



قائمة الاسئلة

رياضيات عددية قسم الاشعة

- 1) The decimal number $(34)_{10}$ is equivalent to the binary number
 - 1) $(100010)_2$
 - 2) $(100001)_2$
 - 3) $(111011)_2$
 - 4) $(100011)_2$
- 2) In the floating point system, the numbers are represented with a fixed number of
 - 1) significant digits
 - 2) decimal places
 - 3) decimal numbers
 - 4) binary numbers
- 3) The representation of the decimal number $(4.25)_{10}$ in the 32-bit machine is
 - 1) a- $(01000110110100000000000000000000)_2$
 - 2) b- $(01000110110100000000000000000000)_2$
 - 3) c- $(10000011100010000000000000000000)_2$
 - 4) d- $(00000011100010000000000000000000)_2$
- 4) If $x = .2526384$ is rounded to 6 digits, then
 - 1) $fl(x) = .252639$
 - 2) $fl(x) = .252638$
 - 3) $fl(x) = .2526381$
 - 4) none
- 5) If $x = 3+4i$, $y = 1-4i$ and $z = 4$, then
 - 1) $z = x+y$
 - 2) $z = x-y$
 - 3) $z = xy$
 - 4) $z = x/y$
- 6) If A is a square matrix and $A^T = -A$, then A is called
 - 1) orthogonal
 - 2) symmetric
 - 3) skew-symmetric
 - 4) none
- 7) If A is a square matrix of order n and $Ax = \lambda x$, then λ is
 - 1) the eigenvalue of A
 - 2) the eigenvector of A
 - 3) the order of A
 - 4) none
- 8) Newton's method guarantees the existence of a root for a nonlinear equation provided
 - 1) continuity
 - 2) differentiability
 - 3) continuity and differentiability
 - 4) none
- 9) The equation $x^3 + x^2 - 2 = 0$ has a root in the interval
 - 1) a- $[-1, 2]$
 - 2) b- $[2, 3]$
 - 3) c- $[3, 6]$
 - 4) d- $[6, 8]$





- 10) If $2x+3y=3$ and $x+y=0$, then
- 1) $x=-3$ and $y=3$
 - 2) $x=0$ and $y=1$
 - 3) $x=0$ and $y=5$
 - 4) $x=1$ and $y=0$
- 11) The derivative of $\sin x + 7x$ is
- 1) $\cos x + 7$
 - 2) $\cos x - 7x$
 - 3) $\sin x + x$
 - 4) $\cos x - x$
- 12) The integral of $e^x + 2x$ is
- 1) $e^x + x^3 + c$
 - 2) $e^x + x + c$
 - 3) $e^x + x^2 + c$
 - 4) $e^x + 5x + c$
- 13) In MATLAB, the zero matrix is given by the built in function
- 1) plot
 - 2) zero
 - 3) eyes
 - 4) diff
- 14) In MATLAB, the usual matrix multiplication of the vectors x and y is indicated as
- 1) $x.*y$
 - 2) $x*y$
 - 3) xy
 - 4) $x+y$
- 15) In MATLAB, 3-D mesh surface plots are drawn with the function
- 1) eyes
 - 2) plot
 - 3) mesh
 - 4) trap
- 16) The set of all eigenvalues of a square matrix A is called the
- 1) spectrum of A
 - 2) inverse of A
 - 3) determination of A
 - 4) none
- 17) MATLAB approximates the derivative of a function f with the use of
- 1) trapez
 - 2) integ
 - 3) mesh
 - 4) diff
- 18) In MATLAB, if $\gg c=[3 -5 0 3]$; then $\gg \text{polyval}(c,1)$ is
- 1) 1
 - 2) 2
 - 3) 4
 - 4) 5
- 19) If $x=4+7i$ and $y=6+3i$, then xy equals
- 1) $a-6+50i$
 - 2) $b-3+54i$
 - 3) $c-2+10i$





- 4) - d- 54 -10i
- 20) The binary system numbers depends on the base
- 1) - 0
 - 2) - 1
 - 3) + 2
 - 4) - 10
- 21) The binary number (10011)₂ is equivalent to the decimal number
- 1) - a- (7)₁₀
 - 2) - b- (17)₁₀
 - 3) + c- (19)₁₀
 - 4) - d- (21)₁₀
- 22) In MATLAB, a column vector is given by
- 1) - [1: 5: -4]
 - 2) - [1 5 -4]
 - 3) - [1, 5, -4]
 - 4) + [1; 5; -4]
- 23) If a square matrix A is of order 3, then it has
- 1) + three rows and three columns
 - 2) - two rows and four columns
 - 3) - three rows and four columns
 - 4) - nine rows and three columns
- 24) If $x = 9 + 5i$ and $y = 1 + 2i$, then $x - y$ equals
- 1) + a- $8 + 3i$
 - 2) - b- $10 + 30i$
 - 3) - c- $11 - 7i$
 - 4) - d- $-8 + 10i$
- 25) The similarity transformation of a square matrix A is the transformation from A to
- 1) + $P A P^{-1}$, P is any invertable matrix
 - 2) - $P A P^{-1}$, P is the invers of A
 - 3) - $P A P^{-1}$, P is the transpose of A
 - 4) - none
- 26) The second leftmost bit in the internal representation of a 32-bit word length microcomputer indicates to the sign of the
- 1) - base
 - 2) + exponential
 - 3) - mantissa
 - 4) - none
- 27) For a binary computer with k bits in the mantissa, the bound on the relative error for rounding is
- 1) + a- 2^{-k}
 - 2) - b- 2^k
 - 3) - c- 10^{-k}
 - 4) - d- 10^k
- 28) If f is a continuous function on [a,b] such that $f(a)f(b) < 0$, then the method that guarantees the existence of x in (a,b) such that $f(x)=0$ is called
- 1) - Newton's method
 - 2) + Bisection method
 - 3) - Sectan method
 - 4) - none
- 29) In MATLAB, if $x=[6 \ 2 \ 0 \ -2]$; and $y=[3; 0; -8; 0]$; then $x*y$ equals





- 1) - 2
2) - 12
3) + 18
4) - 22
- 30) The solution of the second order differential equation $y''=12x+ \cos x + e^x$ is
1) + $2x^3-\cos x + e^x + c_1x + c_2$
2) - $x^2-\cos x + e^x + c_1x + c_2$
3) - $x^5+ \cos x + xe^x + c_1x + c_2$
4) - none
- 31) If $f(x)= 8x-5$, then $f(2)=$
1) - 8
2) - 9
3) - 10
4) + 11
- 32) If a function f is defined on \mathbb{R} (set of real numbers) as: $f(x)=x+2$, the f is
1) + increasing
2) - decreasing
3) - both
4) - none
- 33) $\cos 0$
1) - 0
2) - 0.5
3) + 1
4) - none
- 34) The plot command `plot(x,y,'r+')` in MATLAB will result the required graph in
1) + red color
2) - green color
3) - black color
4) - white color
- 35) The Taylor series for a given function f on $[a,b]$ with a truncation error R_{n+1} requires f to have
1) + $n+1$ continuous derivatives
2) - n derivatives not necessary continuous
3) - $n-1$ derivatives
4) - none
- 36) The function f defined on \mathbb{R} (set of real numbers) as: $f(x)= 3x-1$ is
1) - not linear
2) + linear
3) - quadratic
4) - cubic
- 37) If $z= 4+3i$, then $|z|=$
1) - 2
2) - 3
3) - 4
4) + 5
- 38) The conjugate of $5+9i$ is
1) - $5-5i$
2) + $5-9i$
3) - $5+9i$
4) - none





- 39) In IEEE the based exponent has
- 1) - 6 bits
 - 2) - 7 bits
 - 3) + 8 bits
 - 4) - 9 bits
- 40) A function f from a non-empty set A to a non-empty set B is a rule that assigns to each element in A in B
- 1) + exactly one element
 - 2) - some elements
 - 3) - not required any element
 - 4) - none

