
1	19.22
2	18.46
10	13.4

The amount of salt in solution is 0 when  
t approaches infinity

## Example

A metal bar at a temperature of  $100^{\circ}$  F is placed in a room at a constant temp.  $0^{\circ}$  F. After 20 minutes the temp. of the bar is  $50^{\circ}$  Find the time at which the temp. of the bar is  $25^{\circ}$

Find the temp. of the bar after 10 minutes.

Assume that  $u$  is the temp. of the bar at time  $t$ .

From Newton's law of cooling

$$\frac{du}{dt} = -k(\text{temp.of bar} - \text{temp.of its surrounding})$$
$$= -k(u - 0)$$

Then  $\frac{du}{dt} = -kdt$  Then  $\ln u = - k t + c$

Then  $u = e^{-kt+c} = e^c \cdot e^{-kt} = C \cdot e^{-kt}$

Since  $u(0) = u(\text{time} = 0) = 100^0$

$u(20) = u(\text{time} = 20) = 50^0$

Then  $100 = C \cdot e^0 = C$

$50 = 100e^{-20k}$ , then  $k = 0.035$

The mathematical relation is:

$$u(t) = 100e^{-0.035t}$$

When the temp. of the bar is  $25^0$

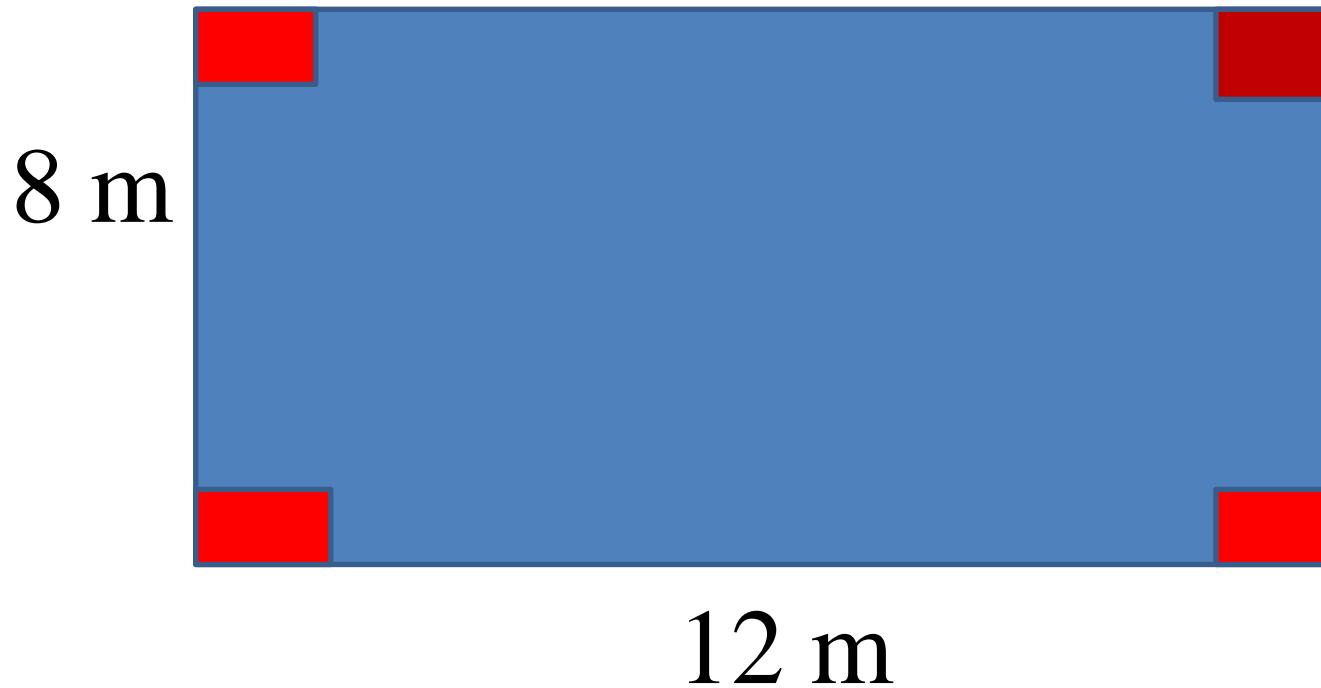
Then  $25 = 100e^{-0.035t}$ , then  $t = 39.6 \text{ min}$

After 10 minutes, the temp. of the bar is:

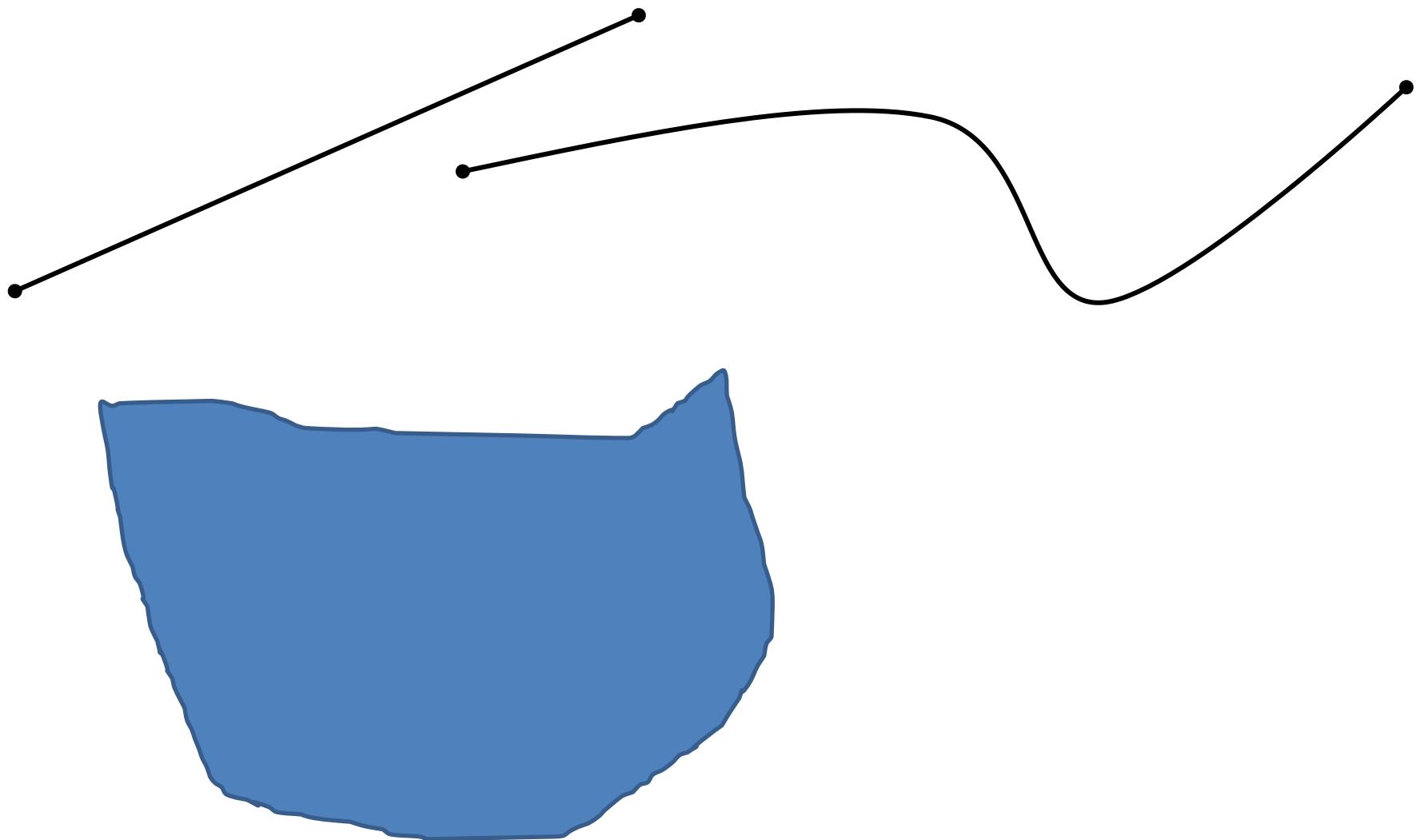
$$u(10) = 100e^{-0.035(10)} = 70.5^0 \text{ F}$$

# Optimization Problem

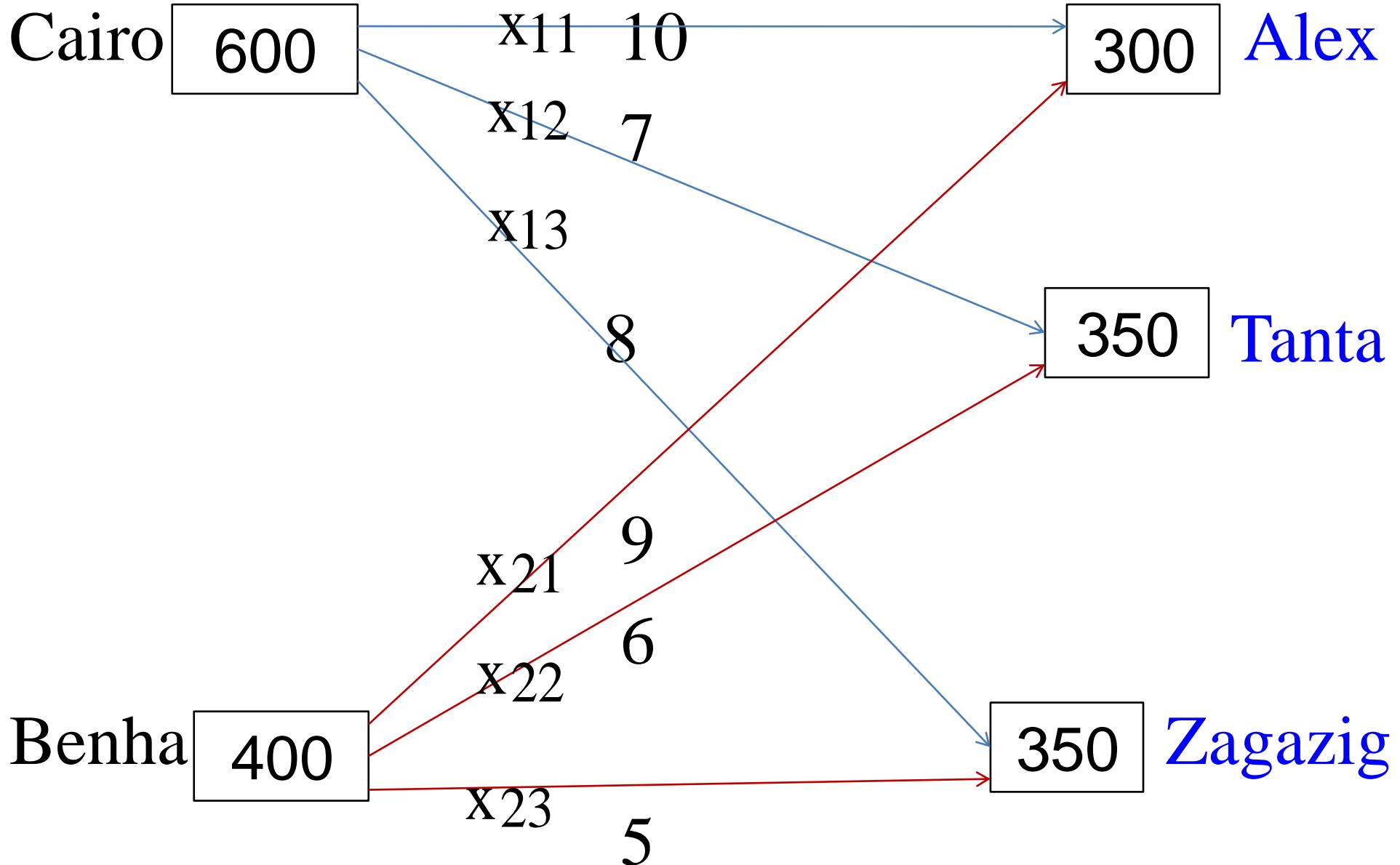
## Design a Box



# Application of Integral



# Optimization Problem



## Mathematical Model

Minimize  $f = 10x_{11} + 7x_{12} + 8x_{13} + 9x_{21} + 6x_{22} + 5x_{23}$

s.t  $x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{13} = 600$

$$x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{23} = 400$$

$$x_{11} + x_{21} = 300$$

$$x_{12} + x_{22} = 350$$

$$x_{13} + x_{23} = 350$$

$$x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{13}, x_{21}, x_{22}, x_{23} \geq 0$$

Write a brief summary of this lecture  
and what you want from this course.

أكتب نبذة مختصرة عن هذه المحاضرة و ما تريده  
من هذا المقرر.



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# Thank You

