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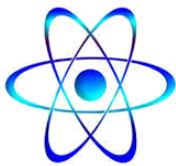
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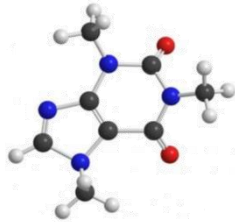
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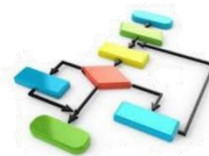
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Enhancing Hybrid System Based Mixing AES and RSA Cryptography

Algorithms

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Enhancing Hybrid System Based Mixing AES and RSA Cryptography Algorithms

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ABSTRACT

Information security is an important matter, especially with the increased demand for information due to the advent of the Internet, as this information has entered many scientific, commercial, and military fields, and this has become widely circulated as the need to protect this information from penetration has arisen by developing techniques to encrypt and preserve information. In this research, a system based on mixing was developed, taking advantage of the strengths of both algorithms, to ensure information protection and more reliability, and to add an additional level of security, where the modified symmetric encryption algorithm, which works with the public key AES, was combined with the modified asymmetric encryption algorithm, which works with the private key, RSA algorithm. In the AES algorithm, there was an increase in speed and a new security prefix by adding Four-S Boxes to the generation key, as well as adding Four-S Boxes to the encryption algorithm to increase the computational complexity of the difficulty of breaking by the attacker. In the RSA algorithm, an additional level of security was added to the modified algorithm by increasing the complexity of (n) , which depends on the values of the initial numbers (p, q) , in addition to adding other layers of complexity by calculating the value of e . Among the most prominent findings of the study is that hybrid algorithm(AES+RSA), compared with previous studies, has a high level of security, strength, and speed at the time of encryption and decryption, as this hybrid system algorithm was faster than the RSA algorithm and slightly slower than the AES algorithm, as the throughput was high compared to other studies.

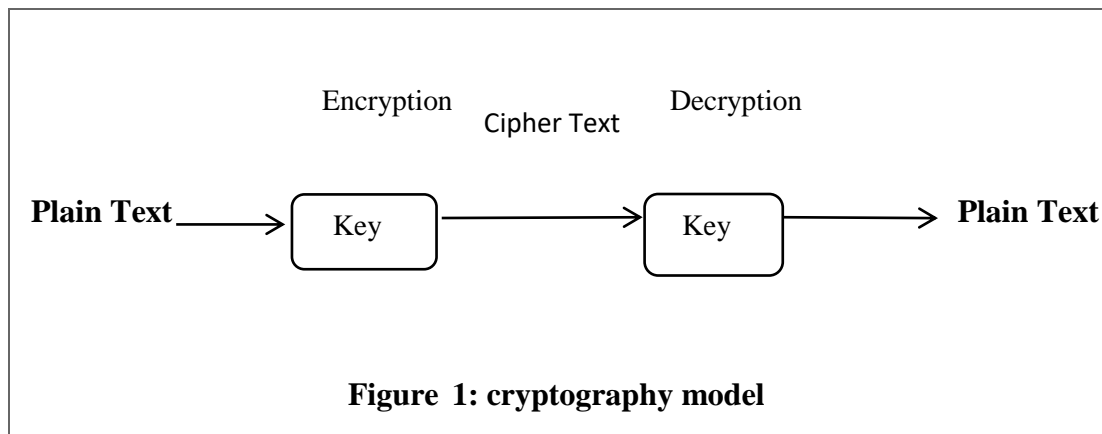
Keywords: Cryptography, Cryptography Algorithms, Mixing AES and RSA, Execution Time, Throughput

1. INTRODUCTION

The matter of protecting and preserving information from penetration is a major concern as a result of the increased demand for this information, which is represented by (texts, images, audio files, and video files) that have entered many areas, including wireless networks, and engineering, medical, and military fields, where this information is exchanged through an open environment that is easy to penetrate, as it called on scientists to develop techniques to hide this information, and among these

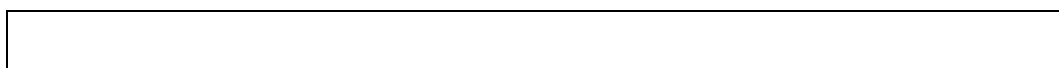
technologies are cryptography algorithms (Zong & Natgunanathan, 2014)(Abood, 2017).

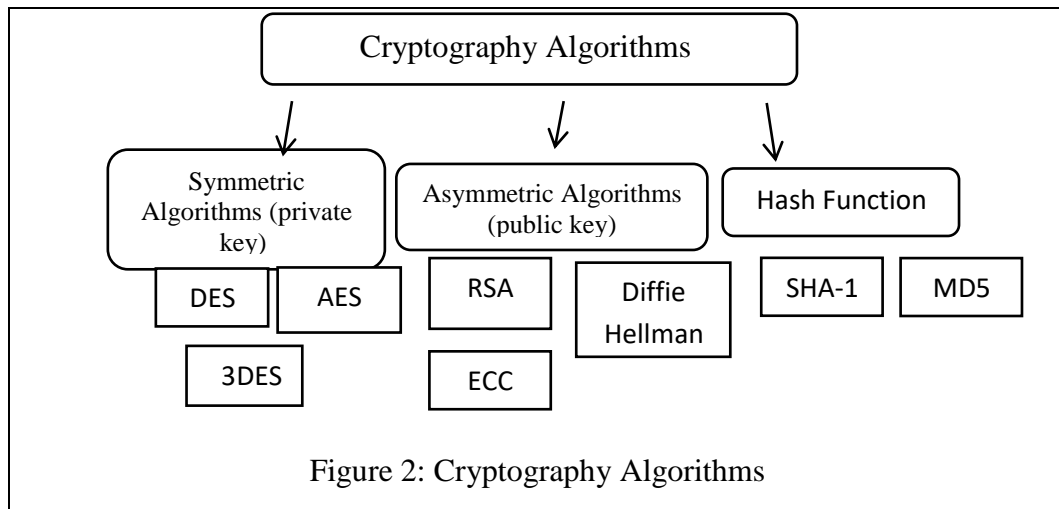
Cryptography is of Greek origin from two words first, crypto means "hidden secret"; The second is graphein, meaning "covered writing". Encryption is an important science and it is one of the techniques of concealment science. It is an important and necessary technique to protect information from external attacks. Through this technique, the original message is converted into a secret encrypted message between the sender and the receiver using encryption algorithms. There are two types of cryptography algorithms: symmetric key algorithms are also known as the private key cipher system, where this one has one private key for encryption and is itself private for decryption, while the second type of algorithm is known as the asymmetric key cipher system is also known as the public key cipher system, where this type of algorithm has two keys, the first is private for encryption and the second key is private for decryption(Rajkamal & Zoraida,2014)(Bokhari & Shallal,2016)(Timilsina & Gautam,2019), as shown in Figure 1.



The main term of cryptography can be described as follows (Stallings,2006):

- Plain Text: An original plain message or data, it's nourished into an encryption algorithm.
- Encryption Algorithm: The encryption algorithm converts plain text into ciphertext by using performs various substitutions and transformations.
- Key: The secret value independent of the plain text and encryption algorithm. It's also input into the encryption algorithm. The exact substitutions and transformations performed by the algorithm depend on the secret key.
- Cipher Text: The ciphertext is a random stream of data, it's the output incomprehensible of a scrambled message. It depends on the plaintext and secret key.
- Decryption Algorithm: The decryption algorithm run in the opposite. It takes the ciphertext and secret key and produced the plain text(original format),as shown in figure 2.





2. LITERATURE REVIEW

(Bokhari et al.,2018) "Hybrid Blowfish and RSA Algorithms to Secure Data between Cloud Server and Client." In this paper, a hybrid algorithm is proposed to encrypt and decrypt data during transmission between the server and the client in cloud computing (CCS and CCC). Applying the HMAC feature to the ciphertext that was produced by the fish algorithm, the results of the proposed system were good in comparison with previous literature.

(Abd Zaid &Hassan,2018) "Lightweight RSA Algorithm Using Three Prime Numbers." In this study, a novel strategy is utilized to obtain (n) with the same length as the usual RSA but with fewer bits for prime numbers by using three prime numbers instead of two prime numbers. This method uses three prime numbers and the Chinese Remainder Theory (CRT) to increase speed for both the regular RSA key generation side and the decryption side. Research results indicate that the average speed improvement is 80% in the key generation process, 96% in the decryption process, and only 4% in the encryption process.

(Carlo et al.,2019) "Modified Key Generation in RSA Algorithm". In this paper, the RSA algorithm is modified based on modulo and public key. , the public key was modified to be a hidden key through the random selection of the collected values and converting it to a different value. From the results of this research, the modification of the RSA algorithm based on modulo and the public key gave a new model consisting of two levels of the encryption process and the decryption process. One of the conclusions of this research is that the new model has the factors to hide the private key.

(Isiaka et al.,2019) "Hybridization of RSA and Blowfish Cryptography Algorithms for Data Security on Cloud Storage".In this research, a hybrid system is proposed that is able to use the BLOWFISH symmetric encryption algorithm and the other asymmetric RSA, where the algorithms are designed in such a way that one of them authenticates the authorized user and the other provides confidentiality and security

for the data stored on the cloud. One of the most prominent results of this research was a high improvement in data security in cloud storage.

(Ezekiel Bala et al.,2019) "Hybrid Data Encryption and Decryption using RSA and RC4".In this study, a hybrid system based on two algorithms was designed to add very high security to the public and private keys. The first is private key encryption based on a straightforward symmetric algorithm, and the second is public key encryption based on a linear block cipher. Compared to other encryption algorithms, this one offers a more reliable and secure authentication system. Data is transferred utilizing keys with symmetric encryption to accomplish hybrid encryption. Public key cryptography has been implemented for symmetric random key encryption. Once the symmetric key is retrieved the recipient can use the public key encryption method to decrypt the symmetric key. In comparison to earlier tests, the research's findings indicate a significant improvement in data security and a general improvement in the system's performance. This system was programmed using the C# programming language.

(Alegro et al.,2019) "Hybrid Schnorr, RSA, And AES Cryptosystem.". This study develops a hybrid Schnorr Authentication Algorithm-based authentication algorithm that confirms the identity of the message's sender. When a message is sent from the sender to the receiver and vice versa, algorithms with RSA and AES encryption methods are combined to increase security and lessen the impact of a man-in-the-middle attack on the system. by including further encryption techniques.

(Timilsina et al.,2019) "Performance analysis of hybrid cryptosystem-A technique for better security using blowfish and RSA".In this research, a hybrid system was created by combining two algorithms, AES and RSA. By combining them with each other, their performance is analysed based on five parameters, which are throughput, encryption time, decryption time, total execution time, and plaintext size to the ratio of ciphertext size with key size. Various for the Blowfish algorithm range from 32-bit-448-bit. As a result of this research, we found that Blowfish RSA with a key size of 448 bits has better performance than all other bit sizes.

(Abd Zaid & Hassan,2019) "Modification advanced encryption standard for design lightweight algorithms.". In this paper, AES-128 encryption has been analysed and made lightweight with respect to power consumption. In the modified AES algorithm, it is proposed to implement the AES mix columns operation and combine the round key addition operation with the mix columns to perform one cycle, and the shift row operation is modified into shift rows and shift columns and the number of rounds is reduced to only 6 rounds for the modified AES. The results of the research were that the modified algorithm excelled and was faster and had a safety ratio of 6 rounds due to the modification in the operations of mix columns and transformation rows higher than the standard algorithm due to its success through the set of statistical tests.

(Gupta &Sanghi,2021) Matrix Modification of RSA Public Key Cryptosystem and its Variant” .In this paper an RSA public key cipher system is proposed using $h \times h$

square matrices. Also, a variant of RSA using the model coefficient $p^r q$ with a matrix with a modified matrix has been proposed.

(Chalooop, & Abdullah,2021) "Enhancing Hybrid Security Approach Using AES And RSA Algorithms." In this study, a hybrid encryption method is introduced to safeguard sensitive data shared between individual users, businesses, organizations, or cloud applications, among other things. During data transmission over the network. Firstly, the algorithm was designed by merging two algorithms, AES and RSA, and secondly, the work of this algorithm was evaluated in comparison with other hybrid algorithms based on its efficiency based on time analysis. In comparison to earlier studies, the experiment findings demonstrated that this hybrid method is more secure.

(Guru & Ambhaikar,2021). "AES and RSA-based Hybrid Algorithms for Message Encryption & Decryption." In order to address security issues, lack of complexity, time, and other issues, a hybrid encryption method that combines the AES and RSA algorithms is developed in this study. According to the research's experimental findings, the hybrid encryption algorithm RSA and AES may not only encrypt files but also improve the technique's efficiency and security.

(Abroshan,2021) "Enhancing Hybrid Security Approach Using AES And RSA Algorithms".In this paper an effective encryption system is proposed to improve security in cloud computing. Improvements have been made to the hybrid algorithm (Blowfish, ECC). In order to improve security and performance, Blowfish will encrypt the data and the elliptical curve technique will encrypt the key. Moreover, digital signature technology is used to ensure data integrity, and the results show improvement in throughput, execution time, and memory consumption parameters.

(Sahin,2023) "Memristive chaotic system-based hybrid image encryption application with AES and RSA algorithms".In this paper, we propose a two-stage image encryption model, the first stage is the logistic map, chaotic Lorenz system and memristor-based super similar system, and the second stage with AES and RSA encryption algorithms applies the scheme to improve the security of encrypted images. The results of this research show the effectiveness of the proposed image encryption scheme in terms of security, speed, and reliability and provide valuable insights for the development of chaos-based encryption systems in the future. This research was evaluated through statistical tests and compared with previous studies.

1. PRINCIPLES OF ALGORITHMS AND TECHNIQUE

1.1 AES Symmetric Algorithm

It is a symmetric algorithm that was replaced by the DES algorithm in 1991. The AES algorithm supports three key sizes 128,192,256. The AES algorithm is an analog algorithm that uses a single key for encryption and decryption. The AES algorithm gives more security and high confidence in the encryption of information, as AES 10 passes Rounds for the 128-bit key, 12 rounds for the 192-bit key, and 14 rounds for the 256-bit key[Stallings,2006][Chowdhury et al.,2010]. The AES algorithm goes through four stages [Mandal et al.,2012]:-

1- First Stage (Substitute Byte)

In this stage. The AES algorithm contains a 128-bit data block, which means that each data block is 16 bytes, in this type, every byte (8 bits) of one block of data is converted to another block using an (8-bit) square known as Rijndael Sbox.

2- Second Stage (Shift of Rows)

In this stage and depending on the location of the row, the data in the three rows of the case is shifted periodically, a circular left shift of 1 byte is made, and a circular left shift of 2 bytes is performed, for the third and fourth rows.

3- Third Stage (Mix Columns)

In this process polynomial bytes are taken instead of numbers as the fix matrix is multiplied by each of them as polynomial vectors.

4- Fourth Stage (Add Round Key)

In this stage. It is a single XOR between 128 bits of the current state and 128 bits of the round key. Figure 3 shows the steps of AES algorithm.

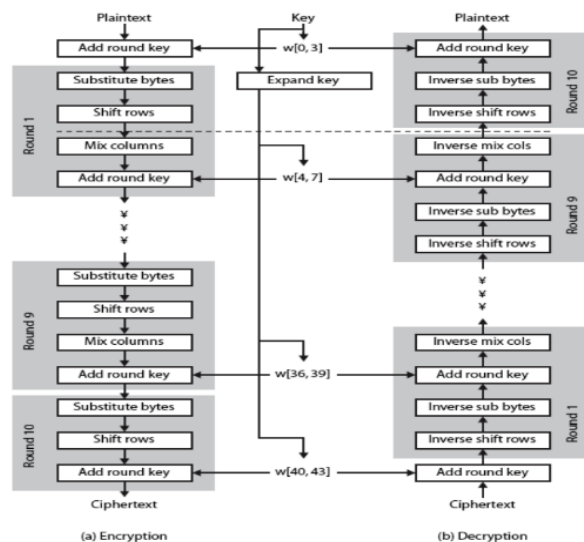


Figure 3: AES Encryption and Decryption Diagram

1.2 RSA Asymmetric Algorithm

This algorithm was published in 1977 by scientists (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman), which is an encryption algorithm used to encrypt information and increase its security, and this type of algorithm is asymmetric as it consists of the public key that is for encryption and the private key that is for decryption, simply the RSA algorithm is slow, and the calculation is RSA is of integer modulo $n=p*q$, where this algorithm requires a key of at least 1024 bits to increase the security of information encryption, the larger the key size such as 2048, 4096, the more secure the information encryption[Sadkhan & Sattar,2014]. To create public and private keys, follow these steps [Chuang et al.,2016]:

Steps of RSA Asymmetric Algorithm

Step-1: consider two large prime numbers p and q .

Step-2: compute $n=p*q$

Step-3: compute $\phi(pq)=(p-1)*(q-1)$

Step-4: select integer e such that $GCD(\phi(n),e)=1; 1 < e < \phi(n)$, then get public key: $KU=\{e,n\}$ using for encryption.

Step-5: Calculate $d=e^{-1}(\text{mod } \phi(n))$, then get private key: $KR=\{d,n\}$ using for decryption

Step-6: Calculate cipher text C from plain text M such that $(C=M^e \text{ mod } n)$ for encryption, then calculate plain text M from cipher text $(M=C^d \text{ mod } n)$ for decryption.

Figure 4 shows the steps of RSA algorithm.

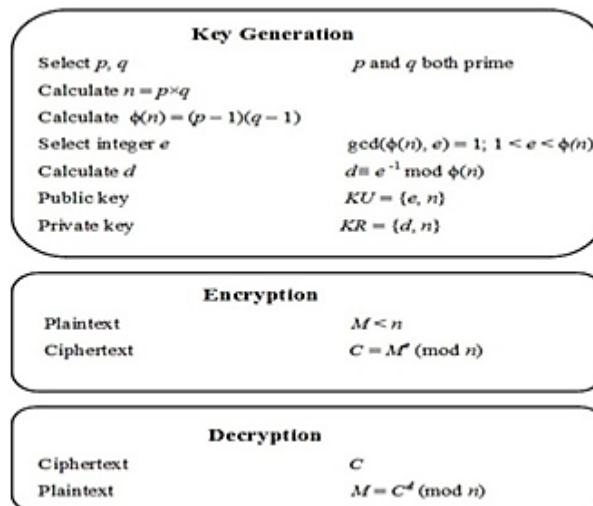


Figure 4: RSA Encryption and Decryption Diagram

3. METHODOLOGY

In this paper, a hybrid system based on three steps was developed. The first step is the encryption and decryption of information using the modified AES algorithm with a symmetric key, the second step is the encryption and decryption of information using the modified RSA algorithm with two keys, and the third step is the combination of the two algorithms to produce A new algorithm takes advantage of the strengths of the two algorithms called mixing AES and RSA cryptography algorithms represented in speed, security and computational complexity. The steps are divided into the following:

3.1 First Step (AES Algorithm Modification)

The first stage of the research methodology is the modification of Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm with one symmetric key AES with a key size of 128 bits. The purpose of developing the algorithm is to increase the percentage of security and speed and add complexity to the key and encryption to be four times higher than the standard algorithm by adding (Four S- Boxes) to generate the key and (Four S-Boxes) to encrypt the original data so that it is difficult for the attacker to break it and access the original information.

Encryption Process

Inputs: Plaintext data block.

Output: Ciphertext data subblock right.

- Use a latch selector to select the right block of 128 bit from the input data block.
- Store the plaintext in 2d 4x4 state matrix $S_{4 \times 4}$.
- Select the round key of 128 bit.
- For key expansion, generate the word0 of $keyk[0]$ from

$$K[n]:w[0] = K[n - 1]:w[0] \oplus SubByte(K[n - 1]:w[3] \gg 8) \oplus Recon[i]$$

- Generate the remain words from $K[n]:w[i] = K[n - 1]:w[i] \oplus k[n]:w[i - 1]$
- Store the round key in 2d 4x4 key matrix $K_{4 \times 4}$.
- Add round key matrix to the plaintext using xor-function $\hat{S}_{4 \times 4} = S_{4 \times 4} \oplus K_{4 \times 4}$.
- Select two bits, $(Byte\ 3.2) \bmod 2$ and $(Byte\ 3.3) \bmod 2$ of key matrix $K_{4 \times 4}$.
- The selected two bits determine one of four sub byte (s-box table).
- Each value of produced state matrix $\hat{S}_{4 \times 4}$ replaced with the corresponding value in the selected S-box to produce $SB_{4 \times 4}$.
- Each row in $SB_{4 \times 4}$ is moved over (shifted) 0,1, 2, or 3 spaces over the right depending on the row to produce $SR_{4 \times 4}$.
- Product the state matrix $SR_{4 \times 4}$ by mixing columns matrix $M_{4 \times 4}$ to produce $CM_{4 \times 4} = M_{4 \times 4} \times SR_{4 \times 4}$.
- Repeat the above steps 10 times from Add round key.
- The ciphertext of 128-bit produced $CM_{4 \times 4}$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 w[0]: w_{00} \quad w_{01} \quad w_{02} \quad w_{03} \\
 k1: \quad w[1]: w_{10} \quad w_{11} \quad w_{12} \quad w_{13} \\
 \quad \quad w[2]: w_{20} \quad w_{21} \quad w_{22} \quad w_{23} \\
 \quad \quad w[3]: w_{30} \quad w_{31} \quad w_{32} \quad w_{33}
 \end{array}$$

Where w_{ij} 2 hexadecimal digits for word $w[0]$

Decryption Process

Inputs: Ciphertext data subblock right.

Output: Plaintext data block.

- Product the state matrix $SR_{4 \times 4}$ by mixing of Inverse Columns Matrix $M_{4 \times 4}$ to produce $ICM_{4 \times 4} = M_{4 \times 4} \times SR_{4 \times 4}$.
- Each row in $ICM_{4 \times 4}$ is moved over (shifted) 0,1, 2, or 3 spaces over the left depending on the row to produce $ISR_{4 \times 4}$.
- Each value of produced state matrix $ISR_{4 \times 4}$ replaced with the corresponding value in the selected S-box to produce $ISB_{4 \times 4}$.
- Apply inverse for the selected two bits to determine one of four sub-bytes (s-box table).
- Select two bits, $(Byte\ 3.2) \bmod 2$ and $(Byte\ 3.3) \bmod 2$ of key matrix $K_{4 \times 4}$.
- Add inverse round key matrix to the plaintext using xor-function $\hat{S}_{4 \times 4} = S_{4 \times 4} \oplus K_{4 \times 4}$.

- Store the plaintext in 2d 4x4 state matrix $S_{4 \times 4}$.
 - Select the round key of 128 bit.
 - For key expansion, generate the word0 of key $k[0]$ from

$$K[n]:w[0] = K[n - 1]:w[0] \oplus \text{SubByte}(K[n - 1]:w[3] \gg 8) \oplus \text{Recon}[n]$$
 - Generate the remain words w 's from

$$K[n]:w[i] = K[n - 1]:w[i] \oplus k[n]:w[i - 1]$$
 - Store the round key in 2d 4x4 key matrix $K_{4 \times 4}$.
 - Repeat the above steps 10 times from Add round key to find deciphered text.
- AES Modified Encryption and Decryption, as shown in figure 5.

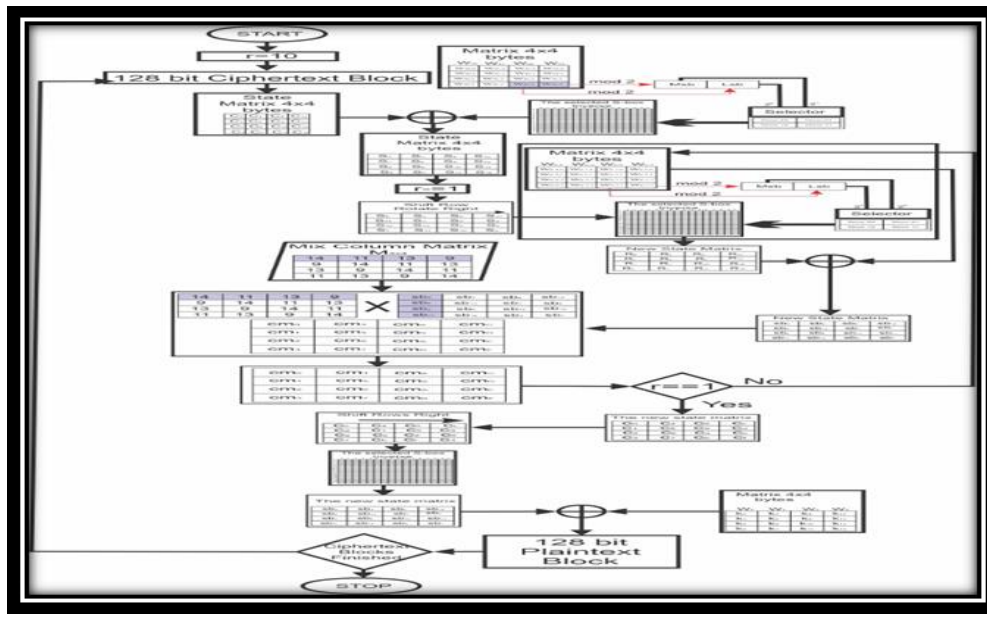


Figure 5: AES Modified Encryption and Decryption

3.2 Second Step (RSA Algorithm Modification)

The second stage of the research methodology is the modification of the standard asymmetric algorithm with two keys. The purpose of developing the algorithm is to increase the security rate and add complications to the clear text by dividing it into a matrix with dimensions $(h \times h)$ and calculating its determinant, in addition to adding complexity to the key by giving large values to (p, q) and thus The value of (n, N) increases, in addition to adding other complications to the algorithm, so that it is difficult for the attacker to break it and access the original information.

Encryption Process

- Select p, q , where p, q both prime, $p \neq q$.
- Calculate $n = p \times q$.
- Construct $(M)_{h \times h}$ matrix from plaintext block into.
- Calculate determinate $|M|$.
- Calculate $N = p(p^h - 1) \times (q^h - 1)$
- Calculate the Greatest Common Divisor $gcd(|M|, n)$.

- Select integer e where $gcd(e, N) = 1; 1 < e < N$
- Select integer k , where $0 < k < e; d|e$.
- Calculate $d = \frac{k \times N + 1}{e}$, where: $d \equiv e^{-1} \pmod N$
- Select r , where $r \geq 2$.
- Calculate $x = r + 2e$
- Calculate $y = 2n - r$
- Public Key $PU = \{x, y, r\}$
- Private Key $RP = \{d, y, r\}$
- Calculate ciphertext $C = M^{\frac{x-r}{2}} \pmod{\left[\frac{y+r}{2}\right]}$

Decryption Process

- Calculate decipher text $M = C^d \pmod{\left[\frac{y+r}{2}\right]}$

RSA Modification Algorithms Encryption and Decryption, as shown in figure 6.

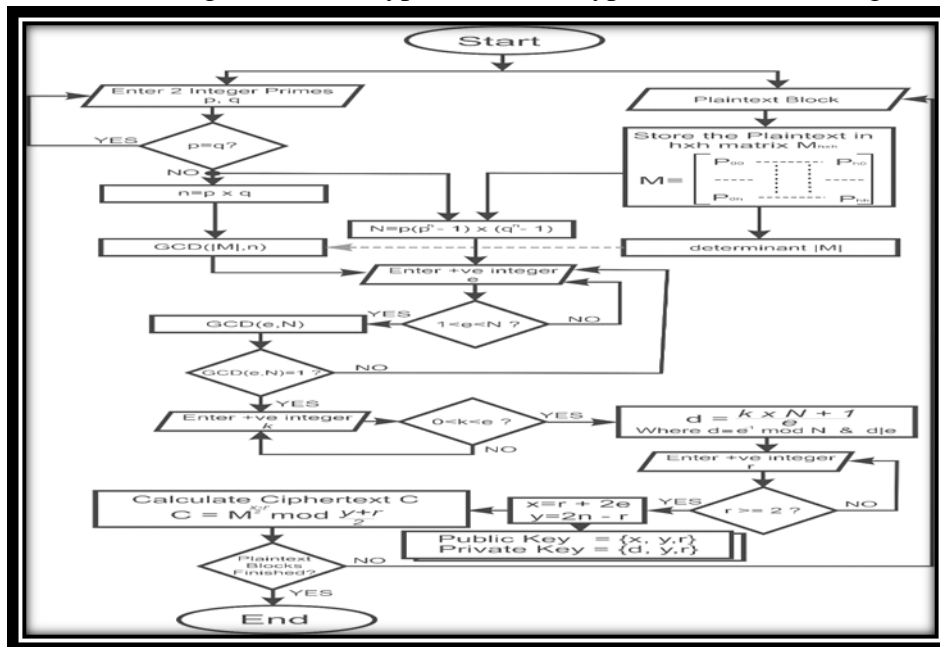


Figure 6 : RSA Modification Algorithms Encryption and Decryption

3.3 Third Step (Mixing AES and RSA Cryptography Algorithms)

In the third step, the files are encrypted and decrypted using the hybrid or combined system by merging the two modified algorithms AES and RSA, where the file is divided into two parts, one part works with the modified AES algorithm with a 128-bit key, and the other part works with the RSA algorithm. . That works with a 128-bit key. Thus, after the encryption process between the two algorithms, the encrypted file is obtained, through the decryption algorithm of this mixing algorithm, the original file is obtained. The primary purpose of mixing two algorithms is to take advantage of the strengths of security, speed, reliability, and throughput of each form of encryption. The second primary purpose, by combining public and private key cryptographic

systems, is to overcome some of the drawbacks of each algorithm. The block diagram of mixing AES and RSA cryptography algorithms, as shown in figure 7.

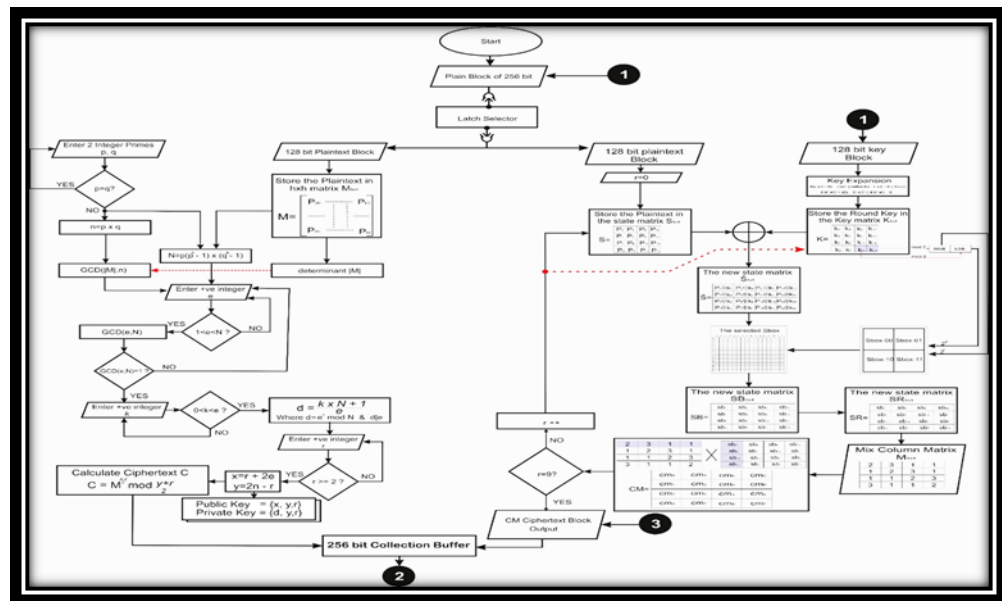


Figure 7: Block Diagram of Mixing AES and RSA Cryptography Algorithms

4 QUANTITATION ANALYSIS

There are many performance measures, used to measure the performance which is used to enhance hybrid system-based AES-RSA Algorithms and the hopping technique, and they are as follows [Isiaka et al.,2019]:

4.1 Time of Encryption: It takes to convert a plain text to a cipher text.

$$Time\ of\ Encryption = recording\ time\ after\ Encryption - recording\ time\ before\ Encryption \dots(1)$$

4.2 Time of Decryption: It takes to convert a cipher text to a plain text.

$$Time\ of\ Decryption = Record\ time\ after\ Decryption - Record\ time\ before\ Decryption \dots(2)$$

4.3 Time of Execution: Is the summation the encryption time and the decryption time.

$$Time\ of\ Execution = Encryption\ Time + Decryption\ Time\dots\dots(3)$$

4.4 Throughput: Is the rate at which data or file is transferred. It is the size of the file uploaded divided time it takes to recover the file.

$$Throughput = Total\ size\ of\ the\ file\ uploaded / Total\ Evaluation\ Time\ of\ Algorithm\dots\dots(4)$$

4.5 File Size: Is the size of the file uploaded to the server.

5 RESULTS EVALUATION

In this research, two algorithms, AES and RSA, were modified and a third integrated algorithm called Hybrid Algorithm(AES+RSA) was produced. Where these algorithms were evaluated in terms of speed in encryption and decryption time as well as different file sizes for information, as well as calculating the throughput of each algorithm, through the use of the platform Microsoft Visual Studio Community 2022 (64-bit), Version 17.6.5 Visual Basic language to construct the algorithms, under Windows 10 64-bit, The CPU Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3230M CPU @ 2.60GHz, RAM 8 GB DDR3 and HARD 320 GB are the device specifications used. This paper uses ten files with sizes of different (1.19 MB, 5.384 MB, 11.804 MB, 21.4 MB, 35.350 MB, 42.8 MB, 46.4 MB, 50 MB, 59.809 MB, 106 MB). In this paper calculates the encryption and decryption time for (AES, RSA, and Hybrid System), and compares this study with previous studies. The results in this paper depend on two approaches as shown below.

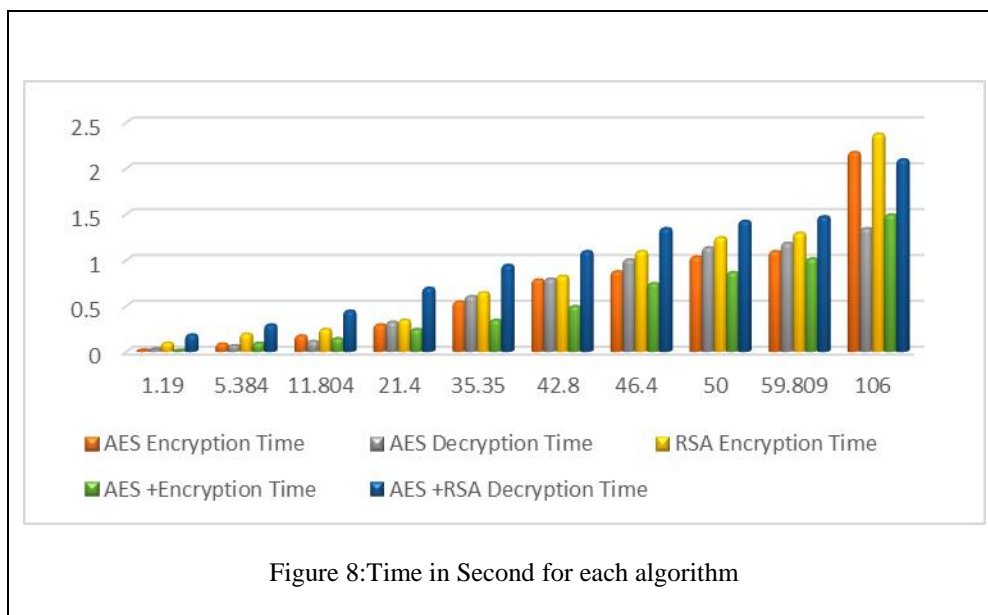
5.1 Securing Data

In this research, three algorithms were developed and tested on ten files format (.txt, .jpg, .mp3, .mp4, .pdf) of different sizes, where the encryption and decryption time measured (in seconds) were calculated for each of the AES, RSA, Hybrid Algorithms (AES+RSA). The results showed that the hybrid algorithm provides reliability and has a high level of security of the transmitted the data when comparing the algorithms RSA and AES, as shown in table 1 and figure 8.

Table 1: Time for each Algorithm in second

No of File	Plain file size (MB)	Modification Algorithms				Mixing Algorithms	
		AES		RSA		AES+ RSA	
		Encryption Time	Decryption Time	Encryption Time	Decryption Time	Encryption Time	Decryption Time
1.	1.19	0.011	0.028	0.1	0.2	0.01	0.19
2.	5.384	0.09	0.07	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3
3.	11.804	0.18	0.12	0.25	0.95	0.15	0.45
4.	21.4	0.3	0.33	0.35	1.55	0.25	0.7

5.	35.350	0.55	0.61	0.65	2.85	0.35	0.95
6.	42.8	0.79	0.8	0.83	4.57	0.5	1.1
7.	46.4	0.88	1.01	1.1	5.1	0.75	1.35
8.	50	1.04	1.14	1.25	5.65	0.87	1.43
9.	59.809	1.1	1.19	1.3	6.2	1.02	1.48
10.	106	2.18	1.35	2.38	7.62	1.5	2.1



By calculating the total execution time in table 2 of the three algorithms for ten files of different sizes, it is shown in figure 9. Because compared to other algorithms, the hybrid algorithm produces outcomes that are better and has higher levels of information security. And that the speed of the hybrid algorithm in the overall execution is faster much slower than RSA algorithm and much slower than AES algorithm

Table 2: Total Time in Seconds for Each Algorithm

No of File	Plain file size (MB)	Modification Algorithms		Hybrid Algorithms
		AES Total Time (Second)	RSA Total Time (Second)	AES+ RSA Total Time (Second)
1.	1.19	0.039	0.3	0.2
2.	5.384	0.16	1.1	0.4
3.	11.804	0.3	1.2	0.6
4.	21.4	0.63	1.9	0.95
5.	35.350	1.16	3.5	1.3
6.	42.8	1.59	5.4	1.6
7.	46.4	1.89	6.2	2.1

8.	50	2.18	6.9	2.3
9.	59.809	2.29	7.5	2.5
10.	106	3.53	10	3.6

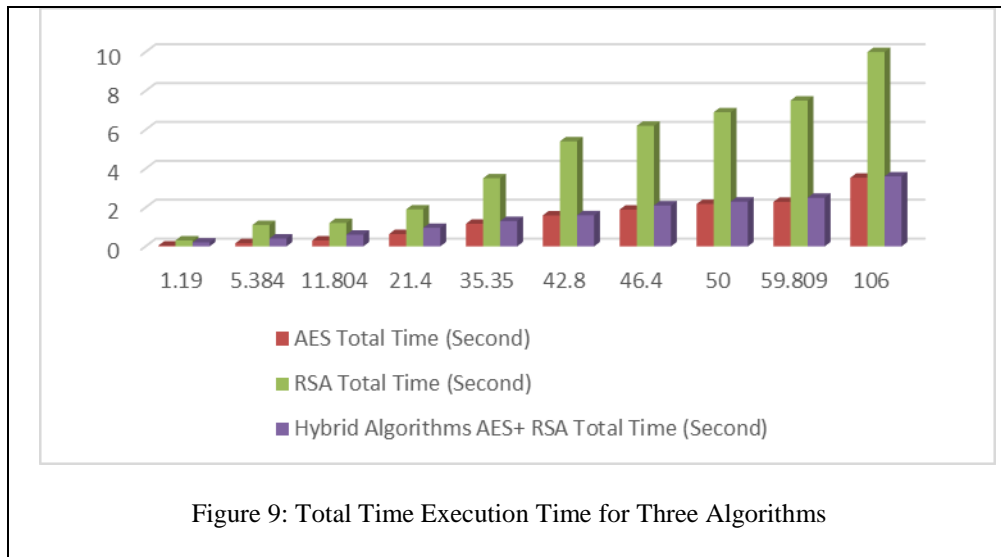


Figure 9: Total Time Execution Time for Three Algorithms

The results in this research showed that the hybrid algorithm in this research was faster 23.31% execution time compared with previous studies (Chalooop, & Abdullah,2021) (Ghaly & Abdullah, 2021) and table 3 shows that.

Table 3: Compare Hybrid Algorithms with Existing Systems

No of File	Plain file size (MB)	Existing Systems (Second)	Hybrid Algorithms AES+RSA (Second)
1.	1.19	0.53	0.2
2.	5.384	0.67	0.4
3.	11.804	0.90	0.6
4.	21.4	1.26	0.95
5.	35.350	1.73	1.3
6.	42.8	2.15	1.6
7.	46.4	2.45	2.1
8.	50	2.78	2.3
9.	59.809	2.95	2.5
10.	106	4.26	3.6

Figure 10 shows the execution time of the hybrid algorithm with execution time for previous studies

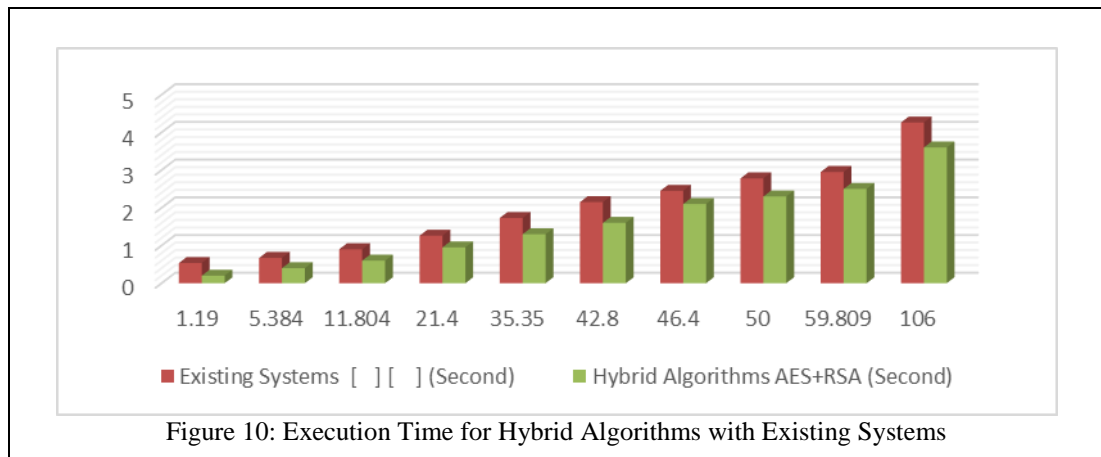


Figure 10: Execution Time for Hybrid Algorithms with Existing Systems

5.1 Throughput

Throughput means the sum of file sizes different divided by the average execution time of the algorithm. The table shows the values of throughput of the three algorithms (MB/second). Analysis of throughput shown in table 4 and figure 11.

Table 4: Throughput values for the algorithms

Total Files Sizes (MB)	RSA Throughput	Hybrid Algorithms Throughput	AES Throughput
380.137	86.395	244.461	276.082

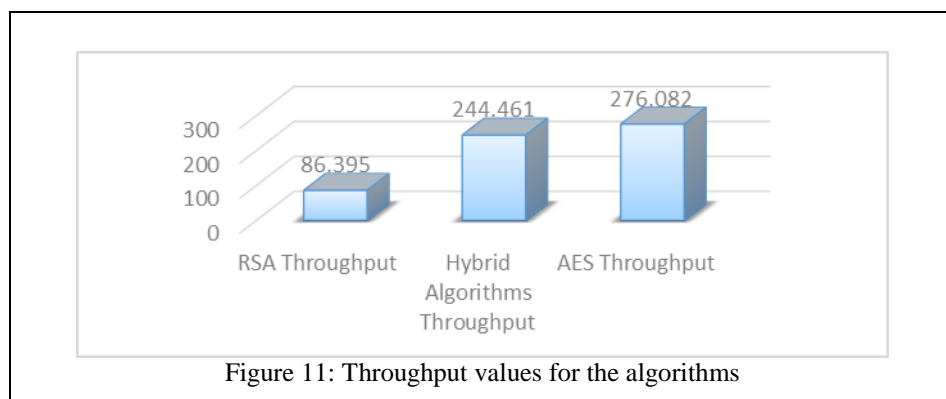
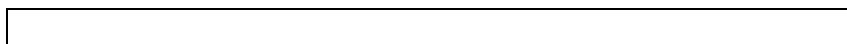


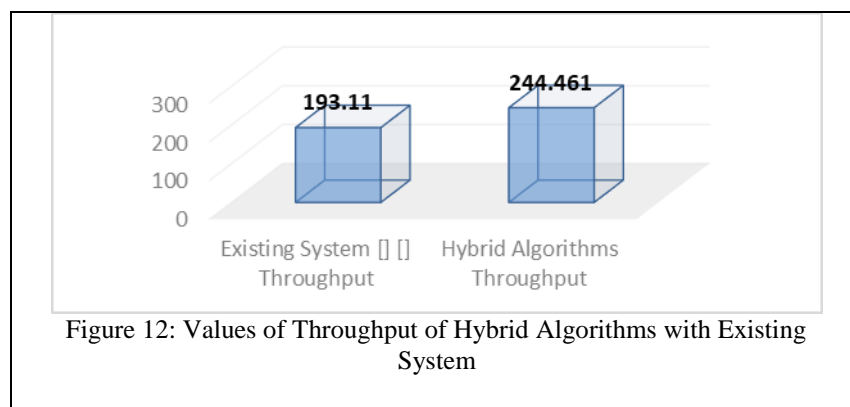
Figure 11: Throughput values for the algorithms

The results of this research , through table 5 showed that the throughput of the hybrid algorithm was higher according to the size of the files and compared with the throughput of previous studies (Chalooop, & Abdullah,2021) (Ghaly & Abdullah, 2021) , and the figure 12 shows the throughput analysis.

Table 5: Values of Throughput of Hybrid Algorithms with Existing System

Total File Size (MB)	Existing System Throughput	Hybrid Algorithms Throughput
380.137	193.110	244.461





6 Conclusion

In this research, a hybrid system based on the combination of the symmetric and asymmetric encryption algorithm AES-RSA has been improved. Where the purpose of this research was to improve encryption performance, enhance data security, store keys, calculate encryption and decryption time, execution time, and throughput for the standard algorithms and the hybrid algorithm, and compare it with previous studies.

Among the most important findings of this research is that the improved hybrid AES-RSA algorithm is 63.15% faster than RSA Algorithm, and 36.85% slower than the AES algorithm.

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Semi-QUASI HAMSHER MODULES

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Abstract:

This study presents a semi-quasi Hamsher module that each non-zero Artinian submodule has a semi-maximal submodule, which is a generalized of Hamsher module. And semi-quasi Loewy module that each non-zero Noetherian submodule has a semi-maximal submodule, which is a generalized of Loewy module. This article introduces some properties of semi-quasi Hamsher and semi-quasi Loewy modules .

Keywords: semi-quasi Hamsher module, semi-quasi Loewy module, semi-maximal submodule and semi-socle submodule .

Introduction:

Throughout rings and modules are unitary. We use the terminology and notations of Anderson and Fuller[1]. Faith [2] defined a module X is Hamsher if each non-zero submodule of X has a maximal submodule. In[3] we see that X has finite length if and only if X is Hamsher and Artinian. Weimin[4] generalized to quasi-Hamsher module X if every non-zero Artinian submodule of X has a maximal submodule. A ring R is said to be right maximal if each non-zero right R -module has a maximal submodule[2]. This class of rings includes right perfect rings. In this paper, we characterize semi-quasi-Hamsher module (for short; S.Q.Ham.Mod) if each non-zero Artinian submodule has a semi-maximal submodule (for short; s-max.sub).

1-S.Q.Ham.Mod: The class of S.Q.Ham.Mod is closed under submodules, also closed under extensions, direct products, and direct sums as we see in the following propositions .

Proposition(1.1) Let $0 \rightarrow X_1 \xrightarrow{f} X \xrightarrow{g} X_2 \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of modules. If X_1 and X_2 are S.Q.Ham.Mod, then so is X .

Proof: Let $L \neq 0$ be an Artinian submodule of X . If $g(L) \neq 0$, being an Artinian submodule of the S.Q.Ham.Mod X_2 , $g(L)$ has a s-max.sub N . Then $L \cap g^{-1}(N)$ is a s-max.sub of L . If $g(L) = 0, L \subseteq \ker(g) = \text{Im}(f) \cong X_1$, so L has a s-max.sub since X is S.Q.Ham.Mod .

Proposition (1.2) Let $\{X_i\}$ S.Q.Ham.Mod be a family of modules, then the following statements are equivalent :

- 1-Each M_i is S.Q.Ham.Mod
- 2- $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ is S. Q. Ham. Mod

3- $\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i$ is S.Q. Ham. Mod

Proof: (1) \Rightarrow (2) Let $L \neq 0$ be an Artinian submodule of $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$, and let $f_i : \prod_{i \in I} X_i \rightarrow X_i$ be a canonical projections. We have X_i such that $f_i(L) \neq 0$. Then $f_i(L)$ is an Artinian submodule of S.Q.Ham.Mod X_i so $f_i(L)$ has a s-max.sub N . Thus $L \cap f_i^{-1}(N)$ is a s-max.sub of L [6], therefore $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ is S.Q.Ham.Mod .

(2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (1) These are obvious because the class of S.Q.Ham.Mod is closed under submodules. Cai

and Xue[5] called a module X is strongly Artinian if each of its proper submodule has finite length. It is easy to see that a non-zero strongly Artinian module has finite length if and only if it has a maximal submodule if and only if it is finitely generated. And since every maximal submodule is a semi-maximal submodule, thus we can see that a module X is semi-strongly Artinian if every of its proper submodule has finite length[6]. So we can say that a non-zero semi-strongly Artinian module has finite length if and only if it has a semi-maximal submodule if and only if it is finitely generated .

Proposition(1.3) the following statements are equivalent

:

- 1- X is S.Q.Ham.Mod;
- 2-Each Artinian submodule of X has finite length
- 3-Each Artinian submodule of X is finitely generated
- 4-Each semi-strongly Artinian submodule of X is finitely generated
- 5-Each non-zero semi-strongly Artinian submodule of X has a semi-maximal submodule, so it has finite length .

Proof: (1) \Rightarrow (2) Let L be a non-zero Artinian submodule of X . Since each submodule of L is still Artinian, L is an Artinian Hamsher module, which has finite length.

(2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (4) \Leftrightarrow (5) and (3) \Rightarrow (1) These are obvious .

(3) \Rightarrow (2) If L is an Artinian submodule of X and L has infinite length, then the non-empty family $\{ N \subseteq L \mid N \text{ has an infinite length} \}$ has a minimal member, say N . It is easy to see that N is strongly Artinian and N has infinite length .

As a generalization of maximal module the module X is semi-maximal if it is semi-simple[7], and [8] defined quasi-maximal module if $\text{Rad}(\text{ann}_R X)$ is semi-maximal ideal of a ring R . Also a ring R is said to be right semi-maximal if each non-zero right R -module has semi-maximal submodule[9], and we call a ring R is right semi quasi maximal if every right R -module is semi quasi Hamsher. The next characterizations of right semi quasi maximal rings follow immediately from the above proposition.

Theorem(1.4) The following statements are equivalent :

- 1- R is right semi quasi maximal ring
- 2-Every non-zero strongly Artinian right R -module has a semi-maximal submodule
- 3-Every (strongly) Artinian right R -module has finite length;
- 4-Every (strongly) Artinian right R -module is finitely generated.

Camillo and Xue [3] called a ring R right quasi-perfect if every Artinian right R -module has a projective cover. Using Th.(1.4) and [3], we see that a ring R is right quasi perfect if and only if it is semi perfect and right quasi semi-maximal[3]

Proposition(1.5) If R is commutative semi perfect ring with $\text{nil } J(R)$, then R is semi-quasi maximal ring .

A ring R is right maximal if and only if $R/J(R)$ is right semi-maximal and $J(R)$ is right T-nilpotent[5]. The ring R is a local commutative ring with $\text{nil } J(R)$ which is not T-nilpotent. Hence R is not maximal[3], but R is semi-quasi maximal (Prop.1.5). Therefore there is a semi-quasi-Hamsher R -module which is not Hamsher. We conclude that semi-quasi-Hamsher modules and right semi-quasi-maximal rings are proper generalizations of Hamsher modules and right semi-maximal rings, respectively.

Example(1.6) Let V be a division ring. Let R be the ring of all countable infinite upper triangular matrixes over V with constant on the main diagonal and having non-zero entries in only finitely many rows above the main diagonal. Then R is a local right perfect ring which is not left perfect. Miller and Turnidge [10] constructed an Artinian left R -module X which is not Noetherian. Hence R is not left semi-quasi maximal. This shows that the notion of semi-quasi maximal rings is not left-right symmetric.

In view of the above example and prop.(1.5), we mention the following result .

Proposition(1.7) Let R be a semi perfect ring with $\text{nil } J(R)$. If $J(R)$ is of bounded index n , i.e. ($j^n = 0$) for each $j \in J(R)$, then R is semi-quasi-maximal or semi-quasi-perfect.

Modifying the proof of [2] we have an analogous result.

Theorem(1.8): The following statements are equivalent

- 1- R is right quasi-maximal ring
- 2-The category $\text{Mod-}R$ has a cogenerate G which is S.Q.Ham.Mod
- 3-The injective envelope $E(X)$ of X is S.Q.Ham.Mod for each simple right module X .

Proof: (1) \Rightarrow (2) This is obvious.

(2) \Rightarrow (3) Since G is a cogenerator there is a monomorphism $E(X) \rightarrow G$ for each simple right R -module X . Hence $E(X)$ must be S.Q.Ham.Mod, since G is.

(3) \Rightarrow (1) Let X range over all simple right R -modules. Then $\bigoplus E(X)$ is a cogenerator of $\text{Mod-}R$ and $\bigoplus E(X)$ is S.Q.Ham.Mod by prop.(1.2) Let A be a non-zero Artinian right R -module. We have a non-zero homo. $f: A \rightarrow \bigoplus E(X)$. Since $f(A)$ is a non-zero Artinian submodule of $\bigoplus E(X)$, which is S.Q.Ham.Mod, $f(A)$ has a semi-maximal submodule of N . Then $f^{-1}(N)$ is a semi-maximal submodule of A .

2-Semi-Quasi Loewy Modules : [12] Recall that a module M is called Loewy if every non-zero factor module of M has non-zero socle. And a module M is called quasi-Loewy if every non-zero Noetherian module of M has non-zero socle[4]. A module M has finite length if and only if M is Loewy and Noetherian [1]. A module X

is semi-local if $\frac{X}{\text{Rad}(X)}$ is semi-simple[13]. In this section we introduce a concept that a module X is semi-quasi Loewy module (for short; S-Q Loy. Mod.) if every non-zero Noetherian module of X has non-zero semi-socle. The next two propositions show that the class of S-Q Loy. Mod. is closed under extensions and direct sums.

Proposition(2.1) Let $0 \rightarrow X_1 \xrightarrow{f} X \xrightarrow{g} X_2 \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of modules. If both X_1 and X_2 are S-Q Loy. Mods., then X is S-Q Loy. Mod.

Proof: Let $\frac{X}{L} \neq 0$ be a factor module of X .

We have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \frac{X_1}{L_1} \rightarrow \frac{X}{L} \rightarrow \frac{X_2}{L_2} \rightarrow 0$

If $\frac{X_1}{L_1} \neq 0$ and $\text{soc}\left(\frac{X_1}{L_1}\right) \neq 0$, then $\text{soc}\left(\frac{X}{L}\right) \neq 0$.

If $\frac{X_1}{L_1} = 0, \frac{X_2}{L_2} \cong \frac{X}{L} \neq 0$. Then $\text{soc}\left(\frac{X_2}{L_2}\right) \neq 0$ and $\text{soc}\left(\frac{X}{L}\right) \neq 0$.

Proposition(2.2) Let $\{X_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a family of modules. W is S-Q Loy. Mod. if and only if every X_i is S-Q Loy. Mod..

Proof: The class of S-Q Loy. Mod. is closed under factor modules .

Conversely; let $f_i: X_i \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i$ be a canonical injection.

If $\frac{\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i}{L}$ is a non-zero (Noetherian) factor module of

$\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i$, then there is $i \in I$ such that $0 \neq g_i: X_i \rightarrow \frac{\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i}{L}$

where $g: \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i \rightarrow \frac{\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i}{L}$ is the natural epimorphism.

Since $\text{Im}(g_{ji}) \neq 0$ which is isomorphic to a (Noetherian) factor module of X_i , we have $0 \neq \text{soc}(\text{Im}(g_{ji})) \subseteq \text{soc}\left(\frac{\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i}{L}\right)$.

If $R = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} P_i$ is an infinite product of the fields P_i

then R is not a Loewy module [8]. Since every P_i is a Loewy module, this shows that the class of Loewy modules is not closed under direct products. We do not know if the class of S-Q Loy. Mod. is closed under direct products.

A module is called strongly Noetherian if each of its proper factor module has finite length[14],[15]. It is easy to see that a non-zero strongly Noetherian module has finite length if and only if it has non-zero semi-socle if and only if it is finitely cogenerated[6] .

Proposition (2.3) The following statements are equivalent:

- 1- X is S-Q Loy. Mod.

- 2-Each Noetherian factor module of X has finite length
- 3-Each Noetherian factor module of X is finitely cogenerated
- 4-Each strongly Noetherian factor module of X is finitely cogenerated
- 5-Each non-zero strongly Noetherian factor module of X has non-zero semi-soc and finite length

Proof: (1) \Rightarrow (2) Let $\frac{X}{L} \neq 0$ be a Noetherian factor module of X.

Since each factor module of $\frac{X}{L}$ is still Noetherian, thus $\frac{X}{L}$ has finite length .

(2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (4) \Leftrightarrow (5) and (3) \Rightarrow (1) These are obvious .

(5) \Rightarrow (2) If $\frac{X}{L}$ is a Noetherian factor module of X and $\frac{X}{L}$ has infinite length, then the non-empty family $\{L \subseteq L' \subseteq X \mid \frac{X}{L'} \text{ has infinite length}\}$.

has a maximal member say L' . Thus $\frac{X}{L'}$ is strongly Noetherian and

has infinite length .

A ring R is called right S-Q Loy. if every right R-module is S-Q Loy. . The next characterizations of right S-Q Loy. rings follow immediately from the above proposition.

Theorem(2.4) The following statements are equivalent :

- 1-R is right S-Q Loy. ring
- 2-Each non-zero (strongly) Noetherian right R-module has non-zero semi-socle
- 3-Each (strongly) Noetherian right R-module has finite length
- 4-Each (strongly) Noetherian right R-module is finitely co-generated

It follows from Th.(1.4) and Th.(2.4) that the rings studied by Tanabe [11] are precisely left semi-quasi maximal and left S-Q Loy. rings. An analogous result of Th.(1.8) is the following

Theorem (2.5) A ring R is right S-Q Loy. if and only if Mod-R has a generator C which is S-Q Loy.

Proof: If X is a Noetherian right R – module $X \cong \frac{C^n}{L}$.

C^n is S-Q Loy. prop.(2.2), so $\frac{C^n}{L}$ has finite length prop.(2.3). Hence R is right S-Q Loy. th.(2.4) .

The convers is clear

The next proposition gives a class of commutative S-Q Loy. rings.

Proposition (2.6) If R is a commutative semi-perfect ring with $\text{nil } J(R)$ then R is S-Q Loy. Mod. ring .

Proof. By Th.(2.5), it suffices to show that R is a S-Q Loy. Mod. . Let A be an ideal of R such that $\frac{R}{A}$ is a Noetherian R -module .

Then the commutative semi – perfect Noetherian ring $\frac{R}{A}$ has $\text{nil } J\left(\frac{R}{A}\right)$.

Hence $\frac{R}{A}$ is an Artinian ring. Then $\frac{R}{A}$ has finite length as an R -module .

R is right Loewy ring if every right R -module is Loewy[4], its mean every non-zero right R -module has non-zero socle, equivalently, the right R -module R_R is Loewy. Every left perfect ring is right Loewy. In [16] R is right Loewy if and only if $\frac{R}{J(R)}$ is right Loewy, and $J(R)$ is left X-nilpotent. The ring R in [3] is a local commutative ring with $\text{nil } J(R)$ which is not X-nilpotent. Hence R is not Loewy, prop.(2-6) but R is semi-quasi. Therefore there is a S-Q Loy. Mod. which is not Loewy. We conclude that S-Q Loy. Mod. and S-Q Loy. rings are proper generalizations of Loewy modules and right Loewy rings, respectively.

Let R be the ring in ex.(1.6) Then R is a local right perfect ring which is not left perfect[17]. Miller and Turnidge [6] constructed a Noetherian right module X which is not Artinian. Hence R is not right S-Q Loy. Mod. .This shows that the notion of S-Q Loy. rings is not left-right symmetric. In view of this fact and prop.(2.6), we state the next result, which follows from [11] .

Proposition (2.7) Let R be a semiperfect ring with $\text{nil } J(R)$. If $J(R)$ is of bounded index n then R is (two-sided) S-Q Loy. ring .

Since a commutative regular ring need not be Loewy (see $R = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} P_i$ preceding prop. 2.3),

Proposition (2.8) Every strongly regular ring R is a (two-sided) S-Q Loy. ring .

Proof: let $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i R$ be a Noetherian right

R – module. It suffices to show X

has finite length, we have

$$x_i R \cong \frac{R}{A} \text{ for some ideal } A \text{ of } R, \text{ since } \frac{R}{A} \text{ is a right}$$

Noetherian regular ring it is semi – simple,

and $\frac{R}{A} \cong x_i R$ has finite length .

3-Semi-Quasi Hamsher Rings(S-Q Ham. Rings)

Morita duality. A bimodule ${}_G I_R$ defines a Morita duality if ${}_G I_R$ is faithfully balanced and both I_R and ${}_G I$ and I_R are injective co-generators. In this case, both R and G are semi-perfect rings. In [18] we can see a presentation of Morita duality, by using properties of Morita duality .

Proposition(3.1) Let ${}_G I_R$ define a Morita duality. If X_R is a I-reflective right module then

- 1- X_R is S-Q Low. Mods if and only if the left G -module ${}_G \text{Horn}_I(X_R, {}_G I_R)$ is S-Q Low. Rings .
- 2- X_R is S-Q Ham. Mods if and only if the left G -module ${}_G \text{Horn}_I(X_R, {}_G I_R)$ is S-Q Ham. Rings .

Theorem(3.2)If ${}_G I_R$ defines a Morita duality, then the following statements are equivalent:

- 1- R is right semi-quasi maximal
- 2- G is left semi-quasi maximal
- 3- R is right semi-quasi Loewy
- 4- G is left semi-quasi Loewy.

Discussion and conclusion: The aim of this manuscript is to introduced a new generalized of Hamsher module which is semi-quasi Hamsher module that each non-zero Artinian submodule has a semi-maximal submodule. This class of module is closed under extension, direct product and direct sum. Furthermore; we introduce a new generalized of Loewy module which is semi-quasi Loewy module that each non-zero

Noetherian submodule has a semi-socle submodule. This class of module is closed under extension, direct product and direct sum .

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Investigation of Radiation Effect Assessment of Five Minerals by Graph Method

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Abstract:

The aim of this research is to understand the radiation effects on the physical properties of the specific minerals and assess their susceptibility to radiation exposure. This research may contribute to improving the understanding of the effects resulting from radiation exposure and guiding the use of minerals in relevant nuclear and industrial applications. The objective is to investigate the radiation effects on five different minerals using the plot method. The main steps of the study include:

Selection of the five minerals to be studied. These minerals could include Iron, thorium, lead, calcite, and pyrite as examples. And exposing the mineral samples to a specific radiation source. Radiation sources such as cesium radiation or X-rays can be used. Also, Measuring the effects resulting from radiation exposure using the plot method. This involves plotting the impact curves for each mineral based on changes in their physical or chemical properties when exposed to radiation. Moreover, Analyzing the data extracted from the plots. This includes analyzing the increase or decrease in specific characteristics of the minerals based on the level of radiation exposure. Finally,

Assessing the radiation-induced effects on each mineral. The results are analyzed to evaluate the impact of radiation on the physical and chemical properties of each studied mineral.

Keyword: Radiation effects, Mineral, Thorium, Calcite, Pyrite.

1. Introduction

Graph theory is widely used in biological network analysis, such as protein-protein interaction networks, gene regulatory networks, and metabolic networks. It helps to understand the organization and dynamics of biological systems. For example, the study by Barabási and Oltvai (2004) explores the use of graph theory in analyzing the structure and function of biological networks [1]. Additionally, the work by Almaas (2007) discusses network analysis methods and their applications in systems biology [2]. Also, Graph theory plays a crucial role in the study of molecular structures, chemical reactions, and properties of atoms and bonds. Chemical compounds can be represented as graphs, where atoms are vertices and chemical bonds are edges. The work by Trinajstić (1992) provides an in-depth exploration of graph theory

applications in chemical graph theory [3]. Moreover, Graph theory is employed in electrical engineering for analyzing communication networks, designing efficient routing algorithms, and coding theory. For instance, graph-based models and algorithms are used in the design and optimization of network topologies. Deo (2005) presents various applications of graph theory in electrical engineering [4]. In addition, Graph theory forms the foundation of many algorithms and data structures used in computer science. It has applications in areas such as network analysis, social network analysis, algorithm design, and optimization. by West (2001) provides a comprehensive introduction to graph theory and its applications in computer science [5]. Furthermore, Graph theory is employed in operations research for solving optimization problems, such as scheduling, transportation networks, and supply chain management. Graph-based algorithms help in modeling and analyzing complex systems to optimize resource allocation and decision-making processes. Ahuja et al. (1993) covers graph theory applications in operations research [6]. Its applications span across scientific disciplines and modern information and computing technologies. A graph, represented as $Q = (M, N)$, consists of a set of vertices ($M(H)$) and edges ($N(H)$) in graph H .

In graph theory, a cut-set refers to a set of edges that, when removed, disconnects the graph. The vertex connectivity of the compatibility graph H is defined as the minimum number of vertices that, when removed, leave the remaining graph disconnected [7-9]. Notably, Haregeweyn and Yohannes applied the non-agricultural pollution model (AGNPS) to estimate watershed pollution in Ethiopia [11], while the studied second-generation computer software for internal dose assessment in nuclear medicine [10]. Ilyas et al. focused on estimating and comparing diffuse solar radiation spread across Pakistan [12]. Arshad Ali investigated temperature degrees for heat systems using the spectral system [13]. Additionally, conducted research on skin dose measurements and techniques to estimate radiation dose to the skin during fluoroscopically guided procedures [8].

In this article, we explore the graphical method to assess the impact of mineral radiation on five specific types of minerals. This study builds upon previous works, including the use of established techniques to estimate radiation dose on the skin during fluoroscopy, as investigated by [16].

2- Create a mathematical model using hr to estimate the estimate of $M(hr)$

Graph theory.

In practical terms, we employed the graph-based approach to estimate the mineral quantity and assess the radiation impact on a selected group of individuals. By considering all feasible scenarios, we explored various probabilities of mineral radiation across a random sample of 11 people. Subsequently, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of these scenarios, comparing and evaluating the different

possibilities to identify the most accurate estimations. We have three choses as follows:

2-1 By utilizing the graph-based method on the interval [3, 23] in Table 2-1, we aimed to estimate the average mineral concentration in urea samples for a selected group of individuals. In this context, hr represents the rate center for mineral M_1 (hr), indicating the mineral radiation count on the sample of people. Through our analysis, we derived the following equation:

$$M_1 (hr) = M_1 (hr) + \frac{m(hr_2) - m(hr_1)}{(hr_2) - (hr_1)} hr \tag{1}$$

This equation serves as a tool to calculate and determine the average mineral concentration based on the mineral radiation rates observed in the given interval.

Table 2-1. M(hr) to hr and compare with the obtained experimental value using graph.

No	Name	Rate of mineral MI	Class of People Exp. M(hr)	Class of People Det. M(hr)	Absolute Error
1	Iron	3	3.11	3.09	0.15
2	Thorium	9	3.48	3.41	0.041
3	Lead	14	3.52	3.49	0.048
4	Calcite	17	3.73	3.66	0.109
5	Pyrite	23	3.90	3.81	0.199
					\sum 0.547

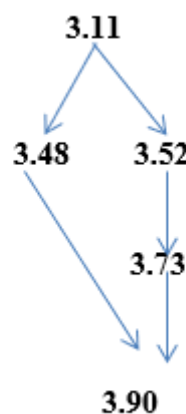


Fig. 2-1 The function $M(hr)$ is determined based on the variable hr, and it represents the relationship between hr and the corresponding values of the mineral M.

2-2 By utilizing the graph-based method on the interval [4.26] in Table 2-2, we aimed to estimate the average mineral concentration in urea samples for a selected group of

individuals. In this context, hr represents the rate center for mineral $M_1 (hr)$, indicating the mineral radiation count on the sample of people. Through our analysis, we derived the following equation:

$$M_i (hr) = M_2 (hr) + \frac{m(hr_3) - m(hr_2)}{(hr_3) - (hr_2)} hr \tag{2}$$

Table 2-2. $M(hr)$ to hr and compare with the obtained experimental value using graph.

No	Name	Rate of mineral MI	Class of People Exp. $M(hr)$	Class of People Exp. $M(hr)$	Absolute Error
1	Iron	4	4.23	4.23	0.07
2	Thorium	11	4.45	4.45	0.037
3	Lead	17	4.72	4.72	0.051
4	Calcite	21	4.89	4.89	0.089
5	Pyrite	26	5.01	5.01	0.125
					$\sum 0.372$



Fig 2-2. The function $M(hr)$ is determined based on the variable hr , and it represents the relationship between hr and the corresponding values of the mineral M .

2-3 By utilizing the graph-based method on the interval [5.31] in Table 2-3, we aimed to estimate the average mineral concentration in urea samples for a selected group of individuals. In this context, hr represents the rate center for mineral $M_1 (hr)$,

indicating the mineral radiation count on the sample of people. Through our analysis, we derived the following equation:

$$M_i (hr) = M_3 (hr) + \frac{m(hr_4)-m(hr_3)}{(hr_4)-(hr_3)} hr \tag{3}$$

Table 2-3. M(hr) to hr and compare with the obtained experimental value using graph.

No	Name	Rate of mineral MI	Class of People Exp. M(hr)	Class of People Det. M(hr)	Absolute Error
1	Iron	5	5.19	5.16	0.12
2	Thorium	9	5.31	5.28	0.041
3	Lead	18	5.36	5.31	0.049
4	Calcite	26	5.39	5.33	0.057
5	Pyrite	31	5.51	5.44	0.082
					\sum 0.349

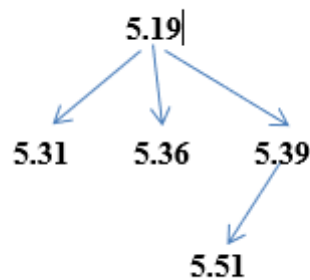


Fig. 2-3 The function M(hr) is determined based on the variable hr, and it represents the relationship between hr and the corresponding values of the mineral M.

Conclusion

This research aimed to understand the radiation effects on the physical properties of specific minerals and assess their susceptibility to radiation exposure. The study focused on five minerals: Iron, thorium, lead, calcite, and pyrite. By exposing the mineral samples to radiation from sources such as cesium radiation or X-rays, the researchers measured and analyzed the resulting changes in their physical and chemical properties.

The findings of this research contribute to an improved understanding of the effects of radiation exposure on minerals. This knowledge can be valuable in various nuclear and industrial applications, guiding the appropriate use of minerals in radiation-prone environments.

The study employed the plot method to measure and analyze the effects of radiation exposure on the minerals. By plotting the impact curves for each mineral, based on the changes observed in their physical and chemical properties, the researchers obtained valuable data. The data were then analyzed to identify the increase or decrease in specific characteristics of the minerals, depending on the level of radiation exposure.

Furthermore, the research involved using the graph method to estimate the amount of mineral radiation on a random sample of people. Ten different possibilities were considered, representing the paths that could be taken to estimate the mineral radiation. A comparison was made among these possibilities, and the best guesses were identified.

The results of the research showed that the best guessing path occurred within the interval [3,23], with an absolute error rate of 0.547, which was the lowest among all the periods considered. On the other hand, the worst guessing path occurred within the interval [5,31], with an absolute error rate of 0.349, which was the largest possible. Therefore, it is recommended to select the path with the least absolute error rate to obtain the most accurate estimation of mineral radiation.

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V-Constant Type of Conharmonic Tensor of Vaisman-Gray Manifold

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Abstract. In this work we will study geometric conharmonic curvature tensor characteristics Viasman- Grey menifold ,and the constant of conharmonic type Vaisman-Gray Manifold conditions are obtained when the Viasman- Grey menifold is a manifold conharmonic constant type (V). Also,we will prove that M Vaisman-Gray Manifold of point wise constant holomorphic sectional conharmonic (PHKm(X)) – curvature) curvature tensor if the components of holomorphic sectional (HS- curvature) curvature tensor in the adjoined G-structure space that satisfies condition.

Keywords: Constant type, Vaisman-Gray Manifold, Pointwise holomorphic sectional.

1. Introduction

The Hermitian manifold is one of the most crucial topics of the Comparative geometry. This subject classified into various elements in trying to precisely determine its specifications and features. Then appeared important matter is the classification of the different classes of almost Hermitian manifold according to specific features. Many researchers studied the almost Hermitian manifold and they found many important geometrical properties. One of them is Russian scholars called Kirichenko, when he used G-structure space to study the almost Hermitian manifold that does not depend on a manifold itself but on a sub principle of all complicated frames' collective fiber bundle is known as the adjoined G-structure space[8]. We used this method to study the projective tensor of the class Vaisman-Gray manifold (VG-manifold). This class $W_1 \oplus W_4$,denotes this, where W_1 and W_4 corresponding to the nearly kohler menifold as well as the locälly conformäl kohler manefold (LCK-manifold)[2].

In 1994, Kirichenko and shchipkova, studied the class $W_1 \oplus W_4$ under the name Vaisman-Gray manifold. They found its structure equation in the adjoined G-structure space [6]. In 1996, Kirichenko and Eshova studied the conformal invariant of the class $W_1 \oplus W_4$ [7].

There are many researchers studied the geometry properties of the curvature tensors on almost Hermitian manifold. Ali Shihab [1] studied the geometry of conhormonic curvature tensor of almost Hermitian manifold. One of these curvature tensor is conharmonic tensor. kirichenk & shechepkova fund the equations of proper VG-manifold with respect to the structured & vertual teasers [3]. In particular, M. Vaisman-Gray was prove of point wise constant holomorphic sectional conharmonic (PHKm(X)) – curvature) curvature tensor if the components of

holomorphic sectional (HS- curvature) curvature tensor in the adjoined G-structure space that satisfies condition.

2. Preliminaries

Make $X(M)$ the smooth surface. vector field module of M . $C^\infty(M)$ be a set of operations on M . The Hermitain manifold $(H M)$ be a set $\{M, J, g=\langle \dots \rangle\}$ where M is $2n$ -dimensional ($n>1$) smooth manifold; J is a tangent space endomorphism. $T_P(M)$ with $(J_P)^2=id$ and $g=\langle \dots \rangle$ Metric Riemann such that on M . $\langle JZ, JW \rangle = \langle Z, W \rangle; Z, W \in Z(M)$ [9]. The basis $\{e_1 \dots, e_n \dots J e_1 \dots J e_n\}$ is named an authentic competent AH- structural basis $\{J, g\}$, by using this basis, the new as a basis be constructed as follow $\{i_1, \dots, i_n, \dots, \bar{i}_1, \dots, \bar{i}_n\}$. Where $i_a = \sigma(e_a)$ and $\bar{i}_a = \bar{\sigma}(e_a)$, this basis is known as an almost structure basis or almost basis. The equivalent of the frame is $\{P, \dots, i_1, \dots, i_n, \dots, \bar{i}_1, \dots, \bar{i}_n\}$ This is known as an A-frame.

The indicators u, g, l and p in the vicinity $1, \dots, 2n$ and the indexes m, q, o, p, n, r, s and d We shall use the numbers $1, 2, \dots, k$. employ the markings $\{i_{\hat{1}} = \bar{i}_1, \dots, i_{\hat{n}} = \bar{i}_n\}$ where $\hat{a} = a + n$. than form can be used to write a-frame $\{p, i_1, \dots, i_n, \dots, i_{\hat{1}}, \dots, i_{\hat{n}}\}$. The components matrices of the complex structure f and y of adjoined the following forms of Q-structure space are:

$$\langle (JX, JY) \rangle_j^i = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{-1} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{-1} I_n \end{pmatrix}, \langle g_j^i \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ I_n & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

Where I_n is the rank n unit matrix[8].

Definition 2.1 [10]:

A tensor of type $(2,0)$ which is defined as is $r_{ij} = R_{ijk}^k = g^{kl} R_{kijl}$ called a Ricci tensor.

Definition 2.2 [4]:

In The adjoined G -structure space , the components of Ricci tensor of Viasman-Grey manifold are given as the following forms:

- 1- $r_{ab} = \frac{1-n}{2} (\alpha_{ab} + \alpha_{ba} + \alpha_a + \alpha_b)$
- 2- $r_{\hat{a}b} = r_b^a = 3B^{cah} B_{cbh} + A_{cb}^{ca} + \frac{n-1}{2} (\alpha^a \alpha_b - \alpha^h \alpha_h) - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^h {}_h \delta_b^a + (n-2) \alpha_b^a$

Definition 2.3 [4]:

Let (M, J, g) be a Vaisman- Gray Manifold .The Conharmonic curvature tensor of AH- manifold M of type $(4, 0)$ which is defined as the following form:

$$T_{ijkl} = R_{ijkl} - \frac{1}{2(n-1)} [r_{il} g_{jk} - r_{jl} g_{ik} + r_{jk} g_{il} - r_{ik} g_{jl}] \tag{1}$$

Where r, R and g are respectively Ricci tensor, Riemannian curvature tensor and Riemannian metric. And satisfies all the properties of algebraic curvature tensor:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1) T(X, Y, Z, W) &= -T(Y, X, Z, W); \\ 2) T(X, Y, Z, W) &= -T(X, Y, W, Z); \\ 3) T(X, Y, Z, W) + T(Y, Z, X, W) + T(Z, X, Y, W) &= 0 \\ 4) T(X, Y, Z, W) &= T(Z, W, X, Y); \end{aligned} \right\} (2)$$

$$\forall X, Y, Z, W \in X(M)$$

Theorem 2.4 [12]:

In the adjoined G -structure space, the components of Conharmonic tensor of VG -manifold are given by the following forms:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } T_{abcd} &= 2(B_{ab[cd]} + \alpha_{[a}B_{b]cd}); \\ \text{ii) } T_{abcd} &= 2A_{bcd}^a + \frac{1}{2(n-1)}(r_{bd}\delta_c^a - r_{bc}\delta_d^a); \\ \text{iii) } T_{\hat{a}bcd} &= 2\left(-B^{abh}B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a}\delta_{d]}^{b]}\right) - \frac{1}{(n-1)}(r_d^{[a}\delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b}\delta_d^{a]}); \\ \text{iv) } T_{\hat{a}bc\hat{d}} &= A_{bc}^{ad} + B^{adh}B_{hbc} - B_c^{ah}B_{hb}^d - \frac{1}{(n-1)}(r_c^{(a}\delta_b^{d)}); \end{aligned}$$

1. Main results

Definition 3.1 [11]:

Suppose that $\lambda(X, Y, Z, W) = \lambda(X, Y, Z, W) - \lambda(X, Y, JZ, JW)$

Consider the following tensor $\lambda(X, Y) = \lambda(X, Y, Y, X)$

We say that an AH - manifold M is of constant type at $p \in M$

Provided that for all $X \in T_p(M)$

$$\lambda(X, Y) = \lambda(X, Z) \tag{3}$$

Remark 3.2 [11]:

- 1- If (3) holds for all $p \in M$ then the manifold M has pointwise constant type.
- 2- If (3) is constant function, then (M, J, g) has a globally constant type .

Definition 3.3 [11]:

An AH - manifold M^{2n} is conharmonic constant type (V- constant type)

If $X, Y, Z, W \in X(M^{2n})$. That

$$\lambda(X, Y, Z, W) = \lambda(X, Y, Z, W) - \lambda(X, Y, JZ, JW)$$

Consider the following tensor $\lambda(X, Y) = \lambda(X, Y, Y, X)$

We say that an AH - manifold M is of constant type at p

Provided that for all $X \in T_p (M)$

$$\lambda(X, Y) = \lambda(X, Z).$$

Theorem 3.4

If M is Viasman-Grey manifold of the conharmonic tensor then M is manifold conharmonic constant if and only if

$$\lambda(X, Y) = \lambda(X, Z) = 8 \left(-B^{abh} B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a} \delta_{d]}^{b]} \right) - \frac{1}{(n-1)} \left(r_d^{[a} \delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b} \delta_d^{a]} \right)$$

Proof:

Suppose that M is Viasman-Grey manifold of conharmonic tensor, we find the following result:

By using definition (3.3) it follows :-

$$1- \lambda(X, Y) = T(X, Y, Y, X) - T(X, Y, JY, JX)$$

Let M^{2n} Viasman manifold to compute the $\lambda(X, Y, Y, X)$ and $\lambda(X, Y, JY, JX)$ on the space of the adjoined G -structure

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} T(X, Y, Y, X) &= T_{ijkl} X^i Y^j Y^k X^l = T_{abcd} X^a Y^b Y^c X^d + T_{abdc} X^a Y^b Y^c X^d + T_{a\hat{b}cd} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^c X^d . \\ &T_{ab\hat{c}d} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{abc\hat{d}} X^a Y^b Y^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{ab\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Y^b Y^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} \\ &T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^c X^{\hat{d}} \\ &T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} \end{aligned}$$

By using the properties of conharmonic tensor equation (2), we get:

$$\begin{aligned} T(X, Y, Y, X) &= T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} \\ &T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} Y^c X^{\hat{d}} \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

(ii) $T(X, Y, JY, JX)$

In the space of the adjoined G -structure space

$$\begin{aligned} T(X, Y, JY, JX) &= T_{ijkl} X^i Y^j (JY)^k (JX)^l = T_{abcd} X^a Y^b (JY)^c (JX)^d + T_{a\hat{b}cd} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^c (JX)^d \\ &T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{ab\hat{c}d} X^a Y^b (JY)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^d + T_{abc\hat{d}} X^a Y^b (JY)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} \\ &T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^d + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} \\ &T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^d \\ &T_{a\hat{b}c\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{a\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Y^{\hat{b}} (JY)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} \end{aligned}$$

By using the properties of conharmonic tensor equation(2), we get:

$$T(X, Y, JY, JX) = T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}(JY)^{\hat{c}}(JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}(JY)^{\hat{c}}(JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}(JY)^{\hat{c}}(JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}(JY)^{\hat{c}}(JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}(JY)^{\hat{c}}(JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}(JY)^{\hat{c}}(JX)^{\hat{d}}$$

(5)

According to the properties $(JX)^a = \sqrt{-1} X^a$ and $(JX)^{\hat{a}} = -\sqrt{-1} X^{\hat{a}}$ we get:

$$T(X, Y, JY, JX) = -T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}}$$

Making use of the equation (4) and (5), we get :

$$T(X, Y, Y, X) - T(X, Y, JY, JX) = T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} = 4T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Y^{\hat{b}}Y^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}}$$

This is the V_4 of theory (2.4) equation (iii) and the compensation, we get:

$$= 4 \left(2(-B^{abh}B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a} \delta_{d]}^{b]}) - \frac{1}{(n-1)}(r_d^{[a} \delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b} \delta_d^{a]}) \right) = 8 \left(-B^{abh}B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a} \delta_{d]}^{b]}) - \frac{1}{(n-1)}(r_d^{[a} \delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b} \delta_d^{a]}) \right) \quad (6)$$

$$2-\lambda(X, Z) = T(X, Z, Z, X) - T(X, Z, JZ, JX)$$

Let M^{2n} Viasman manifold to compute the $\lambda(X, Z, Z, X)$ and $\lambda(X, Z, JZ, JX)$ on the space of the adjoined G -structure

(i)

$$T(X, Z, Z, X) = T_{ijkl}X^iZ^jZ^kX^l = T_{abcd}X^aZ^bZ^cX^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Z^{\hat{b}}Z^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Z^{\hat{b}}Z^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Z^{\hat{b}}Z^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Z^{\hat{b}}Z^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Z^{\hat{b}}Z^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Z^{\hat{b}}Z^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}}X^{\hat{a}}Z^{\hat{b}}Z^{\hat{c}}X^{\hat{d}}$$

By using the properties of conharmonic tensor equation (2), we get:

$$T(X, Z, Z, X) = T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^c X^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Z^b Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}}$$

(7)

(ii) $T(X, Z, JZ, JX)$

In the space of the adjoined G -structure space

$$T(X, Z, JZ, JX) = T_{ijkl} X^i Z^j (JZ)^k (JX)^l = T_{abcd} X^a Z^b (JZ)^c (JX)^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}}$$

By using the properties of conharmonic tensor equation (2), we get:

$$T(X, Z, JZ, JX) = T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^{\hat{c}} (JX)^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} (JZ)^c (JX)^{\hat{d}}$$

According to the properties $(JX)^a = \sqrt{-1} X^a$ and $(JX)^{\hat{a}} = -\sqrt{-1} X^{\hat{a}}$ we get:

$$T(X, Z, JZ, JX) = -T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^d - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Z^b Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}}$$

(8)

Making use of the equation (7) and (8), we get :

$$T(X, Z, Z, X) - T(X, Z, JZ, JX) = T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^d + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^c X^{\hat{d}} - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^d - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}} - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}d} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^d - T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}cd} X^a Z^{\hat{b}} Z^c X^{\hat{d}} + T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^a Z^b Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}}$$

$$= 4T_{\hat{a}\hat{b}\hat{c}\hat{d}} X^{\hat{a}} Z^{\hat{b}} Z^{\hat{c}} X^{\hat{d}}$$

This is the V_4 of theory (2.4) equation (iii) and the compensation, we get:

$$= 4 \left(2(-B^{abh} B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a} \delta_{d]}^{b]}) - \frac{1}{(n-1)} (r_d^{[a} \delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b} \delta_d^{a]}) \right)$$

$$= 8 \left(-B^{abh} B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a} \delta_{d]}^{b]}) - \frac{1}{(n-1)} (r_d^{[a} \delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b} \delta_d^{a]}) \right) \quad (9)$$

From equation (6) and (9) it follows:

$$\lambda(X, Y) = \lambda(X, Z) = 8 \left(-B^{abh} B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a} \delta_{d]}^{b]} \right) - \frac{1}{(n-1)} \left(r_d^{[a} \delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b} \delta_d^{a]} \right)$$

Thus by definition (3.3) we get:

M is constant type if and only if

$$\lambda(X, Y) = \lambda(X, Z) = 8 \left(-B^{abh} B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a} \delta_{d]}^{b]} \right) - \frac{1}{(n-1)} \left(r_d^{[a} \delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b} \delta_d^{a]} \right)$$

Lemma 3.5 [5]:

An AH - manifold M is a zero constant type if, and only if, M is Kahler manifold.

Corollary 3.6:

If M is VG -manifold of conharmonic tensor , then M is not Kahler manifold.

Proof:

Let that M is VG -manifold of conharmonic tensor

By using Theorem (3.4) we get:

M is constant type

$$\lambda(X, Y) = \lambda(X, Z) = 8 \left(-B^{abh} B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a} \delta_{d]}^{b]} \right) - \frac{1}{(n-1)} \left(r_d^{[a} \delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b} \delta_d^{a]} \right)$$

By using Lemma (3.5) it follows

M is not Kähler manifold .

Conclusions

1- Prove that if M is Viasman-Grey manifold of the conharmonic tensor then M is manifold conharmonic constant if and only if

$$\lambda(X, Y) = \lambda(X, Z) = 8 \left(-B^{abh} B_{hcd} + \alpha_{[c}^{[a} \delta_{d]}^{b]} \right) - \frac{1}{(n-1)} \left(r_d^{[a} \delta_c^{b]} - r_c^{[b} \delta_d^{a]} \right)$$

2- Prove that if M is VG -manifold of conharmonic tensor , then M is not Kahler manifold.

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Some Grill of Nano Topological Space

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Some Grill of Nano Topological Space

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Abstract. In this work, we made a concept game of \mathfrak{S} -nano g-open sets “employing the notion of grill nano topological space, or $G(NT_i, \mathfrak{S})$, where $i = \{0.1.2\}$. The relationships between various kinds of games have been researched with the use of numerous figures and propositions while providing similar examples.

Keywords. $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ -closed set, $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ -open set, $G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$, $G(NT_1, \mathfrak{S})$ and $G(NT_2, \mathfrak{S})$.

1. Introduction

Choquet [1] studied grill (\mathfrak{S}) on a topological space (X, τ) that has already been explored. In [2] a nano topological space was defined using lower, upper, and boundary conditions. In [3] a game was studied and the concepts of grill Ti -space where $i = \{0.1.2\}$ and denoted by $G(Ti, X)$. In [4] introduced grill g-open set on the game of the generalized, grill-g-closed set and insert $\mathfrak{S} - g - Ti$ -space with $i = \{0.1.2\}$ were examined, and a game $G(T_i, \mathfrak{S})$ was defined. In [5] introduced the game denoted by (G) between “two “players \mathring{A} and B , the range of options $J_1, J_2, J_3, \dots, J_n$ for every Player. These possibilities are referred to as moves. In [6,7] studied a game is defined as alternating when one of the Players \mathring{A} chooses one of the options $J_1, J_2, J_3, \dots, J_n$. Can be chosen by B when the choices of \mathring{A} are Known. In alternating games, the player must determine who starts the game. In this paper provided the sorts of games through a given set. The gaining and losing strategy of any player \mathcal{P} in the game G , if \mathcal{P} has a gaining strategy in G denoted by $(\mathcal{P} \hookrightarrow G)$. On the other hand, if \mathcal{P} doesn't have a gaining strategy denoted by $(\mathcal{P} \nrightarrow G)$. if \mathcal{P} has a losing strategy denoted by $(\mathcal{P} \leftarrow G)$ and if \mathcal{P} doesn't have a losing strategy denoted by $(\mathcal{P} \nleftarrow G)$.

2. Preliminaries

Definition 2.1 [2] Let R be an equivalence relation on U known as the "indiscernibility relation," and let U be a non-empty finite set of objects termed the universe. Then different equivalence classes for U are created. It is argued that elements in the same equivalence class are indistinguishable from one another.

- “The approximation space is referred to as the pair (U, R) . Let $X \subseteq U$ ". The set of all objects that can be categorically identified as X with regard to R is the lower approximation of X with respect to R , and it is denoted by " $L_R(X)$ ". To put it another way, $L_R(X) = \bigcup_{x \in U} \{R(x) : R(x) \subseteq X\}$, where $R(x)$ stands for the equivalence class established by $x \in U$.

- According to $U_R(X)$, "the set of all objects that can possibly be classified as X with respect to R and" it is the upper approximation of X with respect to R . This is,

$$U_R(X) = \cup_{x \in U} \{R(x): R(x) \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$$
- The collection of all objects that cannot be classified as either X or not- X with regard to R is known as the boundary region of X with respect to R and is indicated by the symbol $B_R(X)$ thus $B_R(X) = U_R(X) - L_R(X)$. is defined.

Definition 2.2 [2] The set of all objects that may conceivably be categorized as X with respect to R and it, as denoted by $U_R(X)$, is the upper approximation of X with regard to R . That is, suppose U is a "universe, R be an equivalence relation on U and" $\tau_R(X) = \{\emptyset, U, L_R(X), U_R(X), B_R(X)\}$ where X agree with the following axioms.

- $U, \emptyset \in \tau_R(X)$
- The union of the elements of any sub-collection of $\tau_R(X)$ is in $\tau_R(X)$
- The intersection of the elements of any finite sub collection of $\tau_R(X)$ is in $\tau_R(X)$.

Then $\tau_R(X)$ is called the Nano topology on U with respect to X . The space $(U, \tau_R(X))$ is the Nano topological space. The elements of $\tau_R(X)$ are called Nano open sets.

Definition 2.3 [1,8] A nonempty collection \mathfrak{S} of nonempty subsets of a topological space \mathfrak{X} is named a grill if

- $A \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $A \subseteq B \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$ then $B \in \mathfrak{S}$.
- $A, B \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$ and $A \cup B \in \mathfrak{S}$ then $A \in \mathfrak{S}$ or $B \in \mathfrak{S}$ [6].

Let \mathfrak{X} be a nonempty set. Then the following families are grills on \mathfrak{X} . [1,67]

Definition 2.4 [2] In space $(\mathfrak{X}, T, \mathfrak{S})$, let $D \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$. D is named to be grill- g - closed set denoted by " \mathfrak{S} - g -closed", if $(D - U) \notin \mathfrak{S}$ then, $(cl(D) - U) \in \mathfrak{S}$ where, $U \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$ and $U \in T$. Now, D^c is a grill- g - open set denoted by " \mathfrak{S} - g -open". The family of all " \mathfrak{S} - g -closed" sets denoted by $\mathfrak{S}gC(\mathfrak{X})$. The family of all " \mathfrak{S} - g -open" sets denoted by $\mathfrak{S}gO(\mathfrak{X})$

Definition 2.5 [4] The space $(\mathfrak{X}, T, \mathfrak{S})$ is a " \mathfrak{S} - g - \mathcal{T}_0 -space" shortly " \mathfrak{S} - g - \mathcal{T}_0 -space" if for each $m \neq \emptyset$ and $m, \emptyset \in X$, there exist $U \in \mathfrak{S}gO(\mathfrak{X})$ whenever, $m \in U$ and $\emptyset \notin U$ or $m \notin U$ and $\emptyset \in U$.

Definition 2.6 [4] The space $(\mathfrak{X}, T, \mathfrak{S})$ is a " $\mathfrak{S}g\mathcal{T}_1$ -space" shortly " $\mathfrak{S}g\mathcal{T}_1$ -space" if for each $m, \emptyset \in X$ and $m \neq \emptyset$. Then there are $\mathfrak{S}g$ -open sets U_1, U_2 whenever $m \in U_1, \emptyset \notin U_1$, and $\emptyset \in U_2, m \notin U_2$.

Definition 2.7 [4] The space $(\mathfrak{X}, T, \mathfrak{S})$ is a " $\mathfrak{S}g\mathcal{T}_2$ -space" shortly " $\mathfrak{S}g\mathcal{T}_2$ -space" if for each $m \neq \emptyset$. There are $\mathfrak{S}g$ -open sets U_1, U_2 whenever $m \in U_1, \emptyset \in U_2, U_1 \cap U_2 = \emptyset$

3. Grill Nano g -open –on Game

Definition 3.1 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be grill Nano topological space and $E \subseteq U$, E is called “grill Nano $-g$ -closed set” denoted by $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ -closed if $(E - G) \notin \mathfrak{S}$ thans $(CL(E) - G) \notin \mathfrak{S}$ where $G \subseteq U$ and $G \in \tau_R(x)$. E^c as “grill Nano $-g$ -open set denoted by $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ –open” . The family of all “grill Nano $-g$ -closed set denoted by $\mathfrak{S}NgC(U)$.The family of all “grill Nano $-g$ -open set” denoted by $\mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$.

Example 3.2 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be grill Nano topological space
 $U = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$. $U/R = \{\{a_1\}, \{a_1, a_3\}\}$ $X = \{a_1, a_3\} \subseteq U$
 $\tau_R(x) = \{\emptyset, U, \{a_1\}, \{a_2\}, \{a_1, a_2\}\}$
 $\tau_R(x) - \text{closed} = \{\emptyset, U, \{a_2, a_3\}, \{a_1, a_3\}, \{a_3\}\}$
 $\mathfrak{S} = \{U, \{a_1\}, \{a_1, a_2\}, \{a_1, a_3\}\}$
 Then $\mathfrak{S}NgC(U) = P(X) / \{\emptyset\}$ and $\mathfrak{S}NgC(U)$ is $(\mathfrak{S}NgO(U))^c$

Remark 3.3 For any $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ then

- Each Nano closed set is a $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ - closed set
- Each Nano open set is a $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ -open set.

Convers above Remark is not true. Shows from exam 3.2

- $\{a_1\}$ is $\mathfrak{S}NgC$ but $\{a_1\}$ is not Nano closed set.
- $\{a_1, a_3\}$ is $\mathfrak{S}NgO$ set but $\{a_1, a_3\}$ is not Nano open.

Definition 3.4 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be grill Nano $g - T_0$ space denoted by $\mathfrak{S}Ng - T_0$ -space if for every $i \neq j$ and $i, j \in U$. $\exists G \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ whenever $i \in G$ and $j \notin G$ or $i \notin G$ and $j \in G$.

Definition 3.5 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be grill Nano $g - T_1$ space denoted by $\mathfrak{S}Ng - T_1$ -space if for every $i \neq j$ and $i, j \in U$. $\exists \mathfrak{S}NgO$ sets G_1, G_2 whenever $i \in G_1$ and $j \notin G_1$ and $i \notin G_2, j \in G_2$

Definition 3.6 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be grill Nano $g - T_2$ space denoted by $\mathfrak{S}Ng - T_2$ -space if for every $i \neq j$ then are $\mathfrak{S}NgO$ sets G_1, G_2 whenever $i \in G_1$ and $j \in G_2$ and $G_1 \cap G_2 = \emptyset$.

Definition 3.7 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be a grill Nano topological space, $G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$ is a game that is defined as follows :In the m -th inning, the two players A and B will play an inning for each natural number., the prime race, A will select $a_m \neq b_m$, whenever a_m, b_m belong to U . Next B choose NG_m belong to $\mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that a_m belong to NG_m and b_m , not belong to NG_m , B get in the game, whenever $B = \{NG_1, NG_2, \dots, NG_m, \dots\}$ satisfies that for all $a_m \neq b_m$ in $U \exists NG_m$ belong to P such that a_m belong to NG_m and $b_m \notin NG_m$. Other hand A gets.

Example 3.8 Let $G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$ be a game $U = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ and $U/R = \{\{a_2\}, \{a_1, a_3\}\}$
 $X = \{a_1, a_2\} \subseteq U$ then $\tau_R(x) = \{\emptyset, U, \{a_2\}, \{a_1, a_3\}\}$
 $\tau_R(x) - \text{closed} = \{\emptyset, U, \{a_1, a_3\}, \{a_2\}\}$, $\mathfrak{S} = \{U, \{a_1\}, \{a_1, a_2\}, \{a_1, a_3\}\}$

- Then $\mathfrak{S}NgC(U) = \{U, \emptyset, \{a_1\}, \{a_2\}, \{a_1, a_2\}, \{a_1, a_3\}\}$
- $\mathfrak{S}NgO(U) = \{\emptyset, U, \{a_2, a_3\}, \{a_1, a_3\}, \{a_3\}, \{a_2\}\}$

Then in the first race A shall choose $a_1 \neq a_2$ whenever $a_1 . a_2 \in U$ following B choose $\{a_2 . a_3\} \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_2 \in \{a_2 . a_3\}$ and $a_1 \notin \{a_2 . a_3\}$ in the other race A shall choose $a_1 \neq a_3$ whenever $a_1 . a_3 \in U$ following B choose $\{a_2 . a_3\} \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_2 \in \{a_2 . a_3\}$ and $a_1 \notin \{a_2 . a_3\}$ in the tertiary race , A shall choose $a_2 \neq a_3$ whenever $a_2 . a_3 \in U$ following B choose $\{a_1 . a_3\} \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_3 \in \{a_1 . a_3\}$ and $a_2 \notin \{a_1 . a_3\}$ B get in the game ,whenever $\mathcal{B} = \{\{a_2 . a_3\} . \{a_2 . a_3\}\}$ satisfies that for all $a_m \neq b_m$ in $U \exists NG_m \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $a_m \in NG_m$ and $b_m \notin NG_m$ whenever $NG_m \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ so B is the getter of the game .

Theorem 3.9 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be $\mathfrak{S}NgT_0$ - space if and only if $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$

Proof. since $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_0$ - space, then any choice for the primary player A in the m-th inning $a_m \neq b_m$ whenever $a_m . a_m \in U$. The other it is possible to locate player B. $NG_m \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ so $\mathcal{B} = \{ NG_1 . NG_2 \dots \dots NG_m \dots \}$ is the gaining strategy for B . Contrary to lucid .

Theorem 3.10 The space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $GNgT_0$ - space if and only if. there is a $\mathfrak{S}Ng - closed$ set containing only one of the items $a \neq b$.

Proof. Suppose that two points are a and b. belong to U with $a \neq b$ since U is $\mathfrak{S}NgT_0$ - space . $\exists G$ is a $\mathfrak{S}Ng - open$ set contain only one of them ,therefore $(U - G)$ is $\mathfrak{S}Ng - closed$ set contain the other one . Contrary to Suppose that a and b are two points belong to U with $a \neq b$. $\exists H$ is a $\mathfrak{S}Ng - closed$ set contain only one of them ,therefore $(U - H)$ is $\mathfrak{S}Ng - open$ set contain the other one .

Corollary 3.11 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be a grill Nano topological space, $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$ if and only if, for each $a \neq b$ of $U \exists H \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a \in H$ and $b \notin H$.

Proof. Suppose that $a \neq b$ with $a . b \in U$. since $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$ then by Theorem 3.9 the space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_0$ - space therefore theorem 3.10 is applicable. Contrary to: by theorem 3.10 the grill Nano topological-space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_0$ - space, therefore Theorem 3.9 is applicable.

Theorem 3.12 $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be not a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_0$ - space iff $A \hookrightarrow G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$.

Proof. Of the m-th race A of $G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$ choose $a_m \neq b_m$ whenever $a_m . b_m \in U$. B of $G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$ cannot be founder G_m is a $\mathfrak{S}Ng - open set$ contain only one point of them, because $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be not a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_0$ - space then $A \hookrightarrow G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$ Contrary to lucid .

Definition 3.13 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be a grill Nano “topological space”, and describe the game $G(NT_1, \mathfrak{S})$ as follows: the two players A and B compete in a race for all natural numbers, with the m-th race, the prime round, being the most difficult. A shall picks $a_m \neq b_m$, whenever $a_m . b_m$. belong to U . Therefore B choose G_m and H_m , belong to $\mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_m \in (G_m - H_m)$, and $b_m \in (H_m - G_m)$, B get in the game whenever $\mathcal{B} = \{\{G_1 - H_1\}, \{G_2 - H_2\}, \dots, \{G_m - H_m\}, \dots\}$ satisfies that for all $a_m \neq b_m$ of $U \exists \{G_m . H_m\} \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $a_m \in (G_m - H_m)$, and $b_m \in (H_m - G_m)$, other hand A get .

Example 3.14 From Example 3.8

$$\mathfrak{S}NgC(U) = \{U, \emptyset, \{a_1\}, \{a_2\}, \{a_1 . a_2\}, \{a_1 . a_3\}\}$$

$$\mathfrak{S}NgO(U) = \{ \emptyset, U, \{a_2, a_3\}, \{a_1, a_3\}, \{a_3\}, \{a_2\} \}$$

Then in the prime race A shall choose $a_1 \neq a_2$ whenever a_1 and $a_2 \in U$ therefore B choose $\{a_2, a_3\}$ and $\{a_1, a_3\} \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_1 \in (\{a_1, a_3\} - \{a_2, a_3\})$ and $a_2 \in (\{a_2, a_3\} - \{a_1, a_3\})$ in the other race A shall choose $a_1 \neq a_3$ whenever a_1 and $a_3 \in U$ therefore B can't find $G_m, H_m \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$, such that $a_1 \in (G_m - H_m)$ and $a_3 \in (H_m - G_m)$ then A get in the game .

Theorem 3.15 $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_1$ - space if and only if $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_0, \mathfrak{S})$.

Proof. Suppose that $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be a grill Nano topological space in the prime run A shall select $a_1 \neq b_1$ whenever a_1 and $b_1 \in U$, therefore, since $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_1$ - space B can be founder $G_1, H_1 \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_1 \in (G_1 - H_1)$ and $b_1 \in (H_1 - G_1)$ in the other race A shall choose $a_2 \neq b_2$ whenever a_2 and $b_2 \in U$ therefore can be founder $G_2, H_2 \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_2 \in (G_2 - H_2)$ and $b_2 \in (H_2 - G_2)$ in the m-th race, A shall choose $a_m \neq b_m$ whenever a_m and $b_m \in U$ therefore B can be founder $G_m, H_m \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_m \in (G_m - H_m)$ and $b_m \in (H_m - G_m)$. So $B = \{ \{G_1, H_1\}, \{G_2, H_2\}, \dots, \{G_m, H_m\}, \dots \}$ is the gaining strategy for B. Contrary to lucid

Theorem 3.16 $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_1$ - space if and only if for every point $a \neq b \in U$ \exists two $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ - closed sets K_1 and K_2 such that $a \in (K_1 - K_2)$ and $b \in (K_2 - K_1)$.

Proof Suppose that a and b are two points of U with $a \neq b$ since U is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_1$ -space then $\exists G_1$ and G_2 are $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ - open sets such that $a \in (G_1 - G_2)$ and $b \in (G_2 - G_1)$. then $\exists \mathfrak{S}Ng$ - closed sets $(U - G_1)$ and $(U - G_2)$, such that $a \in \{(U - G_2) - (U - G_1)\}$ and $b \in \{(U - G_1) - (U - G_2)\}$ whenever $(U - G_2) = K_1$ and $(U - G_1) = K_2$. Then \exists two $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ - closed sets $(K_1$ and $K_2)$ satisfy $a \in (K_1 \cap K_2^c)$ and $b \in (K_2 \cap K_1^c)$ then $a \in (K_1 - K_2)$ and $b \in (K_2 - K_1)$. contrary to suppose that a and b are two points of U with $a \neq b \exists$ two $\mathfrak{S}Ng$ - closed sets K_1 and K_2 satisfy $a \in (K_1 \cap K_2^c)$ and $b \in (K_2 \cap K_1^c)$ then $\exists \mathfrak{S}NgO(U - K_1)$ and $(U - K_2)$ whenever $a \in \{(U - K_2) - (U - K_1)\}$ and $b \in \{(U - K_1) - (U - K_2)\}$ whenever $(U - K_2) = G_1$ and $(U - K_1) = G_2$.

Corollary 3.17 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be space, $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_1, \mathfrak{S})$ if and only if for each $a_1 \neq a_2$ of U $K_2, K_1 \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$, such that $a_1 \in (K_1 - K_2)$ and $a_2 \in (K_2 - K_1)$.

Proof. suppose that $a_1 \neq b_1$ with $a_1, b_1 \in U$ since $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_1, \mathfrak{S})$ so by-theorem 3.15 the space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_1$ - space. So, Theorem 3.16 is, applicable. contrary to Theorem 3.16 the grill Nano topological-space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_1$ -space so theorem 3.15 is, applicable.

Definition 3.18 Let $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ be a grill Nano topological space, $G(NT_2, \mathfrak{S})$ is a game defined as follows: In the m-th race, the prime round, the two players A and B compete in a race for each natural number. A shall picks $a_m \neq b_m$, whenever a_m, b_m belong to U . Therefore B choose disjoint G_m and H_m . $i.e G_m \cap H_m = \emptyset$ belong to $\mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_m \in (G_m - H_m)$, and $b_m \in (H_m - G_m)$, B get in the game whenever $B = \{ \{G_1 - H_1\}, \{G_2 - H_2\}, \dots, \{G_m - H_m\}, \dots \}$ satisfies that for all $a_m \neq b_m$ of $U \exists \{G_m, H_m\} \in B$ such that $a_m \in (G_m - H_m)$, and $b_m \in (H_m - G_m)$, other hand A get .

Example 3.19 From Example 3.8

$$\mathfrak{S}NgC(U) = \{ U, \emptyset, \{a_1\}, \{a_2\}, \{a_1, a_2\}, \{a_1, a_3\} \}$$

$$\mathfrak{S}NgO(U) = \{ \emptyset, U, \{a_2, a_3\}, \{a_1, a_3\}, \{a_3\}, \{a_2\} \}$$

Then in the prime race A shall choose $a_1 \neq a_2$ whenever a_1 and $a_2 \in U$ therefore B can't find two disjoint $\mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ with $a \in G_m, b \in H_m$ i.e., $G_m \cap H_m = \emptyset$ then A is get in the game.

Theorem 3.20 A space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is $\mathfrak{S}NgT_2$ - space if and only if $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_2, \mathfrak{S})$.

Proof. Suppose that $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ a grill Nano topological space in the prime race A shall choose $a_1 \neq b_1$ whenever a_1 and $b_1 \in U$ therefore .Since $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_2$ - space then B can be found G_1 and $K_1 \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_1 \in G_1$ and $b_1 \in K_1$. $G_1 \cap K_1 = \emptyset$ in the other race A shall choose $a_2 \neq b_2$,whenever a_2 and $b_2 \in U$.Therefore B choose $G_2, K_2 \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_2 \in G_2$ and $b_2 \in K_2, G_2 \cap K_2 = \emptyset$ in the m-th race A shall choose $a_m \neq b_m$ whenever a_m and $b_m \in U$, therefore B choose $G_m, K_m \in \mathfrak{S}NgO(U)$ such that $a_m \in G_m$ and $b_m \in K_m, G_m \cap K_m = \emptyset$. So $B = \{ \{G_1, K_1\}, \{G_2, K_2\}, \dots, \dots, \{G_m, K_m\}, \dots, \dots \}$. Is the winning strategy for B. Contrary to is Lucid.

Corollary 3.21 A space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_2$ - space if and only if $A \leftrightarrow G(NT_2, \mathfrak{S})$.

Proof. From theorem3.20 the proof is lucid.

Theorem3.22 A space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is not a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_2$ - space iff $A \hookrightarrow G(NT_2, \mathfrak{S})$.

Proof: by corollary3.21 the proof is lucid

Theorem 3.23 A space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$ is not a $\mathfrak{S}NgT_2$ - space if and only if $B \leftrightarrow G(NT_2, \mathfrak{S})$.

Proof. by theorem3.23 the proof is lucid

Remark 3.24 For any space $(U, \tau_R(x), \mathfrak{S})$:

- If $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_{i+1}, \mathfrak{S})$ then $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_i, \mathfrak{S})$ where $i = 0,1$
- If $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_i, \mathfrak{S})$ then $B \hookrightarrow G(NT_i, \mathfrak{S})$ where $i = 0,1$

The relationships described in the Remark 3. 34 are made clearer by **Figure 1** that follows.

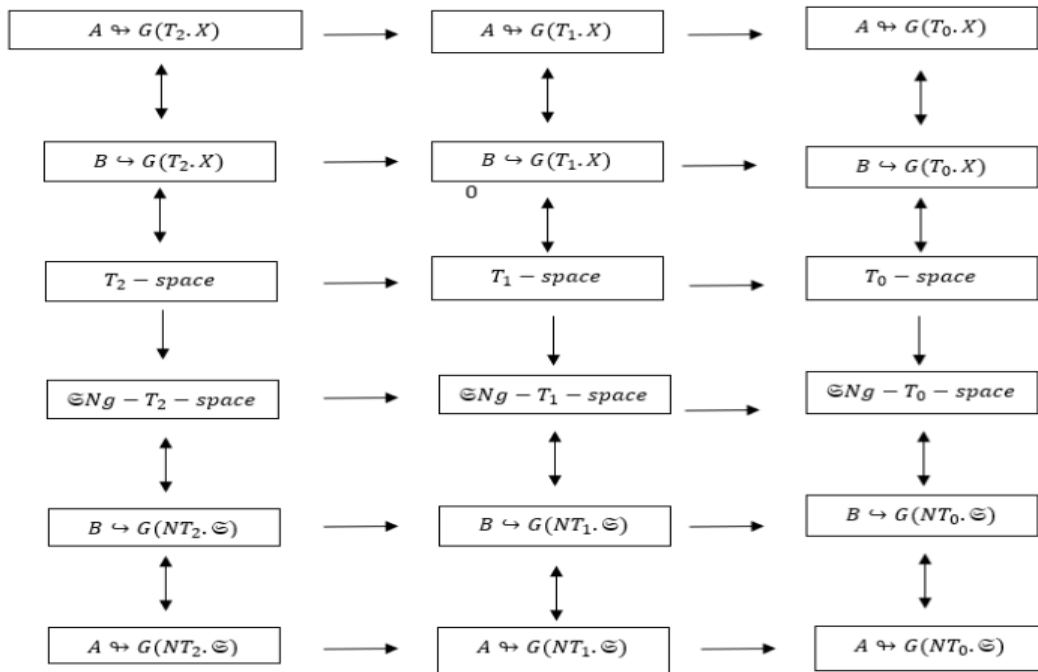


Figure 1. The relationships described in the Remark 3. 24

Any player's winning and losing tactics in in $G(T_i.X)$ and $G(T_i.\ominus)$.

Remark 3.25 For any space $(X.t.\ominus)$:

- If $A \leftrightarrow G(T_i.\ominus)$ then $A \leftrightarrow G(T_{1+i}.\ominus)$, whenever $i = \{0.1\}$
- If $B \leftrightarrow G(T_i.\ominus)$ then $B \leftrightarrow G(T_{1+i}.\ominus)$, whenever $i = \{0.1\}$.
- If $A \leftrightarrow G(T_i.\ominus)$ then $A \leftrightarrow G(T_i.X)$, whenever $i = \{0.1.2\}$.

The relationships described in the Remark 3. 25 are made clearer by **Figure 2** that follows.

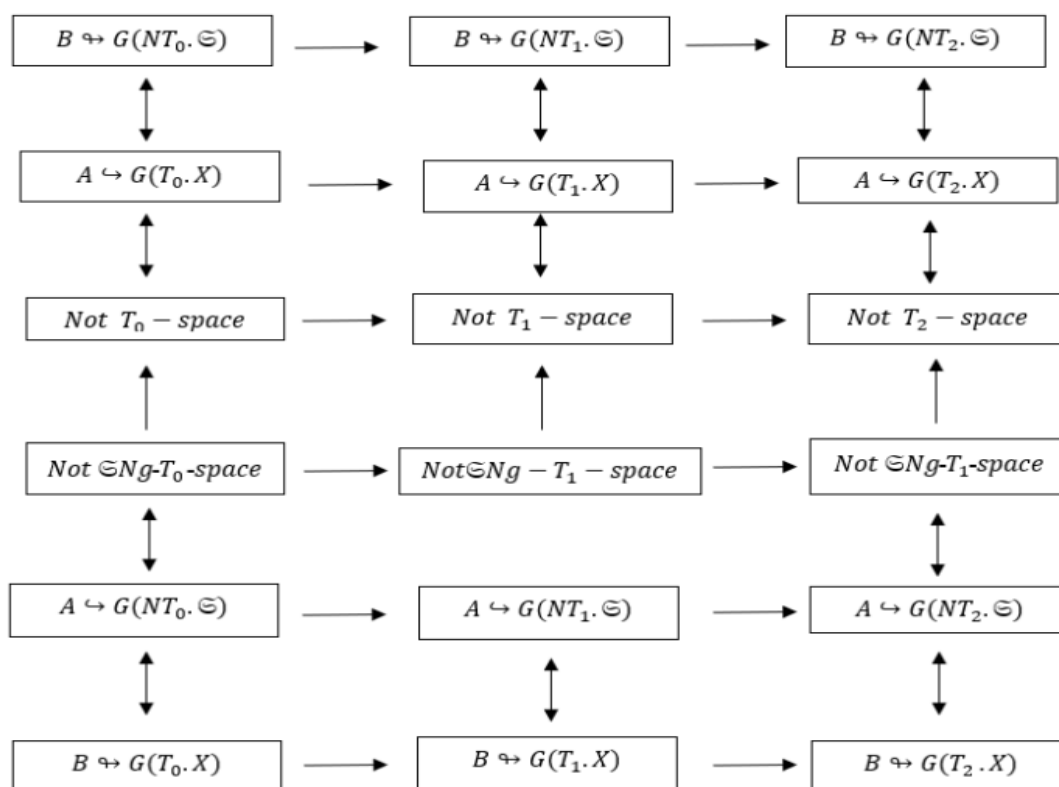


Figure 2. The relationships described in the Remark 3. 25

The winning and losing strategy whenever X is not $\oplus Ng - T_i - space$ and not $T_i - space$

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عزل وتشخيص بعض الانواع البكتيرية من نهر دجلة اثناء
مروره في مدينة تكريت
وعلاقتها مع بعض المتغيرات الفيزيوكيميائية

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عزل وتشخيص بعض الانواع البكتيرية من نهر دجلة اثناء مروره في مدينة تكريت وعلاقتها مع بعض المتغيرات الفيزيوكيميائية

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الخلاصة :

أجريت الدراسة الحالية في الفترة من شهر تموز عام ٢٠٢٢ لغاية شهر حزيران عام ٢٠٢٣ للتغيرات الفصلية الحيوية والكيميائية والفيزيائية لمياه نهر دجلة وتأثير مروره في مدينة تكريت على تغيير هذه الخواص .

أظهرت النتائج وجود فروق معنوية زمانية في درجة حرارة الماء ولجميع محطات الدراسة كانت اقل قيمة في فصل الشتاء واعلى قيمة في فصل الصيف، كما أظهرت النتائج ان للمتطلب الحيوي للاوكسجين فروقا في القيم الزمانية والمكانية حيث كانت اقل قيمة في فصلي الصيف والربيع واعلى قيمة في فصل الشتاء ، كما بينت النتائج ان للعسرة الكلية فروقا معنوية في القيم الزمانية والمكانية عند مستوى احتمالية $p \leq 0.05$ وكانت اقل قيمة في فصل الصيف واعلى قيمة في فصل الشتاء. وسجلت قيم ايون الكالسيوم فروقا في القيم الزمانية إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة فصلي الشتاء والربيع وأقل قيمة فصل الصيف، أما قيم ايون المغنيسيوم فقد أظهرت فروقا في القيم الزمانية والمكانية وكانت اقل قيمة في فصل الصيف واعلى قيمة في فصل الشتاء، وسجلت نتائج ايون الصوديوم فروقا غير معنوية في القيم الزمانية والمكانية، إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة في فصل الشتاء، وأقل قيمة في فصل الربيع، أما قيم ايون البوتاسيوم أظهرت فروقا في القيم الزمانية إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة في فصلي الشتاء والربيع و أقل قيمة في فصل الخريف، كما بينت النتائج ان للنترات فروقا في القيم الزمانية حيث سجلت أعلى قيمة في الصيف والخريف والشتاء، أما أقل قيمة في فصل الربيع ، كما سجلت النتائج ان للفوسفات فروقا في القيم الزمانية والمكانية حيث بلغت اعلى قيمة في فصل الصيف في المحطة الخامسة، وأقل قيمة كانت في فصل الصيف في المحطة الثالثة.

عزلت الأنواع البكتيرية من المياه و لوحظ سيادة بعض الأنواع البكتيرية كالبكتريا العصوية القولونية *E. coli* و *Klebsiella spp.* و *Staphylococcus spp.* و *Aeromonas sobria* و *Cirtobater* و *amalonaticus* و *Enterobacter aerogens* و *Salmonella enterica*.

Abstract

The study was conducted from July 2022 to June 2023 to investigate the seasonal biological, chemical, and physical changes in the waters of the Tigris River and their impact on the city of Tikrit. The results showed significant temporal variations in water temperature for all study stations, with the lowest values occurring in winter and the highest in summer. The biological oxygen demand (BOD) also exhibited temporal and spatial differences, with lower values in summer and spring and higher values in winter. Total dissolved solids (TDS) exhibited significant temporal and spatial variations at a significance level of $p \leq 0.05$, with lower values in summer and higher values in winter. Calcium ion (Ca^{2+}) levels showed significant temporal

variations, with the highest values in winter and spring and the lowest in summer. Magnesium ion (Mg^{2+}) levels exhibited temporal and spatial differences, with lower values in summer and higher values in winter. Sodium ion (Na^+) levels showed temporal variations but not significant spatial differences, with the highest values in winter and the lowest in spring. Potassium ion (K^+) levels exhibited temporal variations, with higher values in winter and spring and lower values in autumn. Nitrate (NO_3^-) levels showed temporal variations, with the highest values in summer, autumn, and winter, and the lowest in spring. Phosphate (PO_4^{3-}) levels exhibited temporal and spatial differences, with the highest values in summer at the fifth station and the lowest values in summer at the third station.

Bacterial species were isolated from the water samples, and some predominant bacterial species were identified, including *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella* spp., *Staphylococcus* spp., *Aeromonas sobria*, *Citrobacter amalonaticus*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, and *Salmonella enterica*.

Keywords: Filtration stations, bacteria, physical and chemical variables.

الكلمات المفتاحية : محطات التنقية ، البكتريا ، المتغيرات الفيزيائية والكيميائية

المقدمة :

ان أهمية المياه تكمن في كونه يدخل في تركيب الخلايا الحية بنسبة 70-90% من الكتلة البروتوبلازمية لكل خلية، كما إنه يدخل في تكوين أنسجة مختلفة من جسم الانسان والحيوانات والمكونات النباتية، ولا تتم أي من عمليات الهضم والامتصاص والتمثيل الغذائي الا في وسط مائي (بريشة وشريف ، 2018).

تعتبر مشكلة التلوث الميكروبي من اهم المشاكل بالنسبة للماء ، لان الماء يعتبر المصدر الحامل والناقل للكثير من الكائنات المجهرية ، وهو بذلك يعتبر مصدراً أساسياً للإصابة بالعديد من الامراض و تعكس تأثيراتها على عدة مجالات كذلك أن تلوث الماء بالكائنات المرضية من بكتريا ،طفيليات ،فيروسات والتي تُنقل عن طريق المياه وتصل الى الانسان ومختلف الحيوانات الاقتصادية تؤدي الى حدوث اخماج وحالات تسمم ولها تأثيرا كبيرا على الصحة. لذلك فإن العديد من الامراض أقترن وجودها بالتلوث الميكروبي حيث يقدر حوالي 500 مليون شخص في العالم يعانون سنوياً من مشاكل صحية نتيجة استخدام الماء الملوث (المجمعي ،2022). وتعتبر المياه السطحية أفضل أنواع الماء لنمو الكائنات الدقيقة؛ لأنها تحتوي على كمية كبيرة من المواد العضوية التي تمثل غذاءً أساسياً لمعظم الكائنات المجهرية وايضا أن درجة حرارة المياه السطحية أكثر تلائماً لنمو هذه الكائنات (Krupa and Parik, 2018). وتعتبر اختبارات العدد الكلي للبكتريا مؤشراً عاماً للتلوث البكتيري وهو مؤشر اساسي لدرجة نقاوة الماء من الكائنات المسببة للأمراض المنقولة(الصفراوي والطائي، 2013).

ومن الكائنات الدقيقة المرضية التي تنتقل عن طريق المياه هي بكتريا *Salmonella typhi* (التيفوئيد) و *Vibrio cholera* (الكوليرا) و *enterobacter aerogenes* و *Shigella dysenteriae* (الديزنتري) و *staphylococcus sp.* و *klebsilla sp.* الفيروسات مثل (Hepatitis virus) التهاب الكبد الفيروسي، والابتدائيات مثل (*Giardia lamblia* (Giardiasis)) وغيرها من الكائنات الدقيقة

(Cunningham *et al.*, 2007). كما لاحظت الكثير من الدراسات ان الحيوانات هي اكبر خازن للكائنات التي تسبب للأمراض التي تنتقل عن طريق المياه وان رمي فضلات هذه الحيوانات الى المياه او التربة يؤدي الى ازدياد اعداد البكتريا الممرضة مثل *E. coli* و *Salmonella spp* و *Mycobacterium spp* في هذه البيئة مما قد يؤدي الى وجود حالات مرضية بسببها . أن التنوع الكبير للأمراض والأوبئة المنتشرة عن طريق المياه يؤثر بصورة كبيرة على الصحة العامة حيث انه يموت سنوياً حوالي ٤-٢ مليون شخص أكثرهم من الأطفال الذين اعمارهم اقل من خمس سنوات نتيجة هذه الأمراض ماعدا ذلك فان ٢,٢ مليون شخص يموتون بسبب الإسهال الناتج عن الكوليرا والسالمونيلا (Tortora *et al.*, 2007). ان من العوامل الاساسية لانتقال الأمراض بواسطة الماء هي فترة بقاء الممرضات في الماء حية مع الاحتفاظ بقابليتها الكامنة على الإصابة وانتاج المرض أي ان الممرضات التي تبقى فترة طويلة في الماء تكون أكثر قابلية في نقل الأمراض حيث تستطيع بكتريا السالمونيلا ان تبقى ثلاثة أسابيع حية في ماء المجاري الناتج من اخر معالجة للماء في حين بكتريا *Listeria spp* لها القابلية على البقاء فترة ثمانية أسابيع دون ان تتأثر أعدادها (الساداني، ٢٠٠٩). وأشار (Ansama *et al.*, 2000) إلى إن أعداد البكتريا الممرضة تختلف في الماء اعتمادا على درجة التلوث ومصدر التلوث وخصائص الماء ذاتها مثل درجة الحرارة وتوفر المواد الغذائية ووجود المثبتات والمواد السامة فيها ودرجة التهوية وغيرها .

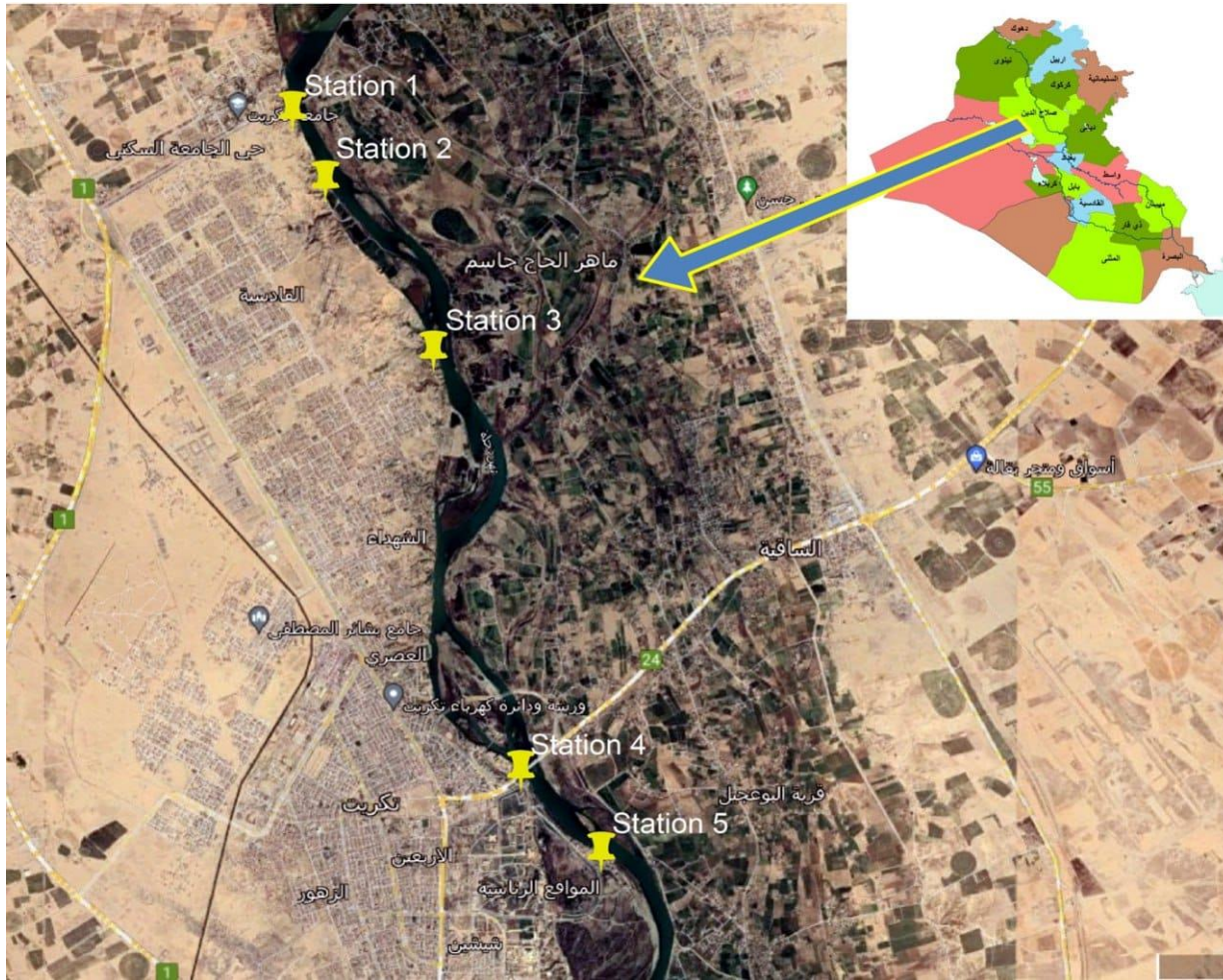
وتعتبر الخصائص الكيميائية و الفيزيائية للماء ذات اهمية كبيره في تحديد نوعية الماء من خلال اعطاء فكره لما تتكون منه من المركبات العضوية و المركبات اللاعضوية و ايضا العناصر (الدوري، 2014). إذ تساعد هذه الخصائص المائية في نمو الهائئات النباتية وازدهارها مثل درجة الحرارة والضوء وتوفير المغذيات و الاملاح وكمية الاوكسجين المذاب وغيرها،و كذلك تساعد في حدوث تنوع في المجتمعات المائية (الزبيدي، 2017).

المواد وطرائق العمل :

وصف عام لمنطقة الدراسة General Description of the area study

تقع منطقة الدراسة ضمن محافظة صلاح الدين ، والاخيرة تقع في وسط العراق ، وتنحصر بين خطي عرض 33.45-35.20 شمالا و خطي طول 42.30-45.10 شرقا ،حيث يقطع نهر دجلة مسافة ٢٥٠ كيلو مترا تقريبا ضمن مناطق مختلفة بطبيعة تكوينها و جيومورفولوجيتها. تقع على ارتفاع 110م عن مستوى سطح البحر .

تمتد منطقة الدراسة الحالية لأكثر من (25) كيلومتراً، ويعتبر نهر دجلة المصدر الرئيسي للمياه السطحية في محافظة صلاح الدين، حيث يخترق النهر هذه المدينة من الشمال الى الجنوب .



صورة (1) خارطة للمحطات الخمسة في منطقة الدراسة

جمع العينات samples collection

جمعت عينات المياه من خمس مواقع بمسافات مختلفة على نهر دجلة المار في مدينة تكريت ضمن محافظة صلاح الدين خلال أربعة فصول (الصيف، الخريف، الشتاء، الربيع) ابتداءً من شهر تموز عام ٢٠٢٢ لغاية شهر حزيران عام ٢٠٢٣، حيث تم اخذ العينات بعمق حوالي 10cm من سطح الماء ووضعت بقناني بولي اثلين Polyethylene سعة 5 لتر، بعد أن تم غسلها مرتين بماء العينة في كل محطة . كذلك تم استخدام قناني ونكلر Winkler سعة 250 مل لغرض قياس كمية الاوكسجين المذاب في الماء، وقياس المتطلب الحيوي للاوكسجين، حيث ملئت القناني بكامل سعتها وبدون أي فقاعة هوائية حتى لا تؤثر عملية النقل وحركة الماء على تغيير عدد من الخصائص وغلقت القناني البلاستيكية جيداً وسجلت المعلومات اللازمة على كل قنينة ثم نقلت الى ثلاجة بدرجة $4C^{\circ}$ لاجراء التحاليل الفيزيائية والكيميائية، كما تم جمع عينات مختلفة من الهائمات النباتية باستخدام الشبكة المخصصة لجمع الهائمات النباتية والطحالب، ثم نقلت العينات الى المختبر للفحص والتشخيص. أما بالنسبة للاختبارات البكتريولوجية، فقد تم استخدام قناني زجاجية ذات فتحة ضيقة وغطاء محكم لجمع عينات المياه لغرض عزل وتشخيص البكتريا الموجودة في ماء النهر

بحث أجريت جميع التحليلات المذكورة في مختبر الدراسات العليا قسم علوم الحياة كلية التربية للعلوم الصرفة إجماعة تكريت، وكلية الهندسة (قسم الهندسة الكيماوية)، ودائرة ماء صلاح الدين (قسم السيطرة النوعية).

الفحوصات الفيزيائية والكيميائية:

درجة الحرارة: Temperature

أستعمل جهاز UT3200 Mini type k/J Dual Thermometer وتم القياس بصورة مباشرة اثناء اخذ العينات.

المتطلب الحيوي للأوكسجين (Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD5) :

حسب المتطلب الحيوي للأوكسجين بواسطة الطريقة المستخدمة في قياس الأوكسجين المذاب بعد وضع قناني ونكسر المعتمة لمدة خمسة أيام بدرجة حرارة ٢٥ درجة مئوية ثم حدد الأوكسجين المذاب (DO5) وأن الفرق مع الأوكسجين المذاب الأولي DO0 مثلت قيمة BOD5 ملغم/لتر (APHA,2005)

$$BOD5=DO 0 - DO5$$

العسرة الكلية Total Hardness

تم اعتماد طريقة التسحيح بمحلول ثنائي أمين الإيثيلين رباعي حمض الأسيتيك Na₂EDTA (Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid) (APHA ، ٢٠٠٥) حيث تم إضافة محلول الامونيا المنظم بحجم ٢ مل إلى حجم ٥٠ مل من ماء العينة وتم التسحيح مع محلول ملح الصوديوم القياسي بتركيز (٠,٠٢) عياري الى ان يتحول من الأحمر إلى الأزرق بعد إضافة ٠,٢ غم من كاشف إيريوكروم الأسود (ErioChrome Black –T) قبل التسحيح وحسبت العسرة من المعادلة التالية:

$$\text{Total Hardness (ppm) as CaCO}_3 = A \times B \times 1000 / \text{sample volume (ml)}$$

$$A = \text{حجم محلول الصوديوم الملحي المسحح (مل) .}$$

B = حجم CaCO₃ (ملغم) المكافئة لمل واحد من محلول Na₂EDTA الناتج من التسحيح مع محلول الكالسيوم القياسي.

عسرة الكالسيوم (Ca.H) Calcium Hardness:

كان القياس بإضافة ٢ مل من محلول هيدروكسيد الصوديوم بتركيز (١) عياري إلى حجم (٥٠) مل من ماء العينة باستخدام (٠,٢) غم من بيروكسيد الهيدروجين كدليل ليتم التسحيح مع المحلول المذكور مسبقا محلول ملح الصوديوم وبالتركيز نفسه الى ان يظهر اللون البنفسجي بدلاً عن اللون الوردي ، ومن خلال استخدام المعادلة التالية كان حساب عسرة الكالسيوم بالملغم / لتر كالتالي :

$$\text{Ca}^{+2}\text{Hardness} = [A \times B / \text{sample volume (ml)}] \times 1000$$

$$A = \text{حجم Na}_2\text{EDTA المسحح (مل) .}$$

B = حجم CaCO₃ (ملغم) المكافئة لوحد مل من محلول ملح الصوديوم (APHA,2005) .

عسرة المغنيسيوم (mg.H) Magnesium Hard ness :

كان حساب تركيز ايون المغنيسيوم (Mg⁺²) من خلال المعادلة التالية ويعبر عن النتائج بوحد ملغم / لتر .

$$(APHA , 2005)Mg^{+2} \text{ Hardness} = \text{Total Hardness} - Ca^{+2}\text{Hardness}$$

أيون الصوديوم Sodium Ion:

استخدمت طريقة الإنبعاث الذري اللهبى (Vogel, 1961) وذلك باستخدام جهاز Flame photometer بعد أن نعمل على معايرة الجهاز بمحلول مجهز من قبل الشركة المصنعة للمحلول (محلول قياسي للصوديوم) ويعبر عن النتائج بـ ppm (Part per million).

أيون البوتاسيوم Potassium Ion:

استخدمت طريقة الإنبعاث الذري اللهبى ، وذلك باستخدام جهاز Flame photometer بعد أن نعمل على معايرة الجهاز بمحلول مجهز من قبل الشركة المصنعة (محلول قياسي للصوديوم) ويعبر عن النتائج بـ ppm (Vogel, 1961).

قياس النترات Nitrate (NO₃):

استخدم جهاز Spectrophotometer في قياس النترات حسب (APHA, 2003) على طول موجي قدره ٤١٠ نانوميتر في خلية، اذ يتم أولاً قراءة Blanck؛ لتصفير الجهاز ثم تتم قراءة العينة وتحسب النترات بوحد مايكروغرام / لتر.

الفوسفات Orthophosphate:

سجلت قيمة الفوسفات بالاعتماد على الطريقة المنشورة من قبل (عباوي ، وحسن: ١٩٩٠) وتم تحديد الفوسفات للعينات باستخدام جهاز قياس الطيف الضوئي (Spectrophotometer CE 1011CECIL) وعلى طول موجي ٦٩٠ نانوميتر وعبر عن النتائج بدلالة مايكرو غرام ذرة فسفور - فوسفات / لتر. ويتم وضع (١٠ ج) مل من العينة في بيكر ويضاف اليه محلول (٢)) مل حامض الكبريتيك مع (٤٠) مل من المياه الأيونية، ثم يبرد مزيج التفاعل، ويتم اضافة (٢) مل من محلول موليبيدات الألمنيوم الثنائية ويخفف المحلول الى ١٠٠، ويتم اضافة ٥-٧ مل قطرات من محلول كلوريد القصديروز، ويُسخن الى حد اتمام عملية الاذابة، فيتكون لون ازرق ويعتمد شدته على تركيز الفسفور فيه ويترك المحلول لمدة (١٠-١٥) دقيقة، وبعدها يتم قياس الامتصاصية عند طول موجي (٦٩٠ nm) وبتحضير المحاليل القياسية تم إيجاد تركيز الفوسفات من المعادلة الخاصة لكل منحني، عبر عن النتائج بوحد مايكرو غرام ذرة فسفور- فوسفات/ لتر. (عباوي، وحسن، ١٩٩٠).

الأوساط الزرعية

حضرت الأوساط الزرعية حسب تعميمات الشركة المصنعة ، ثم عقت بالمؤصدة بدرجة حرارة ١٢١ °م وضغط ١ جو ولمدة ١٥ دقيقة.

جدول (١) الأوساط الزرعية المستخدمة في الدراسة

المنشأ	الوسط الزرع	ت
Himedia,India	Mannitol Salt agar اكار المانيتول والملح	١
Himedia,India	MacConkay agar ماكونكي اكار	٢
Himedia,India	Nutrient agar الاكار المغذي	٣
Himedia,India	Nutrient broth المرق المغذي	٤
Himedia,India	Eosin methylene blue الايسين المثل الازرق	٥

حساب العدد الكلي للبكتريا الهوائية:

اعتمدت طريقة صب الأطباق Pour plate count لغرض وتقدير العدد الكلي الحي للبكتريا، إذ تم رج نموذج عينة المياه بشدة حوالي ٢٥ مرة، ثم حضرت سلسلة من التخفيف لغاية ١٠-٦ باستعمال المياه المقطرة المعقم وتم نقل ١ مل باستخدام ماصة نظيفة ومعقمة من كل تخفيف ومن العينة الأصلية إلى أطباق بتري المعقمة، ثم صب الوسط الغذائي Nutrient agar بعد أن وصلت درجة حرارته إلى درجة حرارة (٤٥-٥٠) درجة مئوية، ثم حرك الوسط الغذائي من خلال تدوير الطبق بهدوء بطريقة دائرية مع الوسط الغذائي بصورة جيدة، ثم تركت لكي تتصلب وبعدها حضنت الأطباق بصورة مقلوبة بدرجة حرارة ٣٧ درجة مئوية لمدة ٢٤-٤٨ ساعة في الحاضنة، وتم حساب عدد المستعمرات الكلي للبكتريا الهوائية ومن ثم ضرب عدد المستعمرات في مقلوب التخفيف وعبر عنها CFU/100 مل (WHO,1996) ، (العاني وبديوي، ١٩٩٠).

حساب العدد الكلي لبكتريا القولون: Total count of coliform

اتبعت طريقة العد الأكثر احتمالاً (MPN) Most probable number في تحديد العدد الكلي لبكتريا القولون الواردة في (APH 1998). ثم صب الوسط الغذائي MacConkey agar بعد أن وصلت حرارته إلى درجة حرارة (٤٥-٥٠) درجة مئوية على أطباق بتري المعقمة تركت لكي تتصلب، اخذت ٠,١ مل من كل عينة باستخدام ماصة نظيفة ومعقمة، الى الوسط الغذائي ونشره، وبعدها حضنت الأطباق بصورة مقلوبة بدرجة حرارة ٣٧ درجة مئوية لمدة ٢٤-٤٨ ساعة في الحاضنة، حساب المستعمرات النامية على وسط الماكونكي آكار حيث تظهر على شكل مستعمرات صغيرة وردية.

تشخيص البكتريا: Identification of bacteria

تم تشخيص البكتريا المعزولة من عينات مياه نهر دجلة عن طريق جهاز فايتك (VITIK).

التحليل الاحصائي :

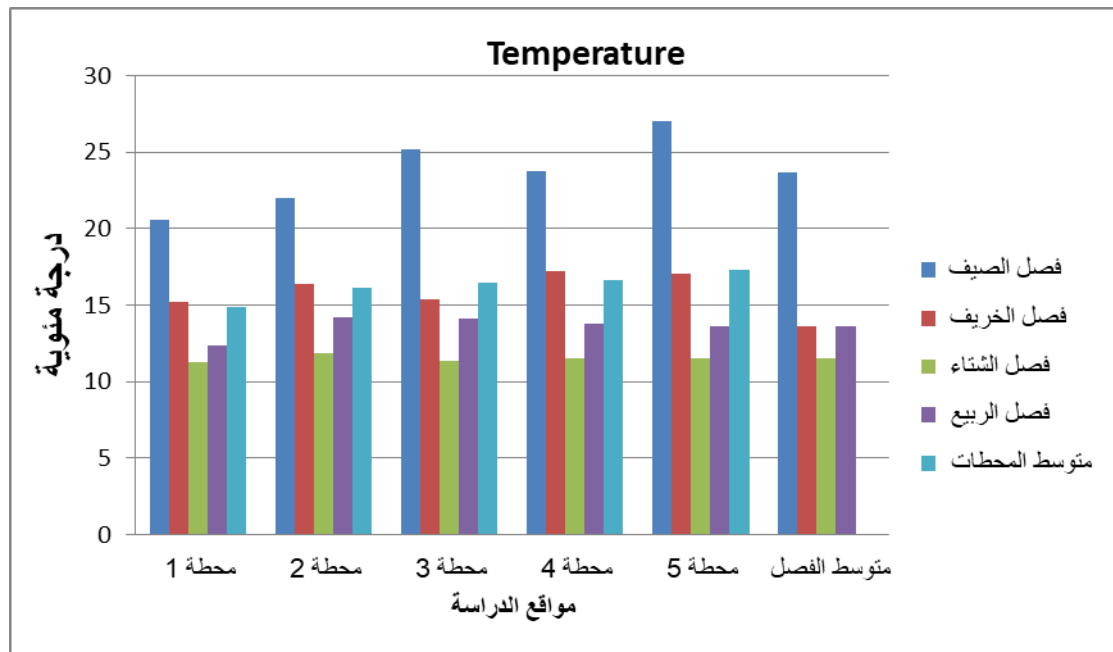
حللت النتائج احصائيا بتطبيق البرنامج الاحصائي MINI TAB وطبق اختبار تحليل التباين (ANOVA) وتم مقارنة المتوسطات الحسابية باختبار دنكن متعدد الحدود بمستوى احتمالية 0.05 .

النتائج والمناقشة :

العوامل الفيزيائية والكيميائية للمياه : *Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Water*

درجة حرارة الماء *Water Temperature* :

أظهرت نتائج الدراسة الحالية وجود فروق معنوية زمانية في درجة حرارة الماء ولجميع محطات الدراسة عند مستوى احتمال $p \geq 0.05$ ، إلا أن الفروق المكانية لم تكن معنوية خلال أشهر الدراسة وهذا ما موضح في الشكل (1) ، وعموماً تراوحت قيم درجات الحرارة للماء ما بين $11,3 - 27^\circ\text{C}$ ، إذ إن أقل درجة حرارة للماء سجلت $11,3^\circ\text{C}$ في فصل الشتاء عند المحطة الاولى، في حين ان أعلى درجة حرارة للماء سجلت 27°C في فصل الصيف في المحطة الخامسة.



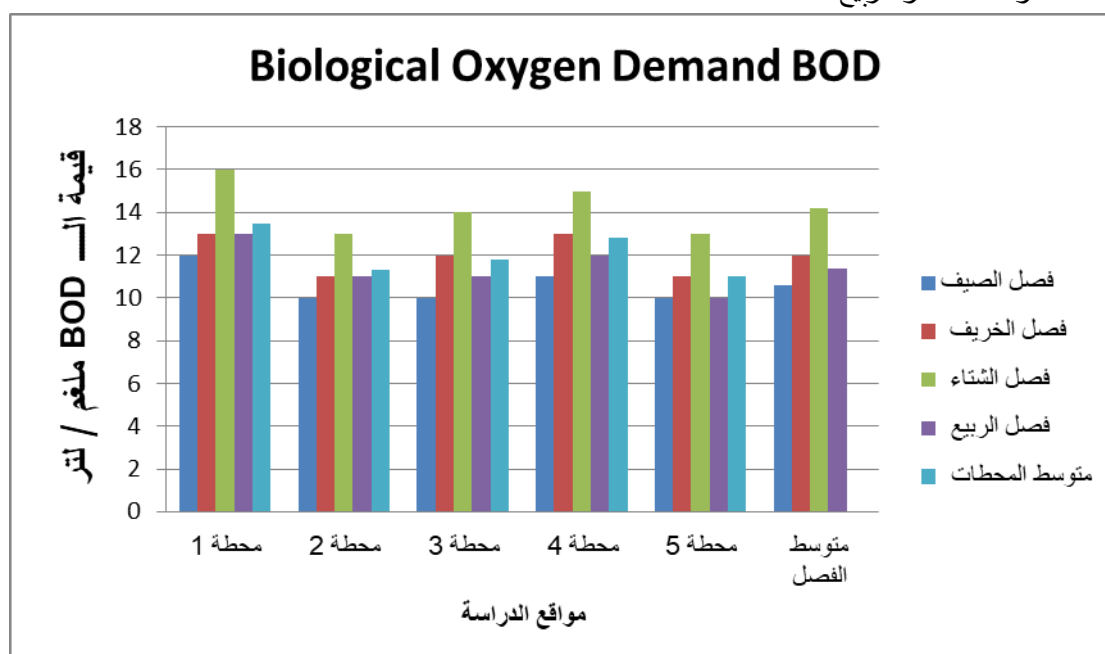
الشكل (1): التغيرات المكانية والزمانية لقيم درجة حرارة الماء في المحطات قيد الدراسة

إن المناخ في العراق يتميز باختلافات واضحة في درجات الحرارة على مدار فصول السنة. ان الإرتفاع والإنخفاض بدرجات حرارة الماء قد يعود لتأثره بتغيرات الطقس في المنطقة المدروسة وان هذا يتوافق مع نتائج

الكثير من دراسات الباحثين على المسطحات المائية في العراق (اسماعيل، ٢٠١٨؛ منصور، ٢٠١٩؛ محمد، ٢٠٢١). إن درجات الحرارة لها تأثير مباشر على العمليات الحيوية للأحياء المائية، إذ إن في فصل الشتاء وعند انخفاض درجات الحرارة يؤدي إلى تقليل نشاط الأحياء المجهرية والطفيلية نتيجة لإنخفاض نشاط العمليات الأيضية والأنزيمية عند انخفاض درجة حرارة الماء (Weiner, 2000).

المتطلب الحيوي للأوكسجين (BOD) Biological Oxygen Demand:

أظهرت النتائج في الشكل (٢)، إن للمتطلب الحيوي للأوكسجين فروقاً في القيم الزمانية والمكانية، إلا إن الفروق الزمانية كانت معنوية عند مستوى احتمال $p \geq 0,05$ ، إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة بلغت ١٦ ملغم/لتر في فصل الشتاء عند المحطة الأولى، وأقل قيمة كانت ١٠ ملغم/لتر في كل من فصلي الصيف عند المحطة الثانية و الثالثة و الخامسة و الربيع عند المحطة الخامسة.



الشكل (٢) التغيرات المكانية والزمانية للمتطلب الحيوي للأوكسجين ملغم/ لتر في المحطات قيد الدراسة.

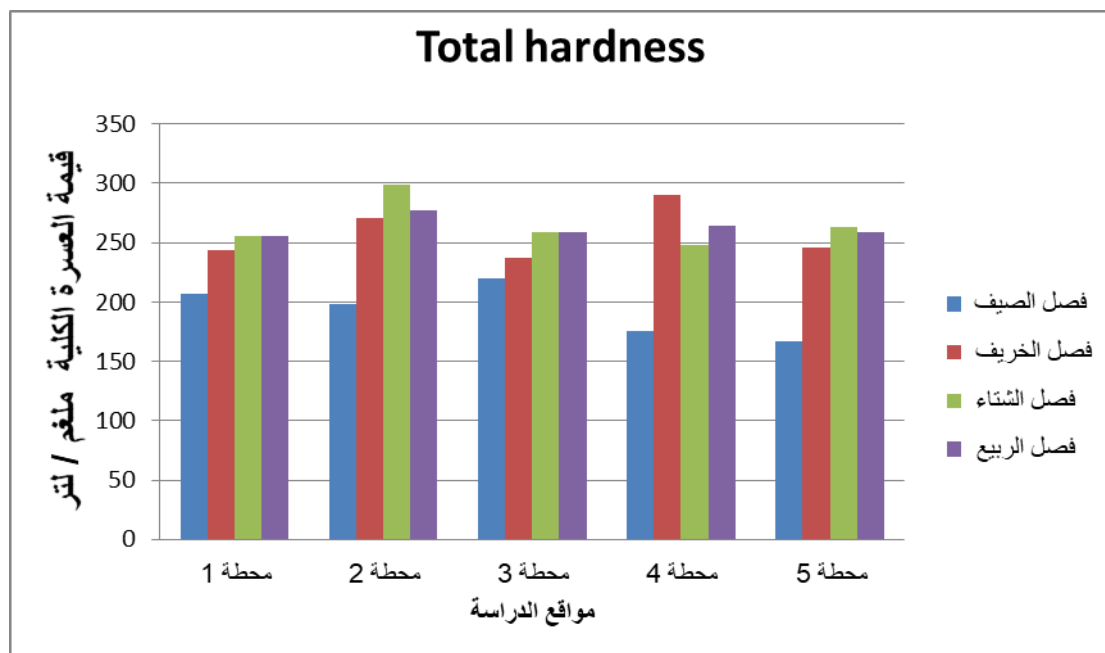
قد يعود سبب الإنخفاض في قيم الـ BOD هو لتأثره بكمية الملوثات، بينما الزيادة فيه ربما تعود لوصول بعض الملوثات البشرية الى المياه وبالتالي حدوث عملية أكسدة للمواد العضوية (Negi et al, 2020). ان الارتفاع بقيم المتطلب الحيوي للأوكسجين يؤثر وينعكس سلباً على كمية الأوكسجين المذاب (Awad et al, 2020)، نتيجة لنشاط وفعاليات الأحياء المجهرية وبالتالي تسبب زيادة بعمليات التحلل للمواد العضوية واستنزاف الأوكسجين (Ibo et al, 2020)، كما ان الاستخدام المتعدد لمياه النهر ومنها السباحة او الزراعة، والفضلات العضوية التي تطرحها الحيوانات المتواجدة قرب النهر، قد تسبب زيادة بقيم المتطلب الحيوي للأوكسجين، كما ان الأسمدة العضوية وغير العضوية مثل النتروجين او الفسفور يسبب اثرات غذائية للهائمات فتحتاج عند موتها نسبة عالية من الأوكسجين وذلك لتحللها بواسطة الأحياء المجهرية (البدري، ٢٠١٢).

أنفقت النتائج المسجلة مع محمود (٢٠٢١) و العبيدي (٢٠١٩) إذ سجلوا ٠,٢-٣,٩ و ٠,٤-٤,٦ و ٠,٢-١,٤ ملغم/لتر على التوالي، وأقل من محمود وآخرون (٢٠١٨) إذ سجلت قيم تراوحت ما بين ٠,٢-١,٤ ملغم/لتر

وأعلى من الدوري (٢٠٢٠) و الدليمي وخميس (٢٠٢١) إذ تراوحت نتائجهم ما بين ١-٢,٦ و ٢,٩-٠,١ ملغم/لتر.

العسرة الكلية (TH) Total Hardness :

بينت النتائج في الشكل (٣) ، إن للعسرة الكلية فروقاً معنوية في القيم الزمانية والمكانية عند مستوى احتمالية $p \geq 0,05$ ، إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة بلغت ٢٩٩ ملغم/لتر في فصل الشتاء عند المحطة الثانية، وأقل قيمة كانت ١٦٧ ملغم/لتر فصل الصيف عند المحطة الخامسة.



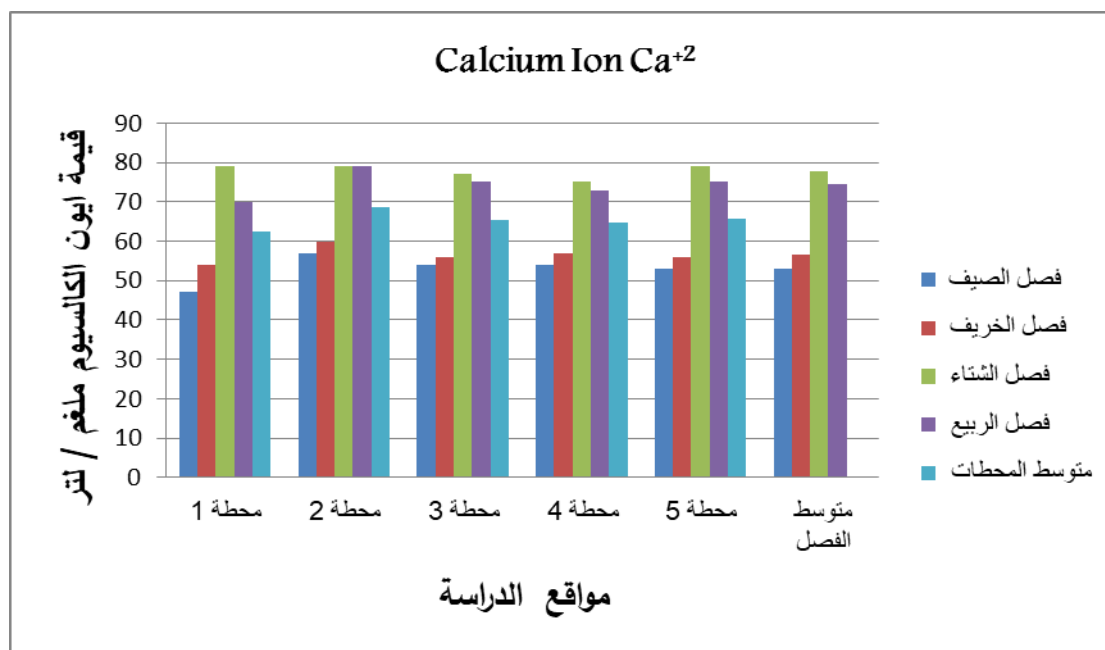
الشكل (٣): التغيرات المكانية والزمانية لقيم العسرة الكلية ملغم/ لتر في المحطات قيد الدراسة.

إن سبب حدوث العسرة بالمياه قد يعود لوجود أيونات ذات شحنة موجبة ومتعددة التكافؤ مثل أيون الكالسيوم، و المغنيسيوم، فضلاً عن وجود أيونات أخرى تراكيزها قليلة جداً مثل المنغنيز و الحديد. Verma et al. (2018) وقد تكون الزيادة بقيم العسرة ناتجة عن الأرتفاع بدرجة حرارة المياه و التوصيلية الكهربائية، إذ يؤدي هذا الأرتفاع إلى حدوث عمليات التحلل و التجوية للصخور مما يؤدي إلى ارتفاع قيم العسرة الكلية في هذه المياه (Yaseen et al. 2014) قد يكون الاختلاف بتراكيز العسرة خلال فصول الصيف والخريف ناتج بسبب عملية التبخر والأختلاف في تراكيز الأملاح الذائبة بالمياه والتي تنتج عن العديد من الأنشطة الطبيعية والبشرية (Pradeep et al. 2012).

هذه القيم تتوافق مع اسماعيل (٢٠١٨) إذ تراوحت قيم نتائجها ٢٠٠-٣٠٠ ملغم/لتر ومع المجمع (٢٠٢٢) إذ سجل قيم تراوحت ما بين ٢٩٠-٩٠ ملغم لتر، واختلفت مع طلعت والصفراوي (٢٠١٨) والسعدون (٢٠٢١) إذ جاءت النتائج أقل من التي حصلوا عليها حيث تراوحت ما بين ٥٦٠-٢١٦ ملغم/لتر و ٢٧٣,٣-١٣٢٣,٣ ملغم/لتر على التوالي.

ايون الكالسيوم Ca^{+2} :

سجلت نتائج ايون الكالسيوم في الشكل (٤) فروقاً في القيم الزمانية، إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة بلغت ٧٩ ملغم/لتر فصلي الشتاء و الربيع عند المحطة الأولى و الثانية، وأقل قيمة كانت ٤٧ ملغم/لتر في فصل الصيف عند المحطة الأولى.



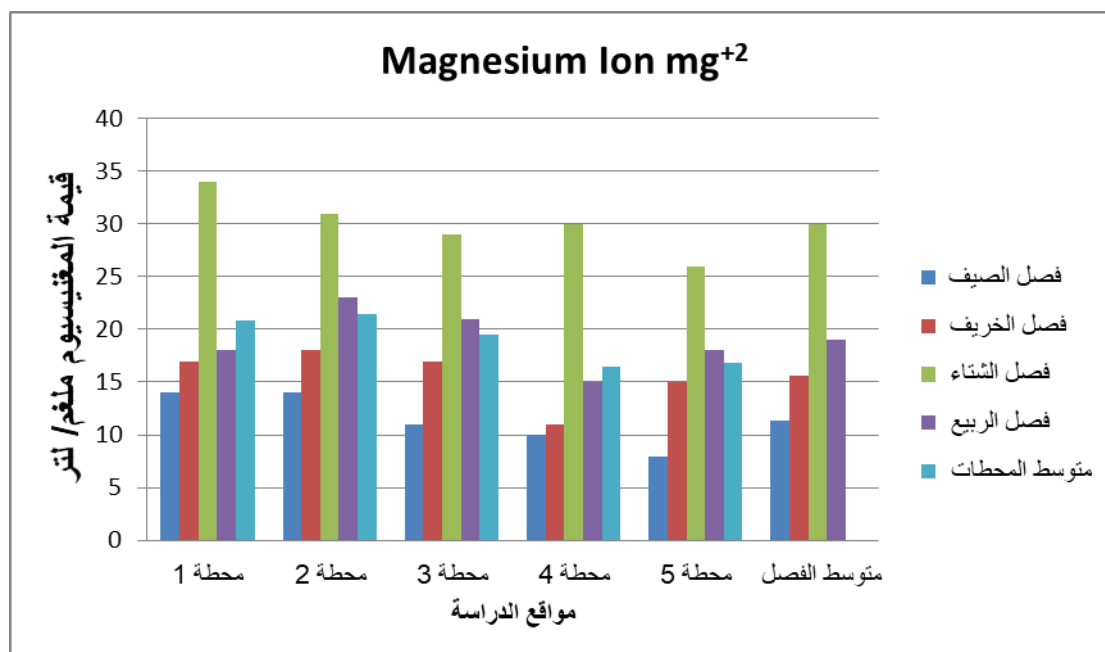
الشكل (٤): التغيرات المكانية والزمانية لقيم ايون الكالسيوم ملغم/ لتر في المحطات قيد الدراسة

نلاحظ من هذه النتائج أن تركيز أيون الكالسيوم كان مرتفعاً خلال فصل الشتاء ومنخفضاً خلال فصل الصيف. يمكن أن يعزى السبب وراء ذلك إلى تكوين الأرض الجيولوجي حيث تكون تراكيز أيون الكالسيوم دائماً أعلى من تراكيز أيون المغنيسيوم في المياه (الشواني، ٢٠٠١).

قد يكون السبب وراء الانخفاض في قيم الكالسيوم هو زيادة نشاط النباتات المائية في فصل الصيف، حيث يعتبر الكالسيوم من العناصر الأكثر أهمية ويتم استهلاكه بواسطة الطحالب والنباتات المائية الأخرى، نظراً لأنه يدخل في تكوين جدران الخلايا النباتية، بالإضافة إلى دوره في نقل الأيونات داخل وخارج الخلايا من خلال انتقائية الغشاء الخلوي (Salman et al. 2014). تتطابق هذه النتائج تقريباً مع دراسة القرشي (٢٠١١) التي كانت تتراوح قيمها بين ٦٤-٩٦ ملغم/لتر، وتكون أقل من دراسة السعدون (٢٠٢١) التي كانت تتراوح قيمها بين ٤٨-٣٧ ملغم/لتر، وتكون أعلى من دراسة مطر (٢٠٢١) التي كانت تتراوح قيمها بين ٤٨-٣٧ ملغم/لتر.

أيون المغنيسيوم ^{2+}Mg Magnesium Ion :

سجلت النتائج في الشكل (٥) ، فروقاً في القيم الزمانية والمكانية، إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة لأيون المغنيسيوم بلغت ٣٤ ملغم/لتر فصل الشتاء عند المحطة الاولى، وأقل قيمة كانت ٨ ملغم/لتر في فصل الصيف عند المحطة الخامسة.



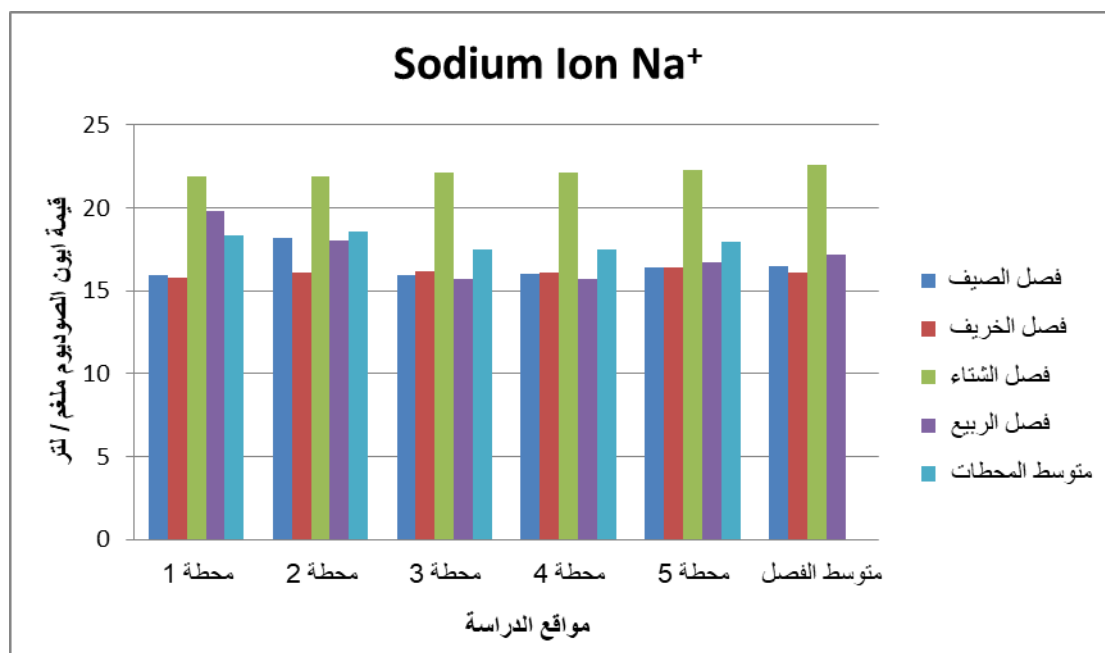
الشكل (٥): التغيرات المكانية والزمانية لقيم أيون المغنيسيوم ملغم/ لتر في المحطات قيد الدراسة.

ان سبب ارتفاع المغنيسيوم بسبب الطبيعة الزراعية للمنطقة، مما يسبب ترسب أيونات المغنيسيوم في المياه، وقد يكون بسبب التحلل للطحالب والكائنات الأخرى نتيجة ارتفاع درجات الحرارة وبالتالي عودة أيون المغنيسيوم إلى المياه من جديد (الحمداوي، ٢٠٠٩)، وقد يعود السبب في تغلب تراكيز الكالسيوم على المغنيسيوم طول مدة الدراسة هو لوجود الأراضي الزراعية وإحتواء مياه الري المصروفة على بقايا من الأسمدة، والتي تقوم في ترسيب المغنيسيوم على شكل كبريتات المغنيسيوم (الفتلاوي، ٢٠٠٥).

جاءت النتائج أقل من دراسة السعودون (٢٠٢١) إذ تراوحت قيم نتائجه ٤٨,٢-٢٦٥,٤ ملغم/لتر، و أعلى من مطر (٢٠٢١) إذ تراوحت قيم نتائجه ١٣-١٧,٥ ملغم/لتر.

أيون الصوديوم ^{+}Na Sodium :

سجلت نتائج أيون الصوديوم في الشكل (٦) ، فروقاً غير معنوية في القيم الزمانية و المكانية، إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة بلغت ٢٢,٣ ملغم/لتر في فصل الشتاء عند المحطة الخامسة، وأقل قيمة كانت ١٥,٧ ملغم/لتر في فصل الربيع عند كل من المحطة الثالثة و الرابعة.



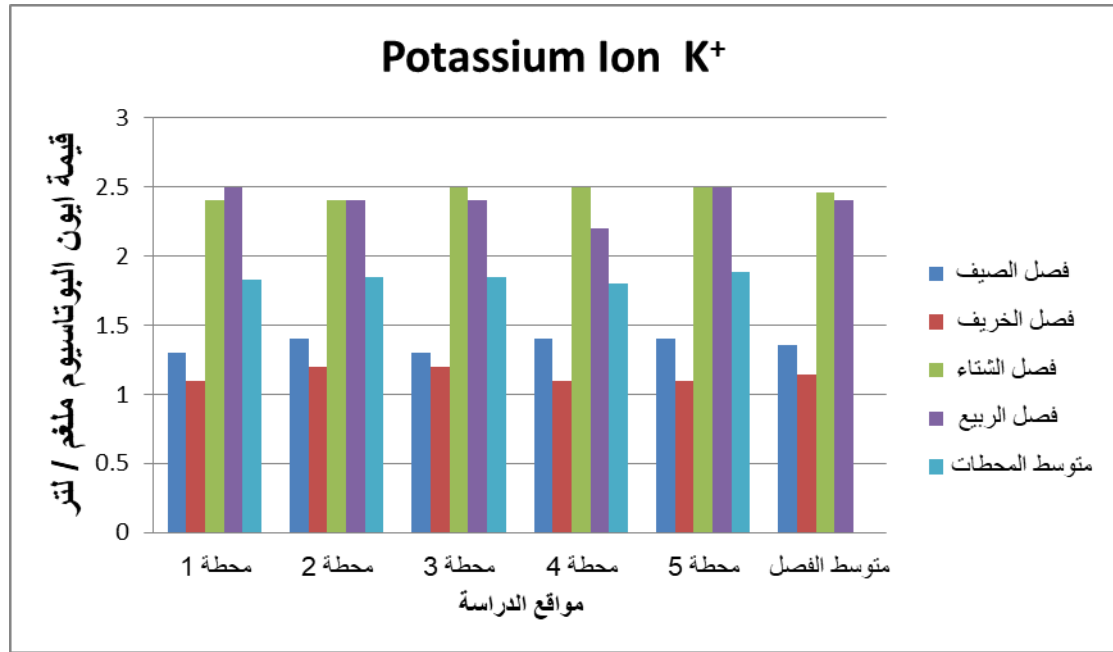
الشكل (٦) : التغيرات المكانية والزمانية لقيم ايون الصوديوم ملغم/ لتر في المحطات قيد الدراسة.

لقد أشارا Fried & Sharpio (١٩٦١) إلى أن أيونات الصوديوم تسود في الأتربة المعتدلة الملوحة وذات تفاعل قاعدي ضعيف. وقد يعزى سبب الزيادة الحاصلة في فصل الشتاء كونه تزامن مع سقوط الأمطار، إذ ينتج عنها غسل التربة، وتجرف معها ايونات الصوديوم، كما انه يزداد عند ارتفاع درجة الحرارة والذي ربما يكون بسبب زيادة معدل التبخر (Alexander,2008).

وهذه القيم جاءت مقارنة مع دراسة العبيدي (٢٠١٩) إذ تراوحت قيم نتائجها ١٢,١-١٥,١ ملغم/لتر وأعلى من محمد (٢٠٢١) ومنصور (٢٠١٩) إذ سجلتا نتائج دراستهما ما بين ٦-٩,٣ و ٧,٥-٨,٥ ملغم/لتر على التوالي.

أيون البوتاسيوم (Potassium) K⁺ :

سجلت النتائج في الشكل (٧)، وظهرت النتائج فارقاً في القيم الزمانية، إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة لأيون البوتاسيوم بلغت ٢,٥ ملغم/ لتر في فصل الشتاء عند المحطة الثالثة والرابعة، وفي فصل الربيع عند المحطة الأولى والخامسة، كما سجلت أقل قيمة وهي ١,١ ملغم/ لتر فصل الخريف عن المحطات الأولى والرابعة والخامسة.



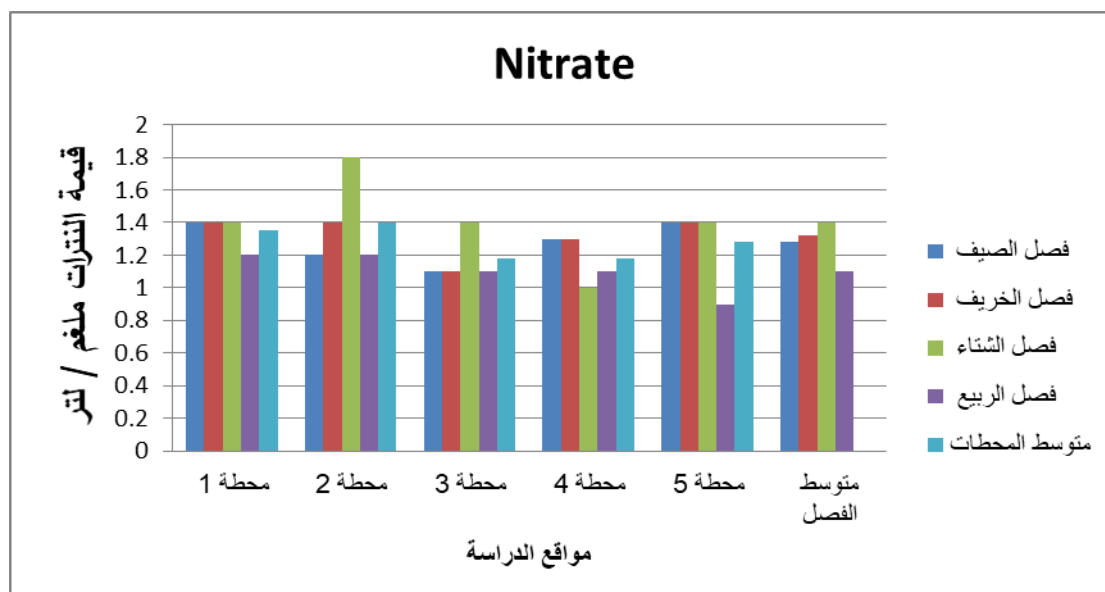
الشكل (٧): التغيرات المكانية والزمانية لقيم ايون البوتاسيوم ملغم/ لتر في المحطات قيد الدراسة.

أن تركيز أيون البوتاسيوم في مياه النهر سجل أقل تركيز من تركيز أيون الصوديوم، وان هذا قد يعزى لعدم وجود النباتات المتحللة، والتي بدورها تعطي البوتاسيوم للماء، وكذلك قلة الأنشطة الزراعية في المناطق المجاورة (الفتلاوي، ٢٠٠٧). إذ يتميز البوتاسيوم بمقاومته العالية للتجوية مقارنةً بالصوديوم، فضلاً عن قابليته على الامتزاز من قبل التربة ضمن طبقات الأرض لذلك يقل تركيزه Nofal & Ibrahim (٢٠٢٠)

وهذه القيم تتوافق مع دراسة محمد (٢٠٢١) إذ تراوحت قيم نتائجها ٢,٠-٤,١ ملغم/لتر ومع دراسة منصور (٢٠١٩) إذ تراوحت قيم نتائجها ١,٨-١,٥ ملغم/لتر، وقل من اسماعيل (٢٠١٨) إذ تراوحت نتائجها ما بين ٢-٥,٥ ملغم/ لتر.

: النتراة Nitrate

اظهرت النتائج في الشكل (٨) ، انه كان للنتراة فروقاً في القيم الزمانية، إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة بلغت ١,٨ ملغم/لتر في كل من فصل الصيف و الخريف و الشتاء و في اغلب المحطات، أما أقل قيمة فكانت ٠,٩ ملغم/ لتر في فصل الربيع عند المحطة الخامسة.



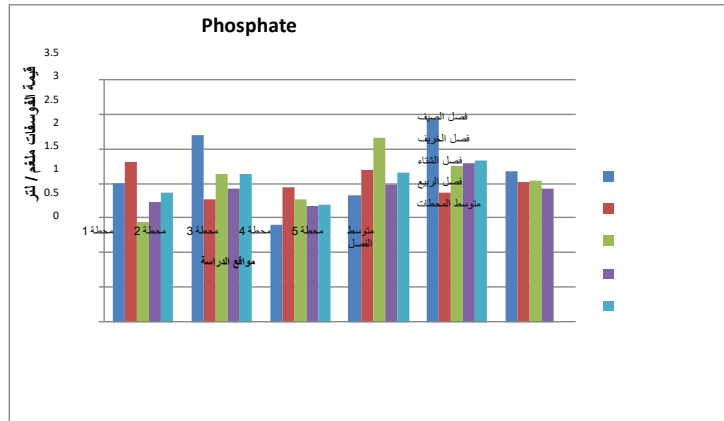
الشكل (٨) التغيرات المكانية والزمانية لقيم النترا ت ملغم/ لتر في المحطات قيد الدراسة

توجد النترا ت في حالتها الطبيعية وذائبة في التربة ، وتخترق التربة والمياه الجوفية كما تصرف في المجاري المائية (Ghazali and Zaid ٢٠١٣). فقد ظهر في الفترة الأخيرة اهتماما كبيرا بمشكلة تواجد النترا ت في المياه السطحية و الجوفية على حد سواء، و ذلك بعد ان اثبتت الأبحاث الطبية مضار النترا ت على الصحة و خاصة الأطفال الرضع، حيث أنها تسبب اختناقا نتيجة نقص الاوكسجين في الدم بسبب تحول النترا ت الى نترت داخل الجهاز الهضمي (الحايك، ١٩٨٩).

ان الزيادة في تركيز النترا ت مع مرور السنوات يرجع الى وجودها في المناطق الزراعية، حيث يقوم المزارعون برش الأسمدة الغير عضوية والحيوانية وبعد الري يمكن أن يرشح النتروجين، فضلا عن استخدام سكان الريف كثيرا للحفر الفنية للتخلص من مياه صرفهم التي يمكن أن تكون مصدر للنترا ت التي تصل الى المياه الجوفية (السعدي، ٢٠٠٦).

الفوسفات Phosphate :

بينت النتائج في الشكل (٩) ، كان للفوسفات فروقا في القيم الزمانية و المكانية، إذ سجلت أعلى قيمة بلغت ٢,٩٢٩٣٢ ملغم/لتر في فصل الصيف عند المحطة الخامسة، وأقل قيمة كانت ١,٣٩٩٩٣ ملغم/ لتر في فصل الصيف عند المحطة الثالثة.



الشكل (٩): التغيرات المكانية والزمانية لقيم الفوسفات ملغم/ لتر في المحطات قيد الدراسة

توجد المركبات الفوسفاتية في الصخور الرسوبية والبركانية والترسبات الحاوية على العظام الحيوانية وصخور الـ Apatite وعند تماسها مع الماء تذوب وتزيد من تركيزها في الماء فضلا عن مخلفات المياه البشرية والحيوانية التي تحوي على تراكيز من مركبات الفوسفات (الصفراوي و آخرون، ٢٠٠٩).

وجاءت النتائج اعلى لما حصل عليها (إبراهيم، ٢٠١٠)، في دراسته لنوعية المياه الجوفية لمناطق مختارة من محافظة نينوى اذ تراوحت قيمة الفوسفات ما بين ٠,٠٠١-٠,١٩ ملغم. لتر-١، وكذلك الحال مع ما توصل اليه (الصفراوي، ٢٠٠٧)، حيث بلغت اعلى قيمة له ٠,١٤ ملغم/لتر.

ان الانخفاض في قيمة الفوسفات ربما يعزى الى قابلية ترسيب الفوسفات بشكل فوسفات الكالسيوم اضافة الى امتزازه من قبل اسطح دقائق الطين مما يقلل انتقاله الى البيئة المائية، كما يعد الاستعمال الكثير للأسمدة الفوسفاتية والمنظفات المصدر الرئيسي للفوسفات في المياه الجوفية فضلا عن تصريف المياه الثقيلة الى الفضلات المدنية. (Manahan, 2004)

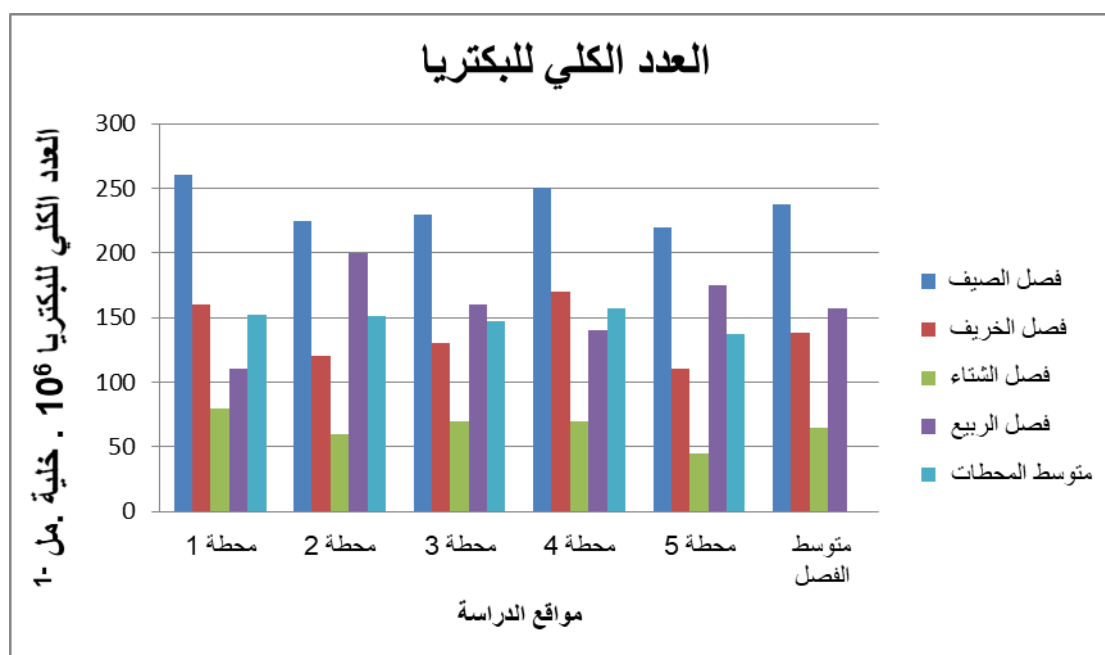
أنواع البكتريا المعزولة من المحطات المدروسة:

أظهرت النتائج في الشكل (١٠) توضيحا للتغيرات الفصلية للعدد الكلي للبكتيريا (بالملايين) في المياه خلال فترة الدراسة، اذ سجلت المحطة الاولى في فصل الصيف، ٢٦٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية في المل-١. أما في فصل الخريف، انخفض هذا العدد إلى ١٦٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية. في فصل الشتاء، انخفض العدد أكثر إلى ٨٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية. أما في فصل الربيع، فزاد العدد قليلاً ليصل إلى ١١٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية.

في المحطة الثانية، كان هناك ٢٢٥ مليون خلية بكتيرية في المل-١ في فصل الصيف. في فصل الخريف، انخفض هذا العدد إلى ١٢٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية. في فصل الشتاء، انخفض العدد أكثر إلى ٦٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية. أما في فصل الربيع، فارتفع العدد بشكل كبير ليصل إلى ٢٠٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية.

في المحطة الثالثة، كان هناك ٢٣٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية في المل-١ في فصل الصيف. انخفض هذا العدد إلى ١٣٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية في فصل الخريف. في فصل الشتاء، انخفض العدد قليلاً إلى ٧٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية. أما في فصل الربيع، فارتفع العدد ليصل إلى ١٦٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية.

في المحطة الرابعة، كان هناك ٢٥٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية في المل-١ في فصل الصيف. في فصل الخريف، انخفض هذا العدد إلى ١٧٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية. في فصل الخريف انخفض العدد إلى ٧٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية، أما في فصل الربيع فقد ارتفع العدد إلى ١٤٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية. أما في المحطة الخامسة والأخيرة فقد بلغ العدد الكلي للبكتيريا إلى ٢٢٠ مليون خلية بكتيرية في فصل الصيف، و ١١٠ في فصل الخريف، و انخفض إلى ٤٥ في فصل الشتاء، ثم ارتفع إلى ١٧٥ مليون خلية بكتيرية في فصل الربيع.



الشكل (١٠): يبين التغيرات الفصلية والموقعية للعدد الكلي للبكتيريا (10^6 خلية.مل^{-١}) في المياه خلال مدة الدراسة

تعود الزيادة في قيم العدد الإجمالي للبكتيريا إلى زيادة المغذيات من المواد العضوية وغير العضوية والأملاح بكميات كبيرة بحيث تكون بيئة ووسيلة مناسبة لنمو البكتيريا، فضلاً عن زيادة في تعكر المياه ودرجة حرارة مناسبة لنمو ونشاط الكائنات الحية الدقيقة (الحمداي، ٢٠١٨). واختبارات العدد الإجمالي للبكتيريا هي مؤشر عام للتلوث الجرثومي، وهو معيار مهم لدرجة نقاء الماء ومدى خلوه من مسببات الأمراض المنقولة (الصفراوي وآخرون، ٢٠١٢).

وتتفق الدراسة الحالية مع ما توصل إليه كل من (AL-Hashimi وآخرون ٢٠١٧) و (AL-Azawi وآخرون ٢٠١٨)، وأعلى من النتائج التي حصل عليها (اللهيبي، ٢٠٢١) عند دراسته لتقييم كفاءة محطتي اسالة ماء الشرب القديم والموحد في قضاء الشرب في قضاء الشرب ومدى كفاءتهما في تصفية ماء الشرب التي تراوحت فيها قيم العدد الكلي للبكتيريا بين ($10^3 \times 51$) إلى ($10^3 \times 160$ CFU/مل).

الجدول (١): مجموعة الأنواع البكتيرية المعزولة من المحطات المدروسة حسب فصول السنة

المحطات	فصل الصيف	فصل الخريف	فصل الشتاء	فصل الربيع
محطة ١	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Aeromonas sobria</i>	<i>E.coli</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	<i>E.coli</i> , <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> <i>Enterobacter aerogens</i>
محطة ٢	<i>E.coli</i> <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> <i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i>	<i>Aeromonas sobria</i>	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>E.coli</i>
محطة ٣	<i>E.coli</i> <i>Salmonella enterica</i> <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> <i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Staphylococcus lentus</i> <i>Aeromonas veronii</i>	<i>E.coli</i> <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> <i>Aeromonas sobria</i>	<i>E.coli</i> <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>
محطة ٤	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i> <i>E.coli</i> <i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	<i>E.coli</i> <i>Citrobacter amalonaticus</i>	<i>E.coli</i>
محطة ٥	<i>Enterobacter aerogens</i> , <i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Citrobacter amalonaticus</i> <i>Ralstonia mannitolilytica</i>	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>E.coli</i> <i>Aeromonas sobria</i>

واظهرت النتائج في الجدول (١) الأنواع البكتيرية المعزولة من المحطات المدروسة و حسب فصول السنة. تواجدت بكتريا *Salmonella sp* الذي يسبب داء الحمى المعوية (التيفويد والباراتيفويد) في فصل الصيف، كما يعتمد تواجد هذا الجنس البكتيري في الطبيعة على وجود الحيوانات ومن أهم العوامل التي تساعد على تواجد هذا الجنس البكتيري الطيور الداجنة والماشية والقوارض والقنطرة ويمكن أن يستفيد من الانسان كعائل.

اظهرت العزله *Klebsiella pneumoniae* قدره على النمو في درجات حرارة متفاوتة تتراوح ما بين (١٢ - ٤٣) م°. يتواجد في الجهاز التنفسي والبراز لحوالي ٥% من الاشخاص الاصحاء ويسبب الإلتهابات المزمنة منها إلتهاب الرئة ونتيجة تحملها لدرجات الحرارة المتفاوتة فأنها تكون متواجدة في أشهر الصيف والشتاء (الامام وآخرون، ٢٠١٣).

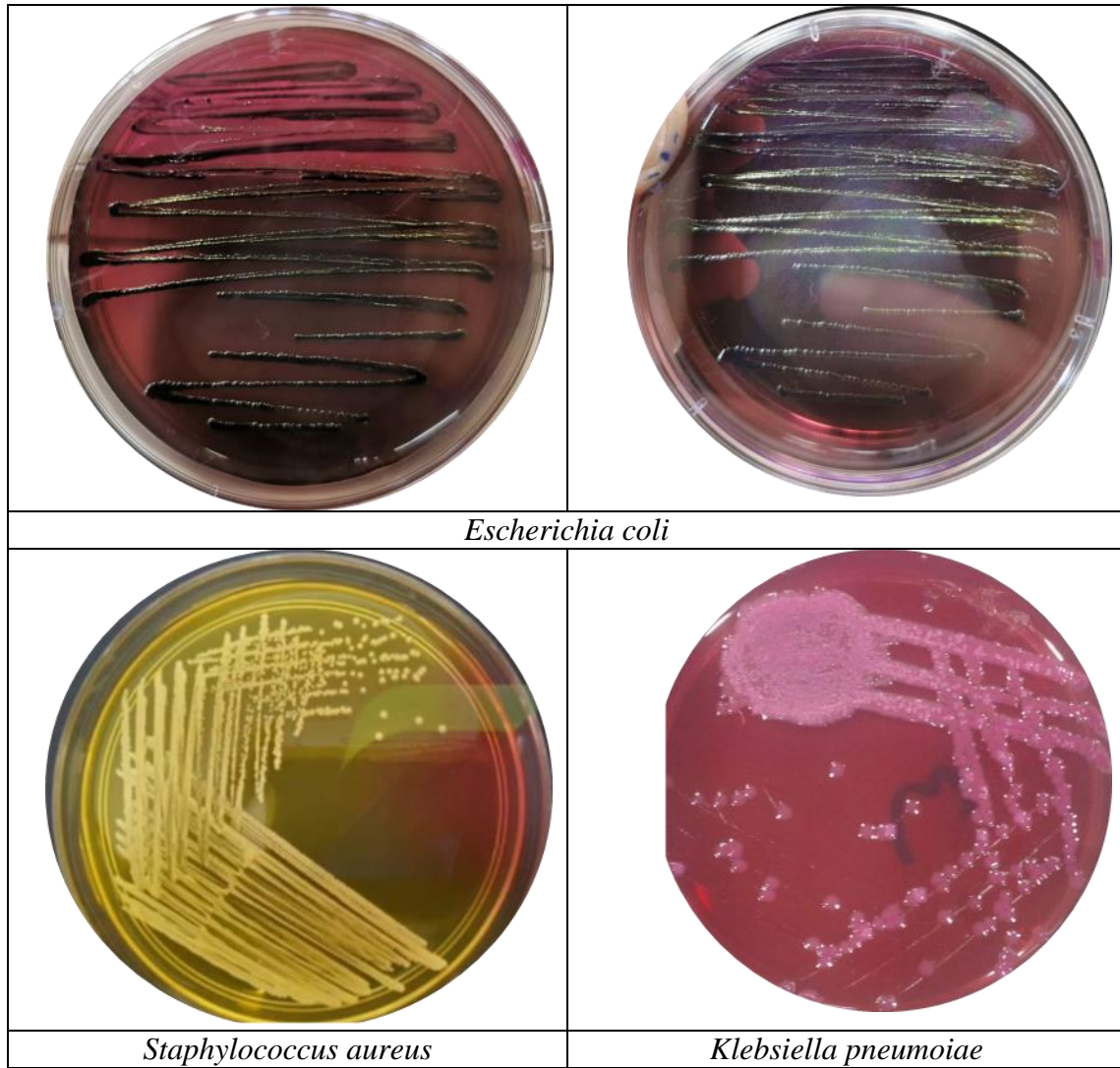
قد تم عزل بكتريا القولون *Escherichia coli* بكثرة خلال أشهر الدراسة ولجميع العينات المدروسة وتعدُّ الاشريكية القولونية المؤشر الحقيقي الوحيد للتلوث البرازي الحديث، وهي تعود للعائلة المعوية التي تشابه بمفعولها بكتريا الكوليرا وتتمو بدرجة حرارة ٣٧ م° فضلاً عن نموها بدرجة ٤٤ م°.

ولا يحدد موسم معين لزيادة أعداد البكتريا القولونية بل ترتبط أعداد الزيادة والنقصان بحسب الوسط التي تعيش به ووفرة المغذيات الملائمة لنموها. مع ارتفاع الملوحة والعناصر الثقيلة . إن تلوث الماء ببكتريا القولون يعد مؤشراً خطيراً حيث يجب أن يخلو ماء الشرب من أية خلية لبكتريا القولون في ١٠٠ مل (عبد الرزاق، ٢٠١٧).

إن لعملية مرور المياه خلال انابيب الإسالة تأثير واضح في أعداد ومحتوى المياه من الملوثات العالقة وألذائبة العضوية وغير العضوية وأن أهم هذه الملوثات هي تلك الناتجة من الفعاليات اليومية للإنسان والتي تشمل المخلفات المنزلية و مخلفات المستشفيات والمدارس والمحلات التجارية التي تختلط بمياه المجاري وتتسرب بقايا تلك الفضلات المتفسخة بصورة مباشرة أو غير مباشرة الى أنابيب الإسالة مسببة تلوث تلك المياه (عبد الرزاق، ٢٠١٧)،

وفي عملية تقدير العدد الكلي للبكتريا الهوائية من غير الممكن توفير ظروف ملائمة وتهيئة أوساط زرعية مناسبة لجميع انواع بكتريا المياه لذلك فإن أعداد البكتريا التي تنمو في الاوساط الزرعية لاتعكس العدد الحقيقي وهي أقل منه بكثير (عبد الرزاق، ٢٠١٧).

ان وجود بكتريا القولون في المياه يعتبر دلالة على عدم صلاحيتها للإستهلاك البشري، وقد لوحظ تسجيل أعلى النتائج ولعدد من المواقع خلال فصل الشتاء في حين سجلت النتائج المنخفضة والنتائج التي تخلو من تواجد بكتريا القولون الكلية في فصل الربيع مع ارتفاع درجة الحرارة، إذ وجد إن هنالك علاقة عكسية بين أعداد بكتريا القولون الكلية ودرجة الحرارة كما في دراسة (شريتوح وآخرون، ٢٠١٤) التي أجريت بهدف دراسة بعض الخصائص الفيزيائية والكيميائية والبكتريولوجية في قناة مجمع الجادرية الجامعي في بغداد أذ سجل أعلى معدل لبكتريا القولون الكلية للمحطة خلال المدة الشتوية وبلغت معدلاتها $MPN17.1 / 100 \pm 248$ مل و $MPN/ 100$ $1,1 \pm 12$ مل خلال المدة الربيعية، أن ارتفاع درجة الحرارة وزيادة تأثير أشعة الشمس يثبط نمو الأحياء المجهرية خلال فصل الربيع والصيف فضلاً عن زيادة نشاط بعض الهائمات النباتية التي تتغذى على الكائنات المجهرية وبالأخص البكتريا خلال هذه المدة فيما تنعكس هذه الظروف خلال مدة الشتاء مما يجعل العد الحي للأحياء المجهرية يزداد خلال هذه المدة (Sabae & Yehia، ٢٠١١).



الشكل (٦): أنواع البكتيريا المعزولة من محطات المياه المدروسة

• الاستنتاجات :

١. جميع الخواص الكيميائية والفيزيائية كانت ضمن الحدود المسموح بها للمواصفات القياسية والعراقية .
٢. المتغيرات الشهرية خاصة فيما يتعلق بسقوط الامطار وارتفاع منسوب المياه لها تأثير كبير على الخصائص الفيزيائية والكيميائية والبيولوجية لمياه مشروع تنقية مياه الشرب في منطقة الدراسة .
٣. ظهرت الفحوصات البكتريولوجية ان العدد الاجمالي للبكتريا كان موجودا عند مستويات عالية وتتجاوز المحددات العراقية ومحددات منظمة الصحة العالمية .

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Best one-sided algebraic approximation by average modulus

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Abstract

The aim of this work is to introduced the concept of the best one-sided approximation of unbounded functions in weighted space by using algebraic operators in terms the average modulus of smoothness. We also show an estimate of the degree of best one-sided approximation of unbounded functions in the terms of average modulus of smoothness.

Keywords: weighted space, algebraic polynomial unbounded function, and average modulus of smoothness.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ronald [1] in [1968] studied the problem of approximation in a normed linear space has associated with it a dual problem of maximizing functionals. Thus, Doronin and Ligon [2] discussed the problem of the one-sided approximation of functions by n-dimensional subspaces and find the exact value of the best one-sided approximation of the class $W^r L_1$. So, Nurnberger [3] studied Unity in one-sided L_1 -approximation and quadrature formulae. Babenko and Glushko [4] studied the problem of the uniqueness of elements of the best approximations in the space $L_1[a, b]$ and expressed the problem of the best approximation and the best (α, β) -approximation of continuous functions and the problem of the best one-sided approximation of continuously differentiable functions. Thus, Yang [5] presented one sided L_p norm and best approximation in one sided L_p norm. So, Motorny and Sedunova [6] found the best one-sided approximations of the class W_∞^1 of differentiable functions by algebraic polynomials in L_1 space. Thus, Bustamante et al. [7] studied polynomials of the best one-sided approximation to a step function on $[-1, 1]$ and they proved that polynomials are obtained by Hermite interpolation at the zeros of some quasi orthogonal Jacobi polynomial. So, Alexander [8] in 2016 found the Best One-Sided Approximation of Some Classes of Functions of Several Variables by Haar Polynomials defined using modulus of continuity $\omega(f, t)$ and $\omega_{\rho_i}(f, \delta)$ and in the same year, Alaa and Mousa [9] studied some positive factors for the one-sided approximation of the infinite functions in the weighted space $L_{p, \alpha}(X)$ and give an estimate of the

degree of the best one-sided approximation in terms of the mean continuity coefficient Thus, Sedunova [10] studied the best one-sided approximation for the class of differentiable functions by algebraic polynomials in the mean. Also, Jianbo and Jialin [11] presented the Strong and Weak Convergence Rates of a Spatial Approximation for Stochastic Partial Differential Equation with One-sided Lipschitz Coefficient. Furthermore, Raad et al. [12] found the best one-sided multiplier approximation of unbounded functions by trigonometric polynomials in term of averaged modulus.

2. PRILIMINARIES

Continuing our previous investigations on polynomial operators for one-sided approximation to unbounded functions in weighted space (see [5]), it is the aim of this paper to develop a notion of direct estimation polynomial approximation with constructs which fits, to gather with results (see [8] and [9]) for unbounded function approximation processes.

Let $X = [0,1]$, we denoted by $L_{p,\beta}(X), 1 \leq p < \infty$ be the space of all unbounded functions that defined on X, with every function in this space has the norm given by

$$\|\rho\|_{p,\beta} = \left(\int_X |\rho(x)|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty. \tag{1}$$

Let W be the suitable set of all weight functions on X, such that $|\rho(x)| \leq M\beta(x)$, where M is positive real number and

$\beta : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ weight function, which are equipped with the following norm

$$\|\rho\|_{p,\beta} = \left(\int_X \left|\frac{\rho(x)}{\beta(x)}\right|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty. \tag{2}$$

The local modulus of continuity of a function $\rho : [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ in the pint x is denoted by

$$\omega_k(\rho, x, \delta)_{p,\beta} = \sup\{|\Delta_r^k \rho(x)| : x, x + rk \in [x - \frac{\delta k}{2}, x + \frac{\delta k}{2}]\} \tag{3}$$

such that

$$\Delta_r^k(\rho, x) = \sum_{r=0}^k (-1)^{r+k} \binom{k}{r} \rho(x + r\delta) \text{ if } x, x + r\delta \in X \tag{4}$$

The average modulus of smoothness we defined by

$$\tau_k(\xi, \delta)_{p,\beta} = \|\omega_k(\rho, \cdot, \delta)\|_{p,\beta}. \tag{5}$$

Let \mathbb{N} be the set of natural numbers and \mathbb{H}_k the set of all algebraic polynomials of degree less than or equal to $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

The degree of best one-sided approximation in $L_{p,\beta}(X), 1 \leq p < \infty$, of unbounded function as ρ by operators \mathcal{P}_k & q_k are denoted by:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_k(\rho, x)_{p,\beta} = \inf\{\|\rho - \mathcal{P}_k\|_{p,\beta} : \mathcal{P}_k \in \mathbb{H}_k\} \tag{6}$$

(A7)

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_k(\rho, x)_{p,\beta} = \inf\{\|q_k - \mathcal{P}_k\|_{p,\beta} : \mathcal{P}_k, q_k \in \mathbb{H}_k \& \mathcal{P}_k(x) \leq \rho(x) \leq q_k(x)\}. \quad (7)$$

It easy to verify that there are not linear operators for one-sided approximation in X. Some non-linear construction have been proposed in [3] and [6].

Let us consider the step function

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } -1 \leq x \leq 0, \\ 1, & \text{if } 0 < x \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

determine two collections of functions $\{\mathcal{P}_k\}$ and $\{q_k\}, \mathcal{P}_k, q_k \in \mathbb{H}_k$ such that

$$\mathcal{P}_k(x) \leq \Phi(x) \leq q_k(x), \quad x \in [-1, 1] \quad (9)$$

and

$$C_k = \|\rho - \mathcal{P}_k\|_{p,\beta} \rightarrow 0, \quad p = 1 \quad (10)$$

For the first one we work in space $L_{p,\beta}(X)$. For $1 \leq p < \infty$, we construct two different sequences of operators, for $x \in X, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\rho \in L_{p,\beta}(X)$ define

$$\mathcal{M}_k(\rho, x) = \rho(0) + \int_0^1 \mathcal{P}_k(t-x) \rho'_+(t) dt - \int_0^1 q_k(t-x) \rho'_-(t) dt \quad (11)$$

and

$$\mathcal{N}_k(\rho, x) = \rho(0) + \int_0^1 q_k(t-x) \rho'_+(t) dt - \int_0^1 \mathcal{P}_k(t-x) \rho'_-(t) dt \quad (12)$$

it is clear $\mathcal{M}_k(\rho), \mathcal{N}_k(\rho) \in \mathbb{H}_k$, we will prove that

$$\mathcal{M}_k(\rho, x) \leq \rho(x) \leq \mathcal{N}_k(\rho, x), \quad x \in X \text{ and both}$$

$$\|\rho - \mathcal{M}_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \leq C_k \|\rho'\|_{p,\beta} \text{ and}$$

$$\|\rho - \mathcal{N}_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \leq C_k \|\rho'\|_{p,\beta}, \text{ where } C_k \text{ be as in (10).}$$

In the second part, for function $L_{p,\beta}(X)$, we construct operators

$$G_y(\rho, x) = \int_0^1 [\rho(1-y)x + yt) - \omega(\rho, (1-y)x + yt, y)] dt \quad (13)$$

and

$$H_y(\rho, x) = \int_0^1 [\rho(1-y)x + yt) + \omega(\rho, (1-y)x + yt, y)] dt. \quad (14)$$

It is clear $G_k(\rho), H_k(\rho) \in \mathbb{H}_k$ and so we can define

$$\mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho, x) = \mathcal{M}_k(G_y(\rho), x) \quad (15)$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho, x) = \mathcal{N}_k(H_y(\rho), x), \tag{16}$$

Where $\mathcal{M}_k(\rho)$ and $\mathcal{N}_k(\rho)$ by as equations (11) and (12) in that order.

We will prove that

$$\mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho, x) \leq \rho(x) \leq \mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho, x), \quad x \in X \text{ and}$$

present the degree of best one-sided approximation of unbounded functions by operators $\mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho, x)$ and $\mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho, x), x \in X$ in terms averaged modulus of continuity.

In the last years there has been interest in studying open problems related to one-sided approximations (see [1], [2]).

We point out that other operators for one-sided approximations have constructed in [7].

In particular, the operators presented in [6] yield the non-optimal rate $O(\tau(\rho, \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}))$ where is ones consider in [4] give the optimal rate, but without an explicit constant. The paper is organized as follows. In section (3) we calculate the degree of best one-sided approximation of unbounded functions by mean of the operators define (13) and (14).

Finally in the some section, we consider the degree of the best onesided approximation by mean of the operators defined in (15) and (16)

3.AUXILIARY LEMMAS

Lemma 3.1:

Let $\rho \in L_{p,\beta}[0,1], y \in (0,1)$, and the operators $G_y(\rho)$ & $H_y(\rho)$ are defined through equations (13) and (14) in that order.

Then, $G_y(\rho, x) \leq \rho(x) \leq H_y(\rho, x), x \in X = [0,1]$ and

$$\text{Max}\{\|G'_y\|_{p,\beta}, \|H'_y\|_{p,\beta}\} \leq \frac{3}{k} \tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}.$$

Lemma 3.2:

Let $\Phi(x)$ be given in equation (8). Every $x \in [-1,1]$ we known

$$\mathcal{P}_k(\rho) = T_k^-(\text{arc cos}x) \text{ and}$$

$$q_k(\rho) = T_k^+(\text{arc cos}x).$$

Then, $\mathcal{P}_k, q_k \in \mathbb{H}_k, \mathcal{P}_k(\rho) \leq \rho(x) \leq q_k(\rho), x \in [-1,1]$ and

$$\|q_k(\rho) - \mathcal{P}_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \leq \frac{4\pi^2}{k+2}.$$

Lemma 3.3:

Let $\rho \in L_{p,\beta}(X), 1 \leq p < \infty, k \in \mathbb{N}$, and $k \geq 2$. Let $\mathcal{M}_k(\rho)$ and $\mathcal{N}_k(\rho)$ by as equations (11) and (12) in that order. Then,

$$\mathcal{M}_k(\rho), \mathcal{N}_k(\rho) \in \mathbb{H}_k \text{ and}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_k(\rho, x) \leq \rho(x) \leq \mathcal{N}_k(\rho, x), x \in X = [0,1].$$

Proof:

From equations (9), (10), (11) and (12), it is clear that

$$\mathcal{M}_k(\rho), \mathcal{N}_k(\rho) \in \mathbb{H}_k. \text{ We have}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_k(\rho, x) = \rho(0) + \int_0^1 \mathcal{P}_k(t-x) \rho'_+(t) dt - \int_0^1 q_k(t-x) \rho'_-(t) dt$$

where $\mathcal{P}_k, q_k \in \mathbb{H}_k$, such that $\mathcal{P}_k(\rho) \leq \rho(x) \leq q_k(\rho), x \in X$

and $\|\mathcal{P}_k - q_k\|_{p,\beta} \rightarrow 0$

since, $\mathcal{P}_k(\rho) \leq \rho(x) \leq q_k(\rho), x \in [0,1]$,

thus

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_k(\rho, x) &\leq \rho(0) + \int_0^1 \Phi(t-x) \rho'_+(t) dt - \int_0^1 \Phi(t-x) \rho'_-(t) dt \\ &= \rho(0) + \int_0^1 \Phi(t-x) \rho'(t) dt \\ &= \rho(0) + \rho(x) - \rho(0) \\ &= \rho(x). \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x) &= \rho(0) + \rho(x) - \rho(0) \\ &= \rho(0) + \int_0^1 \rho'(t) dt \\ &= \rho(0) + \int_0^1 \Phi(t-x) \rho'(t) dt \\ &= \rho(0) + \int_0^1 \Phi(t-x) \rho'_+(t) dt - \int_0^1 \Phi(t-x) \rho'_-(t) dt \\ &\leq \rho(0) + \int_0^1 q_k(t-x) \rho'_+(t) dt - \int_0^1 \mathcal{P}_k(t-x) \rho'_-(t) dt \\ &= \mathcal{N}_k(\rho, x). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.4:

For $\rho \in L_{p,\beta}(X), 1 \leq p < \infty, k \in \mathbb{N}$, and $k \geq 2$. Let $\mathcal{M}_k(\rho)$ and $\mathcal{N}_k(\rho)$ by as equations (11) and (12) in that order. Then,

$$\text{Max} \{ \|\rho - \mathcal{M}_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta}, \|\rho - \mathcal{N}_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \} \leq C_k \|\rho'\|_{p,\beta}.$$

Proof:

Since

$$|\rho(x) - \mathcal{M}_k(\rho, x)| \leq \int_{-x}^{1-x} (q_k(h) - \mathcal{P}_k(h)) |\rho'(x+h)| dh,$$

We put $\alpha_k(h) = q_k(h) - \mathcal{P}_k(h)$ and from Holder's inequity, we get

$$\begin{aligned} (\|\rho - \mathcal{M}_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta})^p &\leq \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\int_{-x}^{1-x} \alpha_k(h) |\rho'(x+h)| dh}{\beta(x)} \right|^p dx \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \left(\left| \int_{-x}^{1-x} \alpha_k(h) dh \right|^{p-1} \right) \left(\left| \frac{\int_{-x}^{1-x} \alpha_k(h) |\rho'(x+h)|^p dh}{\beta(x)} \right| \right) dx \\ &\leq \left(\int_0^1 |\alpha_k(u)|^{p-1} du \right) \left(\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\rho'(v)}{\beta(v)} \right|^p \left(\int_{v-1}^v \frac{\alpha_k(h)}{\beta(h)} dh \right) dv \right) \\ &\leq \left(\int_0^1 |\alpha_k(u)|^p du \right) \left(\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\rho'(v)}{\beta(v)} \right|^p dv \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\|\rho - \mathcal{M}_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \leq \left(\int_0^1 |\alpha_k(u)|^p du \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\rho'(v)}{\beta(v)} \right|^p dv \right)^{1/p},$$

Hence

$$\|\rho - \mathcal{M}_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \leq \|\alpha_k\|_p \|\rho'\|_{p,\beta} = C_k \|\rho'\|_{p,\beta}.$$

Likewise, we show that,

$$\|\rho - \mathcal{N}_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \leq C_k \|\rho'\|_{p,\beta}.$$

4. MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 4.1:

Let $\rho \in L_{p,\beta}(X)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and $k \geq 2$. Let $G_y(\rho)$ & $H_y(\rho)$ are defined through equations (13) and (14) in that order.

Then,

$$\text{Max} \{ \|\rho - G_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta}, \|\rho - H_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \} \leq C_1(y, p) \tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_k(\rho)_{p,\beta} \leq C_k(y, p) \tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}.$$

Proof:

It is used to, take q such that $1/p + 1/q = 1$, from equations (13), (14) and Holder's inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} (y\|\rho - G_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta})^p &= y^p \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\rho(x) - G_y(\rho,x)}{\beta(x)} \right|^p dx \\ &\leq y^p \int_0^1 \left| \frac{H_y(\rho,x) - G_y(\rho,x)}{\beta(x)} \right|^p dx \\ &\leq 2^p y^p \int_0^1 \int_0^y \left| \frac{\omega(\rho, (1-y)x + yt, y)}{\beta((1-y)x)} \right|^p dt dx. \end{aligned}$$

Put $h = (1 - y)x$ implies $dh = (1 - y)dx$

$$\begin{aligned} (y\|\rho - G_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta})^p &\leq \frac{2^p y^p}{1-y} \int_0^y \int_t^{1-y+t} \left| \frac{\omega(\rho, h, y)}{\beta(h)} \right|^p dh dt \\ &\leq \frac{2^p y^{p/q}}{1-y} \int_0^y \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\omega(\rho, h, y)}{\beta(h)} \right|^p dh dt \\ &\leq \frac{2^p y^{p/q+1}}{1-y} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\omega(\rho, h, y)}{\beta(h)} \right|^p dh \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho - G_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} &\leq \frac{2}{(1-y)^{1/p}} \left(\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\omega(\rho, h, y)}{\beta(h)} \right|^p dh \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq \frac{2}{(1-y)^{1/p}} \|\omega(\rho, \cdot, y)\|_{p,\beta} \\ &= \frac{2}{(1-y)^{1/p}} \tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta} \end{aligned}$$

We have $\frac{2}{(1-y)^{1/p}}$ constant depending on y and p , then

$$\|\rho - G_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \leq C_1(y, p) \tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}.$$

Analogously, we can show $\|\rho - H_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \leq C_1(y, p) \tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}$.

We go to the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_k(\rho)_{p,\beta} &\leq \|H_y(\rho) - G_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \\ &\leq \|\rho - H_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} + \|\rho - G_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \\ &\leq C_k(y, p) \tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.2:

Let $\rho \in L_{p,\beta}(X)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho)$ and $\mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho)$ are defined through equations (13) and (14) in that order.

Then,

$$\mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho, x) \leq \rho(x) \leq \mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho, x), \quad x \in X$$

$$\text{Max} \{ \|\rho - \mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho)\|_{p,\beta}, \|\rho - \mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \} \leq (C_1(y, p) + \frac{3C_k}{y})\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_k(\rho)_{p,\beta} \leq (C_1(y, p) + \frac{6C_k}{y})\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}.$$

Proof:

Let $G_y(\rho)$ and $H_y(\rho)$ are defined through equations (13) and (14) in that order.

So, from equations (15) and (16), it is clear $\mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho), \mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho) \in \mathbb{H}_k$.

Also, from equations (15), (16), Theorem 4.1, Lemma 3.3, Lemma 3.4 and Lemma 3.1, since

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho, x) &= \mathcal{M}_k(G_y(\rho), x) \leq G_y(\rho, x) \leq \rho(x) \\ &\leq H_y(\rho, x) \leq \mathcal{N}_k(H_y(\rho), x) = \mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho, x), \quad x \in [0,1]. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho - \mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} &\leq \|\rho - G_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} + \|G_y(\rho) - \mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \\ &\leq C_1(y, p)\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta} + \|\rho - \mathcal{M}_k(G_y(\rho), x)\|_{p,\beta} \\ &\leq C_1(y, p)\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta} + C_k \|G'_y(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \\ &= C_1(y, p)\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta} + C_k \left\| \frac{G'_y(\rho, \cdot)}{\beta(\cdot)} \right\|_p \\ &\leq C_1(y, p)\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta} + \frac{3C_k}{y} \tau_k(\frac{\rho}{\beta}, y)_p \\ &= C_1(y, p)\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta} + \frac{3C_k}{y} \tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta} \\ &= (C_1(y, p) + \frac{3C_k}{y})\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

The approximation for $\|\rho - \mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho, x)\|_{p,\beta}$ follows similarly.

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_k(\rho)_{p,\beta} &\leq \|\mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho, x) - \mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \\ &\leq \|\rho - \mathcal{L}_{k,y}(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} + \|\rho - \mathcal{J}_{k,y}(\rho, x)\|_{p,\beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq 2(C_1(y, p) + \frac{3C_k}{y})\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta} \\ &\leq (C_1(y, p) + \frac{6C_k}{y})\tau_k(\rho, y)_{p,\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.3:

Let $\rho \in L_{p,\beta}(X)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and $k \geq 2$. Let $\mathcal{P}_k(\rho)$ and $q_k(\rho)$ be the sequence of polynomials constructed as in (9), set

$$A_k(\rho) = \mathcal{L}_{k, \frac{1}{k}}(\rho) \text{ and } B_k(\rho) = \mathcal{J}_{k, \frac{1}{k}}(\rho),$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_{k, \frac{1}{k}}(\rho) \text{ and } \mathcal{J}_{k, \frac{1}{k}}(\rho) \text{ are given as (15) and (16) respectively.}$$

Then

$$A_k(\rho, x) \leq \rho(x) \leq B_k(\rho, x), \quad x \in X,$$

$$\text{Max} \{ \|\rho - A_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta}, \|\rho - B_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \} \leq (C_1(y, p) + \frac{3C_k}{y})\tau_k(\rho, \frac{1}{k})_{p,\beta}$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_k(\rho)_{p,\beta} \leq 2(C_k(y, p) + \frac{12k\pi^2}{k+2})\tau_k(\rho, \frac{1}{k})_{p,\beta}.$$

Proof:

Using equations (15) and (16) with $y = \frac{1}{k}$ and $k \geq 2$, we get

$$\mathcal{L}_{k, \frac{1}{k}}(\rho, x) = \mathcal{M}_k \left(G_{\frac{1}{k}}(\rho, x) \right) \text{ and } \mathcal{J}_{k, \frac{1}{k}}(\rho, x) = \mathcal{N}_k \left(H_{\frac{1}{k}}(\rho, x) \right)$$

where

$$G_{\frac{1}{k}}(\rho), H_{\frac{1}{k}}(\rho) \in \mathbb{H}_k. \text{ Also}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_k \left(G_{\frac{1}{k}}(\rho) \right), \mathcal{N}_k \left(H_{\frac{1}{k}}(\rho) \right) \in \mathbb{H}_k$$

Using Lemma 3.3, since $\mathcal{M}_k(\rho, x) \leq \rho(x) \leq \mathcal{N}_k(\rho, x)$, $x \in X$.

Hence, $A_k(\rho, x) \leq \rho(x) \leq B_k(\rho, x)$, $x \in X$.

We need an approximate for $\|\rho - A_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta}$ one has:

Using (15), Lemma 3.2 and Theorem 4.2 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho - A_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} &= \left\| \rho - \mathcal{L}_{k, \frac{1}{k}}(\rho) \right\|_{p,\beta} \leq (C_k(y, p) + \frac{3C_k}{\frac{1}{k}}) \tau_k(\rho, \frac{1}{k})_{p,\beta} \\ &\leq (C_k(y, p) + \frac{12k\pi^2}{k+2}) \tau_k(\rho, \frac{1}{k})_{p,\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

Analogously, we can show

$$\|\rho - B_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \leq (C_k(y, p) + \frac{12k\pi^2}{k+2}) \tau_k(\rho, \frac{1}{k})_{p,\beta}.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_k(\rho)_{p,\beta} &\leq \|B_k(\rho) - A_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \\ &\leq \|B_k(\rho) - \rho\|_{p,\beta} + \|\rho - A_k(\rho)\|_{p,\beta} \\ &\leq 2(C_k(y, p) + \frac{12k\pi^2}{k+2}) \tau_k(\rho, \frac{1}{k})_{p,\beta}. \end{aligned}$$

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