University of Baghdad

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ◌ Lecturer ● Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
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Thesis Title	SOME PRE-TEST ESTIMATORS FOR THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION
Year	1995
Abstract	This thesis suggest a pre-test single stage shrinkage estimators for the mean and variance of normal distribution $N(\mu,\sigma^2)$ with known and unknown variance or mean respectively, when a prior information μ_o or $\pm^2_o$ available about μ and σ^2 respectively from the past experiences or studies as initial values, some shrinkage weight factors $\psi(\hat{\theta})$ are suggested, where $0 \le \psi(\hat{\theta}) \le 1$, which may be a constant or a function of (some known classical estimator).Furthermore, a pre-test region based on prior information μ_o and another regions were suggested and used. Expression for the Bias and Mean Squared Error, Relative Efficiency are derived. Numerical results are presented for Bias Ratio, Relative Efficiency of the considered estimators about deferent constant involved in it. Comparisons between the suggest estimators and the classical estimators and with existing work through the tabulated results were made to show the effect and the usefulness of the suggested estimators.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ● Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
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Thesis Title	Comparison of Parameter Estimators Of Gamma Distribution of the Three Parameters Using Simulation
Year	2005
Abstract	In this study, a comparison between estimators for parameters of the three-parameter Gamma distribution which are (shape α ,scale β, location λ) which are resulted from the classical and modified maximum likelihood and moments methods. A simulation procedure is used to generate random observations from the Uniform distribution (0,1), and the inverse transform is used to obtain random observations having the three-parameter Gamma distribution for four sizes (n=15,40,70,150) and parameters values equal to (α=1.4,1.7,2) (β=0.52,2,3), and (λ=1.2,5,7) and the experiment was repeated (F=500). The results of these methods were compared using bias and mean square error and indicated in general that the first case of the modified moments method was better in estimation than the other methods for all samples sizes followed by the second case of the modified maximum likelihood method. It was also noticed that modified estimators methods appear to be better than the classical methods with respect to bias, variance and ease of calculations.

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Career	● Assistant Lecturer ○ Lecturer ○ Assistant Professor ○ Professor
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Thesis Title	An Approach to the Numerical Solution of Coupled Nonlinear Transient Partial
Year	1995
Abstract	Semiconductor device modelling in two dimensions using fully transient parameters analysis is described. N-type field effect transistor (FET) model with one carrier and three ohmic contacts is considered. The suggested model uses the finite difference method, with extended chebyshev acceleration procedure, to overcome divergency problem associated with FET device modelling.

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Full Name as written in Passport	Ahmed Issa Abdul Naby			
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Career	● Assistant Lecturer	○ Lecturer	○ Assistant Professor	○ Professor
	● Master		○ PhD	
Thesis Title	Some Methods for Estimating The Parameters of General Linear Regression Model with Practical Application			
Year	2011			

Abstract

In this thesis different methods for estimating the parameters of general linear regression model were employed, moreover a practical application for estimating the Cobb-Douglas production function in State company for leather industries in Iraq was performed for the period (1990-2010), this thesis has included three chapters.

In chapter one, basic concepts, definitions and theorems on linear models are presented, moreover, the statistical properties of maximum likelihood estimators and ordinary least squares estimators are discussed.

Further methods of estimation are presented in chapter two when the observations suffer from heteroscedasticity, or serial correlation or multicollinearity problems.

In chapter three a brief review of Cobb-Douglas production function is given then we apply the procedure discussed in the preceding chapters to estimate the parameters and analyze the Cobb-Douglas production function for the state company of leather industries in Iraq, employing the data obtained from this company for 21 years period.

The statistical program SPSS and mene-tab program were employed to perform the required calculations.

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Full Name as written in Passport	Alaa Majed
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Career	● Assistant Lecturer ○ Lecturer ○ Assistant Professor ○ Professor
	● Master ○ PhD
Thesis Title	
Year	
Abstract	In this thesis, estimation of the two-parameters (shape and scale) of the Generalized Exponential distribution was proposed throughout employing new suggested methods as well as some of conventional methods. Maximum Likelihood, Percentile and Ordinary Least Square estimators had been used for different sample sizes (20, 50, and 100) and assumed several contrasts for the two-parameters under conception of generating the same random number to realize the best estimators. Two indicators of performance Mean Square Error (MSE) and Mean Percentile Error (MPE) were implemented and the comparisons were carried out among the conventional different methods of estimation and the suggested methods according to the applied indicators. Simulation technique was used and several computer software statistical packages such as, SPSS and Excel Programs were employed to investigate the best results for the performance of the mathematical models. It was observed from the results that the suggested methods which were performed for the first time as far (as we know), had highly advantage than the studied methods, since the whole suggested outcomes of statistics in the suggested methods registered, and the PCE methods had a better performance than the other methods and was a better related to the suggested one. It can be mentioned that when the sample size increased the Mean Square Error were decreased which indicate the convergent properties were obtained since the known distribution function presented in all trials.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ◌ Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ● Professor
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Thesis Title	Complete Arcs and Surfaces in Three Dimensional Projective Space Over Galois Field
Year	2008
Abstract	The purpose of this thesis is to construct surfaces and complete arcs in the projective 3 – space PG(3,q) over Galois fields GF(q), q = 2, 3 and 5. A(k,n) – arc in PG(3,q) is a set of k points, no n + 1 of them are coplanar. A(k,n) – arc is complete if it is not contained in a (k + 1,n) – arc. In this work the (k,r) – caps and (k, ℓ) – spans are constructed in PG(3,2) and PG(3,3) and it is found that the maximum (k,2) – cap, which is called an ovaloid, exists in PG(3,2) when k = 5 and also exists in PG(3,3) when k = 8. Moreover, the maximum (k, ℓ) – span, which is called a spread, is found to exist in PG(3,2) when k = 5 and exists in PG(3,3) when k = 10.

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Career	● Assistant Lecturer ○ Lecturer ○ Assistant Professor ○ Professor
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Thesis Title	Nonlinear Reaction-Diffusion Equation-Theoretical and Numerical Ivestigation
Year	2009
Abstract	The aim of this Thesis is to show the unusual properties of solution of the quasilinear reaction – diffussion equation: $u_t = (u^\sigma u_x)_x + u^\beta$

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Career	● Assistant Lecturer	○ Lecturer	○ Assistant Professor	○ Professor
	● Master		○ PhD	
Thesis Title	Some Probability Characteristics of the Solution of Stochastic Fredholm Integral Equation Contains Brownian Motion			
Year	2011			
Abstract	The goal of this thesis is to find the probability characteristics (probability density, characteristic, covariance and spectral density) functions depending on the smallest variance of the stochastic solutions of stochastic Fredholm integral equation (one and two dimension) which contains a Brownian motion. For all solutions in this thesis we use the Adomian decomposition method.			

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Department	Department of Mathematics
Full Name as written in Passport	Asmaa Abd Aswhad
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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ● Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
	● Master ◌ PhD
Thesis Title	On The Equiconvergence Theorem
Year	1999
Abstract	The equiconvergence theorem plays an important role in the theory of expansions. One of the first results of this type was proved by A.Haar [1] in 1910-1911. Later on general equiconvergence heorems were proved for the self-adjoint Schrödinger operator [15]. However many problems of practical interest require the investigation of the non-self adjoint case. The aim of this thesis is to prove ageneral equiconvergence theorem using the well-known method of V.A.ll'in, for a situation more general than in [2], [14], and to prove a theorem on the Riesz means of expansions with respect to Riesz bases which extends the results of [11] and [13].

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ● Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
	● Master ◌ PhD
Thesis Title	A development of the Socialist Thought of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party Historical Study
Year	1989
Abstract	This study aimed at throwing alight upon the baeie facts of the Ba'th party's-Socialist thought and remove the ambiguity and intricacy that were attached to it by tracing the different stages of it development aoross its national conferciees, the latter form fundamental marks in the struggling history of the partuy.

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Full Name as written in Passport	Bayda Atiya Kalaf
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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ● Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
	● Master ◌ PhD
Thesis Title	An Efficient Shrinkage Estimator for the Mean of Normal Distribution
Year	2007
Abstract	This thesis suggests a pre-test single and double stage shrinkage estimators for the mean of normal distribution $N(\mu,\sigma 2)$ with known and unknown variance, when a prior information $(\mu 0)$ available about μ from the past experiences or studies as an initial values, some shrinkage weight factors $\psi(\cdot)$ are suggested, where $0 \leq \psi(\cdot) \leq 1$, which may be a constant or a function of $\hat{\mu}$ (some known classical estimators). Furthermore, some regions based on prior information $\mu 0$ are suggested and used. Expression for the bias and mean squared error, relative efficiency and expected sample size are derived. Numerical results are presented for bias ratio, relative efficiency, expected sample size, expected sample proportion saved, percentage of the overall sample saved and probability of avoiding the second sample of the considered estimators about deferent constant involved in it. Comparisons between the suggest estimators and the classical estimators through the tabulated results were made.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer	◌ Lecturer	● Assistant Professor	◌ Professor
	◌ Master		● PhD	
Thesis Title	Scalar Reflexive Modules			
Year	2004			

Abstract

Let R be a commutative ring with identity, M be a unital (left)R-module and $S = End_R(M)$ be the ring of R-endomorphisims of M. M is called a scalar reflexive R-module, if the only endomorphisims of M that leave invariant every submodule of M are scalars homomorphisms. This idea was described by Don Hadwin and Jeanne Woldkere in establishing a theory of scalar reflexive ring.

The aim purpose of this thesis is to give some properties of scalar reflexive modules. Hence we lead to study two types of related modules, namely, scalar modules and point-wise scalar modules. M is called a scalar (point-wise scalar) R-module, if S consists entirely of scalar (point-wise scalar) R-module homomorphisims. Where an element f in S is called scalar (point-wise scalar) homomorphism in case there exists an element r in R such that f(x) = rx for all x in M (for each x in M, there exists r in R such that f(x) = rx).

Also we introduce the concept of almost scalar reflexive module, as a generalization of the concept scalar reflexive module, where we call M almost scalar reflexive R-module, whenever f is an element of S such that for each two elements x_1, x_2 of M there exists an element $r \in R$ with $f(x_i) = rx_i$ for i = 1, 2 implies that f is a scalar homomorphism.

The following are some main results:

1. Let M be a scalar faithful R-module. Then S is a regular (a Valuation domain) ring if and only if R is a regular (a Valuation domain) ring.
2. If M is a scalar R-module and R is a local ring, then S is also a local ring.
3. Let M be a point-wise scalar R-module. If M is a uniform cohophian R-module, then S is a local ring.
4. If M is an R-module and $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^{n}$ is a set of orthogonal idempotents in R such that $R = \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i R + M$ and $1 \in \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i R$, then $M \oplus R$ is a scalar reflexive R-module.
5. Let R be a ring, A be a division subring of R and J be the Jacobson radical of R such that $J \neq 0$ and $R = A \oplus J$. Then R as an A-module is not scalar

	reflexive. 6. Let M and N be two R-modules such that M controls (generates) N and M is scalar reflexive. Then N $\oplus$ M is also scalar reflexive. 7. If M is an R-module and N is a scalar reflexive submodule of M which generates M and satisfies the extension property, then M is almost scalar reflexive. 8. If M is an R-module and N is a scalar reflexive submodule of M which cogenerates M, then M is almost scalar reflexive.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ◌ Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ● Professor
	◌ Master ● PhD
Thesis Title	Using the individual method of reaching in the teaching of mathematics in the primary school in Iraq
Year	
Abstract	The research aims to build program to teach individual indicative of the sixth program school and know its effect on the academic achieremnt the program been built and studied the program to the experimental group and left the control group studied with ordinary method. The result of the research that the experimental group is peter than the control group in the academic Achievement.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ● Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
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Thesis Title	Some Results on a Fixed Point and Iterates (Mann and Picard) of Nonexpansive Mappings
Year	2007
Abstract	The (Browder – Gohde - Kirk) theorem states that any nonexpansive mapping on nonempty closed bounded and convex subset of uniformly convex Banach space has at least one fixed point. And its proof dose not depend on iterative method. This thesis conclude a study some additional assumptions on underlying space (or subset of it) or restrictions on a mapping to assume the existence of the fixed point. Some of them will be a special cases of (Browder – Gohde - Kirk) theorem and other will be not since it study the existence of fixed points when the domain of a nonexpansive mapping is the closure of a ball or the closure of a convex open set. Also, there is a notation about the structure of the set of all fixed points of a nonexpansive mapping. On the other hand, there are two pivots to study the converge of iterates schemes of a nonexpansive mapping to a fixed point. The first one is to extend and improve some results about Mann iteration and give some sufficient condition to guarantee its convergence. The second is to characterize theorem for convergence of Picard iterations of a nonexpansive mapping, quasi- nonexpansive mapping, and conditionally quasi- nonexpansive mapping and give some results about the theorem. For relax cases about convergence of Picard iterates , it suffices to assume that the closed subsets of a space are densely proximinal where original space has nested spheres property consequently the result holds for all reflexive locally uniformly convex space.

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Thesis Title	Sturm-Liouville Problems with Eigen-Parameter Dependent Boundary Conditions
Year	2005-2006
Abstract	The main aim of this work is divided into four pivots, which summarized as follows: First, devote the study of the second order multi-parameter Sturm-Liouville problems with some extended theorems. Second, some numerical methods are introduced to solve the second order multi-parameter Sturm-Liouville problems namely the variational technique, the collocation method and the finite-difference approximation with some illustrative examples. Third, extend the second order Sturmian study to include the fourth order Sturm-Lioville problems. Fourth, some real life applications are presented in which their mathematical formulation led to the Sturm-Liouville problems.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ◉ Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
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Thesis Title	Classification and construction of (k,3)-arcs on projective plane over Galois field GF(9)
Year	2000
Abstract	In this thesis, we construct and classify the projectively distinct (k,3)arcs in PG(2,9), where $k \geq 5$, and prove that a complete (k,3)-arcs does not exist, where $5 \leq k \leq 13$ and we found that the maximum complete (k,3)-arc in PG(2,9) is (16,3)-arc and the minimum complete (k,3)-arc in PG(2,9) is (14,3)-arc. Moreover, we found that complete (k,3)-arcs between them, by using the algebraic method. Finally, by depending on cubic curves, we found that the only (16, 3)-arcs are complete.

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Thesis Title	Optimum sampling to estimate Date Palm in Basrah Governorate
Year	2004
Abstract	There is no doubt that each technique of sampling techniques has advantages and reason for using it, and mostly the correlation of choosing sampling technique with a essential two sides, first of them is the standard of homogenous between units as for all population, and the second one is the abilities that are available to fulfills survey. And in using Stratified Random Sampling Technique in evaluating the suitable population to apply an important role to get a high efficiency estimator to compare with other Sampling design. As the target of this searching is to get the best ways that increase the the accurate estimate of the Date Palms number in Basrah governorate and in using different kind of sampling estimator, the comparison has been done between the mean variance of Simple Random Sampling and the mean variance of the Stratified Random Sampling, and it is clear in the comparative results that using Stratified Random Sampling give the best estimate.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ● Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
	● Master ◌ PhD
Thesis Title	Retail and its impact on Arab political decision-Arab
Year	1989
Abstract	The Arab nation is a historical fact fixed, as they exist in the Arab conscience, conscience and awareness of the Arabs since they are a nation that has its own characteristics and distinct. This awareness is the driving force and the driving patterns and to find a common historical ties between the people of this nation Has plagued this nation for centuries to suppress challenging the colonial features of civilization and strive to fragmentation and fragmentation, and the imposition of control. The political fragmentation of the Arab nation state imposed by the colonial powers have codified this fragmentation up artificially, and the formation of border areas between the Arab countries, and the creation of entities and political systems with a link to a fateful colonial powers, not only that control documented Treaty Sykes - Picot, but went further than that where planted entity odd and strange in the heart of the Arab world is the only - the Zionist entity - and made the retail strategy aimed at the protection of this entity, and anti-orientations Unity, and a challenge to the idea of Arab nationalism. After the growth of Arab resistance to colonial domination, and edit most of the Arab countries and the independence colonialism is no longer his methods of military and economic direct method or gateway appropriate to achieve the strategic retail and disrupting the progress the Arab, but evolved colonial methods are suitable for this new reality, and to weaken the connection between the Arabs and their heritage, and stay away from them little by little Arab unity and the lack of a minimum of the Arab Agreement. The Arab nation did not face difficulties in her life, such as those faced Alan was not able to influence the international environment is now weaker than it

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	◌ Master ● PhD
Thesis Title	Semimaximal Submodules
Year	2007

Abstract

Let R be a commutative ring with identity and M is a unitary R-module. A proper ideal I of R is maximal in R if and only if R / I is a simple ring, and a proper R-submodule N of M is maximal if and only if M / N is a simple R-module. As generalizations to those concepts, we introduce the concepts semimaximal ideal and semimaximal submodule. So we call an ideal I of R semimaximal if and only if R / I is a semisimple ring and an R-submodule N of M is called semimaximal if and only if M / N is a semisimple R-module.

The main objective of this work is to study ideals and submodules that satisfy semimaximality property. On the other hand, we investigate about sufficient or necessary conditions for ideals and submodules to be semimaximal. Furthermore, the concept semi-Jacobson radical of M is introduced and studied, where we call the intersection of all semimaximal R-submodules of M the semi-Jacobson radical of M, and denoted it by J′(M). Also we study the relationship between semimaximal ideals and regularity of rings and modules.

The main results of our work are :

1- The class of semimaximal ideals is

(i) closed under a finite intersection and not closed under an infinite intersection.

(ii) Closed under direct sum.

(iii) Not closed under direct summand

2- The semimaximality property is not hereditary.

3- The class of semimaximal ideals is contained in the class of semiprime ideals.

4- If I is a semimaximal ideal of R, then R / I is a regular ring.

5- If *ann*(M) is a semimaximal ideal of R, then M is a regular R-module and J(M)=0.

6- If N is a submodule of M and (N:M) is a semimaximal ideal of R, then M / N is a regular R-module.

7- The class of semimaximal submodules is closed under direct sum.

8- J′(R) is

(i) The set of all element of R that annihilates every semisimple R-module.

(ii) The set of all elements that mapped to zero by all homomorphisms from R in to semisimple R-modules.

9- An R-submodule N of M is semimaximal if and only if J′(R) (M / N) = 0.

10- Every finitely generated R-module is isomorphic to a direct summand of R / J′(R) .

11- J′(M) = ∩ ker *f*, where $f : M \rightarrow V$ is epimorphism and V is a semisimple R-module.

12- J′(M) = ∩ I M, where I is a semimaximal ideal of R containing *ann*(M).

13- If J′(R) is a semimaximal ideal of R or M J′(R) is a semimaximal R-submodule of M, then J′(M) = J′(R) M.

14- If J′(M / N) ≠ M / N, then every proper R-submodule of M is contained in a semimaximal submodule.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ◌ Lecturer ● Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
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Thesis Title	Using Empirical Bayes Approach For Estimating Parameters In A Linear Regression Model
Year	2006
Abstract	The primary purpose of the thesis is to assess the importance of using empirical Bayes approach in regression analysis.At the first some empirical Bayes techniques in point estimation were considered for three general families of distributions. Empirical Bayes estimators for the parameters in general linear regression model were presented,moreover,the empirical Bayes estimator for the ridge parameter in ridge regression analysis was considered.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ● Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
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Thesis Title	Solutions of the Generalized Multi-Dimensional Volterra Integral and Integro-Differential Equations
Year	2007
Abstract	This work is concerned basically with the multi-dimensional integral equations. It includes the following aspects: 1. Classify the multi-dimensional integral equations. 2. Discuss the existence of a unique solution for the multi-dimensional Volterra linear integral equations of the first and second kinds. 3. Devote the multi-dimensional Laplace transforms as a tool to solve the multi - dimensional Volterra linear integral equations of the convolution type. 4. Solve the multi-dimensional Volterra linear integral equations of the first and second kinds via the quadrature methods. 5. Use a suitable transform that convert special types of the partial differential equations to the multi-dimensional integral equations. 6. Extend the multi-dimensional integral equations to the generalized multi-dimensional integral equations. 7. Solve the generalized multi-dimensional Volterra integral equations via the expansion methods. 8. Give simple information for the generalized multi-dimensional integro-differential equations with their solutions. 9. Discuss the existence of a unique solution for special type of the generalized multi-dimensional Volterra linear second order integro-differential equations of the second kind.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ◌ Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
	● Master ◌ PhD
Thesis Title	**About The Solutions of the Eigenvalue Problems for the Fractional Equations**
Year	2005
Abstract	The main theme of this work can be divided into three categories, which summarized as follows: First, we give some definitions of the fractional derivatives and describe some special types of the fractional equations with some real life applications. Second, we shed a light on the variational approach which is utilized for solving the linear eigenvalue problems associated with the fractional integral equations (with or without delay). Third, we present some definitions of the fractional partial derivatives. Also, a modification of the finite difference method is devoted for solving the linear eigenvalue problems related to the fractional partial differential equations.

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Career	● Assistant Lecturer	◌ Lecturer	◌ Assistant Professor	◌ Professor
	● Master	◌ PhD		
Thesis Title	***A Study on the Best Approximation of functions in the Spaces L_p(«); (0 < p < ã)***			
Year	***2007***			

Abstract	The aim of this thesis is to study the best approximations of functions in the spaces $L_p(\mu)$; $(0 < p < \infty)$. This thesis consists of four chapters. In chapter one we give an introduction with some results of researchers related with our work, also, definitions, inequalities and theorems which we make use of them through our work are introduced. In chapter two we use Dirchlet polynomials to find the convergence of periodic functions in the spaces $L_p(\mu)$; $(0 < p \leq 1)$. In chapter three we obtain some results about the monotone approximation of functions in the spaces $L_p(\mu)$; $(0 < p < 1)$. Finally in chapter four we introduce some results concerning the best multi-approximation in the spaces $L_p(\mu)$; $(1 \leq p < \infty)$.

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ◌ Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ● Professor
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Thesis Title	Piece Wise Noetherian Modules
Year	2004
Abstract	Zariski and Samuel introduced the concept of ideal-length I Beachy and W.Weakly in 1984 used this concept to introduce the concept of rings with finite ideal-lengths and piecewise Noetherian rings where a ring R is calledpiecewise Noetherian if R has finite ideal-lengths and satisfies a.c.c on prime ideals. The first goal of this thesis is to study piecewise Noetherian rings and add some new result. The second goal of this thesis is to extend the result on rings to modules. So we introduce and study the concepts of modules with finite submodule-lengths and piecewise Noetherian modules. The third goal of the thesis is to study of direct sum of piecewise Noetherian rings and modules?

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	● Master	◌ PhD		
Thesis Title	Theoretical and Practical Study for Bayesian Sampling Plan in Cacs of Gamma Distribution			
Year	2000			
Abstract	This study aiming to derive optimum parameters of single Bayesian plan to examine the product distinguishly when the quality of produol is randomly variable that changes from production lot to another and has a probably dist called the prior quality dist. This research studies two kinds of plans (Bayesian exact plan and Bayesian approximation plan and a comparison was conducted between the single Baysian planes by using the cost standard to reach either one is better to apply them in the other establishment in future.			

University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	Quasi-Frobenius Modules and Distinguished Modules
Year	1996
Abstract	Let R be any ring with identity . The ring R is Called quasi- Frobenius, if R is an Artinian self-injective ring . The history of quasi- Frobenius rings is quit rich and touches on many drivers concept in algebra. On this basis, it was natural that some authors tried to generalize the concept of quasi- Frobenius ring to modules. For instance, a faithful R-S-bimodule (S is any ring with identity) M is called a quasi-Frobenius R-S-module if $Hom_R(P, M)$, Resp. $Hom_S(Q, M)$, is either zero or a simple S-Resp. R-module for each simple R-Resp. S-Module P Resp. Q. One of our main concerns in this work is to generalize some of the basic properties of quasi- Frobenius rings to modules in case R=S and is commutative with identity. In this process we were led to study some classes of modules that are related to quasi- Frobenius modules such as distinguished modules and Σ - self –congenerator modules, where; An R-module M is said to be distinguished if $ann_M(I) \neq 0$ for each maximal ideal I of R. And the R-module M is said to be a Σ self -cogenerator module if for each positive integer n and for each submodule U of M^n , M^n/U can be embedded in adirect product of copies of M. The following are samples of some of the results that are proved in this work: 1.An R-module M is distinguished if and only E(M),the injective hull of M is a cogenerator for Mod – R. 2.A faithful multiplication R – module M is distinguished if and only if R is a distinguished ring. 3.Afaithful R – module M is Quasi – Frobenius if and only if $ann_M(ann_R(U)) = U$ for each simple R- submodule U of M. 4.If R is a quasi – Frobenius ring, then every faithful multiplication R- module quasi-Frobenius. 5.Let M be a distinguished R- module such that for each simple R-module P,

	Hom_R (P,M) contains a maximal submodule. Then : (i) If M is afaithful Σ - self – cogenerator R-module, then M is quasi- Frobenius R-module (ii) If M is an injective R - module , then M is quasi- Frobenius R-module.

University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	Design and Training of Artificial Neural Networks for Solving Differential Equations
Year	2004
Abstract	In this thesis we describe several different training algorithms for feed forward neural networks. In all of these algorithms we use the gradient of the performance function, energy function, to determine how to adjust the weights such that the performance function is minimized, where the back propagation algorithm has been used to increase the speed of training. The above algorithms have a variety of different computation and thus different type of form of search direction and storage requirements, however non of the above algorithms has a global properties, such as stability and convergence, which suited to all problems. Also, we discuss three fields of research which are particular interest to those whose are interested to compute the numerical solution which produced by using Artificial Neural Network (Ann). • The first field is how to approximate a function f ∈ C(k),where k is a compact set in R^n, for some n, our numerical result shows that a feed forward neural network with one hidden layer can be used to approximate any continuous function in C(K) with any required accuracy. A discussion of known results and open problems on the degree of approximation is also included. • The second field which we consider the relationship between the number of hidden layers in the Ann's and the set of basis functions (with sigmoid activation function) and the condition number of the system. • The third field which we considered is that of finding the best learning algorithms which is used in our Ann. A detailed analysis of convergence and stability has been discussed. To demonstrate the potential of the above Ann, it has been applied to find the solution of initial and boundary value problems, which include a single or system of ODE and a single PDE. Also we design 8 Ann's and train 32 Ann's which illustrate how to use the above algorithms, with different types of directions, β_k, for solving a variety of

	above problems where a comparisons between the solution we obtained with that of using FEM has been presented . Also, a comparison, for the above problem, between Ann which use radial basis function neural network and ridge basis function neural network has been introduced and our numerical results shows that the perform of ridge basis function neural network is better than the perform of radial basis function neural network. A practical comparison between supervised, back propagation algorithm, and unsupervised learning Ann's, Hopfield algorithm also introduced.

University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	THE INVERSE PROBLEM OF DELAY INTEGRAL EQUATIONS WITH
Year	2002
Abstract	The main theme of this thesis could be divided into three objectives : The first is to define and classify integral equations with one and multiple delay, including Fredholm, Volterra and integro-differential equations (Retarded, Neutral and Mixed types). While the second and popular objective of this work is to study the inverse problems related to delay integral equations by using non-classical variational formulation method. Some examples are given for each of the discussed type of delay integral equations. Also, a study to the direct and inverse problems related to integral equations with multiple delay, also considered as a third objective. Several examples are given for each type of these equations. Finally, the suggested approach of the inverse problems of delay integral equations is applied on the population growth model.

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Thesis Title	Extrapolation of autoregressive and Moving Average Stationary Sequences			
Year	1980			
Abstract	The goal of this thesis is to extrapolate the values of the stationary sequence $\{X_n\}$ at the future time n + m, $m \geq 1$ that is when the known past time X_n, X_{n-1}, ..., X_{n-k} belonging to a given realization of $\{X_n\}$ are used.			

University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	Approximated Methods for finding absorbing areas of planar maps			
Year	2010			

Abstract

Planar noninvertible maps have been studied recently by several authors such as Mira, Gardini, Cathala, much of their work has been concentrated on analyzing some examples and making some conclusions on the properties of the maps.

The main porpouse of this thesis can be divided into three categories:

First category: introduce the mathematical background of the main notions and proposition on the theory of the dynamical system. Specifically we shall foucus our study on planar nonivertiable continuously differentiable maps T: $\Re 2 \rightarrow \Re 2$. Definition of critical curves and some different types of noninvertible maps related to their critical curves are presented.

Second category: we have studied some properties of such kind of maps in particular absorbing areas, invariant areas of such maps.

Third category: give some examples that use least square method to approximate the equation of the critical curves LCi which cause find an approximated absorbing and invariant areas.

In our work, we have made use of the Math Lab version 7.0 software to solve the discussed examples.

University of Baghdad

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ● Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
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Thesis Title	Approximations of Bounded Measurable Functions with Discrete Operators
Year	1996
Abstract	The set of all Z – valued class functions of a finite group G form an The main aim of our work is studying the approximations and best approximations of bounded measurable functions by discrete operators. It consists of four chapters. In chapter one is introductory, which contains some results of researches about this subject and some definitions which we need through our work. In chaoter two we study the approximations of 2π-periodic bounded measurable functions by Jakson polynomials and we proved that the degree of approximations of these functions in locally global norms $L_{1/n,p}$ is equivalent with average modules of smoothness of the same functions $\tau_1(f,1/n)_p$. In chapter three we used Poussin polynomials to find discrete operator of degree (2n) and found an equivalence between the approximations of 2π-periodic bounded measurable functions and average modulus of smoothness $\tau_k(f,1/2n)_p$ in locally global norms $L_{1/4n,p}$, also we found an equivalence between the best one-side approximations of these functions by trigonometric polynomials and the degree of approximations of these functions with this operator. In chapter four we discussed the approximations of bounded Riemann integrable functions by Bernstein polynomial in locally global norm for $(1 \le p \le \infty)$ such that we generalized results of Wickeren for p = 1 and we devoted to the study of a multiplier for the convergence of Laguerre series.

University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	Co homology Quaternion Projective Spacesand mooth S3 -Actions On Spheres
Year	1997
Abstract	A Differentiable group action on a smooth manifold M is called free if for any x∈M, gx=x implies g=e. And is called semi-free if it is free outside the fixed point set .Any closed orientable manifold which has the integral Co homology quaternion projective space. In this work we study differentiable free and semi-free actions of S^3 on smooth manifolds, we first consider actions of S^3 on manifolds of dimension less than or equal to 10 and manifolds that have the homotoby type of spheres. Then we look at the paper of Mont gomry and Yong on differentiable S^1-action on homotopy 7-spheres, and Yong about differentiable S^3-action on homotopy 15-spheres. We Also study in this work constructions of co homology quaternion projective spaces HQP(k).Thus we construct co homology quaternion projective spaces from the standard quaternion projective spaces by some kind of surgery on QP(k).Furthermore we prove some results about Su(2n)-actions on quaternion projective spaces and we get another way constructing co homology quaternion projective spaces. Our results are similar to that of Uchida about Su(n)-actions on complex projective spaces.

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Thesis Title	On Semi – p –connected Spaces			
Year	2007			
Abstract	The main goal of our work is to create some special types of connectedness on a topological space (X, τ) and on a bitopological space (X, τ_1, τ_2)namely the concepts of "semi-p-connectednee"and "pairwise semi-p-connectednees" by introducing (to the best of our knowledge) new definitions, propositions and theorems about these types. Also, we introduced pre-connectedness on a topological space (X, τ) and on a bitopological space (X, τ_1, τ_2),in order to complete our study.			

University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	On Semi-p-Open Sets			
Year	2004			

Abstract

The term (preopen) was used for the first time by A.S.Mashhour, M.E.Abd El-Monsef and S.N.El-Deeb in 1982, then G.B.Navalagi used preopen term, in the year 2000, to suggest a new kind of Weakly open sets called semi-p-open set, which was studied for the first time, as we know, then we used it to define a new concepts in general topology.

In this thesis, we study the properties of these kinds of sets and we found that every open set is a preoper set and every preopen set is a semi-p-open set.

A new kind of sets like preinterior set, semi-p-interior set, preclouser set, semi-p-clouser set, preeexterior set, semi-p-exterior set, preboundary set, semi-p-boundary set, prederived set and semi-p-derived set are defined.

Also we study new types of Weakly continuous, open and closed functions.

Weakly introduce and study new kinds of separation axioms like pre-T_i and semi-p-T_i for all i = 0,1,2,3,4 and almost pre-T_i and almost semi-p-T_i for i = 3, 4.

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Thesis Title	Min (Max)-CS Modules			
Year	2011			

Abstract

Let R be a commutative ring with identity and let M be a unital left R-module. M is called CS (or extending) module if every submodule is essential in a direct summand. Equivalently, M is CS if every closed submodule is a direct summand. The class of CS-modules is a generalization of quasi-injective modules. Since 1980, various authors like Harda, B.Muller, Dung, Huynh, Smith and Wisbaure studied the CS-property. Thus the study of CS-module theory has a major area of research interest in ring theory and module theory and still being developed.

H.S. Al-Hazmi at 2005, introduced a generalization of min-CS (max-CS) module if every minimal closed (maximal closed with non zero annihilator) submodule of M is a direct summand.

The purpose of this work is to study min (max)-CS modules. Many characterization and properties of these concepts are given. Also the relations between min (max) CS- modules and other related classes of modules are studied.

University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	Some Results On Categories Of Rings, Fuzzy Rings And It's Spectrum
Year	2000
Abstract	In 1965 Zadeh introduced a paper about fuzzy sets, since that many papers had been introduced in different mathematical fields of theoretical applications which concern this subject. In 1971, Rosenfeld introduced the concept of fuzzy groups and in 1982, Liu formulated the term of fuzzy ring. In 1995, Martinez introduced the concept of fuzzy ideal of a fuzzy ring. In 1999, Waffa introduced the concept of the spectrum of a fuzzy ring as follows: Let μ be a fuzzy ring of R, the set of all prime fuzzy ideals of μ is called the spectrum of μ and denoted by spc(μ). In this work we study the properties of the spectrum of fuzzy ring and we define a topology on this set to get a topological space and we study also some properties of this space. We define also a function between these topological spaces and we prove it's continuity. Also, we give some applications on the homomorphisms between fuzzy rings and the continuous functions which join it's topological spaces. At last we prove that the set of all fuzzy rings with fuzzy homomorphism forms a category, on the other hand we prove also that the set of all topological spaces which induced by these fuzzy rings with continuous functions forms another example of a category. As well, we define a map joining these two categories, and we define two other maps one of them joining one of the two categories with the category of rings with homomorphisms, while the other map joining the second category with the category of rings also.

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	● Master		○ PhD	
Thesis Title	Further Results of the Linear and Nonlinear Multi-Parameter Eigenvalue Problems			
Year	2007			
Abstract	The aim of this work can be divided into three main aspects which can be summarized as follows: Studying special types of the linear eigenvalue problems namely, the generalized linear multi-parameter eigenvalue problems and approximate eigenvalue problems with some extended theorems. Devoting some types of the generalized linear multi-parameter differential eigenvalue problems, namely the Sturm-Liouville problems. (3) Some of the expansion methods, namely the collocation method, Galerkin's method and the least square method can be used to solve the non-linear multi-parameter Sturm-Liouville problems.			

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Thesis Title	Results on Best Approximation in p-Normed Spaces ($0 < p \leq 1$) Concerning Fixed Point and Coincidence Point Theory
Year	2009
Abstract	The classical Brosowski-Minardus theorem on invariant best approximation is proved for convex subset of normed linear spaces using fixed point theory. The purpose of this thesis is to prove some Brosowski-Minardus type theorems on an invariant best approximation for p-normed space ($0 < p \leq 1$) which is not necessary locally convex. The reliable idea to get the results including three pivots. The first one is weakening the hypotheses of some known theorems by deriving some other general conditions. The second is proving some fixed point theorems and coincidence theorems depending on the first pivot and then applying these theorems to have invariant best approximations. The third is proving direct result about invariant best approximation. Here, the best approximation results are proved with respect to mapping of non-expansive type like, nonexpansive mappings, multivalued nonexpansive mapping, (f,g)-nonexpansive mappings and generalized (f,g)-non-expansive mappings. In fact, our result develop and generalize the various known results in the existing literatures.

University of Baghdad

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	◌ Master		● PhD	
Thesis Title	New Results and Method About Fixed Point Theory			
Year	2003			
Abstract	Our main contribution comes in two directions. The first one is the discussion a way to explore theorems through the sharing hypotheses and develops this idea in three well-known theorems which are Banach's contraction principle ,Caristi's theorem and Browder's theorem. This way state that : For each pair in a given collection of pairs members in a complete metric space there exists a mapping in a family of self –mappings on that metric space satisfying the restriction of Banach ' principle. On the other hand , we extend Caristi's theorem by generalized it's geometric condition and then give a new proof to one of Caristi's theorem extensions depending on the concept of ω- distance .The second direction is to extend and improve some results about Ishikawa iteration for non-expansive mapping and pseudo contractions. Finally, as applications, we prove convergence theorems for operator equations Tx= f and Tx+x =f in real Banach spaces where T is accretive and strongly accretive. Noteworthy, we propose three open problems at the end of this thesis.			

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Thesis Title	Solution of High Order Ordinary Boundary Value Problems Using Semi-Analytic Technique			
Year	2011			

Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to present a method for solving high order ordinary differential equations with two points boundary conditions of different kinds, we propose semi-analytic technique using two-point osculatory interpolation to construct polynomial solution. The origin of the problem is concerned using two-point osculatory interpolation with the fit equal numbers of derivatives at the end points of an interval [0 , 1].

Also, we discuss the existence and uniqueness of solution and some examples are presented to demonstrate the applicability, accuracy and efficiency of the method by comparing with conventional methods,.i.e.,Variational Iteration Decomposition Method , Septic B-Spline , New Iterative Method , Homotopy Perturbation Method,and Haar wavelets on one hand and to confirm the order of convergence on the other hand .

Finally, we discuss an error estimation procedure for the global error, we present a new carefully designed modification of this error estimate.

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Thesis Title	**Construction of (k,n)-Arcs from (k,n)-Arcs in PG(2,p) for $2 \leq m \leq n$**
Year	2001
Abstract	**We have to consider some matter relating to the (k,n)-arc before going deep into the problem of the thesis .** **A (k,n)-arc $\mathcal{K}$ in a finite projective plane is a set of k points, no n+1 of which are collinear .** **A (k,n)-arc is complete if it is not contained in a (k+1,n)-arc. A (k,n)-arc is a maximal if and only if every line in PG(2,p) is a 0-secant ,or an n-secant .** **The purpose of this is to study the construction of (k,n)-arcs from (k,m)-arcs in PG(2,p) for $2 \leq m < n$, p= 5,7 .** **We prove applicability the existence of a maximal (k,n)-arcs**

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Thesis Title	Some Modified Quadrature Methods For Solving Systems of Volterra linear Integral Equations			
Year	2008			
Abstract	This work is oriented towards three objectives: The first objective derive of the composite modified Simpson's 3/8 rule by using Hermite interpolating polynomials. The second objective Use some modified quadrature methods to solve special types of the one-dimensional Volterra linear integral equations of the second kind. The third objective Solve systems of the one-dimensional Volterra linear integral equations of the second kind via the composite modified Simpson's 3/8 rule.			

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Thesis Title	On Semi – p –compact Spaces
Year	2006

Abstract

The main goal of our work is to create special types of compactness on a topological space (X, τ) and on a bitopological space (X, τ_1, τ_2), where we studied the concepts of "semi-p-compactness" and "pair-wise semi-p-compactness", by introducing (to the best of our knowledge) new definitions, remarks, propositions and theorems about these types. Moreover, we introduced (to the best of our knowledge) new definitions, remarks, propositions and theorems about "pre-compactness" and "pair-wise pre-compactness", which are studied previously, in order to complete our study. In the following, we write some important results which we get:

1. Every semi-p-compact space is a pre-compact (and compact) space.
2. Every pair-wise-semi-p-compact space is a pair-wise-pre-compact (and pair-wise compact) space.
3. The semi-p-irresolute image of a semi-p-compact space is a semi-p-compact space.
4. The pair-wise semi-p-irresolute image of a pair-wise semi-p-compact space is a pair-wise semi-p-compact space.

University of Baghdad

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Career	◌ Assistant Lecturer ● Lecturer ◌ Assistant Professor ◌ Professor
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Thesis Title	Using Redundancy for Optimizing Reliability of Series Systems
Year	1978
Abstract	The purpose of this thesis is to show how to optimize the reliability of series systems by using redundancy. We consider two cases, in the first case we use identical redundant units for each original unit in the system, and optimize the reliability subject to only one constraint namely the number of redundant units used in the system. Then we consider the same problem but use non-identical redundant units for each original unit in the system. Finally, using identical redundant units for each original unit in the system, we optimize the reliability of the series system subject to two constraints; viz.; (i) limitation on the number of redundant units used in the system, and (ii) available cost for the redundant units used in the system. Computer programs are given which can be used to obtain optimal reliability of the system.

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Thesis Title	Some Fixed Point Theorems in Certain Metric Spaces
Year	2010
Abstract	In this thesis, some theorems for fixed points, common fixed points and coincidence points are proved in spherically complete ultra metric space, where all proofs depend on Zoron's lemma. Our results generalize the results of other authors. On the other hand, some fixed points theorems of the type of Banach's fixed point principle are proved in non complete metric space by depending on suitable conditions related to the iterative sequence.

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Career	● Assistant Lecturer ○ Lecturer ○ Assistant Professor ○ Professor
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Thesis Title	On Hutchinson – Barnsley Operator for Iterated Functions Systems
Year	2008
Abstract	In this thesis, we show that how some results of theory of iterated function systems can be derived from Tarski-Kantorovitch fixed-point principle for mappings defined on partially ordered sets. In particular, this principle yields, without using the Hausdorff metric, the Hutchinson-Baransley operator for finite iterated function systems has a non-empty, closed and greatest invariant set. As a by-product, we also obtain some new characterization of continuity of mappings on compact metric spaces and new characterization of finite sets. On the other hand, we show that some results about Hutchinson-Barnsley theory for finite iterated function system can be carried over to the infinite case. In fact, we show that, if {fi:i$\in$ } is a family of Matkowski ϕ-contractions on a complete metric space X such that the sequence <fi(x0) >$^{i\in}$ is bounded for some x0 in X, then there exists a non-empty bounded and separable invariant set with respect to this family.