Q1\Answer:-

 $1-A_{eff}=2B_{eff}$, 2- Phy_{1/2} of B =1 WEEK =7 DAYS=24 ×7 HOURS= $60 \times 24 \times 7$ MINUTES= $360 \times 24 \times 7$ sec=

$$3-Bio_{1/2}$$
 of B = (1/3) Phy_{1/2}

$$\mathsf{Eff}_{1/2} = \frac{Bio1/2 \times Phy1/2}{Bio1/2 + Phy1/2} = \frac{(\frac{1}{3} \times Phy1/2 \times Phy1/2)}{\frac{1}{2} \times Phy1/2 + Phy1/2} = \frac{(Phy1/2)^2/3}{(\frac{4}{3}) Phy1/2} \Longrightarrow \mathsf{Eff}_{1/2} = \mathsf{Phy}_{1/2} / 4 \quad \mathsf{this} \; \mathsf{is} \; \mathsf{for} \; \mathsf{B},$$

∴
$$A_{eff}$$
=2B $_{eff}$ ⇒ A_{eff} =2($Phy_{1/2}$ /4)= $Phy_{1/2}$ /2= (1 WEEK)/2=(7 DAYS)/2=(24 ×7 HOURS)/2=84 h,

 \therefore the total time period required for the effect of the radioactive material that the patient was treated with equal to zero =2(84h)=168h.

Q2\ Answer:-

Blood pressure values to healthy young dentist= $120/80~\text{mmHg} \Rightarrow \text{then for liquid have the same density}$ to healthy human unclotted blood =(Hg density/ blood density)×(120 /80).

Or $120 \times (Hg \text{ density/blood density}) = 120 \times (13.6 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}/1.0565 \text{ g.cm}^{-3})$,

$$80 \times (13.6 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}/1.0565 \text{ g.cm}^{-3})$$

Q3\ Answer:-

$$f_{\rm r} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$
 ----(1)

∴ C=0.001L ----(2)
$$f_r$$
=5L -----(3) BY PUT (2)& (3) in (1)⇒

$$5L = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{(0.00L)L}} = 10\pi L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L^2 0.001}} = 10\pi L = \frac{1}{L\sqrt{001}} = \pi L^2 = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{0.001}} \Rightarrow \pi^2 L^4 = \frac{1}{100(0.001)} = \frac{1}{0.1} \Rightarrow \pi^2 L^4 = 10 \Rightarrow L = (10/\pi^2)^{1/4} = 10\pi L^2 = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{0.001}} = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{0.$$

$$L=(10/9.8596)^{1/4}\approx 1 \Rightarrow : L=1H \Rightarrow f_r=5L=5H_Z, C=(0.001)L \Rightarrow C=0.001F \Rightarrow$$

$$X_L = 2\pi f L = 2 \times 3.14 \times 5 \times 1 = 31.4\Omega$$

 $X_C = 1/2\pi f C = 1/2 \times 3.14 \times 0.001 = 1/6.28 \times 0.001 = 159.235\Omega$.

Q4\ Answer:-

$$A=A \cdot e^{-\lambda t}$$
, t=t, $\lambda=50/t$, $A=10D/\sec \Rightarrow$

ملاحظة : قيمة اس العدد الطبيعي يجب ان تكون موجبة دائماء لذلك نعوض عن قيمة ثابت الانحلال دائماء بقيمة سالبة وذلك لتتناقصها مع الزمن.