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IMPORTANT DEADLINES

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Conference Proceedings Report

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FOREWORD & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 5th Edition of the International Conference on Research in Applied Mathematics and Computer Science (ICRAMCS 2023) is a platform where experts and scholars from around the world gather to discuss and share their knowledge, ideas and research findings in the fields of mathematics and computer science. This conference provides an opportunity for participants to network, collaborate and advance the state-of-the-art in these rapidly evolving fields.

Mathematics and computer science are both critical components of our daily lives, as they play a fundamental role in shaping our modern world. From the calculations needed for basic household budgeting to the algorithms that power our social media feeds, these disciplines impact every aspect of our lives, from science and technology to finance and entertainment.

The importance of mathematics and computer science in our world is everincreasing, and the Congress of Mathematics and Computer Science serves as a crucial forum for experts to share new discoveries, techniques, and tools that can help to improve our understanding of these subjects and advance the development of innovative applications.

Through this congress, participants can contribute to building a better future by exploring new ideas and applications in mathematics and computer science. The knowledge and expertise shared in this event can help us to better understand our world and to develop solutions to the complex challenges we face.

This conference has several major objectives, in particular:

- To bring together doctoral students and research professors in the fields of applied sciences and new technologies.
- To consolidate the scientific cooperation between the university and the socio-economic environment in the field of applied sciences.

- To allow young researchers to present and discuss their research work before a panel of specialists and university professors.
- To contribute to the development of a database, which can help decision makers to opt for a better management strategy.

The abstracts of these conference proceedings were presented at the 5th International Conference on Research in Applied Mathematics and Computer Science (ICRAMCS 2023). These conference proceedings include abstracts that underwent a rigorous review by two or more reviewers. These papers represent current important work in the field of Mathematics & Computer Science and are elaborations of the ICRAMCS conference reports.

These abstracts are provided for all presenters who have submitted abstracts and have registered as of February 01, 2023. Although every effort has been made to ensure accurate reproduction of these abstracts, the conference organizers cannot be held accountable for inaccuracies that may have occurred in their reproduction. Any changes made after February 01, 2023 to either the content of the abstracts or presentation status will not be included in these proceedings.

We wish to acknowledge the conference program committee and reviewers, for their substantial contributions and our institutions, for their support.

Sincerely,

On behalf of the Organizing Committee of ICRAMCS 2023 Prof. Youssef EL FOUTAYENI Laboratory Analysis, Modeling and Simulation LAMS Faculty of Sciences Ben M'Sik Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Entropy solutions for strongly nonlinear elliptic problems having large monotonicity with measure data in weighted Orlicz-Sobolev

spaces

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Entropy solutios (2) Orlicz-Sobolev

Abstract

We prove in weighted Orlicz-Sobolev spaces, the existence of entropy solution for a class of strongly nonlinear elliptic equations of the type

 $-div(\rho(x)a(x,u,\nabla u)) + g(x,u) = f - div F$

where $(u) = -div(\rho(x)a(x, u, \nabla u))$ is a Leray-Lions type, with large monotonicity condition, ρ be a weight function on Ω , g is a Carathéodory function, $F \in (C^0(\mathbb{R}))^N$ and $f \in L 1 (\Omega)$.

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Isogeometric Analysis of 3D Heat Conduction

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Heat conduction
 (2) Finite element method
 (3) Isogeometric analysis
 (4) Implicit Runge-Kutta schemes

Abstract

We propose a high-order isogeometric analysis of 3D heat conduction problems which occur in many structural applications in engineering. The geometry is constructed exactly using high-order Non-Uniform Rational B-spline functions which are integrated in finite element analysis to represent the temperature. An implicit Runge-Kutta scheme is used for the time integration eliminating restrictions related to the explicit time steeping. The combined techniques ensure high accuracy for the thermal distributions in the 3D heat conduction problems. We examine the performance of the proposed method for solving a heat conduction problem in a solid shaft and the obtained results demonstrate that our method is stable, efficient, simple and strongly reduces the number of degrees of freedom to achieve a prescribed accuracy with a reasonably large time step.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Interpolation of Scattered Data Sets on a surface through a Shepard-like technique

Communication Info

Abstract

A 11	This research contributes to the literature on
Authors: Benaissa ZEBROUDI ¹	scattered interpolation on general surfaces through
	Shepard-like techniques. Where, we present an
Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr	interpolation problem of a function given on
University, Agadir, Morocco	arbitrarily distributed points on the general surfaces
Keywords:	in R^3 , by proposing an extension to the Shepard
(1) Scattered data interpolation	method and its modified version to surfaces. Each
(2) Multivariate Approximation (3) Manifolds approximation	proposed operator is a linear combination of basis
(-)	functions whose coefficients are the values of the
	function or its Taylor of first-order expansions at the
	interpolation points using both functional and
	derivative data. Numerical tests are given to show
	the interpolation performance, where several
	numerical results show the good approximation
	accuracy of the proposed operator.
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<u>131 William I. Thacker, Jingwei Zhang, Lavne T. Watson, Jeffrey B.</u>

THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Study of Numerical STABILITY AND BIFURCATION ANALYSIS IN A SYSTEM OF NEUTRAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1)Neutral differential equation (2) system neutral delay differential equations (3) Asymptotic stability and Hopf bifurcation

Abstract

Neutral Delay Differential Equations (NDDEs) is a generalization of Delay natural Differential Equations (DDE) and, also there is a wide classes of partial Differential Equations witch can be transformed as a NDDEs (for example [1] and the references therein). In this communication, we a present studies numerical asymptotic and Hopf bifurcations occurs at the origin in certain system neutral delay differential equations by θ -Method discretization for θ in (0,1). We give necessary and sufficient conditions on the parameters, to obtain the numerical asymptotic stability, preserving the theories asymptotic stability conditions in [2] and [3]. Finally, some numerical simulations examples are carried out to support the analytic results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023, Casablanca, Morocco



Numerical modelling of the flow of a resin through a fibrous media: application to the RTM process

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) RTM process
 (2) Numerical simulation
 (3) VOF, FVM
 (4) HPC-programming.

Abstract

In this study, a new simulation method for modelling the resin transfer molding (RTM) process has been developed by utilizing the Finite Volume Method and the Volume of Fluid (VOF) method. The RTM process is widely used to produce fiber-reinforced materials. The proposed method utilizes Manapy which is a parallel-based framework to solve partial differential equations using finite-volume on unstructured grids to accurately predict the resin filling and curing behavior. The simulation results are validated against analytical solutions and show excellent agreement. This simulation method provides valuable insights into the RTM process, allowing for optimization of process parameters, reducing the need for physical prototypes, and improving the efficiency of the RTM process.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On the existence of a weak solution for a nonlinear elliptic system involving the (p(x),q(x))-Laplacian-like operators

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) (p(x), q(x))-Laplacian-like operators; (2) Variable-exponent Sobolev spaces (3) Topological degree methods.

Abstract

The study of the partial differential and variational problems with nonstandard p(x)-growth conditions has been an interesting topic, which arises from nonlinear electrorheological fluids, image processing and mathematical biology [2,3]. In this communication, we discuss the existence of at least one weak solution. For a class of nonlinear

at least one weak solution. For a class of nonlinear elliptic system with (p(x), q(x))-Laplacian-like operators. Using the Topological degree method introduced by Berkovits in [1].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Solving second-order differential equations with fuzzy boundary conditions

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Fuzzy solution.
 (2) Fuzzy initial value problem.
 (3) Fixed Point.

Abstract

In this paper, second-order fuzzy differential equations with initial value conditions are considered. The sufficient conditions are provided to establish the existence results of fuzzy solutions for second order differential equations and an example is provided to illustrate the result.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On new solutions of intuitionistic fuzzy differential equations

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 Intuitionistic fuzzy number.
 Intuitionistic fuzzy solutions.
 Fixed Point.

Abstract

In this paper, we consider the intuitionistic fuzzy differential equations with boundary conditions using the concept of generalized differentiability. The necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of intuitionistic fuzzy solutions are presented. A numerical example is provided to show the effectiveness of the proposed theory.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On Newton's law of cooling with time delay and Ψ Caputo fractional derivatives

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 Newton's law of cooling
 Ψ-Caputo fractional derivative
 modelling nature
 delay

Abstract

For decades, ordinary differential equations (ODEs) have been efficiently and frequently used to model many real world phenomena.

In this work we study a delayed Newton's Law of Cooling [4,9] involving ψ -Caputo fractional derivative [1] of lower limit zero and of order α belong to (0, 1), we prove the existence and uniqueness of solution via two different methods: using fixed point theory [3] and a recent constructive approach [7,8], that help us to derive a sufficient condition for finite time stability [5] of our model . More importantly, the comparison of model predictions versus experimental data [6], classical model and non-delayed model [2] show the effectiveness of our proposed model with a reasonable precision.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Sur certaine classe des équations de Navier-Stokes stochastiques avec la force de Coriolis

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

References

 (1) équations de Navier-Stokes stochastiques avec la force de Coriolis
 (2 l'espace de Fourier-Besov
 (3) l'existence globale de la solution
 (4) l'intégrale d'Itô

Les équations de Navier-Stokes est l'un des équations qui décrire le mouvement des fluides. Les composants stochastiques dans les équations des mouvements sont couramment utilisés pour modéliser des petites perturbations ou fluctuations thermodynamiques présentes dans les écoulements de fluides. Dans ce travail, on va obtenir l'existence globale de la solution de certaine classe des équations de Navier-Stokes stochastiques avec la force de Coriolis dans les espaces de Fourier-Besov. Premièrement on va définir l'espace de Fourier-Besov et après dans le deuxième pas on donne l'estimation linéaire et bilinéaire de la solution avons d'appliquer l'intégrale d'Itô pour estimer la partie stochastique, et finalement on applique le théorème de point fixe de Banach qui garantit l'existence et l'unicité de la solution du problème considéré.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Global existence theorem for the generalized micropolar fluid system in the variable exponents Fourier-Besov spaces

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 Fourier-Besov spaces with variable exponents
 Generalized micropolar fluid system
 Global existence.

Abstract

The micropolar fluid system was first proposed by A.C. Eringen [2] in 1996. It is an essential modification to the Navier-Stokes equations in order to better describe the motion of real-world fluids consisting of rigid but randomly oriented particles by examining the influence of micro-rotation of the particles suspended in a viscous medium and it can describe many phenomena such as animal blood and liquid crystals. The micropolar fluid system has recently atracted much attention, and many interesting results have been established. In this work we obtain the global existence for the generalized micropolar fluid system in critical Fourier-Besov spaces with variable exponents, by using the Littlewood-Paley theory.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Solving Linear Fractional Differential Equations

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Fractional calculus

- (2) Cauchy sequence
- (3) Fixed point
- (4) Numerical solution

Abstract

Fractional differential equations (FDEs) have been used to mathematically model situations in various fields such as engineering and physics. Recently, fractional calculus is endowed with considerable popularity. This framework succeeded in attracting the attention of many interested researchers in this literature.

In this work, we will study FDEs where the derivatives present are taken in the Riemann-Liouville fractional sense. To do this, we must construct a sequence of functions which converges towards the exact solution of the problem posed. This approach requires necessary conditions to guarantee convergence. This proves the existence and the uniqueness of the solutions of this kind of differential equations of fractional order. To demonstrate our contribution on a practical level, we will give a numerical experiment using a tool of the machinery of numerical analysis to determine an approximate solution of the fractional differential equation in question.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A shape-preserving approximation problem for filling holes of generalized offset surfaces

Communication Info

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Keywords:

Preserving the shape
 Generalized offset
 surfaces, filling holes
 Spline interpolation,
 variational splines

Abstract

A generalized offset surfaces are widely used in various practical applications such as CAGD, CAD, tolerance analysis, geometric optics and robot path-planning.

An approximation method of filling holes of the generalized offset of some surfaces is presented in [1] and [3]. We focus to resolve a complex problem due to the mixture of many criteria and conditions, first it is an interpolation problem of offset surfaces with holes and second the shape of this type of surfaces must be preserved, see [4]. We propose and analyze different methods to reconstruct a function that is defined outside a sub-domain (hole) of a given domain. The reconstructed function is parameterized by an interpolating variational spline that is defined also inside this hole, filling then this lack of information, and, at the same time, fulfills certain shape considerations and constraints on the hole. The shape preserving condition that we consider here is the positivity of the derivative function of an adequate order. We highlight the advantages of this work with respect to those that exist in the literature by, first we present an algorithm to compute the resulting function and we show its convergence; second some convergence theorems and errors estimation results are carefully established, see for example [2] and [5].

Finally, in order to prove the useful and the effectiveness of our method we analyze several examples.

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Intuitionistic Fuzzy Symmetric Solutions of Linear Systems

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Symmetric triangular intuitionistic fuzzy numbers
(2) Inverse matrix
(3) Intuitionistic fuzzy The purpose of this paper is to develop a simple method for solving intuitionistic fuzzy linear systems AX=B, where A is crisp matrix and the coefficients of the unknown vector X and the vector B are symmetric triangular intuitionistic fuzzy numbers. A numerical example is given to illustrate the presented method.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Optimization method based on bio-inspired approaches for solving a Robin inverse problem

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Jamal DAOUDI¹ Chakir TAJANI¹

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Keywords:

- (1) Inverse problem
 (2) Robin coefficient
 (3) Optimization approach
- (4) Finite element method

This work presents numerical optimization algorithm based on metaheuristic approaches [1], to solve an inverse problem to reconstruct the Robin coefficient in boundary value problem [2]. It consists of identifying the Robin coefficient on the inaccessible part of the boundary representing the corrosion damage of some specimen material. This problem is known to be severely ill-posed in Hadamard sense. Metaheuristics are methods inspired by natural phenomena which have shown their effectiveness in solving several optimization problems in different domains. Thus, two wellknown methods are proposed particle swarm optimization (PSO) [3] and bat algorithm (BA) [4], by formulating the problem into an optimization one. Numerical results are presented to illustrate and evaluate the efficiency and the robustness of the proposed algorithm.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Discreet mathematical modelling and optimal control of a spatiotemporal tuberculosis model

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Hamza TOUFGA¹ Mustapha Lhous¹ Ayoub SAKKOUM² Lahbib BENHAMADI² ¹FAML, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco ²FAML, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco **Keywords:** (1) Tuberculosis (2)Discrete model (3)optimal control

References

This paper is devoted to the study of an optimal control problem for optimal chemoprophylaxis and treatment control for a spatiotemporal tuberculosis discrete model. This model assumes that individuals can be classified as Susceptible, Exposed, Infected, and Recovered (SEIR). The system describes the dynamics of tuberculosis disease by taking into consideration the spatial heterogeneity. Based on an existing model, the objective of this work is to introduce a strategy of control which will reduce exposed individuals and actively infected individuals. To achieve this, two controls are determined: the first control begins chemoprophylaxis efforts for individuals who are latently infected and the second control characterizes the treatment effort of individuals actively infected. The existence of the optimal control is proved, and its characterization is obtained by using the Pontryagin's Maximum Principle. To illustrate the obtained results, some numerical simulations are given.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Hybridization of Air Quality Forecasting Models Using deep-learning and Holt Winters method: An Original Approach to Detect Ozone Concentration Peaks

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Air quality forecasting (2) Ozone (O3) (3) Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) (4) Holt Winters method

Abstract

The tropospheric ozone (03) is among the pollutants That has a strong effect on air pollution in the city of Tanger[1]. Prediction for this pollutant can have positive improvements on air quality[2]. This paper presents a new approch combining deeplearning algorithms and The Holt Winters method in order to detect pollutant peaks and obtain more accurate forecasting model[3]. As the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) is the most efficient, we hybridized with The Holt Winters method in order to improve the model. The performances of the models are compared using different accuracy measurement methods. The empirical results show the superiority of the hybrid by providing forecasts that are more accurate with an index of agreement equal to 0,91.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A novel combined regularization algorithm for solving an inverse problem for Helmholtz equation

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Inverse problem (2) Helmholtz equation (3) Optimization approach (4) Genetic algorithm

Abstract

numerical This work presents optimization algorithm based on genetic algorithm to solve the data completion problem for the Helmholtz equation [1]. It consists of covering the missing data on the inaccessible part of the boundary from measurements on the accessible part. This problem is known to be severely ill-posed in Hadamard sense [2]; then, regularization methods must be exploited. Metaheuristics [3] are methods inspired by natural phenomena which shown and have their effectiveness in solving several optimization problems in different domains. Thus, adapted genetic operators for real coded genetic algorithm is proposed by formulating the problem into an optimization one. Numerical results are presented showing the efficiency of the proposed algorithm.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Weak compactness of almost L-weakly and almost M-weakly compact operators

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Almost L-weakly compact operator, Almost M-weakly compact operator
(2) M-weakly compact operator, L-weakly compact operator
(3) Banach lattice

Linear operators have been studied in various contexts and settings in the past. Their study is a subject of great importance both to mathematics and to its applications. It is well known that many linear operators between Banach spaces arising in classical analysis are in fact positive operators. For this reason, we are studied in the setting of Riesz spaces and Banach lattices. In this communication, we study some classes of operators in the framework of Banach lattices, we investigate conditions on a pair of Banach lattices E and F that tells us when every positive almost L-weakly compact (resp. almost M-weakly compact) operator T from E into F is weakly compact. Also, we present some necessary conditions that tells us when every weakly compact operator T is almost M-weakly compact (resp. almost L-weakly compact). In particular, we will prove that if every weakly compact operator from a Banach lattice E into a Banach space X is almost L-weakly compact, then E is a KB-space or X has the Dunford-Pettis property and the norm of E is order continuous.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



New Finite Volume Scheme for Advection-Dominated Problems: Application to Air Quality Problem

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Finite Volume methods
 (2) Advection-Diffusion -Reaction
 (3) Advection dominant
 (4) Air Quality
 (5) Advection scheme

Abstract

Advection-Diffusion-Reaction problems are the most common outcomes of applied science and engineering research. There are many discretization schemes to solve such problems using the finite volume methods [1, 3]. The advection term in the problem poses a significant challenge in the discretization process as it can lead to uncertainty in the accuracy and stability of the numerical solution. In this study, we propose a new scheme and a comparison result between many schemes used to discretize the advection term of advectiondominated problems. In fact, we compare its behavior and accuracy for two-dimensional using finite volume method with vertex-centered dominant advection process [2, 4].

Finally, we validate the effectiveness of that approach through numerical simulations of air quality problems that involve dominant advective terms.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Optimization of a two-dimensional mesh generator

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Mesh generation (2) Node placement (3) Distmesh

Abstract

Many applications require mesh generation as the first step in mathematical processes, including scientific computing. Therefore, we propose in this work an algorithm for the generation of unstructured triangular meshes in two dimensions, based on the mesh generator, Distmesh [1]. In practice, the Distmesh algorithm has limitations when attempting to create a non-uniform triangular mesh according to a user-defined size function [2-3]. For example, in order to achieve a high-quality mesh with the desired edge lengths, a significant number of iterations may be required to adjust the positions of the nodes. Additionally, the connectivity of the mesh may change over time. In this work, we enhance the Distmesh algorithm by introducing a new method for placing nodes in unstructured mesh generators, which ensures that the connectivity remains stable. This approach guarantees that after each improvement step, the mesh remains a valid triangulation.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Overcoming convergence problems in PLS path modelling

Communication Info

of

Mohammed V University in

³Research Unit in Statistics,

Chemometrics, Oniris, Nantes,

(1) Partial Least Squares Path

(2) Hanafi-Wold procedure(3) Lohmöller procedure

Sciences,

and

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Keywords:

Modeling

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1,2

Abstract

The Partial Least Squares Path Modeling (PLS-PM) is one of the methods most widely used in the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). PLS-PM aims to study the relationships among several blocks of variables. usually called observed Manifest Variables (MVs), where each block is assumed to measure a construct defined as a latent variable. Hanafi (2007) points out that there are two procedures for calculating the latent variable scores : the original procedure as proposed by Wold, and extended by Hanafi (2007) called the Hanafi-Wold procedure (2020), and an alternative procedure introduced by Lohmöller called the Lohmöller procedure. The systematic use of the Lohmöller procedure fo computing the latent variable scores can be ineffective. The contribution of this article is to remedy the issue of non-convergence of the Lohmöller procedure. Consequently, а new procedure for computing the latent variable scores, called Signless Laplacian Matrix (SLM) will be introduced, the main difference between the two procedures (SLM and Lohmöller) lies in the use of two different matrices to perform their iterations, both monotony and error convergence for this new procedure will be established.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence and comparison results for nonlinear parabolic equations having a natural growth terms

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Nonlinear parabolic equations
 (2) Natural growth terms
 (3) Comparison principle
 (4) L¹ data

Abstract

We will study the existence of solutions for a class of nonlinear parabolic equations having a lower order terms with natural growth under a Dirichlet boundary condition, and the data are only assumed to be integrable.

Moreover, we will prove a comparison principle for solutions of this problem and, as a consequence, uniqueness of positive solution. In order to prove the existence result of solution by adapting the technique used for the elliptic case in ([1], [2]) to the parabolic case. As regards the uniqueness result, motivated by ([3], [4]), we are going to prove it under some additional assumption on the data.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The Moving Least Square Method for Solving the nonlinear Hyperbolic Equation

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

Moving least squares
 (MLS) method
 (2) Nonlinear hyperbolic equation
 (3) Finite difference method (FDM)

Abstract

In this work, a numerical scheme based on the MLS approximation and FDM is proposed for solving a class of the nonlinear hyperbolic equation with variable coefficients. In the new developed scheme, we use collocation points and approximate solution of the problem under study by using MLS approximation. The MLS method is a meshless approach and does not need any background mesh structure. A time stepping approach is employed for the first and second-order time derivatives. The proposed method provides a semi-discrete solutions for the problems under study. In space domain, the MLS approximation and in time domain. This method after discretization leads to a linear system of algebraic equations. Some numerical results are given and compared with analytical solutions to demonstrate the validity and efficiency of the proposed technique.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Weak solutions to quasilinear elliptic obstacle Problems via Young measures

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:

Hasnae El Hammar Said Melliani Farah Balaadich

Laboratory LMACS, FST of Beni-Mellal, Sultan Moulay slimane University,

Keywords:

 (1) obstacle problem
 (2) Young measures
 (3) theorem of Kinderlehrer and Stampacchia This paper is concerned with the existence of weak solutions for quasilinear elliptic obstacle.

By means of the Young measure theory and a theorem of Kinderlehrer and Stampacchia, we obtain the needed result.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Study of some elliptic system of (p(x),q(x))-Kirchhoff type with convection

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Noureddine Moujane¹ Chakir Allalou¹ Said Melliani¹

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Keywords:

 (1) Sobolev space with variable exponent
 (2 topological degree theory
 (3) (p(x),q(x))-Kirchhoff-Laplacian operators
 (4) Weak solution
 (5) Convection In this paper, we study the existence of weak solutions for a nonlocal elliptic system involving the (p(x),q(x))-Kirchhoff-Laplacian operators with Dirichlet boundary conditions, in the case of a reaction term depending also on the gradient (convection). Using a topological degree for a class of demi-continuous operators of generalized (S+) type and the theory of the Sobolev space with variable exponent, we obtain the existence result of weak solutions of the considered problem. To our best knowledge, this paper is the first attempt in the study of nonlocal elliptic system of (p(x),q(x))-Kirchhoff type with convection via topological degree theory. Our results extend and generalize some recent works in the existing literature.

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Existence result for a Dirichlet problem dominated by nonlinear degenerate elliptic equation in Weighted variable exponent spaces

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Dirichlet problem (2) Degenerate quasilinear elliptic equations (3) Weighted variable exponent spaces In this abstract, we prove the existence and uniqueness of solution to a Dirichlet boundary value problems for the following nonlinear degenerate elliptic equation in Weighted variable exponent spaces, to study the existence of the weak solutions of our problem, we introduce some hypotheses. The basic idea to demonstrate this result is to reduce our problem to the equation operator Au = T and apply the browder-minty theorem.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Overlapping domain decomposition level set method for magnetic resonance images

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Domain Decomposition

(2) Level Set Method(3) Partial differential

The Overlapping Domain Decomposition Level Set Method (ODDLS) is a computational technique that combines the ideas of level set methods and overlapping domain decomposition to segment magnetic resonance images [1], [2], [3]. It involves dividing the image into overlapping sub-regions or domains, processing each domain separately, and then combining the results to get the final segmentation. Motivated by the idea that the ODDLS could be an efficient solution for this purpose [4], [5], in this paper, we propose a framework that employs a deep artificial neural network-based approach and decomposition methods Domain for partial differential. Quantitative and qualitative evaluations of the results show that the proposed framework performs well.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence of results for some parabolic equations having nonlinear boundary

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 Weak periodic solution
 Parabolic equation
 Nonlinear boundary conditions

Abstract

We give the existence of a weak periodic solution for nonlinear parabolic equations with nonlinear boundary conditions and without sign condition of the following problem :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \Delta u + H(x, t, u, \nabla u) &= f & \text{in } Q = \Omega \times]0, T[, \\ u(x, T) &= u(x, 0) & \text{in } \Omega, \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} &= \beta(x, t)u + h(x, t, u) & \text{in } \Sigma = \partial \Omega \times]0, T[. \end{aligned}$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ bounded open domain with smooth boundary denoted by $\partial \Omega$. We assume that :

- f is a periodic function such that $f \in L^2(Q)$.
- β is a periodic positive continuous and bounded function.
- *h* is a Carathéodory function periodic in time, $s \to h(x, t, s)$, is no decreasing for a.e. $(x, t) \in \Sigma$, $h(x, t, s)s \ge 0$ and $|h(x, t, u)| \le \xi(x, t) + |s|$ where $\xi \in L^2(\Sigma)$.
- $H: Q \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}$ is a Carathéodory function such that $H(x, t, s, \xi) \in L^1(Q) \ \forall s \in \mathbb{R}, \ \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^N \text{ and a.e } (x, t) \in Q.$
- $|H(x,t,s,\xi)| \le \gamma(x,t) + g(s)|\xi|^2$ a.e $(x,t) \in Q, \forall s \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$, where $g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^+$ is a

continuous positive function which belong to $L^1(R)$ and $\gamma \in L^1(Q)$

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Some main properties of Musielak spaces with only the log-Hölder continuity condition and application

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 Musielak–Orlicz spaces
 Poincaré type inequality
 Log-Hölder continuity
 Nonlinear parabolic problem

Abstract

An important part of the analysis on the Orlicz spaces and variable exponent Lebesgue spaces, which generalize the classical Lebesgue space by two distinct extensions, is based on the density of smooth functions with respect to the modular topology and the problem of Poincaré inequality. These spaces are special kinds of Musielak spaces. In this work, we prove a density and a duality results in Musielak spaces, as well as an inequality of type Poincaré, assuming only the log-Hölder continuity condition. We will apply these results to give in nonreflexive Musielak spaces the existence of solutions for some nonlinear parabolic problems with no continuous lower order terms.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Infinitely many solutions for an elliptic equation in divergent form with critical Sobolev exponent and concave-convex nonlinearity

Communication Info

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Dual fountain Theorem.

References

Abstract

In this paper, we are concerned with the problem

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(a(x)Du) = Q(x)|u|^{2^*-2}u + \lambda|u|^{q-2}u & x \in \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

where Ω is a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N , $2^* := \frac{2N}{N-2}$, 1 < q < 2, $a, Q \in C^4(\overline{\Omega})$, $a(x) \ge a_0 > 0$, $Q(x) \ge Q_0 > 0$, and $\lambda > 0$ is a positive constant. By using concentration estimates, Fountain Theorem and its Dual form we prove the existence of two disjoint and infinite sets of solutions for the above problem. Here, we give a positive answer to one open problem proposed by Ambrosetti, Brezis and Cerami in [1] for the case of an elliptic equation in divergent form with critical growth and concave-convex nonlinearities.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A new network architecture model for deep learning to solve an inverse source problem for a one-dimensional linear and nonlinear degenerate/singular hyperbolic problem

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Deep learning (2) Inverse problem (3) EDP (4) Optimization

Abstract

The main purpose of this work is to propose a new network architecture model for deep learning, applied to solve an inverse source problem for linear and nonlinear degenerate/singular hyperbolic equation, with degeneracy and singularity occurring at the boundary of the spatial domain.

This new deep neural network is trained to satisfy the differential operator, initial condition, boundary, and observability conditions. Our algorithm is meshfree. We start by treating theoretically the linear case. In the nonlinear case, numerical modeling is very difficult to apply, especially for evolution problems. To my knowledge, there is no numerical method based on discretization that is effective to solve this kind of problem. However, in the numerical part, we show that our method resolves effectively and with good precision this non-linear problem.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Renormalized solution to nonlinear elliptic equations with measure data in Musielak

Communication Info

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(1) Musielak-Orlicz spaces

(3) log-Holder continuity

(4) Renormalized solution.

(2) Nonlinear elliptic

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Kevwords:

problems

condition

Abstract

This article is concerned with the existence of renormalized solution for an elliptic equation having two lower order terms and measure data in Musielak-Orlicz spaces.

The concept of renormalized solutions was introduced by Diperna and Lions in [16] for the study of the Boltzmann equations, this notion was then adapted to the study of the problem (P) by Boccardo et al. in [12] when the right hand side is in usual Sobolev space and in the case where the nonlinearity g depends only on x and u; this work was then studied by Rakotoson in [22] when the right hand side is in L1 and finally by DalMaso et al. in [14] when the right hand side is general measure data.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Formulation discrète non standard des problèmes inverses des EDP

Communication Info

Auteurs :

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Mots clés:

 (1) Problème mal pose
 (2) Formulation inverse non standard
 (3) Discrétisation collocale
 (4) Contrôlabilité discrète
 (5) Schéma numérique d'Euler progressif

Résumé

Dans cette communication, nous nous intéressons au calcul de l'état initial inconnu pour la simulation et la prédiction des systèmes d'EDPs où les mesures des solutions sont partiellement connues sur un intervalle de temps. Un tel problème est généralement résolu via un problème de contrôle optimal mal posé [5, 6]. En se base sur une approximation de collocale appropriée, nous obtenons un problème inverse discret. Pour résoudre ce problème, une approche discrète non standard est alors utilisée [1]. Ceci permet d'obtenir une transformation du problème originel en un problème bien posé sans processus de régularisation [2, 3, 4]. Ceci est basé sur la contrôlabilité à zéro d'un système discret [7]. Le contrôle souhaité est alors calculé ainsi que l'approximation discrète des valeurs de l'état initial.

La solution calculée par cette approche développée est facilement implémentée et parfaitement adaptée aux problèmes de grande envergure que l'on peut rencontrer par exemple en océanographie.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence and multiplicity of solutions for a singular problem involving the p(x)-triharmonic operator in Ω

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) weak solutions(2) Navier boundary condition

- (3) p(x)-triharmonic operator
- (4) singular nrohlem

In this study, we investigate the existence of solutions for a nonlinear singular equation involving the p(x)-triharmonic under certain conditions. By extending the results of Keffi (2017)[5] and Keffi (2019) [5] to the p(x)-triharmonic, we employ the Ekeland's vartional principle and the theory of generalized Lebesgue-Sobolev spaces to find solutions. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first research to address singularity for this type of problem.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Generalized study of the operator $\alpha \partial^k \overline{\partial}^k + \beta \overline{\partial}^k + \gamma \partial^k + c$ in the weighted Hilbert space

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) Operator
- (2) Weighted Hilbert space
 (3) Hormander L² method

Abstract

In [1], Shoayu DAI and Yifei PAN studied the right inverse of the differential operator $\frac{d^k}{dx^k} + a$ in the weighted Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbb{R}, e^{-x^2})$ and then in [2] they study the result to the complex case, namely $\bar{\partial}^k + a$ in the weighted Hilber space $L^2(\mathbb{C}, e^{-|z|^2})$. In the same perspective Biodian and al in [3] study the operator $\partial^k \bar{\partial}^k + c$ in the weighted Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbb{C}, e^{-|z|^2})$, therefore in this paper, we generalize the study on the operator $\alpha \partial^k \bar{\partial}^k + \beta \bar{\partial}^k + \gamma \partial^k + c$ in the weighted Hilbert space $L^2(\mathbb{C}, e^{-|z|^2})$ while noting that we do not consider the powers of the Laplacian in the complex plane in the case of the L^2 -estimate. Under certain hypothesis, we prove the existence of a weak solution of the equation

 $(\alpha \partial^k \bar{\partial}^k + \beta \bar{\partial}^k + \gamma \partial^k + c) u = f \text{ with } f \in L^2(\mathbb{C}, e^{-\varphi}).$

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Study Of Mathematical Model For Association of Diabetes and Coronaviru

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Mathematical Model
 (2)Corona Virus, Diabetes
 (3) local stability
 (4) optimal control

In this work we study an original real first mathematical model describing the association of Diabetes and Corona. The aim of this paper is to reduce the number of infected with complication by control strategies using three variables of controls that represent respectively, the awareness program to diabetic people, also also the permanent glycemic control in hospital, the early diagnostic of diabetic people in the first step of transmission of the virus. Theoretically, we have proved the existence of optimal controls [1] Kouidere A, Khajji B, Balatif O, et al. A multi-age mathematical modeling of the dynamics of population diabetics with effect of lifestyle using optimal control. J Appl Math Comput (2021), and a characterization of the controls in terms of states and adjoint functions principally based on Pontryagin's maximum principle [2]Khajji B, Kouidere A, Elhia M, Balatif O, Rachik M. Fractional optimal control problem for an age-structured model of COVID-19 transmission. Chaos, Soli- tons and Fractals (2020) and the optimality system is solved by an iterative method Khajji B, Kouidere A, Elhia M, Balatif O, Rachik M. Fractional optimal control problem for an age-structured model of COVID-19 transmission. Chaos, Soli- tons and Fractals 2020. . Finally, to clarify the efficiency of our theoretical results, we provide numerical simulations for numerous scenarios. Therefore, the obtained results affirm the performance of the optimization approach.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



MATHEMATICAL STUDY OF SEIRS EPIDEMIC MODEL UNDER BILINEAR INCIDENCE RATE

Communication Info

Abstract

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Laboratory LMACS, FST of Beni-Mellal, Sultan Moulay slimane University, Morocco.

Keywords:

Epidemic Model; global analysis; SEIRS model; Basic Reproduction number; Lyapunov function. In this manuscript. We first formulate the **SEIRS** model [1]. Further, we develop some sufficient analysis to examine the dynamical behavior of the model under consideration.

We compute the basic reproductive number *R*0 [2], also by analyzing the corresponding characteristic equations, the local stability of the disease-free equilibrium and the endemic equilibrium is established. By using suitable Lyapunov functionals and LaSalle's invariance principle, the global stability of the disease-free equilibrium and the endemic equilibrium are established for the **SEIRS** epidemic model [3]. In the end we establish a Numerical Simulation of SEIR Model for pandemic COVID-19 spread in Morocco. [4,5,6]

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A priori estimates for solutions of regular elliptic system

Communication Info

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Keywords:

Besov type spaces
 A priori estimates
 elliptic system

Abstract

The purpose of this work is to give the regularity for the solutions of regular elliptical systems in the type-Besov space $B^{s,\tau}{}_{p,q}$. This work is the general of scalar case, where the author obtained the regularity for the solutions of regular elliptic boundary value problems in the scalar case in this spaces.

Note also that this work generalizes the case where author s shows a priori estimates for solutions of regular elliptic systems in BMO spaces and its local version Companato spaces.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF AN AGE STRUCTURED SIR EPIDEMIC MODEL WITH CONFORMABLE FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE

Communication Info

Abstract

In this consider we Authors: paper, а Fatima CHERKAOUI¹ Khalid HILAL¹ mathematical model with conformable Aziz QAFFOU¹ fractional with respect to time. We Laboratory LMACS, FST of Beni-Mellal, interest by an SIR model for a vertically as well as Sultan Moulay slimane University, Morocco. horizontally transmitted disease when the force of infection of **Keywords:** proportionate mixing assumption type. We formulate (1) Age structure (2) Fractional epidemic model the basic model as an abstract fractional (3) Steady states Cauchy problem on a Banach space to prove the existence, uniqueness of local mild solution and global ensure

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Stability and Hopf Bifurcation Analysis of SIQR Model with Time Delay

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) SIQR epidemic model(2) time-delay

Abstract

In this paper, the effect of time delay on an SIQR epidemic model is investigated. The model has two equilibria, namely, a disease-free equilibrium and an endemic equilibrium. First, we obtain the basic reproduction number. Afterward, we regard time delay as a bifurcation parameter and investigate the local stability and Hopf bifurcation of the equilibria by discussing the distribution of the eigenvalues of the corresponding characteristic equation.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



MEASURE OF NONCOMPACTNESS FOR SOLVING ψ -CAPUTO-TYPE FRACTIONAL EVOLUTION EQUATIONS

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: ¹M'HAMED ELOMARI ¹SAID MELLIANI ¹CHAIMA EL MAGHRAOUI ¹ALI EL MFADEL ¹LMACD, Laboratoire Des Mathématiques Appliquées et Calcul Scientifique

Keywords: (1) Fractional integral

(2) ψ - Caputo fractional derivative (3) Carathéodory function,

(4) MÖnche's fixed point.

In this manuscript, we establish a new solution existence theorem for evolutionary differential equations involving a fractional ψ -Caputo derivative of order 0 < q< 1 with nondense domain. The existence result is proved using Mönche fixed point. As application, we conclude this paper by giving an illustrative example to demonstrate the applicability of the obtained result.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



ON THE INVERSION OF LAPLACE TRANSFORM AND ADMISSIBILITY FOR A CLASS OF VOLTERRA INTEGRODIFFERENTIAL PROBLEMS.

Communication Info

Author:

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Keywords:

(1) Volterra equation
 (2) UMD property
 (3) Laplace transform
 (4) Admissibility

Abstract

The notion of admissible control operators for Volterra systems is well studied in [3]. The admissibility of control operators for linear Volterra systems is linked with the UMD property of Banach spaces. In this communication, we are concerned with а class of non-scalar integrodifferential Volterra equations (see. [5]). First we embed this class in a larger Cauchy system, a technique originating in [1, 4]. In order present some new results concerning the inversion of the Laplace transform of the resolvent for a Volterra integrodifferential system with infinite dimension generalizing some results in [2] and finally we establish some characterizations of admissibility for resolvent operators (see.[6]).

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The Asymptotic Stability Of A Fractional Epidemiological Model "All Coronavirus Mutations" with Caputo Derivative

Communication

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Fractional
 epidemiology model
 (2) equilibirium point
 (3) Mittag-Leffler
 (4)

We have all been injured by corona and its mutations, not just us but the whole world; because of this we have created a new epidemiological model which models all the mutations of covid 19 (Omicron, the English variant, delta,...). This paper is concerned with a fractional order model involving the caputo fractional derivative. The equilibrium points and the basic reproduction number are computed. An analysis of the asymptotic stability at the disease free equilibrium is given; Next, we study the stability of the equilibrium points in the sense of mittag-Leffler.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence of optimal controls for semilinear systems with a nonreflexive control space

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) Semilinear systems
- (2) Optimal control
- (3) Existence theory

Abstract

In this work, we study an optimal control problem, governed by a class of infinite-dimensional semilinear systems. The problem consists in finding a control that minimizes a given cost functional, over a convex bounded set of a nonreflexive control space. Sufficient conditions for the existence of optimal controls are formulated. Then the optimality conditions previously developed in [6] are extended to the present problem. The obtained results are illustrated through examples of semilinear partial differential equations.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On the Observability of A Class of Linear Time-Fractional Systems.

Communication Info

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(1) Fractional Calculus

(5) Numerical Approach

(2) Control Theory

(3) Initial State

Reconstruction (4) HUM Approach

(6)Simulations

References

Hamza BEN BRAHIM¹

Authors:

Keywords:

Abstract

In this work we present the notion of global observability developed for a class of fractional linear-time systems with Caputo derivative of order $\alpha \in]1, 2[$. This notion is common in the control theory literature and consists of finding and reconstructing the initial state of a given system either over the entire evolution domain (global observability) or only in a given (desired) subregion within it (regional observability) [1;2] .First, we give definitions and some properties of this notion, and then we describe a method for finding the state of the system using the Hilbert uniqueness method (HUM) [3]. We finish this work with some successful numerical examples to see the effectiveness of the proposed approach.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Nanofluid Natural Convection in a Square Cavity Including a Heated Obstacle Using Lattice Boltzmann Method

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Natural convection
 (2) Nanofluids
 (3) Lattice Boltzmann method
 (4) Heat transfer

Abstract

A numerical investigation of laminar natural convection in square enclosure, filled with the TiO₂-Watre nanofluid, having a centrally placed heated obstacle has been studied using lattice Boltzmann method (LBM). The effects of the Rayleigh number $(10^3 \le R_a \le 10^6)$, the aspect ratio of the heated obstacle ($0.2 \le A_0 \le 0.8$), and the nanoparticles volume fraction ($0 \le \varphi \le 0.06$) on the fluid flow and heat transfer are examined. The results show that the average Nusselt number increases for a particular range of aspect ratio of the heated obstacle. Also, it augments with increase of Rayleigh numbers R_a and with enhancement of nanoparticles volume fraction φ . It is also found that the size of the heated obstacle does affect the flow structure of the fluid and so, the heat transfer distribution. Comparisons with previously published studies are performed and found the accuracy of the present results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Analytical solution of a fractional logistic model for a population with Allee effect

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Fractional logistic equation
 (2) Fractional Calculus
 (3) Non-singular kernel

Abstract

In this paper, we propose a fractional logistic model with Allee effect. First we construct the analytical solution in an implicit form of a model with non singular kernel. Further we study a model with singular kernel where we express the solution as a series of fractional powers. Some graphical representations are given to illustrate the two proposed approaches and to compare them.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Quasi-linear elliptic equations with data in L^1 on a compact Riemannian manifold

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Quasi-linear elliptic equations
 (2) variational methods
 (3) functional spaces
 (4) entropy solution
 (5) Riemannian manifold
 (6) space Marcinkiewicz

Abstract

This work is dedicated to the study of quasi-linear elliptic problems with L^1 data, the simple model will be the next equation on (M,g) a compact Riemannian manifold.

 $-\Delta pu = f$

Where $f \in L^1(M)$

Our goal is to develop the functional framework and tools that are necessary to prove the existence and the uniqueness of the solution for the previous problem. Notice that our argument can be used to deal with a more general class of quasi-linear equations.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A high-order continuation-based Spectral approach for bifurcation analysis within

Communication Info

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(2) Meshless Spectral

(3) Bifurcation analysis

Settat, ENSA Berrechid, LISA

(1) High Order Continuation

LAMSAD Laboratory, Morocco

Authors:

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Soumaya Nouna¹

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Abstract

In this work, we propose to study the bifurcation analysis of nonlinear bi-harmonic and Poisson problems using a High Order Continuation Spectral approach (HOC-SA). This approach is developed by using a discretization technique with meshless spectral approximation, Taylor series а development, and a continuation technique [1,2]. strong formulation of nonlinear partial The differential equations is applied. The main key of the HOC-SA solver is to transform the nonlinear equations into a sequence of linear ones using a Taylor series development [3,4]. The resulting continuous linear systems are solved using the spectral technique and a continuation procedure is introduced to calculate the complete solution. The advantage of the reliable path-following of the present approach is highlighted by a comparative study using the weak form by the finite element method [5] as a reference.

Keywords:

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Strong and total Fenchel dualities for robust composed convex optimization problems in locally convex spaces

Communication math

Abstract

Authors:

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¹Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, *B.P. 8106, Agadir, Morocco* ²Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Sciences, Chouaib Doukkali University, BP. 20, El Jadida, Morocco ³Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Sciences, Chouaib Doukkali University, BP. 20, El Jadida, Morocco In this paper, by using the properties of the epigraph of conjugated functions, we first present some new robusttype constraint qualifications of composite functions. Then, by using these new robust-type constraint qualifications, we obtain some necessary and sufficient conditions which characterizing the stable strong and total dualities for an uncertain composed convex optimization problem.

Keywords:

- (1) Conjugate function
- (2) Fenchel-Lagrange dual
- (3) strong sub-differential
- (4) convex optimization in locally convex spaces

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Positive state controllability of discrete linear time-invariant systems

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

Authors:

(1) Discrete linear systems
 (2) Controllability
 (3) Reachability
 (4) Positive System
 (5) Positive State Reachability
 (6) Positive State Controllable

Controllability is one of the fundamental concepts in control theory. Positive state controllability is the controllability of systems with positive states and inputs remains in \mathbb{R}^n (the input can take negative value). For this type of system, we cannot apply the theory of positive systems, because it needs the nonnegativity of both the state and input [2]. There are many papers, where the system is suitable for describing the addition or removal of individuals from a population and for a full description of these actions; we require that the control u can take negative values [3, 4]. Guiver et al [1] introduced this concept for discrete time-invariant linear systems. Guiver et al [1] shows that under certain assumptions, the positive state controllability is equivalent to positive input controllability of a related positive system. In this communication, we present a new interior-point method to study the Positive state Controllability using the reachability map of the linear discrete timeinvariant systems. Using a relation between systems where only the state is positive and a related positive system, sufficient conditions are held for this concept. These conditions are evaluated over numerical examples, which supports the theoretical results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Analytical solution of the simple shear flow of a Johnson-Segalman fluid with slip along the fixed wall

Communication Info

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- **Keywords:** (1) Analytical solution (2) Matrix exponential (3) Shear flow
- (4) Fluid models

Abstract

The objective of this work is to solve analytically timedependent shear flow of a Johnson-Segalman/Gordon-Schowalter fluid with slip at the wall, and with added Newtonian viscosity [1]. Unlike most other fluid models, the Johnson-Segalman fluid allows for a non-monotonic relationship between the shear stress and rate of shear in a simple shear flow for certain values of the material parameters. Here, we study a simple shear flow of a Johnson-Segalman/Gordon-Schowalter fluid with a view towards understanding its response characteristics [2]. We use the linear Navier-slip model relating the shear stress to the velocity at the wall, We show that, the boundary conditions can have a very interesting effect on the regularity of the solution.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Network-based deep transfer learning Applied to pneumonia detection

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Transfer learning
 (2) Deep learning
 (3) Convolutional neural networks

Abstract

Machine learning [1-2]and deep learning algorithms typically require abundant data. In addition, the training and test data are drawn from the same feature space and the same distribution. When the distribution changes, most models need to be rebuild from scratch using newly collected training data. Witch can be more expensive or impossible in many real world applications. In such case transfer learning [5-6] would be desirable. In this communication, we are going to give a review on transfer learning. Then we will use transfer learning in convolutional neural networks, based on the parameter transfer approach for pneumonia detection in chest X-ray images.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On a new fractional Sobolev space with variable exponent on complete manifolds

Communication Info

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Slovenia

Keywords:

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solutions, Fractional Sobolev space withvariable exponent on complete manifolds, Variational method

Abstract

We present the theory of a new fractional Sobolev space in complete manifolds with variable exponent. As a result, we investigate some of our new space's qualitative properties, such as completeness, reflexivity, separability, and density. We also show that continuous 1 Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah university, ENSA-Fez, Morocco and compact embedding results are valid. We apply the 2 Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah university, FSDM-Fez, Morocco. conclusions of this study to the variational analysis of a class of fractional p(z)-Laplacian problems involving potentials with vanishing behavior at infinity as an Fractional p(z)-Laplacian, Existence of application.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



High-Order Scheme For Solving The Nonlinear Diffusion Equation

Communication Info

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(1) Nonlinear Diffusion

(2) High-Order Scheme

(3) Finite Difference

Authors:

Keywords:

Equation

method

Salma MOUIID¹

Abstract

In this work, we propose the nonlinear diffusion equation, of the form :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \ x \in \Omega \quad t > 0$$
 (1)

This equation is found in fluid mechanics, heat and moisture transfer [1].

The main role of solving the equation (1) is to obtain a very reliable and accurate solution. In order to deal with this matter, we shall put our interest in higher-order numerical method [2-3] to solve the desired equation.

This study aims to present a new high-order scheme based on finite difference formula, by replacing the space derivative in the PDE (1), we obtain a system of first-order ODE. And finally, we will test the numerical solution by some examples of exact solution [4-5] of the nonlinear diffusion equation with the use of the l^{∞} norm of the error.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



LES COURBES ELLIPTIQUES SUR L'ANNEAU

 $A_n=F_{2^d}[\epsilon]\,;\,\epsilon^n=0$

Communication Info

Abstract

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MOTS CLÉS : (1) COURBES ELLIPTIQUES (2) CRYPTOGRAPHIE (3) ANNEAU QUASI-GALOISIEN

References

Les courbes elliptiques définies sur un anneau ont été étudié sous différents aspects. En géométrie algébrique, c'est exposé dans le livre de Silverman qui les a étudié dans le cas d'un anneau local. En théorie des nombres, étudié sur l'anneau $Z_{p,q}$ où **p** et q sont des nombres premiers distincts. En cryptographie, l'utilisation de ces courbes pour la création d'un système cryptographique à clés publiques étudié par de nombreux spécialistes par exemple la thèse de A. Chillali qui généralise l'étude des courbes elliptiques définies sur l'anneau $F_{q}[\epsilon]; \epsilon^{n} = 0$ avec **q** un nombre premier et aussi dans la thèse de A. Tadmori et A. Chillali [3]. Dans cette présentation, nous donnerons une étude sur les courbes elliptiques définies sur un anneau commutatif fini en particulier sur l'anneau Quasi- $A_n = F_{2^d}[\epsilon]$; $\epsilon^n = 0$ et Galoisien certaines propriétés et exemples.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco

Abstract



Machine Learning and Causal Inference Methods for Health Services Research Services Research

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1)	Machine Learning
(2)	Causal Inference
(3)	Precision medicine
(4)	Statistics
(5)	Epidemiology

In artificial intelligence, in many fields of applications, statistical learning methods have demonstrated their high level of performance. One of the tasks often performed by this type of method consists in studying the statistical dependence between variables for improved classification or prediction. A considerable amount of research is also being carried out, in order to evaluate the performance of machine learning methods through the angle of causality, and their use in particular in epidemiology.

This paper presents the results of many selected research articles that focuses on the usage of machine learning and causal inference in general healthcare and particularly in diabetology, namely: (i) predictive systems for estimation and early detection of diabetes and its complications, and, (ii) causal systems able to predict patient response to targeted therapies.

In light of the complexity of the human body structure, of its physical constraints as well as its big variability, models combining Machine Learning and causal inference thus lead to optimal decision-making, to identify new morbidity factors associated with diabetes, to customize treatment for an individual's specific needs and to anticipate and reduce the risks of diabetes complications.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The Deep Learning Solution of the Helmholtz Equations

Communication Info

Abstract

The purpose of the paper is to suggest the use of Authors: the Deep Learning (DL) [1-2] technique. Soumaya Nouna¹ NeuroDiffEq, for solving the Helmholtz Mohamed Mansouri¹ equations [3-4] in two dimensions. The Boujamaa Achchab¹ technique is suitable for a variety of physics Assia Nouna¹ problems. In this approach, Artificial Neural ¹*Hassan First University* Networks (ANN) [5] are utilized for of Settat, ENSA Berrechid, approximating the solution and satisfying the Laboratory LAMSAD, boundary conditions of the equations. Also, Morocco. Neurodiffeq's goal has been to apply available Kevwords: approaches to the use of artificial neural (1) Deep Learning networks for resolving partial differential (2) Helmholtz Equations equations such that the package can be (3) Neural Networks sufficiently flexible to handle problems of (4) Artificial Neural various definitions. Thus, the effectiveness of the Networks neural network proposed is demonstrated numerically.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco

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Minimizing total weighted tardiness for the permutation flow shop scheduling problem, under the constraint of sequence independent setup time

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

- (1) Flow shop
 (2) Scheduling
 (3) Optimization
 (4) Mathematical modeling
- (5) Total weighted tardiness

The permutation flow shop scheduling problem is considered as one of the most important issues encountered in production management and is classified as NP-hard problem to be solved in operation research. In the present paper, we will study it under the constraint of sequence independent setup time and with the optimization criterion consisting in minimizing the total weighted tardiness of jobs. To better deal with this issue, first, we mathematically model it as a mixed integer linear program (MILP) and we solve it with LINGO software. Then, we develop three heuristics based on Johnson and NEH procedures and we compare the results obtained by these heuristics to the optimal solution got by MILP. The computation experiments show that the heuristic, relied on NEH procedure and using the rule consisting in sorting jobs in nondecreasing order of their weighted due date, is the best to approximately solve this problem in terms of solution quality.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Discrete Energy Behavior of thermoelastic Timoshenko System with Cattaneo's Law

Communication Info

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(1) Numerical analysis

(3) Numerical stability(4) Discrete energy(5) Finite element method

(2) Timoshenko system with

Authors:

Morocco

Keywords:

Cattaneo's law

Ali SMOUK¹

Atika RADID¹

Abstract

In this work, we consider a one dimensional thermoelastic Timoshenko system where the thermal coupling is acting on both the shear force and the bending moment, and the heat flux is given by Cattaneo's law.

Our contribution will consist in studying the numerical stability of a Timoshenko system with Cattaneo's law. We introduce a P_1 finite element method for space discretization and implicit Euler scheme for time discretization. Then we prove that the associated discrete energy decreases and we establish a priori error estimates. Finally, we obtain some numerical simulations.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



FIXED POINTS OF FUZZY MONOTONE MAPS

Communication Info

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(1) Fuzzy sets theory

(2) Fuzzy ordered sets

(3) Fuzzy monotone maps

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Keywords:

Amine FAIZ¹

<u>Abstract</u>

In his seminal paper Zadeh [11] introduced the notion of fuzzy set. During last three decades the fuzzy set theory has rapidly developed into an area which scientifically as well as from the application point of view, is recognized as a very valuable contribution to the existing knowledge (see [3,9,13]). Recently Heilpern [7], Hadzic [6], Fang [5], Jung, Cho and Kim [8] and many other authors have started to study fixed points in fuzzy setting. The aim of this note is to prove the existence of fixed points of fuzzy monotone maps on fuzzy ordered set. Let *X* be a space of points (objects), with a generic element of *X* denoted by *x*. A fuzzy set *B* of *X* is characterized by a membership function 'b' which associated with each element in *X* a real number in the interval [0,1], with the value of b(x) at *x* representing the grade of membership of *x* in *B*. For details see Zimmermann [13].

Zadeh [11] gave the definition of fuzzy ordered relations which was subsequently used by Vanugopalan [9] and Beg and Islam [2] in their recent papers. Zadeh's definition has a binary inspiration. In this paper we follow the following definition of order relation due to French school lead by Prof. Claude Ponsard (see Billot [3]).

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Solutions for the fractional Heisenbergviscoelasticity equations

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:

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Keywords:

- (1) ferromagnictis
- (2) Landau Lifshitz
- équation
- (3) weak solutions(4) Galerkin Penalty-

method

(5) Commutator estimates

In this work, we study the existence of global weak solutions for a model described by the fractional Heisenberg equation for the magnetization field and the viscoelastic integro-differential equation for the displacements. We study the three-dimensional case. The existence of weak solution is proved by using the Faedo-Galerkin Penalty-methods; and to get the convergence of the nonlinear terms, we introduce the commutator estimates.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Global weak solution for the compressible Landau-Lifshitz-Bloch-Heisenberg equation

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Landau-lifshitz-Bloch equation
(2) The compressible Heisenberg chain equation
(3) The difference differential method

Abstract

In magnetism, Landau and Lifshitz proposed an equation that describes the evolution of magnetic moment at low temperature. For higher temperatures Garanin proposed another equation interpolated between the Landau-Lifshitz equation and the Bloch equation. This equation is called the Landau-Lifshitz-Bloch equation and is written in the following form:

 $u_t = k_1 \Delta u + \gamma u \times \Delta u - k_2 (1 + \mu |u|^2) u. \quad (1)$ Where k_1, k_2, γ et μ are constants.

Also, Fivez proposed an equation of motion derived from the classical compressible Heisenberg chain equation. This equation can be written in dimension one as follows: $u_t = (G(u_x)u \times u_x)_x$. (2) Where $G(u_x) = A + B|u_x|^2$. A, B are two constants.

In this communication, we will take this equation:

 $u_t = k_1 \Delta u + (G(u_x)u \times u_x)_x - k_2(1 + \mu |u|^2)u.$ Which generalizes simultaneously (1) and (2), and by the difference differential method we prove that it admits at least one weak solution. We will finish by a numerical simulation of the solution of (1).

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A comparative study of iterative reconstruction algorithms for Electrical Impedance Tomography(EIT)

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

 (1) Electrical impedance tomography
 (2) Inverse problem
 (3) Total variation
 (4) Gauss-Newton
 (5) Conjugate gradient

Abstract

Electrical Impedance Tomography (EIT) is a noninvasive imaging technique used to determine the electrical conductivity distribution of a biological tissue. It works by applying small electrical current electrodes on the surface of the tissue and measuring the voltages at the other electrodes to generate impedance measurements. These measurements are then used to reconstruct the conductivity distribution using inverse algorithms [1–3]. EIT has been widely applied in medical imaging for various purposes, including brain imaging breast cancer detection [4–5].

This paper aims to compare the behavior of three algorithms Total variation, Gauss-Newton and conjugate gradient on solving the EIT inverse problem.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Modeling of Freight International Transport with Uncertainties

Communication Info

Abstract

Author:	The international freight transport is an important pillar for the national economy of any country: it is a
Abderrahman ABBASSI ¹	key to maintain economic growth and improve
¹ LMDP, Cadi Ayad University, Marrakech, Morocco.	international trade competitiveness [1-2]. A successful transportation strategy requires well- connected terminals empowered by efficient supply chains so as to optimize many criteria such as
Keywords:	However, modeling and solving this problem is
1) Multi-objective optimization	complicated when the involved data is unknown beforehand [5]. The core idea of this communication is to mathematically formulate the problem of international transportation with uncertain data such as costs, capacities, and modes of transport. The solution obtained is efficient and compromising even if the concerned parameters are unknown.
2) Mathematical programming	
3) Uncertainty	
(4) International transport	

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Modeling Decision Making to control the Allocation of Virtual Machine in a Cloud Computing System with Reserve Machines

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Abdellah OUAMMOU¹ Hamid TARAMIT¹ Adnane EL HANJRI²

¹FSTS, Hassan I University of Settat, Settat, Morocco ²Moroccan School of Engineering Sciences (EMSI), Tangier, Morocco

Keywords: (1) Resources allocation (2) Mathematical programming (3) Dynamic programming The complicated and sensitive nature of virtual machine allocation in the cloud causes challenges in controlling and allocating resources or selecting the optimal allocation of such resources. We propose in this talk an optimal computing resource assignment model to assess the better management of the system resources where a set of physical machines are defined as "reserves." The scheduler will turn them on individually when the system has an enormous task number. The aim is to maximize the reward of the cloud computing system. This reward is calculated based on the energy and execution time of each client and the characteristics of the system. Finding the best allocation for such a complex system is a challenge. For this, we used a heuristic algorithm and a dynamic programming approach. The analysis of the results showed the advantage of using our model to control the utilization of the spare machines to achieve high quality of service and low energy consumption.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Generalized weak ϵ -sub-differential and applications

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) weak E -subdifferential (2) Vector optimization (3) DC objective

A concept of subdifferential of a vector valued mapping is introduced, called generalized weak ϵ -subdifferential. Some existence theorems and properties are discussed. We establish some formulas of the generalized weak ϵ subdifferential for the sum and the difference of two vector valued mappings. A relationship between the generalized weak ϵ -subdifferential and a directional derivative is presented. We discuss the positive homogeneity of the generalized weak ϵ -subdifferential. As application of the calculus rules, we establish necessary and sufficient optimality conditions for a constrained vector optimization problem with the difference of two vector valued mappings.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Modeling mathematical and Analysis of an Alcohol drinking with n complications

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) mathematical model (2) Stability Analysis (3) Locally and Globally stable

Abstract

In this work, we propose a continuous mathematical model of excessive alcohol consumption. In order to study the dynamics and development of this model and to explain the impact of variations in alcohol consumption on the different diseases influenced, we discuss the basic properties of the system and its basic reproduction number, R0. We also examine the sensitivity analysis of the model parameters to determine which parameters have a strong influence on the reproduction number R0. The stability analysis of the model shows that the alcohol-free equilibrium system E0 is locally and globally asymptotically stable for $R_0 \leq 1$. When $R_0 > 1$, an equilibrium with excessive alcohol consumption appears and the system is both locally and globally stable with equilibrium alcohol consumption E^{*}

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Numerical Solution of Volterra Integro-Differential Equation Using Moving Least Square Method

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

 Moving least squares
 (MLS) method
 Volterra integrodifferential equation
 Interpolating polynomial

Abstract

In this work, we introduce an enhanced MLS method for the solution of Volterra integro-differential equation: an interpolating polynomial. It is a numerical scheme that utilizes a modified shape function of the conventional Moving Least Square (MLS) method to solve fourth order Integrodifferential equations. Smooth orthogonal polynomials have been constructed and used as the basis functions. An unrestricted trigonometric weight function, along with the basis function, drives the shape function and facilitates the convergence of the scheme. The choice of the support size and some controlling parameters ensures the existence of the moment matrix inverse and the MLS solution. Valid explanation and illustration were made for the existence of the inverse linear operator. To overcome problems of nearsingularity, the singular value decomposition rule is used to compute the inverse of the moment matrix. The integral part is approximated by Gauss quadrature rule. Some tested problems were solved to show the applicability of the method. The results obtained compare favorably with the exact Finally, a highly significant interpolating solutions. polynomial is obtained and used to reproduce the solutions over the entire problem domain.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



An Analogue of Titchmarsh's Theorem for Laguerre Transforms Using Moduli of

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Laguerre Hypergroup,
 (2) Fourier-Laguerre transform,
 (3) Titchmarsh theorems,
 (4) Moduli of continuity.

Abstract

A classical theorem of Titchmarsh relates the L^2 -Lipschitz functions and decay of the Fourier transform of the functions. In this paper, we prove the Titchmarsh theorem for Laguerre Hypergroup $K = [0, +\infty[$, via moduli of continuity, of higher orders. We also prove an analogue of another Titchmarsh theorem which provides integrability properties of the Fourier transform for functions in the Hölder Lipschitz spaces.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Optimal control in a mathematical model of a spread of the Obesity Epidemic and its impact on Diabetes

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Obesity Epidemic (2)Optimal control (3) Pontryagin's maximum

principle

Abstract

The obesity epidemic is associated with severa cardiovascular risk factors, including diabetes mellitus dyslipidemia, and hypertension. Insulin resistance is likely to be an important trigger for the development o most of these abnormalities. Besides genetic causes obesity, especially abdominal obesity, is one of the most important factors in the development of diabetes. Ir this work, we propose a mathematical model for the dynamics of how obesity and diabetes prevalence, and then shed light on the negative impact of overweight or the health of diabetic patients. Pontryagin's maximum principle is used to describe the optimal controls, and the optimal system is solved in an iterative manner Finally, some numerical simulations are performed to verify the theoretical analysis using MATLAB.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Density functional theory for two dimensional homogeneous materials

Communication Info

Authors:

Morocco

(1) DFT

Keywords:

David GONTIER¹

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³MSDA, UM6P, Benguerir,

(2) Mathematical modeling

(4) Euler-Lagrange equation

(3) variational methods

Casablanca, Morocco

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Abstract

We study Density Functional Theory models for 2D materials in the 3D space. Our interest comes from the recent developments of two-dimensional materials, such as graphene and phosphorene, in the physics community [3]. Such systems, have been studied in [1] in the framework of Thomas-Fermi type models and in [2] in the framework of the reduced Hartree-Fock model.

In this work, we focus on the simple case where the system is homogeneous. We first show that a homogeneous material can be seen as a limit of periodic systems. Next, we derive reduced models in the remaining orthogonal direction, for DFT models with and without magnetic fields [4].

We show how the different terms of the energy are modified and we derive reduced equations in the remaining direction.

We prove some properties of the ground state, such as perfect screening and precise decay estimates in the Thomas-Fermi model, and in Kohn-Sham models, we prove that the Pauli principle is replaced by a penalization term in the energy.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Systemic modeling of the innovation process deployed in a mechanical engineering project using Petri nets

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

(1) Systemic modeling
 (2) Innovation process
 (3) Petri Nets

Abstract

Complex innovative design processes are characterized dynamic during bv а their implementation, which integrates new changes of the results according to the knowledge about the product, the requirements, the adopted technology and other factors [1-2]. Petri Nets based simulation is used to predict and analyze the behaviors and interactions of similar complex systems [3-4]. In this paper, we propose a systemic model of the innovation process deployed mechanical in engineering projects using Petri nets. This modeling has allowed us to address the complexity of the fulfillment of its different steps as well as the relationships between actors, resources, methods and constraints. We simulated our model using CPN tools in order to verify its accuracy, analyze the coherence of the interactions between its components, and plan its activities in time. This study allowed us to understand the innovation process in mechanical engineering projects, to detect possible dysfunctions and to enhance it afterwards.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Exploring Real Vector Representations of Simple Graphs

Communication Info

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(2) inner products, dimension.

(3) Vector, representations.(4) Hadamard matrices

Casablanca, Casablanca,

Authors:

Morocco

Keywords:

(1) Graph

SARIR ZAINEB1

Abstract

Let *G* be a simple graph with vertices 1, 2, ... n. We consider representations of G by nonzero vectors $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that for $i \neq j$ the inner product x_i x_i is negative or zero based on whether the vertices i and *j* are adjacent or not in the graph. The objective is to find the smallest possible dimension *d* in which the graph can be represented, d is studied as a function of G and of various restrictions placed upon the coordinates of the vectors and the values of the inner products as well as the graph itself. Vector representations of graphs, relative to appropriately chosen parameters, are of interest because they allow us to use linear algebra, the theory of bilinear forms, and geometry to study the properties of the represented graphs, and to construct interesting families of graphs. The findings of the study have the potential to enhance our understanding of the relationship between graphs and high-dimensional vector spaces.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Double Step Size Method for Linear Complementarity Problem

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Yamna ACHIK¹ Asmaa IDMBAREK¹ Hajar NAFIA¹ Imane AGMOUR¹ Youssef EL FOUTAYENI^{1,2}

¹LAMS, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco ²UMMISCO, IRD, France

Keywords: (1) Linear Complementarity (2) System of nonlinear equations, (3) Jacobian matrix Solving a linear complementarity problem remains an NP-hard research topic. In this paper, we present a two-step size algorithm with an accelerated property for solving linear complementarity problems LCP(q, M) with M a positive matrix, in which we reformulate our problem as a system of nonlinear equations Fp(x) = 0 where p is large. We use the inexact linear search technique, as well as the approximation of the Jacobian by the acceleration parameter, an efficient accelerated Newton and gradient descent method is developed. It is shown that the proposed method is convergent under some specific conditions. This method is derivative-free, which is advantageous for solving large-scale problems.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Impact of Behavioral Modification on a Periodic Epidemiological Model with delay

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Khalid EL HAIL¹ Aziz Ouhinou ¹ Mohamed KHALADI^{2,}

¹ Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, University of Sultan Moulay Slimane, Beni-Mellal, Morocco ² Mathematics and Population Dynamics Laboratory-UMMISCO. Faculty of Sciences of Semlalia of Marrakech, Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco **Keywords**: (1) Basic reproduction number (2) Delay (3) periodic environment (4) individual behavior

It is clear that our behavior and actions are critical in combating infectious diseases, as shown in studies [1,2,4]. In this work, we present an epidemic model that considers periodic environmental fluctuations, the delay caused by the disease's incubation period, and the selfprotective measures implemented by individuals. By computing the basic reproduction number using the method in [3], we can assess the potential for disease transmission. Furthermore, we evaluate the stability of the disease-free equilibrium using methods in [5].

To gain a deeper understanding of the epidemic dynamics, we use numerical simulations to determine if the disease will persist or be eradicated. Our simulations also examine the impact of behavioral changes, such as increased adoption of self-protective measures, on the spread of the disease.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Functional Responses: From Individual Processes to Feeding Experiments

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Stochastic Processes
 (2) Predator-Prey Equations
 (3) Theoretical Ecology

Ecological systems are tremendously complex, and are often characterized by different levels of stochasticity, associated to the discrete nature of their components and to the scale at which the system is looked at. At the population level, functional responses are non-linear functions commonly used to describe the variation in the rate of consumption of resources by consumers and have been widely used in both theoretical and empirical studies. To better characterize consumer-resource interactions, we develop a set of stochastic, individual based population models and describe the emergence of functional responses at the population level. We also derive functional responses by focusing on the subset of reactions describing only the feeding process, fixing the total number of consumers and resources, in what we call chemostatic conditions. Building on our theoretical approach, we provide new analytical tools to infer functional response parameters in feeding experiments. In our approach, we give a more rigorous, mechanistic, individualbased characterization of consumer resource dynamics and provide examples of its applications.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Stability analysis of a delayed COVID-19 transmission model involving immigration and vaccination

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Time delay
 (2) COVID-19
 (3) Immigration
 (4) Vaccination
 (5) General incidence rate
 (6) Stability analysis

In this work, we propose and analyze the dynamical behavior of a delayed COVID-19 transmission model with immigration, vaccination and general incidence function. The time delay in the proposed model represents the incubation period. The wellposedness of the model is investigated. Moreover, the basic reproduction number is derived and the stability analysis of equilibria is rigorously established.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco

ICRAMCS 2023



A Bioeconomic Model of a Fishery with Variable Market Price: Aggregation, Control and MSY

Communication Info

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Keywords:

References

(1) Varying price
 (2) Aggregation of variables
 (3) Fishery model
 (4) Stability

Abstract

We present a dynamical model of fishery describing the time evolution of the fish stock, the fishing effort with a variable price, the market price is fixed by the gap between the supply and the demand. The threedimensional model considers a nonlinear harvesting function Assuming two-time scales, we use "aggregation of variables methods" in order to derive a reduced model governing fish density and fishing effort at a slow time scale. This reduced model is analyzed.

The possible effects of the creation of marine protected areas (MPAs), sites where fishing is prohibited, on the fish stock and fishery are evaluated. We show that MPAs can have a positive effect on the restoration of depleted fish stocks by destabilizing the "over-exploitation" equilibrium and keeping only one positive equilibrium which will be globally asymptotically stable.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Agent-Based Simulation of a Multi-Strain SEIR Epidemic Model.

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

 Multi-strain SEIR epidemic model
 Compartmental models
 Basic reproduction number
 Agent-based simulation

This work introduces a novel SEIR epidemiological model that simultaneously considers two strains. The model is presented by a system of nonlinear ordinary differential equations describing the interactions between the compartments and helps to understand the spread of both strains. We establish the basic reproduction number expression. In this work, we implement an agent-based model in NetLogo to simulate different scenarios, depending on the basic reproduction number R₀. The results provide a deeper understanding of the spread of both strains infectious diseases in a population and help to inform decision-making about disease control and prevention measures.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Modeling the CTLs immune response in HBV DNA-containing capsids infection with logistics growth

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) HBV infection,
 (2) DNA-containing capsids,

- (3) CTL immune response,
- (4) logistic growth, stability,
- (5) numerical solution.

Abstract

To know more about the infection of hepatitis B virus (HBV), in this paper, we present the interactions between HBV with DNA-containing capsids and Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte (CTL) immune response. We formulate the growth of the healthy and infected hepatocyte cells with logistics functions. then we analyse the positivity. boundedness and we discuss the local stability of the equilibria. In addition to these results, the numerical simulations are performed to compromise our theoretical findings.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Dynamics of HBV Infection with DNA-Containing Capsids, Logistics Growth, Saturated Rate and Therapy

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) HBV Infection
- (2) DNA-containing capsids
- (3) Logistics growth
- (4) Optimal control
- (5) Numerical simulation

Abstract

In this paper, we propose a new mathematical model to better understand the mechanisms and dynamics of hepatitis B virus (HBV) with capsids logistics growth functions and saturated rate. we also discuss a therapy option available for treating HBV infection by specifying α denotes the efficiency of PEG IFN drugs. We initiate the work with the description and the well-posedness of the formulation. Next, we give the conditions that insure the existence of the disease-free equilibrium and the endemic equilibrium. Then, we show the local stability of the endemic and disease-free equilibria. Finally, by numerical simulation, we verify numerically the theoretical founding.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Modélisation bioéconomique d'un système complexe de ressources communes renouvelables : Application au cas des pêcheries du Maroc

Communication Info

Authors : Youssef Eddagchouce Imane Agmour Youssef EL foutayni

Abstract

Dans le cadre de la modélisation bioéconomique [1] nous travaillons sur des modèles mathématiques qui décrivent l'évolution des espèces marines en prenant en compte les déférences interactions biologiques [2] et les influences extérieures pour les étudier, afin de trouver la meilleure façon de les exploiter sur les côtés biologiques et économiques.

Dans ce cadre nous avons choisi un modèle proieprédateur [3] de dimension trois avec la présence de l'effet du phénomène anti-prédateur [4.5] dans la nature, et comment affect la dynamique du système.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Study of Hopf bifurcation of delayed tritrophic system

Communication Info

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Keywords:

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(1) Stability analysis(2) Hopf bifurcation

(3) Discrete delay

Abstract

In this paper, we have a discrete delayed dynamic system of three marine species: prey, predator, and superpredator. In addition to the effect of prey toxicity, we consider the negative fishing effect of these species. The study of this model consists of the search for equilibria with eigenvalue analysis, the existence of Hopf bifurcations interior equilibria. at and the determination of direction and stability analysis of Hopf bifurcation using the theory of normal form and center manifold. Some examples are given with numerical simulations to illustrate the results in different cases of delay.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Vaccination against infectious diseases in the Moroccan education system

Communication Info

Abstract

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The aim of this work is to study the role of vaccination against infectious diseases via a mathematical model. The proposed model introduces the basic concepts and notions of mathematical modeling concerning such infectious diseases in high school mathematics education.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A nonlinear epidemic model for COVID-19 with Hattaf fractional operator and fixed point

Communication Info

Authors:

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Abstract

In this work, we propose a mathematical model for COVID-19 by taking into account the effects of memory and carrier, and also others aspects such as the nonlinearity of the incidence function, the death rate due to COVID-19 and the recovery rates of the asymptomatic and symptomatic individuals. The effect of memory is modeled by the new generalized Hattaf fractional (GHF) derivative. The existence and uniqueness of solutions are obtained by fixed point theory. Finally, numerical simulations are given to support the analytical results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Mathematical study of compartmental models on marine species

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1 Aquatic animal (2) pathogens

References

(3) Compartmental models

Even though it is not far away, epidemiological research focuses on human and terrestrial animal systems, with a little focus on aquatic animal health. The huge interaction between humans and the aquatic environment means that the study of pathogens in aquatic animals is important to protect a valuable food source, and a reasonable number of human diseases may originate in the aquatic environment. The most used tool that provides an understanding of the underlying mechanisms that of influence the spread disease. explains epidemiological phenomena, and predicts the future course in order to control an epidemic is the mathematical models that attempts to capture the flow of aquatic individuals between the different infectious status compartments within a population which are often referred as compartmental models.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Contribution à l'analyse déterministe de quelques modèles épidémiologiques : cas des plantes naturelles

Communication Info

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L'épidémiologie végétale
 Modèle à compartiments

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(3) Contrôle Optimale

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Keywords:

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Abstract

L'épidémiologie végétale (les maladies épidémiques des plantes) [1] est une discipline de la pathologie végétale qui étudie le développement des populations d'agents pathogènes au sein de populations des plantes. Comme les maladies humaines et animales, les maladies des plantes sont provoquées par des bactéries, des virus et des champignons.

Actuellement, les maladies épidémiques des plantes sont les principales menaces à la production agricole, car elles provoquent 14,1 % des pertes de récoltes mondiales [2]. Ce qui implique plusieurs problèmes dans d'autres secteurs (ex. santé, environnement, social). En raison de ces problèmes, nous travaillons sur une étude dynamique des modèles épidémiologiques à compartiments [3], qui pourraient permettre de représenter de façon qualitative l'évolution de l'épidémie végétale, et nous cherchons à élaborer une stratégie logique et optimale pour réduire l'impact négatif de cette épidémie via la théorie du contrôle optimale [4].

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ICRAMCS 2023 THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 24-26, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Impact of Pollution on Sardine, Sardinella, and Mackerel Fishery: A Bioeconomic Approach

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords: (1) Prey-predator model (2) Pollution rate (3) stability analysis

Abstract

This paper studies a bioeconomic model of three species of small pelagic marine species in Moroccan coastal areas: Sardine, Sardinella and shark. The model combines competition and predation. Two areas are proposed, one is polluted and the other is not. The model combines a biological part describing the evolution of the biomass of stocks subjected to fishing mortality and an economic part explaining the mortality rate. We study the existence and stability of equilibrium states through eigenvalue analysis and the Routh-Hirwitz criterion, then introduce economic approaches to determine the effort needed to maximize the fishermen's income. Numerical simulations are performed. The objective of this paper is to study the impact of pollution on the existence, evolution of biomass and predation, fishing effort, catches, and profits.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Optimal control problem for a class of bilinear systems with an unbounded control operator

Communication Info

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(1) Bilinear systems

(3) Optimal control,

(2) Quadratic cost

(4) Feedback stabilization

Soufiane YAHYAOUI¹

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Authors:

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Keywords:

Abstract

In this paper, we will investigate the optimal control problem for unbounded bilinear systems, with control operators in L(V,H).

The case of bounded bilinear systems has been investigates in several works (see [4,5]). The same problem has been studied in some particular situations of unbounded control operators in [1,2,3]. We will first study the case of finite time-horizon with unconstrained or constrained endpoint. This result is further applied to build the optimal control for infinite time horizon.

Finally, we solve the bilinear optimal control for the transport equation. Then we consider the fractional diffusion equation, for which we prove the strong stabilization by an optimal time-varying feedback control.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Study of the local and global stability of an epidemiological model SEIR

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:	In the literature I wan unaw's method has been
Farid MORTAJI ¹	in the interature, Lyapunov's method has been
Hassan LAARABI ¹	successfully used to prove the global stability of
Mostafa RACHIK ¹	find the second s
Youssef EL FOUTAYENI ¹	equilibrium points. The method consists in finding a
Abdelhadi ABTA ²	
11 AMS Hassan II University of	Lyapunov function, positive definite such that its
Casablanca Casablanca	derivative along the trajectories is possive definite
Morocco	derivative along the trajectories is negative definite
² Cadi Ayyad University, Safi,	[1] In this presentation we will apply the
Morocco	[1]. In this presentation, we will apply the
	Lyanunov's method to prove the asymptotic global
Keywords:	Lyapanov s method to prove the asymptotic global
-	stability of equilibrium points.
(1) Lyapunov function	
(2) Equilibrium points	

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Optimal Control Strategy for Marriage Divorce

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:

Soukaina HILAL¹ Hassan LAARABI² Mostafa RACHIK³

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Keywords: (1) Les contrôles optimaux (2) Simulations numériques Nous avons proposé un modèle mathématique de divorce considérant le divorce comme une maladie transmissible qui se transmet entre les êtres humains propagés par les femmes/hommes divorcés aux personnes mariées, pour réduire ses effets négatifs sur l'humanité et les économies mondiales.

Ceci en proposant deux stratégies de contrôle. Le principe du maximum de Pontryagin [1] est appliqué afin de caractériser les contrôles optimaux, et le système d'optimalité est résolu en utilisant une approche itérative. Enfin, des simulations numériques sont exécutées pour vérifier l'analyse théorique à l'aide de MATLAB.

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COMPENSATION PROBLEM IN LINEAR FRACTIONAL ORDER TIME-INVARIANT DISTURBED SYSTEMS

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Fractional linear disturbed systems, (2) Dynamical systems, (3) Disturbance. Perturbations can generate significant damage to the dynamic system (infections, pollution, etc.) in various domain. Disturbed systems have continued to grow in importance in recent years. Unknown disturbances are detected by observation and several works have been devoted to their detection and reconstruction from the corresponding observation. (see [2], [3]).

We study with respect to the observation, the possibility of finite time compensation of known or unknown disturbances. Under convenient hypothesis, we show how to find the optimal control ensuring the compensation of a disturbance, by bringing back the corresponding observation to the normal one. This concept is also examined as minimization problem with a decent cost function. Various situations are also examined.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



An observer-based control of linear systems with uncertain parameters via LMI approach

Communication Info

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(1) Observer-based control

(4) Lyapunov function

(2) Linear Matrix Inequalities(3) Uncertain linear system

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Authors:

Morocco

Morocco

Keywords:

(5) Stability

Hiba Hizazi¹

Mustapha Lhous²

Abstract

It is well known that in many practical control systems, the system often presents some uncertainties and perturbations may be due to additive unknown internal or external noise, environmental influence, nonlinearities, data errors, etc.

In many real models, state feedback control might fail to guarantee the stabilizability when some of the system states are not measurable. Observer-based controllers are often used to stabilize unstable systems or to improve the system performances.

We propose to design observers for a class of uncertain linear systems by using LMI techniques. The observer design is formulated as an LMI feasible problem which easily solved by standard convex optimization algorithms. We give an example to illustrate the proposed results.

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Prey-Predator model with the tide effect

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

(1) High tides(2) Low tides(3) Bioeconomic model

Abstract

In this study, the focus is on a tri-trophic ecosystem of zooplankton, sardines, and sharks in Moroccan waters. The research examines the biology of the system, analyzing the positive aspects, boundaries, equilibrium points, and conditions for local stability in the context of harvesting these species. The optimization of fishing efforts to maximize profits results in a generalized Nash equilibrium problem. The growth of zooplankton is influenced by the Allee effect and parameters, while the biomass of sardines and sharks is determined by parameters and the availability of other species for food. The analysis of the proposed system investigates the impact of the Allee effect on fishing efforts, catches, and profits by exploring the results of the mathematical analysis of the game-theoretic equilibrium of the situation where all fishermen seek to optimize their strategies based on the strategies of others.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Sufficient and necessary conditions for exponential stabilization of distributed second order semilinear systems with time delay

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords: (1) Second order semiinear systems (2) Exponential stabilization (3) Time delay

Abstract

The stability issue of second order systems with delay is, therefore, of theoretical and practical importance which is motivated by the fact that the modeling of many evolutionary phenomena, occurring in physics, biology or engineering sciences. The exponential stabilization of such systems without time delay has been considered in many works. In [1], Haraux has studied the exponential stability of a linear second order system with a sufficient and necessary conditions. In [2], Tebou has been extended the result given in [1] to semilinear systems. The time delay case has been studied in many works [3-5].

In this communication, we will study the problem of exponential stabilization for a class of distributed second order semilinear systems with time delay.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On four-dimensional absolute valued algebras with left omnipresent unit

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Abdelhadi MOUTASSIM¹ <u>Hakima MOUANIS²</u> <u>Noureddine MOTYA²</u>

¹CRMEF, Casablanca-Settat, Morocco ²LSMA, Dhar El-Mahraz University , Fez, Morocco

Keywords: (1) <u>Absolute valued algebra</u> (2) <u>Pre</u>-Hilbert <u>algebra</u> (3) Left <u>omnipresent</u> unit A classification of all four-dimensional absolute valued algebras with left omnipresent unit is given [1], [3] and [6]. We construct, by algebraic methods all four-dimensional absolute valued algebras with left omnipresent unit [7]. These new algebras contain at least one sub-algebra of dimension two [2] and [4], note that there exists a four-dimensional absolute valued algebra with left unit containing no sub-algebra of dimension two [5].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Characterization of doubly regular tournaments by spectral slater index

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:
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¹MFA, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco

Keywords:

 (1) Doubly regular tournament
 (2) Skew-spectrum
 (3) slater index A tournament is doubly regular if there is a constant $k \ge 1$ such that each unordered pair of vertices is jointly dominated by exactly k vertices. Doubly regular tournaments exist only for orders $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$.

The spectral Slater index of a tournament T is the spectral distance between T and a transitive tournament.

In this talk, we characterize the class of doubly regular tournaments whose spectral Slater index reaches the bounds.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On the skew-characteristic polynomial of tournaments

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 Tournament
 Skew-adjacency matrix
 Skew-characteristic polynomial
 Determinant

Abstract

A tournament is a digraph in which every pair of vertices is joined by exactly one arc. Let T be a tournament with n vertices $v_1, ..., v_n$. The skew-adjacency matrix of T is the n × n zero-diagonal matrix $S = [s_{ij}]$, such that $s_{ij}=1$ if v_i dominates v_j and $s_{ij} = -1$ if v_j dominates v_i . It is well-known that the determinant of S is zero or a square of an odd integer. The skew-characteristic polynomial of T is the skew-characteristic polynomial of T is the skew-characteristic T such that every principal submatrix of their skew-adjacency matrices has determinant at most 9 and we introduce the skew-characteristic polynomial of tournaments in this class.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Study of the spectral monomorphy of l2structures

Communication Info

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Keywords:

References

(1) spectral monomorphy
 (2) graphs
 (3) tournaments

Abstract

Let g be a complex l2-structure on a nonempty set V, that is a map from $E_2(V) := \{(x, y) : x \neq y \in V\}$ to the complex field \mathbb{C} . With respect to an ordering $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$ of V, the adjacency matrix of g is the $n \times n$ zero diagonal complex matrix $M = [m_{ij}]$ in which $m_{ij} = g(v_i, v_j)$ if $i \neq j$. The characteristic polynomial of g is defined as the characteristic polynomial of its adjacency matrix. We say that g is k-spectrally monomorphic if all its substructures with k vertices have the same characteristic polynomial. In this work, we characterize the class of k-spectrally monomorphic Hermitian matrices of order n, the class of k-spectrally monomorphic tournaments. We also give some results about k-seidel-spectrally monomorphic graphs.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Jordan ideals of prime near-rings with algebraic identities

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Abdelkarim BOUA¹

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Keywords: (1) Prime near-rings (2) Jordan ideals (3) Generalized derivations

In this paper, we study 3-prime near rings with left multipliers satisfying certain differential identities on Jordan ideals, and we provide examples to show that the assumed restrictions cannot be relaxed.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On the affine k-symplectic manifolds

Abstract

Communication Info

We know that the complete, compact, locally affine Authors: manifolds of dimension n are the quotients $\mathbb{R}^n/_{\mathbb{T}}$, where El mokhtar FANICH Γ is a subgroup of the affine group A(n) of \mathbb{R}^n , acting Said ESSABAB freely and properly discontinuously on \mathbb{R}^n and $\mathbb{\Gamma} =$ $\pi_1(M)$. The affine manifolds have been studied by several LAMS, Hassan II University of authors. See, for example, L. Auslander, D. Fried, W. Casablanca, Casablanca, Goldman, P. Benzecri, Y. Carrière, T. Sari, etc, while our Morocco purpose is to study the affine manifolds equipped with **Keywords**: an additional structure, which is the k-symplectic (1) Affine manifolds structure. (2) k-symplectic structures $\mathbb{R}^{n(k+1)}/_{\mathbb{T}}$ These manifolds are the quotients of $\mathbb{R}^{n(k+1)}$ by a subgroup Γ of the affine group A(n(k+1))of $\mathbb{R}^{n(k+1)}$ acting freely and properly discontinuously on $\mathbb{R}^{n(k+1)}$ and leaving invariant the k-symplectic structure.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Surfaces de translation générées par des indicatrices sphériques de courbes régulières d'un espace euclidien à trois dimensions

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Surface de translation
 (2) Indicatrices sphériques
 (3) Courbure gaussienne
 (4) Courbure moyenne
 (5) Surface minimale
 (6) Surface développable
 (7) Repère de Frenet

En géométrie différentielle, une surface de translation est une surface qu'on obtient en translatant une courbe $\alpha = \alpha(u)$ le long d'une autre courbe $\beta = \beta(v)$. Les surfaces de translation peuvent être paramétrées localement par

 $\varphi(u, v) = \alpha(u) + \beta(v),$ où $\alpha : IC \mathbb{R} \to E^3$ et $\beta : JC \mathbb{R} \to E^3$, avec E^3 un espace euclidien à 3 dimensions.

Pour $\psi = \psi(s)$ une représentation naturelle d'une courbe de E^3 , on note par $C_0(s) = \psi(s)$, $C_1 = \psi'(s)$ et plus généralement $C_k(s) = \frac{C_{k-1}(s)}{\|C_{k-1}(s)\|}$, dite k-indicatrices sphériques de la courbe $\psi = \psi(s)$.

Dans ce travail, nous nous intéressons aux surfaces de translation générées par les k-indicatrices sphériques de deux courbes régulières α et β de E^3 , notées $C_{k_{\alpha}}(u)$ et $C_{k_{\beta}}(v)$ munies de leurs repères de Serret-Frenet respectifs $(C_{k+1_{\alpha}}, C_{k+2_{\alpha}}, w_{k+2_{\alpha}})$ et $(C_{k+1_{\beta}}, C_{k+2_{\beta}}, w_{k+2_{\beta}})$. En calculant la courbure de Gauss et la courbure moyenne de ces surfaces, on détermine une condition nécessaire et suffisante pour que ces dernières soient développables (resp. minimales) et on étudie le cas particulier où les courbes α et β sont planes, respectivement des hélices (k-1)-obliques.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Goodness-of-fit in cox model with correlated covariates

Communication Info Abstract The Cox model, introduced in 1972 by Cox [1], is the best Authors: known model by its numerous applications in survival Lahcen LAILI¹ analysis. It assumes that the effect of each covariate on Mohamed Ali HAFDI² the probability of survival is proportional. The test of ¹LIMI, Ibn Zohr University of such an assumption has been the subject of a large Agadir, Morocco number of research works, see for example: Kraus [2] ²High school of technology Laayoune, Ibn Zohr University Kvaløv and Neef [3]. These two works have shown that of Agadir, Morocco the proposed tests misjudge the proportionality of a proportional covariate if it is correlated with a nonproportional one. This is mainly due to their formulation **Keywords**: (1) Goodness of fit which assumes that all other covariates not concerned (2) Cox model by the test are proportional, which is not always the case. (3) Proportionality hypothesis In 2008 KRAUS [4] reformulated his test [2] by adding artificial time covariates to all the covariates and not only to the one concerned by the test. In all the cases of simulations considered in KRAUS [4] the sample size was large (n=200) and the given results are powerful. In this communication we will remake these simulations for even smaller sizes (e.g. n=50, 100) to review the

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performance of the test for these cases, so as to apply

this idea (of KRAUS [4]) on other alternatives.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On probability of constructing certain finite

groups

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:

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Keywords: (1) Probability number (2) Expected number (3) nilpotent groups Let *G* be a finite group. Let $\alpha(G)$ denote the expected number of elements of *G* which have to be drawn random with replacement from *G* before a set of generators is found. Define *P*(*G*) to be the probability that elements drawn at random with replacement from *G* generate *G*. For the above two definitions see[1]. In this talk we compute $\alpha(G)$ and *P*(*G*) for certain *p*-groups, elementary abelian groups and nilpotent groups of nilpotency class 2. For more information about probabilistic group theory one may refer to [2,3,4,5].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Biodiversity dynamics in fluctuating landscapes

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

Mallorca, Spain.

(1) Neutral theory

(2) Mathematical modeling(3) Biodiversity theory

(5) blouiversity theo

Abstract

Experimental, theoretical, and empirical studies have shown that biodiversity can increase in both high and low connected landscapes [1,2,3]. Yet, we lack predictions related to biodiversity dynamics with fluctuations in landscape connectivity [4]. In this talk, we introduce a framework to study the relationship between fluctuations in landscape connectivity and biodiversity dynamics [5]. Our results suggest that fluctuations in connectivity increase the total number of species coexisting in dynamic landscapes, when compared with static landscapes.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Mathematical Model of Ideas Transmission

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords: Human Behavior-transmissionepidemiologicalsociopsychological-stability

Abstract

As a consequence of the advent of new communication channels, social networks increasingly host public dialogues. These public spaces of Commerce are profoundly established in our culture, but they also serve as sensitive sensors of human behavior and collective emotions. The transmission of ideas is guite rapid. It may be used for both good and evil and poses one of society's gravest threats, since it can disrupt financial, political, and economic markets. Multiple mathematical models, based on epidemiological models, have been constructed in an effort to comprehend this complex transmission process that is primarily impacted by sociopsychological elements. In this study, we provide a novel paradigm for the transmission of ideas that accounts for a variety of conceivable changes in the categories of social network members. With this new model, we describe admissible equilibrium states, the fundamental conditions for their stability, and the stability parameters for the model.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Estimation of Nonlinear Panel-Data Models: A Comparative Study

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Aziz LMAKRI¹ Abdelhadi AKHARIF²

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Keywords:

- (1) Adaptive estimate(2) Bilinear models
- (3) Panel regression models
- (4) Weighted least squares
- (5) Ordinary least squares

Many estimation methods have been proposed for the parameters of the regression models with serially correlated error. In this work, we propose a comparative study by Monte-Carlo simulation between adaptive, ordinary and weighted least estimators for the coefficients squares of multivariate panel regression models when the errors are bilinear serially correlated. As a consequence of the uniform local asymptotic normality property, we obtain adaptive estimates of the parameters. In addition, we show that the adaptive estimates are more efficient than the weighted and ordinary least squares estimates.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Asymptotics of the cross-variation of Young integrals with respect to general self-similar Gaussian process

Communication Info

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(1) Salf-similar Gaussian

(3) Breuer-Major theorem

(2) Young integral

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Authors:

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Keywords:

process

Abstract

We show in this presentation that the limit in law of the cross-variation of processes having the form of Young integral with respect to a general self-similar Gaussian process which does centered not necessarily have stationary increments of order Beta in [1,2,3,4] is normal according to the values of Beta. Our results obtained in this work can be seen as a generalization of the work of Nourdin and Zintout [1], when one replaces the two dimensional fractional Brownian motion (B(1);B(2)) having identical Hurst parameter H by any Beta-self-similar Gaussian processes (G(1);G(2)).

We apply our results to two self-similar Gaussian processes: the subfractional Brownian motion and the bifractional Brownian motion.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Low-Cost Estimation Method for Conditional Probabilities in Resource-Constrained Environments

Communication Info

Authors:

Morocco

Abstract

Ali LABRIII¹ Abdelkrim BENNAR¹ Mostafa RACHIK¹ ¹LAMS, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, **Keywords**: (1) Conditional probability (2) Stochastic approximation (3) Conditional expectation

The use of conditional probabilities is popular in various fields such as medicine, finance, and image processing due to large datasets. However, large datasets also require significant computational capacity and prolonged compilation time. We propose a low-cost estimation method based on stochastic approximation (first proposed in Robbins Monro [6] and developed by Professor Bennar [3]) as an alternative to traditional methods outlined in [5] and developed in [4, 1, 2]. This method reduces the computational burden and compilation time while still estimating conditional probabilities. We provide theoretical foundation and evidence of its effectiveness through mathematical analysis and simulations on real-life data of diabetic patients (demonstrating the ability to predict diabetes probability).

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



switching diffusion epidemic model with varying population size

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) stochastic epidemic model (2) extinction (3) stochastic persistence

(4) stationary distribution

The purpose of this work is to investigate the asymptotic properties of a stochastic version of the classical SIS epidemic model with standard incidence and varying population size. The stochastic model studied here includes white vector noise and telegraph noise modeled by Markovian switching. We established conditions for extinction both in probability one and in pth moment. We also established the persistence of disease under different conditions on the intensities of noises and the parameters of the model. Furthermore, we showed the existence of a stationary distribution and derive expressions for its mean and variance. The presented results are demonstrated by numerical simulations.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Numerical Analysis of Finite Difference Method for Fokker-Planck equation driven by symmetric Lévy motion

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

Fokker–Planck equation
 α-stable Lévy motions
 Fractional Laplacian
 operator
 Finite difference method

Abstract

The Fokker-Planck equations are used to analyze the time progression of the probability density of solution paths for stochastic dynamical systems [1]. When the noise is non-Gaussian, such as α -stable Lévy motions, the Fokker-Planck equation takes an additional Fractional Laplacian term $(-\Delta)^{\alpha/2}$ [1-5]. In this works, we present a finite difference scheme to approximate the solution of the Fokker-Planck equation driven by symmetric Lévy motion. The stability, and convergence of the method are discussed. Our numerical method is validated by comparison with exact solutions for special cases.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Asymptotic analysis for a feedforward network of critical multiclass processor sharing queues

Communication Info

Authors: Amal EZZIDANI¹ Abdelghani BEN TAHAR¹

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Keywords: (1) Feedforward network (2) Invariant state (3) Fluid model asymptotic

Abstract

Building on our prior work [5] in which, we considered a feedforward network of multiclass processor sharing queues and proved existence and uniqueness of critical fluid solution. This paper contains an asymptotic analysis of the critical fluid model for the feedforward network of multiclass processor sharing queues. Specifically, we define the notion of invariant state of a fluid model solution, and prove a result that characterizes invariant state.

We show the convergence of fluid model solution to the set of invariant states. Finally, we illustrate the different results through numerical examples.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Threshold Behavior in a Stochastic SIS Epidemic Model with saturation incidence and logistic growth

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Stochastic SIS model
 (2) Logistic growth
 (3) Extinction
 (4) Stationary distribution

Abstract

In this communication, we present a SIS epidemic system with logistic growth and saturated incidence rate for susceptibles. We study the long time behavior of the stochastic system. We classify the extinction and ergodicity by introducing a real-valued threshold λ . Then, we show that if $\lambda < 0$, the disease goes to extinction and if $\lambda > 0$, the system model has a unique positive stationary distribution. We also present several numerical simulations to support and complement our analytical findings.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Integral bases of some families of quartic number fields

Communication Info

Abstract

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Biquadratic Number Fields [4], in 1984 Funakura [1] was interested in Quartic Number Fields. D. Marcus [2] in his book 1977, using the Dirichlet

Many authors have proposed Integral Basis of

theorem [3] proposed a theoretical method for Integral Basis of Number Field of degree n.

In this paper using another method, we will show the integral Basis of Quartic Number $K = Q\sqrt{4p}$. where p is any prime number.

Keywords:

(1) Integral Basis;(2) Quartic Number Fields

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A combined Ant Colony Optimization with Levy flight mechanism for the Probabilistic Traveling Salesman Problem with deadlines

Communication Info

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(1) Probabilistic traveling

(3) Ant colony optimization

salesman problem with

Authors:

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Keywords:

deadlines

(2) Levy flight

Chakir TAJANI¹

Abstract

The Probabilistic Traveling Salesman Problem with deadlines (PTSPD) is an extension of the well-known probabilistic traveling salesman problem (PTSP) where, in addition to random customer availability, customers must also be visited before a known deadline. The goal is to find an optimal tour of minimal expected length that visits a random subset of customers in the same order as they appear in the tour. This problem is #P-hard [1]. The Levy flight is a widely used method for solving combinatorial optimization problems; based on the Levy distribution and helps to balance the search space and speed for global optimization [2]. In this communication, an improved ant colony algorithm with Levy flight is proposed [3]. As a result, some ants will take long jumps according to the Levy distribution, to escape from local optima situations. Our computational results on the probabilistic traveling salesman problem with deadlines show that the proposed Levy ACO algorithm obtains better results than the traditional ACO algorithm.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco

ICRAMCS 2023



Wasserstein Bounds in the Clt of Estimators of The Drift Parameter for Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Processes Observed at High Frequency

Communication Info

Authors: MISHARI AL-FORAIH¹

Kuwait University

Keywords: (1) Linear Complementarity (2) Mathematical programming (3) Interior-point method

Abstract

This paper deals with the rate of convergence for the central limit theorem of estimators of the drift coefficient, denoted θ , for a Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process X := {Xt,t ≥ 0 } observed at high frequency. We provide an Approximate minimum contrast and an approximate maximum likelihood estimators of θ

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



THE ONE-DIMENSIONAL PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION OF BLACK SCHOLES

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) PDE
 (2) Black- Scholes
 (3) Call Option
 (4) Put Option
 (3) MASI Index

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is the application of the one-dimensional partial differential Black Scholes equation on the MASI Index to mitigate market risk during 03 months including the COVID 19 crisis. This study would be extremely beneficial in judging equity investments in the context of the Moroccan equity market during Stress scenarios, as well as the test of effectiveness of the Black-Scholes equation in minimizing risk.

The partial differential Black scholes equation is written as follows:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(t,x)}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 x^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi(t,x)}{\partial x^2} + r.x \frac{\partial \varphi(t,x)}{\partial x} = r.\varphi(t,x)$$

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Residual power series method for the approximate solutions of the space-time fractional Black-Scholes equation

Communication Info

Authors: Hicham OUHRAICHOU¹ Khalid HILAL¹ Abdelmajid El HAJJAJI¹ Laboratory LMACS, FST of Beni-Mellal, Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Morocco.

Keywords: Black–Scholes option pricing equation Residual power series Fractional derivative

Abstract

The task of present research is to apply an enhanced version of residual power series method (RPSM) for the approximate solutions of the space-time fractional Black-Scholes equation. The approximate solutions using the RPSM were compared to the exact solutions and to the approximate solutions using other methods using numerical examples.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



CoVaR modeling to measure the impact of climate risk on financial stability

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Climate risk
 (2) Financial Stability
 (3) conditional Value at Risk
 (CoVaR)

Abstract

In recent years, we have been witnessing how climate risk can spread rapidly in the financial system and threaten financial stability. Therefore, the focus of this study has-been on the development of climate risk indicators that can be used by financial institutions and regulators as monitoring tool.

CoVaR is a systemic risk measure Implemented here for this purpose. It Represents conditional value at risk and will help us measure the contribution of a Variable Climate to other financial indexes or specific economic Sectors. The conclusion is that CoVaR can, along with other systemic risk indicators, help better quantify the chains of transmission and Understand the Risks That threaten the stability of the Moroccan financial system.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Analyse via une modélisation économétrique à vocation prévisionnelle de l'impact de la pandémie covid-19 sur les transferts des MRE.

Communication Info

Auteurs :

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Mots-clés :

(1) Modèle prévisionnel
 (2) Propriétés cycliques
 (3) Transferts de fonds
 (4) Covid19
 (5) MRE
 (6) Enquête HCP

Résumé

Il est indéniable que la crise de la Covid-19 a été un choc inédit pour le monde entier, elle a prouvé sans aucun doute que ses répercussions étaient plus graves que toute autre crise que le monde a connue au cours du siècle dernier. Pour faire face à la pandémie, le Maroc a pris des mesures sans précédent, telles que la fermeture des frontières et le confinement.

Etant donné le contexte exceptionnel de la pandémie et les mesures restrictives rigoureuses prises par l'Etat, les envois de fonds effectués par les Marocains résidant à l'étranger (MRE) ont fait preuve d'une remarquable résilience durant cette période et se sont révélés être un outil économique performant et solide.

L'objet de cette communication est de faire un état des lieux en se basant sur les données d'une étude réalisée par le HCP, ensuite d'étudier les propriétés cycliques des transferts de fonds vers le Maroc. Et expliquer cette résistance des envois de fonds malgré le contexte de crise liée à la Covid-19. Par la suite, on analysera l'impact éventuel de la crise sanitaire sur les transferts à l'aide d'une modélisation économétrique à vocation prévisionnelle appliquée à des données allant de 2004 à 2019.

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Impact of Morocco's Participation in Global Value Chains on Growth, Productivity, and Employment Application of the Autoregressive Lagged Approach (ARDL)

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) GVC (2) Growth (3) Productivity (4) Employment (5) ARDL

One of the trends observed in recent decades is the rise of global value chains (CVCs). Integration into a GVC means that a country becomes part of an international production network in which intermediate goods are sourced from different locations and assembled in a third country (1). GVCs offer developing countries the opportunity to participate in the global economy (2), and are an important driver of growth and productivity and promote job creation (3). To examine whether participation in GVCs has beneficial macroeconomic effects and could represent a development strategy for Morocco, we will test econometrically the relationship between GVC participation, productivity, employment, and economic growth. For this purpose, we will exploit data from the World Bank, OECD, and WTO databases covering the period from 1991 to 2021 and, through the autoregressive lag model (ARDL), we will analyze the results obtained.

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Dynamics of IS-LM model with general investment and fiscal policy delays

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Maha ELKARMOUCHI¹ Sara LASFAR¹ Khalid HATTAF^{1,2} Noura YOUSFI¹

¹LAMS, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco ²ERMEM, Centre Régional des Métiers de l'Education et de la Formation (CRMEF), 20340 Derb Ghalef, Casablanca, Morocco **Keywords:** (1) IS-LM model (2) Fiscal policy delays (3) Asymptotic stability (4) Hopf bifurcation In this work, we develop an IS-LM model with general investment and fiscal policy delays. The well-posedness of the model is proved through existence and uniqueness of solution. Furthermore, we study the existence of economic equilibrium. Finally, we establish the stability analysis and Hopf bifurcation.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Utility Functions for Predator-Prey Game: A Possible Connection between the Esox Lucius-Gobio Gobio Model and the Utility Functions

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Prey-predator interaction
 (2) Utility function
 (3) Nash Equilibrium

Abstract

A generalization of the utility functions for the preypredator interaction is defined, such functions depends on various parameters that suitably describe animal instincts, considering both physical and environmental conditions. Both running or being quiet have been considered as possible strategies for each animal. Our study showed that the most important cooperative strategies—both animals running or staying quiet- be considered as Nash equilibrium solutions to suitably define the game. Lastly, we proposed a mathematical model to describe the interacting behavior of predator and prey and we discuss the possible connection between the Esox Lucius-Gobio Gobio model and the utility functions.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The use of American options to help oil producers during the spread of covid-19 pandemic

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Linear Complementarity
 (2) Heston Model
 (3) American option

An option is a contract that gives the right to buy or sell an underlying asset at a given price and during a given period. American option can be exercised at any time until it expires. Most of the options traded in the world fall into this category. In this work, by using the Hesston model we will show the usefulness of the American put options for helping the oil producing companies to overcome the crisis caused by the covid-19 pandemic. The heston model is a model with a stochastic volatility; this volatility evolves according to the price of exercise and the maturity of the option. We reformulated this model as a linear complementarity problem that has a unique solution.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Numerical methods for solving BSDEs using Neural Networks: Application to the American options

Communication Info

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- 4

Keywords:

References

Partial differential equation
 Neural networks
 BSDE
 Stochastic process
 American options

Abstract

Neural networks are increasingly used to adapt numerical solution methods for differential stochastic calculus. In this presentation, we will first introduce different types of Backward Stochastic Differential Equations (BSDEs). After a brief description of the classical methods used for the solution of BSDEs, we will go on with the uses of neural networks in this domain, inspired by proven methods related to Partial Differential Equations (PDEs). Then, we will review some algorithms used for this purpose. Finally, we will conclude our study with examples from the world of finance, dealing with the valuation of American options and using methods for solving BSDEs by means of neural networks. An extensive bibliography will summarize the state of the art.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



ARFIMA models applied to the financial market during the covid 19 crisis

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) ARFIMA Models (2) Financial Market (3) Covid 19

Abstract

In this work, we investigate the impact of COVID-19 on the Malaysian bonds. The goal of this part is to analyze the characteristics of long memory for our series during the COVID-19 period, as well as the impact of the crisis on long memory for the analyzed series at each age level. We were based on government indexes with several maturities over the period from 2018 to 2022. We have confirmed that long and medium maturity bonds had a long memory during the studied period, and that short maturity bonds have a short memory during this period and we compared those results with ones obtained before in our published article on ARFIMA Model.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Pricing of futures Bitcoin price under a fractional volatility

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

- Heston-Nandi
 Fractional Volatility
- (3) Bitcoin
- (4) Options(5) Futures

differenced log-variance in deviation. From the long run level we obtain variance as a function of the lagged variances and risk premiums, we then go for pricing futures using the last equation to have a formula that defines futures as a function of the variance at the coming instant and the spot on the same date: this shows how futures are calibrated to the market as a function of spot and volatility. Options afterward are priced under a risk neutral measure, by redefining a new measure we calculate the late expectation using the characteristic function of the spot. Our model is applied to bitcoin data when we use market values toward a calibration of our model especially for Futures. Our model is original in the sense we have proposed a new insight frame, we have gathered Nandi and FIGARCH models to say that volatility has a long memory and so far, can price derivatives under the same results.

Through this article, we have proposed a model that

incorporates the long memory character of volatility using

figarch models, by redefining volatility as the fractionally

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Optimizing Hospital Emergency Processes

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Comparative Study
 (2) Hospital emergency processes
 (3) Efficiency
 (4) Methodology
 (5) Optimization

Abstract

This paper proposes a comparative study of hospital emergency processes in France, Canada, Spain, and Morocco, with the aim of identifying and addressing the critical points, or bottlenecks, in emergency services. The study is significant because it addresses a pressing need for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of hospital emergency processes [1] [2]. The methodology involves a theoretical examination of existing emergency processes in the studied countries, as well as an exploratory study of emergency services in Morocco through inventory analysis, interviews with specialists, and visits to emergency services. The study aims to establish a comprehensive model that detects, designs, and improves the process flow in enhances emergency services and the responsiveness of hospital services[3]. The findings of this research have the potential to inform and guide the optimization of hospital emergency processes, contributing to better patient outcomes and a more efficient healthcare system.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Conceptual modelling framework for B2C e-supply chain diagnostic: An application to a logistic service provider

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

 B2C e-supply chain
 E-fulfilment system programming
 Process improvement,
 Conceptual methodology
 Performance analysis The proposed methodology in this paper presents a valuable contribution to the field of B2C e-commerce supply chain management. The conceptual framework presents a new approach to improving the design and performance of B2C e-fulfilment systems through rigorous and accurate analysis. The methodology is developed to address three critical aspects of ecommerce B2C supply chain management: (1) the identification of B2C scenarios, inputs, outputs, and flows; (2) the exploration and analysis of constraints, bottlenecks, and dysfunctions of e-supply chain processes; and (3) the generation of significant improvements. The methodology is tested and applied to an e-logistic service provider, demonstrating its efficacy and potential impact on the field. The proposed framework highlights the importance of an integrated and systematic approach to addressing e-commerce B2C supply chain management challenges [1-4] and represents a crucial step towards improving the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the industry.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A note on L-Dunford-Pettis sets in a topological dual Banach space

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Banach lattice
 (2) L-Dunford-Pettis set
 (3) Dunford-Pettis completely continuous operator

We introduce and study the concept of L-Dunford-Pettis sets and L- Dunford-Pettis property in Banach spaces. Next, we give a characterization of L-Dunford-Pettis property with respect to some wellknown geometric properties of Banach spaces. Finally, some complementability of operators on Banach spaces with the L-Dunford-Pettis property are also investigated.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The Nehari Manifold for a p(m)-Kirchhoff problem with logarithmic nonlinearity on Riemannian manifolds

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Riemannian manifolds
 (2) logarithmic nonlinearity
 (3) Nehari manifold

Abstract

The goal of this paper is to investigate the existence and multiplicity of nontrivial weak solutions for a p(m)-Kirchhoff problem with logarithmic nonlinearity on Riemannian manifolds. The proof of our main result uses the Nehari manifold approach.

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Fourier transform for integrable Boehmians on locally compact abelian groups

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Locally compact groups (2) Harmonic analysis

(3) Integrable Boehmians

References

Abstract

Harmonic analysis on locally compact groups is a generalization of the classical Fourier analysis on the real line, in such setting we can define the Fourier transform such that the characters plays the role of the exponential function in the classical case, in this present talk we generalize the Fourier transform from the space of locally compact abelian groups to the space of integrable Boehmians on a locally compact groups, which is in turn a generalization of the generalized functions (the space of distributions), Boehmians was first introduced by Mikusinski, J. [1], as a generalization of distributions, the space of Boehmians contains all regular operators, all distributions and some objects which are neither operators nor distributions, many researchers have worked on different kind of integral transforms to generalize it to the space of integrable Boehmians see: J. Burzyk, D. Nemzer, P. Mikusinski [2, 3].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Multiply recurrent operators in linear dynamics

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Linear dynamics (2) Recurrence

(3) pseudo-shift operators

Abstract

In this work, we introduce and we study the notion of multiply recurrent vector for an operator acting on a Fréchet space. We give a characterization of topologically multiply recurrent operator by means of the set of multiply recurrent vectors.

As an application, we characterize the multiple recurrence of pseudo-shift operators acting on *F*-sequence space, which is indexed by an arbitrary countable infinite set, in terms of the weights, the OP-basis and the shift mapping. Furthermore, we prove that the recurrence and the hypercyclicity of pseudo-shift operators are equivalents.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Equilibrium Problems: Existence Results without Ekeland's Variational Principle

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Equilibrium problems (2) Ekeland's variational principle

References

Abstract

In the present work, we provide existence results without scalar and vectorial form of Ekeland's variational principle [1,2] for both scalar and vector equilibrium problems (for the definition of such type of problems and applications, we refer the reader for instance to [3,4]). These results are stated in the setting of Hausdorff topological spaces not necessarily first countable and in the absence of convexity and lower semi-continuity assumptions. As an application, we establish an existence result for countable systems of equilibrium problems.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Continues dual operator frame in Hilbert Amodule

Communication Info

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Abstract

Recently, the discipline of mathematics so called
frame theory has had a grand revolution and it's
becoming the most important in many applications.
The This talk is devoted to studying the controlled
frames in Hilbert A-modules, some useful results are
presented. Also, the concept of controlled dual
frames is given. Finally, we discuss the stability
problem for controlled frames in Hilbert A-modules.

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Keywords:

(1) Frame(2) Controlled frame

(3) A-module

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Continuous *-g-frames in Hilbert C*-modules

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) continuous frames
 (2) continuous *-g-frames
 (3) Hilbert C*-modules

Abstract

In this talk, we devoted to the concept called continuous *-g-frame in Hilbert C*-modules, we introduce this concept and we establish some results. Moreover we investigate the operator dual of them we also discuss the stability problem.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Une classe des opérateurs de Toeplitz

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1Toeplitz operator.(2) Spectral theorem.(3) Complex symmetric operator.

Abstract

Dans l'espace de Hardy les opérateurs les plus étudies sont les opérateurs dite de Toeplitz. Les plus simples parmi eux sont les opérateurs de décalage à gauche et à droite (Forward-Backward shifts). En général les Opérateurs de Toeplitz sont ceux dont leurs matricesdans une base hilbertienne standard de H₂-remplit par des diagonales constantes.

On discutera quelques résultats intéressants concernant le spectre et autre aspects de ces opérateurs.

En étudiant les opérateurs de Toeplitz dans H₂, comme projection des opérateurs de multiplication (définie dans L₂(T)), les travaux de [1] une piste référence pour les propriétés théoriques des opérateurs Toeplitz, noté T_{ϕ} en relation les propriétés théoriques des fonctions, dite symbole, ϕ ; d'autres part la théorie spectrale pour ces opérateurs est largement détails par les travaux de [2]. D'autre côte les opérateurs de conjugaison et ces propriétés a permis des résultats remarquables concernant les propriétés théoriques et spectrale de la classe opérateurs Toeplitz symétriquement complexe.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Fixed points for weakly contractive mappings in rectangular b-metric spaces

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Mohamed Rossaf¹ Abdelkarim Kari²

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Keywords: (1) Fixed point

(2) weakly contractive mapping(3) rectangular b-metric space In this talk, inspired by the concept of generalized weakly contractive mappings in metric spaces, we introduce the concept of generalized weakly contractive mappings in rectangular b-metric spaces to study the existence of fixed points for the mappings in these spaces.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On the Periodic Solutions for a class of Partial Differential Equation with infinite Delay

Communication Info

Abdelhai El Azzouzi¹

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(1) Semigroup,

(2) Hille-Yosida

condition

(3) integral solutions

(4) semi-Fredholm

operators

(7) Simulation

(5) Poincar'e map

(6) periodic solution

Authors:

Morocco

Keywords:

Abstract

Through this work we investigate the periodicity of solutions for a class of partial differential equations with infinite delay of the form w(t) = Lw(t) + D(wt) + H(t). We suppose that the operator (L, D(L)) is generally nondensely defined operator and verifies the Hille-Yosida condition. Using the theory of perturbation of semi-Fredholm operators, we propose, when the phase space is a fading memory space, some sufficient conditions on the linear operators L and D to guarantee the periodicity of solutions of this class of partial differential equations from bounded ones on the positive real half-line. In addition, we consider the case where the operator L is a sum of two operators, the first one verifies the Hille-Yosida condition and the second one is a bounded linear operator. In this case, we give in the both situations of fading and uniform fading memory space, more sufficient conditions to derive periodic solutions from bounded ones. All this, without considering neither the compactness nor the exponential stability of the semigroup generated by the part of L on the closure of it's domain. At the end, an application with numerical simulations, is given to confirm the applicability of the obtained theoretical results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Some generalizations of Darbo's fixed point under weak topology features with application to a functional integral equation

Communication Info

Authors:

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Abde

Keywords:
(1) Fixed point theorem
(2) Weak topology
(3) Hammerstein integral equations
(4) Measure of weak noncompactness.

Abstract

In this presentation, provide we some generalizations of Darbo's fixed point theorem for classes of contraction mappings in Banach spaces. The main assumptions of our results are formulated in terms of weak topology and an axiomatic definition of the measure of weak noncompactness. These results generalize and extend several well-known comparable results in the literature. The presented theoretical results are used to study the existence of solutions for a system of Hammerstein integral equations.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Best Proximity Point of Generalized (F- τ)-Proximal Non-Self Cotractions in Generalized

Communication Info

Authors:

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Jamal MOULINE¹ ¹LAMS, Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco

Keywords:(1) Fixed point(2) fixed point, generalized metric space,(3) contraction mapping

Abstract

La théorie du point fixe est l'un des outils les plus importants des mathématiques modernes. Elle occupe une place importante dans l'analyse non linéaire et dans de nombreuses disciplines mathématiques. Elle permet d'établir des théorèmes d'existence et d'unicité de solutions pour plusieurs problèmes non linéaires. En particulier, lorsqu'il s'agit de la résolution des équations fonctionnelles (équations différentielle équations matricielles, etc). On peut distinguer trois grandes approches en théorie du point fixe : l'approche métrique, l'approche topologique et l'approche discrète.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A general fixed point theorem in random normed spaces and its applications

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Fixed point
 (2) Function space
 (3) Random normed space
 (4) Ulam stability

Abstract

We prove a general fixed point theorem in the space of functions taking values in a random normed space (RN-space) and show several of its consequences. In fact, one of these consequences will be seen as the random normed space version of the fixed point theorem due to Brzdęk, Chudziak and Páles [2], other consequence will be an analogue of the classical Banach contraction principle in random normed spaces (somewhat generalized). Next, we present some applications of this general fixed point theorem in proving the Ulam stability of various functional equations in random normed spaces. This talk is based on the article [1].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Classification of hyperspectral images with a convolutional neural network for land cover mapping

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

 (1) Deep Learning
 (2) hyperspectral images
 (3) Convolutional neural network (CNN)

Abstract

Classifying hyperspectral images (HSI) is a crucial task with various applications in remote sensing. Recently, several approaches have been suggested, with CNNbased algorithms demonstrating superior performance [1]. However, these algorithms require significant computational resources and storage capacity. In this article, we utilize convolutional neural networks (CNNs)[2] for the classification of hyper-spectral images [3] using the spectral domain. Specifically, we have proposed a new CNN architecture to improve image classification. The proposed method has been shown through experimentation on various hyperspectral image data sets to outperform traditional methods, such as k-nearest neighbors (KNN) [4] and Support Vector Machines (SVMs) [5], as well as other methods based on deep learning, in terms of classification accuracy.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Modular solution to bring transparency to the food supply chain by using public blockchain combined with IoT and machine learning

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Kamal ADDOU¹ Mohammed. Y. EL GHOUMARI ¹ Soufiane ARDCHIR¹ Mohammed AZZOUAZI ¹

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Keywords:

Blockchain
 IoT
 Machine learning
 Food supply chain
 Transparency
 Traceability

The food supply chain is a complex network of interchanging multiple players three main components [2], Food, money and information, to track the movement of these three components [1], a new modular solution has been established. The solution enables to provide real-time data acquisition, monitoring, and storing on a tamper-proof public blockchain the main food supply chain movement, using smart contracts that are deployed on the Ethereum blockchain to allow every participant to transact securely with other FSC players [5], IoT networks are implemented in different workplaces to gather multiple data about food status without human involvement to ensure transparency and data integrity[4], machine learning models are established to ensure the correctness of the collected data and help drive decision making

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Text Classification using Machine Learning in a Big Data environment, controlled with Fuzzy Logic

Communication Info

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Keywords:

References

(1) Apache Spark
 (2) Classification de texte
 (3) NLP
 (4) Machine learning
 (5) Fuzzy logic

Abstract

Today, we are witnessing an unprecedented digital revolution, characterized by an increase in the quantity of textual data produced and exchanged. For this reason, text processing and text classification became an important task in the field of natural language processing.

Several techniques have come together to improve the quality of this processing, such as machine learning, NLP, distributed Big Data systems, fuzzy logic....

In this work we propose an automatic system for classification of the text extracted from CVs in the context of e-recruitment using the classifier of the KNN machine learning algorithm, this system will be deployed in a distributed environment based on Apache Spark and Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS), and controlled by a fuzzy logic system, in order to optimize the time and quality of the processing carried out, in order to perform automatic candidate profiling.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Parameters estimation and simulation of a two-group epidemiological model using physics-informed neural networks (PINNs)

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Neural network
 (2) physics-informed neural networks (PINNs)
 (3) Covid-19 modeling
 (4) Two group epidemic model

Abstract

The course of an epidemic can often be successfully described mathematically using compartmental models. These models are generally governed by systems of ordinary, partial, and delay differential equations. In the present paper, and after estimating epidemiological parameters values from real data using physics-informed neural networks (PINNs). We study, simulate, and analyze the asymptotic behavior of the two-group epidemiological model governed by a system of ordinary differential equations. To estimate parameters, such as the transmission rate, the compound loss function is minimized by respecting both the neural network's inherent parameters and the unknown parameters. The method will be tested on real Covid-19 case data. We compare the performances of different Physics-informed neural networks architectures and discuss the obtained results in the conclusion section.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Application of Machine Learning to Sentiment Analysis

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Sentiment Analysis (2) Natural Language Processing (NLP) (3) Machine Learning Sentiment analysis is part of text mining, this analytical technique consists of extracting the meaning of numerous textual sources, such as survey responses, online reviews or comments on social networks [2]. Sentiment analysis can be performed using a lexical approach, a machine learning-based approach or a hybrid approach [1]. The lexicon-based approach faces a drawback that the strength of the sentiment classification depends on the size of the lexicon (dictionary) [1]. As the size of the lexicon increases, this approach becomes more erroneous and time-consuming [3]. This document explains the different steps to perform sentiment analysis on data using Machine Learning algorithms [5]. A Machine Learning Classifier requires a labeled dataset that is divided into which is divided into training set and test set [4]. So, the next step is to perform pre-processing of the data using NLP based techniques, followed by a feature extraction method followed by a feature extraction method to extract relevant features [5].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The most important scientific learning skill justified by artificial intelligence

Communication Info

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³ Superior National School of

(1) Scientific skills assessment

(2) Artificial intelligence

(4) Innovative learning

(3) Decision tree

Casablanca, Casablanca,

Authors:

Morocco

Keywords:

Mines

Okacha DIYER^{1,2}

Naceur ACHTAICH² Khalid NAJIB³

Abstract

The objective of developing scientific skills is to make learners acquire attitudes of reflection and behavior in the face of the different scientific pedagogical and didactic situations. Several researchers have focused on the importance of these enriched scientific skills, namely C₁: Appropriate, C₂: Analyze and reason, C₃: Achieve, C₄: Validate and C₅: Communicate, see [1-4]. The work presented in [5] assumed that all these skills have the same impact on the overall acquisition of science subjects. In our work, we were interested in extending the work [5], using artificial intelligence based on the decision tree by implementing a program in Python. This research aims to detect the most predominant scientific competence for the scientific subjects acquisition and which leads to the birth of ideas. Therefore, the teacher should give more importance to improving this skill.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco

ICRAMCS 2023



Toward an efficient emotion recognition from facial expressions using ML

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:
(1) facial expressions
(2) emotions recognition
(3) deep learning

(4) LSTM

This paper studies the use of machine learning algorithms to recognize emotions in image sequences of facial expressions. It compares state-of-the-art algorithms for handling spatiotemporal data and proposes a new architecture called Spatio-Temporal Convolutional Features with nested LSTMs. This architecture uses 3D CNN to extract spatiotemporal features from image sequences and combines the dynamics of facial expressions using nested LSTMs (Temp-LSTM and Conv-LSTM). The proposed architecture was designed to learn multi-level appearance features and temporal dynamics of facial expressions in a unified way. The method was tested on two benchmark databases and demonstrated improved performance compared to the current state-ofthe-art algorithms. Experiments were conducted on two benchmark databases, Oulu-CASIA, and, SASE-FE and the results showed that the proposed method achieved better performance than the expanded versions of CNN, 3D CNN, and Recurrent methods.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Hybrid Approach for Supplier Selection and Performance Evaluation

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Supplier evaluation
 (2) FAHP
 (3) Multi-criteria decisionmaking.
 (4) TOPSIS

Abstract

This paper proposes a new two-step method for supplier selection and performance evaluation. At the first stage, the FAHP (Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process) is used for qualitative performance evaluation to find standard weights for criteria, and then suppliers are ranked using the TOPSIS method at the second step. This approach considers both qualitative and quantitative variables in evaluating supplier performance, which is a multi-criteria decision problem involving various factors such as price, quality, delivery, and service. The new method aims to improve the quality of supplier selection and evaluation, and is supported by previous studies and research in the field, as evidenced by references [1-6]. The literature review covers various MCDM/MADM methods, sustainable energy management, decision making techniques, green supplier selection, and supplier evaluation in fuzzy environments.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Towards an approach to the development and democratization of MOOCs via artificial intelligence in higher education in Morocco.

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) IA
 (2) MOOC
 (3) Learnier Modeling
 (4) Evalution
 (5) Higher Education

In the last few years, millions of learners have been able to follow thousands of courses in the form of high quality MOOCS. However, this thirst and need for lifelong learning generates an immense amount of data and information, which, if exploited, could allow for a better exploitation and production of new MOOCS that are even more adapted and efficient. We could thus hope to democratize learning through MOOCS and reach populations that do not have access to higher education. Nevertheless, the demand would exceed the supply. Today, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the solution to properly exploit this "Big Data" and meet this increased demand. The question is then: "How can AI and its tools contribute to a better understanding of the MOOC ecosystem and how can they help improve it? Our contribution is to model the learner in order to improve learning through automatic assessment via AI tools.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Artificial Intelligence tool for Third molar angulation measurements, to predict extraction difficulty.

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Zakariae SAIDI¹ Sofia DOUDA¹

¹, University Hassan I, Faculty of Science and Technology of Settat Morocco

Keywords:

 (1) Third molar
 (2) Convolutional neural network
 (3) Dental panoramic images
 (4) Segmentation
 (5) Principal component analysis The goal of this work is to create a fully automated tool that uses artificial intelligence to determine the orientation of mandibular third molar teeth from dental panoramic images [1], and then predict the extraction difficulty. The Dataset used in this study, contains 543 panoramic images, grouped into 8 categories [2]. The molar segmentation maps were jointly predicted by a fully convolutional neural network with a framework for real-time instance segmentation [3]. The orientation of molars was then predicted using segmentation results and Principal component analysis [4]. Network angle measurements classify molars into three class horizontal, vertical, and inclined [5]. This tool provides dental specialists with a new way to make informed decisions. In conclusion we developed the first fully automated system based on machine learning and computer vision capable of detecting, segmenting and calculating the angulation of mandibular third molar, from 2D panoramic images, destined to dental specialist to help them in decision making.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Numerical modeling of the seakeeping of floating structures

Communication Info

Authors:

Sara CHAGDALI¹

Abstract

Hassan BEL ARABI¹ Mustapha RACHIK¹ ¹ LAMS, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco.

The seakeeping refers to the determination of the movements of a floating structure subjected to an incident wave [1]. In general, it consists of studying the coupling between hydrodynamic stresses and movements of the structure [2, 3]. This, by using the continuity at the fluid/structure interface to solve simultaneously the hvdrodvnamic and the mechanical problems.

In order to evaluate the dynamic response of the floating structure and the induced forces. consideration is given to reflection, refraction and diffraction [6-9]. The theoretical and numerical aspects are presented in this communication. The numerical computational method used is based on the integral boundary equations [4,5].

The results obtained by the numerical method implemented are compared to a hydrodynamic calculation note from the literature.

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Keywords:

(2) Seakeeping

(3) Hydrodynamics

(1) Numerical modeling

(4) Fluid/structure interaction

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



E-government Interoperability and Data Standardization

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Data standardization(2) Semantic interoperability

(3) Technical interoperability

Despite the relevance of data standardization, there is a little application of such standardization in governments [1]. E-government interoperability involves sharing public data across different ministries and governmental entities in several layers [2]. Data standardization and E-government interoperability are critical for smarter public e-services delivery.

In this paper, we focus on two levels of government interoperability, semantic and technical. Semantic interoperability refers to the ability to access and interpret data by different entities [3]. Technical interoperability deals with the interconnectivity of information technologies and communication infrastructures [4]. Combining the two aspects helps ensuring data standardization,

streamlining public e-services processes and improving their maturity level.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Use of genetic algorithms in convolutional neural networks to brain tumor image

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) CNN(2) Classification(3) Genetic algorithm(4) Image cerebral
- (5) Brain tumor detection

Abstract

In this work, we classified brain images by convolutional neural networks (CNN) [1-4] to detect brain tumors. A certain number of hyperparameters (the number of filters per layer, the size of the filters, the activation function, etc.) must be set to execute a CNN. In order to bypass the trial and error method of determining the values of these hyper-parameters, we used genetic algorithms (GA) [5]. The GA was adapted in order to generate the optimal values of the hyper-parameters thus allowing to obtain a better precision of the CNN model.

The tests were carried out on a dataset comprising 7063 brain images divided into four classes. The GA allowed us to obtain an accuracy of more than 98% with only a small number of generations and a small population size.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Analytical model for task offloading in a fog computing system with vacation interruption, breakdown and repair process

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Fog computing
 (2) queuing theory
 (3) performance modelling
 (4) QoS
 (5) Vacation
 (6) Breakdowns

Abstract

Fog computing was developed to expand cloud computing's computation, storage, and networking capabilities to the network's edge, therefore reducing latency and improving the quality of service [1]. In fact, it produces a little cloud at the network's edge by utilizing a huge number of community and geo-distributed network equipment called as Fog Nodes (FN), such as routers, switches, and access points [2]. Fog computing raises concerns about offloading tasks for remote processing, such as the loss of a node in a computer network, whether due to unforeseeable causes such as system failure, breakdowns, or scheduled outages such as vacations taken by the fog node[3]. These concerns can result in reduced computer network performance in a fog environment or loss of redundancy [4]. This work provides an analytical model based on queening theory for investigating the quality of service in a fog computing network where the fog nodes could break down or go on vacation [5].

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Smart Farming Connectivity: A Comparative Study of IoT Networking Solutions

Communication Info

Authors:

Mouad BANANE¹

Allae ERRAISSI³

Abstract

global food Increasing demand improvement in the efficiency and productivity of food Mohamed DOUBIZ¹ production [1]. The Internet of Things (IoT) can help to achieve this goal by allowing smart farms to collect and Abdelali ZAKRANI² analyze real-time data on weather and growth conditions through IoT connectivity ¹ LAICSE, ENSAM, Hassan II connectivity, based on specialized communication protocols and using various technologies such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, Z-Wave, and 4G LTE [3], allows objects to connect to the Internet and share data with each other without human intervention [4]. However, there are many different IoT connectivity protocols available on the market, each with its own advantages and disadvantages to consider [5]. In this article, we will compare the different IoT connectivity technologies for smart farms based on their range, data transmission speed, consumption, and security. Ultimately, our goal is to

University, Casablanca, Morocco ² dept of Industrial Engineering ENSAM, Hassan II University Casablanca, Morocco ³ Chouaib Doukkali University. Polydisciplinary Faculty of Sidi Bennour, El Jadida, Morocco **Keywords:**

(1) Internet of Things

(2) connectivity protocol (3) smart farms

> nrotocol for their smart farm © ICRAMCS 2023 Proceedings ISSN: 2605-7700

> provide farmers with the tools they need to make an informed decision about the best IoT connectivity

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Trajectory Planning Applied to the Palmer Harvesting System

Communication Info

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Keywords:

Trajectory Planning
 Mobile Robot
 Path Planning
 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
 Heuristic
 Artificial Intelligence
 Harvesting System
 Autonomous Vehicle

Abstract

This work is a part of trajectory planning [1] applied to the Palmer Harvesting System. It is so important to study path and trajectory planning methods before trying to implement any consistent harvesting system, as they are considered the input for the robot manipulator. Large search work is done in the path and trajectory planning for mobile robots [2], and many methods are studied to achieve the best results in terms of cost mobility, energy consumption, and gain optimization. This work studies some pathplanning methods [3] and tries to figure out their capabilities and possible limits. It is also possible to categorize it using mathematical-based methods, heuristics, or artificial intelligence approaches [4]. The effectiveness of the approach can be measured by its ability to deal with a complex environment with minimum computing capacity and obstacle avoidance, which can be static or dynamic according to the application domain. A new approach to this NP(nondeterministic polynomial) problem is needed, especially in an uncertain environment where security is a must. Since a wide range of application domains, like mobile robots, unmanned aerial vehicles [5], autonomous cars, and manufacturing robots, require high efficiency and a real-time path planner to achieve the task in the best manner, Through this overview, we try to give a clear classification and figure out the limitations of different approaches after implementation using testing data and the Python programming language.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Traffic congestion multilevel classification using deep learning

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

References

(1) Traffic congestion
 (2) Traffic jam
 (3) Deep Learning
 (4) Image classification

Reducing traffic congestion is the main task to manage roads. Several approaches have addressed the problem based on different types of data, one of the performance types is GPS information[1][2]of drivers and pedestrians. Despite this, the last approach raises the problem of the confidentiality of individuals. Providing the status of roads for drivers could contribute to reducing traffic congestion. To this end, Deep Learning [3] based on images demonstrated its performance for such problems. In this work, an approach named TraJamNet is proposed to classify roads into five levels of congestion, it is a convolutional neural network [4] improved by parameters referring to the road points. such as time of the day, day of the week, road conditions, and so on. This approach is approved by building a model on a dataset known as UA-DETRAC [5] which contains 140k frames from different locations in Beijing and Tianjin, China. The results of the experiments proved the performance of TraJamNet, which achieved an accuracy of 0.92 and a loss of 0.18 for the test. Such a model could be improved and installed in cameras fixed on roads.

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Data Analytics in insurance industry: challenges and opportunities

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Data Analytics

(2) Insurance

(3) Big Data

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Abstract

The insurance industry has undergone a significant transformation in recent years with the integration of data analytics into its processes. This paper provides an overview of the current state and application of data analytics in the insurance industry. We discuss the various types of data that insurance companies collect and analyze, including demographic data, customer behavior data, and claims data. We also explore the use of predictive machine learning. modeling. and artificial intelligence in areas such as underwriting, fraud detection, and customer segmentation. The paper also examines the challenges faced by the insurance industry in adopting data analytics and the potential benefits it brings, including improved risk assessment, better decision-making, and enhanced customer experiences. The paper concludes by presenting future trends and directions for the continued growth and development of data analytics in the insurance industry.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Coupled projection methods in turbulence

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

Navier-Stokes equation
 VVH formulation
 Finite element method

The Navier-Stokes equation is one of the most important equations in fluid mechanics which models various flows of incompressible Newtonian fluid. It can be used in fields such as oceanography, meteorology, biology and engineering. The problem is that this equation is non-linear, which makes it more complex and mysterious.

For this reason, scientists and engineers propose several methods to solve this equation. In this communication, we study the Navier-Stokes equation coupled with the convection-diffusion equation which models the incompressible flow of Newtonian fluids. We show that this problem can be reformulated to be equivalent to the Velocity-Vorticity-Helicity (VVH) formulation. The problem has been solved by using the finite element method based on the splitting approximation. We propose a family of schemes based on projection methods, which give the best results compared to other existing schemes in the literature [1], [2]. The results of numerical experiments obtained with FreeFem++ program prove the efficiency and accuracy of the method.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Fast Finite Element Solution for Nonlinear Heterogeneous Anisotropic Transient Diffusion Problems

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

 (1) Heterogeneous media
 (2) Anisotropic diffusion
 (3) Partition of unity method

In this work, nonlinear heterogeneous anisotropic transient heat diffusion problems is studied. This problem can be simplified as where the diffusivity changes with the direction inside the medium and depends on the temperature. The numerical modeling and problem-solving are the main topics of this essay. It can be difficult to handle this problem using the conventional finite element method. To deal with this challenge, we propose an enriched finite element formulation where the basis functions are augmented with a summation of exponential functions inspired from the fundamental solution. First, the initial-value problem is integrated in time using a semi-implicit scheme and the semi-discrete problem is then integrated in space using the enriched finite elements. We demonstrate through several numerical examples that the proposed approach can solve accurately nonlinear anisotropic transient diffusion problems on coarse meshes and with much fewer degrees of freedom compared to the standard finite element method. Thus, a significant reduction in the computational requirements is achieved without compromising on the solution accuracy.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Picture fuzzy multi-criteria group decision making approach for video conferencing tool selection

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) MCGDM
 (2) Aggregation Operator
 (3) Score function
 (4) Picture fuzzy set
 (5) VCT

Abstract

Owing to the onset of Covid-19 outbreak, usage of video conferencing tools (VCT) has gained great interest among the community as it reduces hassle of direct interaction. The present treatise aims to introduce and integrate aggregation operator (AO) based Method based on the Removal Effects of Criteria (MEREC) and Weighted Aggregated Sum Product Assessment (WASPAS) under picture fuzzy environment (PFE). The integrated multi-criteria group decision making (MCGDM) technique has been applied to identify best Video Conferencing tool. Also, to overcome the limitations of existing score function (SF) of PF number (PFN), a novel SF has been proposed. The consistency, reliability and robustness of the proposed integrated technique have been checked through comparative analysis (CA) and sensitivity analysis (SA).

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Artificial intelligent based modeling for weld bead geometry prediction of MIG-CO2 welding process made of EN-3A Grade Mild Steel using radial basis function neural network coupled with genetic algorithm

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Artificial Neural Network
 (2) Radial Basis Function
 Neural Network
 (3) Genetic Algorithm
 (4) MIG-CO2 welding
 (5) Python Programming

This paper demonstrates the effectiveness of artificial neural networks (ANN) with Genetic Algorithm (GA) for the prediction of output welding process parameters given input welding process parameters. An attempt has been made to predict the optimal weld bead geometry such as Depth of Penetration (DP). Material Deposition Rate (MDR), and Width (WH) of the HAZ zone in MIG-CO2 welded butt joints made of EN-3A mild steel. Experiments have been carried out according to the Taguchi's L 25 experimental parameter design. Three input parameters namely Welding Current (I), Arc Voltage (V) and Welding Speed (S) are considered during the experiments. Designing of input-output modelling of this process has been demonstrated in the forward direction using a radial basis function neural network model through updating its connecting weights using Genetic Algorithm based on the data collected experimentally. A comparison study has been carried out on optimizing the neural network architecture by developing a python programming and it has been observed that the welding geometry predicted by the developed network model is better than existing regression model and back propagation neural network (BPNN) model.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Joining iso-structured models with commutative orthogonal block structure

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Best linear unbiased estimators
 (2) Jordan Algebra
 (3) Mixed models

Abstract

Since models with commutative orthogonal block structure (COBS), the sub-class of linear mixed models introduced by Fonseca et al. [1], have least squares estimators giving best linear unbiased estimators for estimable vectors, as shown by Zmyślony [3], it is relevant the possibility of joint analysis of COBS obtained independently, since, according to Santos et al. [2], the operation of model joining with COBS results in a COBS. Using an approach based on the algebraic structure of the models, we consider the model joining operation with iso-structured COBS, that is, with COBS generating the same commutative Jordan algebra of symmetric matrices. We obtain uniformly best linear unbiased estimators for estimable functions of the joined COBS and estimate the variance components, showing that the estimators for the joint model may be obtained from those for the individual models.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Numerical study of shape optimization for flows governed by the Stokes equations

Communication Info

Authors:

Morocco.

Keywords:

(1) Stokes

(2) Shape

(3) Shape derivative Minkowski

optimization

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equation

Abstract

In this work, we carry out a numerical a shape optimization problem study of governed by Stokes system. More precisely, we propose an effective numerical approach based on the shape derivative formula with respect to convex domains using Minkowski deformation [1]. Then, we present some numerical tests including comparison results showing that the proposed algorithm is more efficient, in term of the accuracy of the solution and $\operatorname{central}$ processing -unit (CPU) time execution. than the one involving the classical shape derivative formula massively used in literature.

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Pythagorean Fuzzy Artinian and Noetherian Rings

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Artinian rings (2) Noetherian rings (3) Pythagorean fuzzy set theory

References

A Pythagorean fuzzy set is a very efficient and powerful tool for handling uncertainty and vagueness.

In this paper we study rings with ascending (descending) chain conditions on their Pythagorean fuzzy substructures and various results are established. Also we prove some characterizations of rings with chain conditions in terms of Pythagorean fuzzy quotiont rings and Pythagorean fuzzy ideals.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Caputo–Fabrizio fractional differential

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Caputo–Fabrizio fractional derivative,
 (2) Non-singularity,
 (3) iterative approach.

Abstract

Numerous fresh definitions of fractional derivatives have been put forth recently and used to create mathematical models for a wide range of real-world systems that involve memory, history, or nonlocal effects. The major goal of the current study is to construct and evaluate a Caputo-Fabrizio fractional derivative for SIR model. A fixed-point theorem and an iterative approach are used to prove the existence and singularity of the model's system of solutions. It is demonstrated that the model has an endemic and a disease-free equilibrium point. Conditions are derived for the endemic equilibrium point's existence as well as for the disease-free equilibrium point's local asymptotic stability. The findings show that as the fractional order is decreased, the disease-free equilibrium point gets more and more stable.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The topological degree methods for COVID-19 in Morocco with a new fractional derivative

Communication Info

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to investigate the mathematical modeling of the Moroccan coronavirus, which is introduced by Poonam Garg et al. in [2], using the new fractional derivative of S. M. Chinchole and A. P. Bhadane, which is a generalization of the Atangana-Baleanu derivative. The results are particularly focused on generalizing one parameter of the Mittag-Leffler function into two using a new derivative, namely the Chichole-Bhadane derivative..

Keywords:

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(1) Atangana-Baleanufractional derivative(2) Chichole-Bhadanefractional derivative(3) Topological degreemethod

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The solution integral for an initial value neutral nonlinear hybrid with a ψ -Caputo derivative.

Communication Info

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Keywords:

ψ-fractional integral
 ψ-Caputo fractional derivative
 bounded delay

Abstract

In this manuscript, we discuss the initial value problem for a class of fractional neutral functional differential equations with bounded delay, as well as some basic definitions and properties of \$Psi\$-fractional integral and Psi-Caputo fractional derivative. We conclude this article by giving an illustrative example to demonstrate the applicability of in the obtained results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On some geometrical eigenvalue problems governed by p-Laplacian operator

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:

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Keywords:

 (1) Shape optimization
 (2) shape derivative
 (3) nonlinear eigenvalue problem
 (5) volume constraint
 (6) gradient method
 (7) inverse power algorithm
 (8) Dirichlet p-Laplacian operator

In this paper, we deal with some shape optimization geometrical inverse spectral problems involving the first eigenvalue and eigenfunction of a p-Laplace operator, over a class of open domains with prescribed volume. We first briefly show the existence of the optimal shape design for the L^p norm of the eigenfunction. We carried out the shape derivative calculation of this shape optimization problem using deformation of domains by vector fields [1,3-5]. Then we propose a numerical method using Lagrangian functional, Hadamard's shape derivative and gradient method to determine the minimizers for this shape optimization problem. We investigate also numerically the problem of minimizing the first eigenvalue of the Dirichlet-p-Laplacian operator with volumeconstraint on domains, using constrained and unconstrained shape optimization formulations. The resulting proposed algorithms of the optimization process are based on the inverse power algorithm [2] and the finite elements method performed to approximate the first eigenvalue and related eigenfunction. Numerical examples and illustrations are provided for different constrained and unconstrained shape optimization formulations and for various cost functionals to show the efficiency and practical suitability of the proposed approach approach.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A class of fractional differential evolutionary mixed variational problem with application to frictional contact problem

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Fractional nonlinear equation
 (2) mixed variational problem
 (3) Friction contact problem
 (4) Rothe method
 (3) Fractional differential equation

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to introduce and investigate a new dynamic system called a fractional differential mixed variational problem, which is composed of a nonlinear fractional differential with Atangana-Baleanu equation fractional derivative and an evolutionary mixed variational problem. The existence and uniqueness of a solution to the system are proved based on the Rothe method saddle-point theorem. Moreover, and the approximation of this class of system is analyzed and an optimal error estimate is derived. As an application of the previous results, a viscoelastic frictional contact model with adhesion is studied.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



An inverse formulation for identifying The silting process of river banks

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) River silting process
 (2) Sedimentation models
 (3) IInner asymptotic
 expansion
 (4) Adjoint and tangent
 equations
 (5) optimality system

Abstract

River silting is one of the increasingly common phenomena in the process of climate change. This phenomenon is the cause of degradation of the banks of river and their environments. The causis and origins of river silting are varied and complexes[1].

After having developed the equations which govern the sedimentation of rivers, this paper proposes a formulation for the identification of the parameters and the source function of bank's silting phenomenon[3],[4]. The theoretical study of these equations highlights the existence of shocks wave line near river banks. The use of inner asymptotic expansion around the shock wave lines leads to constructing the discrete forward problem from which an appropriate inverse formulation is derived [2],[5] [6]. Then, a calculation of the gradient of the objective function is provided as well as the equations allowing to calculate the parameters to be identified.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The Impact of imperfect COVID-19 vaccination on optimal containment

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) COVID-19
 (2) Basic reproductive number
 (3) vaccination
 (4) sensitivity
 (5) optimal control

Abstract

Vaccination has been the major strategy for preventing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic since its beginning. But since there are now several vaccines and new viruses are always being made, the question of how well these vaccines protect the population comes up.

In this study, a mathematical model of an imperfect COVID-19 vaccination is made to look at how the model works and what might be needed to control the effects of the imperfect vaccine. We perform stability analysis to determine what conditions would lead to the end of a disease and to figure out the R_0 threshold of disease spread. The sensitivity analysis of the basic reproduction number with respect to model parameters is simulated for the four most likely disease progression scenarios.

As the COVID-19 virus changes, we propose an optimal control problem with the goal of getting more people to get vaccinated, lowering the risk of infection by following a preventive protocol, and making vaccines work better. To highlight the importance of our findings, we performed numerical simulations of optimal control.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Inequalities for Fractional Integrals of a Generalized Class of Strongly Convex Stochastic processes

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

Authors:

Hermite-Hadamard
 Inequality
 Fractional Integral
 Stongly-convex Stochastic
 Process.

Les opérateurs intégraux fractionnaires(5) sont des outils utiles pour généraliser les inégalités intégrales classiques. Les fonctions convexes en général et les processus stochastiques en particulier jouent un rôle très important dans la théorie des inégalités mathématiques(1) (2) (3). Lors de ce travail on vise à présenter des inégalités de type Hermite-Hadamard(4) pour une classe généralisée de processus stochastiques à savoir fortement (a, h m) p-convexes en utilisant les intégrales fractionnaires de Riemann-Liouville. Les résultats établis donnent des affinements de diverses inégalités bien connues qui ont été publiées dans le passé récent

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Approximate strong subdifferential calculus for convex setvalued mappings and applications to set optimization

Communication Info

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(1) Set-valued convex mappings

Abstract

In this paper, we are mainly concerned with a rule for approximate strong sub-differential, concerning the sum and the composition of cone-convex setvalued vector mappings, taking values in finite or infinite-dimensional preordered spaces.

The obtained formulas is exact and holds under the connectedness conditions. This formula is applied to establish approximate necessary and sufficient optimality conditions for the existence of the approximate strong efficient solutions of a setvalued vector optimization problem.

(2) Approximate subdifferential(3) Approximate efficiency

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Keywords:

Authors:

(4) Set-optimization

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Résolution de l'équation de transport dans le cas non positif au sens de Friedrich

Communication Info

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(1) Friedrichs's theory

(2) Transport equation(3) Hyperbolic systems

Author:

Keywords:

Samira KHATMI

Abstract

Ce travail est consacré à la résolution de l'équation de transport en géométrie bidimensionnelle plane

$$\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \sigma u = f \quad pour(x, y) \in \Omega$$
$$u(x, y) = 0 \quad sur \ \partial_{-}\Omega$$

et en géométrie sphérique monodimensionnelle

$$\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \varphi) + r \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} (1 - \mu^2) \varphi + \sigma r^2 \varphi = r^2 f \quad sur \ \Omega =]0, R[\times] - 1, 1[$$
$$\varphi(R, \mu) = 0 \quad pour \ \mu \le 0$$

dans le cas où la section efficace est nulle, en tant que système hyperbolique non positif au sens de Friedrichs [1]. L'intérêt de la méthode de résolution présentée dans ce travail réside dans le fait que, contrairement à la méthode classique où on effectue un changement de fonction sur le problème direct, ce changement n'est utilisé que dans le problème adjoint en tant qu'outil de démonstration de l'existence, l'unicité et de la dépendance continue par rapport au second membre de la solution adjointe.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The existence and uniqueness results for the nonlinear elliptic equation in Orlicz spaces

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Perona-Malik(2) Orlicz-Sobolev spaces

Abstract

The edges and textures of a digital image may be destroyed by traditional denoising methods, which is a difficult problem in image denoising. Then in this following communication we present the existence and uniqueness solution for the diffusion models derived from Perona-Malik and p-Laplacian operator combination in Orlicz spaces, which can be used for restoration in image processing. Also, we have implemented the MATLAB program for the experimental results on examples images.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Renormalized solution for a triply nonlinear thermistor problem

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Thermistor problem
 (2) Sobolev Lebesgue spaces
 (3) Nonlinear parabolic equation.

Abstract

A thermistor is an electric circuit device made of ceramic material whose electric conductivity depends on the temperature. The mathematical model of this device takes the form of a system that consists of a parabolic equation nonlinear describing the temperature. In this paper, we study a much more general version of a thermistor problem than the one considered by Moulay Rchid Sidi et al. Especially, we prove the existence and uniqueness of a renormalized solution for a non-local parabolic thermistor-type problem in a Sobolev Lebesgue spaces, with the presence of triply non-linear terms. We establish the existence of a renormalized solution to our problem by using the weak convergence of a considered truncation.



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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence of solutions for nonlinear parabolic equation with two lower order terms and L¹

Communication Info

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¹Department of Sciences, Higher Normal School, Moulay Ismail University of Meknes, P.O. Box 3104, Toulal, Meknes 50000, Morocco. ²Laboratory MAIS, Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques. Moulay Ismail University of Meknes, P.O. Box 509 Boutalamine, Errachidia 52000, Morocco. **Keywords:** (1) Parabolic equations (2) Lower order terms (3) Musielak-Orlicz-Sobolev spaces

Abstract

In this research, we study the existence of solutions for some nonlinear parabolic equation with L^1 data of the form

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{t}} + A(\mathbf{u}) + g(\mathbf{x}, t, u, \nabla u) + H(\mathbf{x}, t, \nabla u) = f,$$

in the framework of Musielak spaces involving Leray-Lions operator acting from $W_0^{1,x} L_{\varphi}(Q)$ to its dual and two lower order terms. We assume a sign condition on u and the growth condition on ∇u in the nonlinear term g, while the function H is only growing at most as $\Upsilon_x^{-1} \Upsilon_x (|\nabla u|)$. Note that the Δ_2 condition is not assumed on the Musielak function and the source term f belongs to L¹ (Q).

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Model COVID-19 dynamics and optimal control strategies

Communication Info

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(1) COVID-19 Model

(2) Lokta Volterra model

(3) Dynamical systems

Authors:

Morocco.

Keywords:

Id ouaziz Saida¹

Abstract

In regards to the human lives lost, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) exacted a heavy toll on the entire world. The current study suggests a brandnew mathematical approach that treats COVID-19 as an infectious disease. Five ODEs formally characterize the dynamics of the interaction between the compartments. We demonstrate the existence and uniqueness of the solution to our problem using the fixed-point theorem. The optimal controls are described using Pontryagin's maximal principle, and the optimality system is found repeatedly. Finally, using MATLAB, some numerical simulations are carried out to validate the theoretical study.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Reduction of redundancy in CNNs based on multiobjective optimization

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Convolutional neural networks (2) Multi-objective optimization (3) Image classification

Abstract

In the last few years, convolutional neural networks have led to very good performance on a variety of problems, such as medical image segmentation, image classification and many others. However, successful CNNs use an immense number of parameters which lead to overfitting, high computational cost and huge redundancy. In this communication, we propose a multi-objective optimization model that consists to minimize the number of connections while maximize the capability of generalization. At the end, the NSGA-II is adopted to solve the proposed model. The experiments demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed model in term of classification and optimization.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Buckling analysis of thin functionally graded plates under in-plane loading with a general model of higher order shear deformation theories

Communication Info

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Keywords:

Functionally graduated material (FGM) plate
Static buckling

(3) Higher order shear deformation theory

Abstract

The buckling of functional gradient plates (FGP) under uniaxial and biaxial mechanical loading is examined in this study using a novel unified framework of higher order shear deformation theories. Based on the fundamental equations of elasticity theory, the displacement field is extended in a unified form that can be applied to many different plate shear deformation theories. The mechanical properties of functionally graded material are assumed to vary according to a power law distribution of the volume fraction of the constituents. Governing equations are derived from the principle of minimum total potential energy. The analytic solutions are developed for buckling analysis of simply supported FGM plates with various type of loading. To confirm the precision and efficiency of the proposed unified plate model many numerical results are generated using the fifth order shear deformation theory based on the unified formulation. It is found that the unified formulation can cover all existing HSDTs models and is thus sufficient to describe the nonlinear behavior of a plate during the buckling. Moreover, the proposed higher order shear deformation theories properly predicts the critical buckling loads for FGM plates when compared to existing theories in the literature.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Development of a thermal model for Electric Machines using Model Order Reduction

Communication Info

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Keywords:

Heat-transfer
 Electromagnetic losses
 Co-simulation
 Reduced order modeling
 Singular value
 decomposition
 Empirical interpolation
 method

Abstract

The objective of this work is to develop a thermal model for permanent magnet synchronous based on finite element machines method. Overheating is one of the most common causes of winding insulation failure and demagnetization of magnets in electric motor. In order to prevent degradation of these parts, the prediction of the temperature inside an electric motor is required at the machine design stage in order to control the temperature rise and to avoid overheating. The first goal of this study is to develop a coupled electromagnetic-thermal model to estimate the electromagnetic and temperature fields of the motor. The second goal is to implement a reduced order modeling methods to reduce the computation time. Finally, the validation of the proposed algorithm and comparisons between the full-order model and the reduced-order ones are presented.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A cubic class of iterative procedure for finding the generalized inverses

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) Generalized inverse
- (2) Moore–Penrose inverse
- (3) Convergence analysis
- (4) Singular matrices

Abstract

The article considers the iterative approach for finding the Moore-Penrose inverse [1, 2] of a matrix. A convergence analysis [3] is proven under certain conditions, demonstrating that scheme attains the thirdorder convergence. Moreover, theoretical discussions give an idea about the improvement of convergence order for a particular choice of parameter. The proposed scheme for v = 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ defines the special cases of third-order methods [4]. From the Matrix-Market Library [5], various large sparse ill-conditioned and rectangular matrices obtained from real-life problems are included. The scheme's performance is measured on randomly generated complex and real matrices to verify the theoretical results and which also allow us to show its superiority over the existing methods. Furthermore, a large number of distinct approaches derived through the proposed family are tested numerically to determine the best parametric value and lead to a successful conclusion.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Heat Transfer analysis on Steady MHD Casson nanofluid (Cu+Water) flow past between an isothermal parallel plates geometry Considering Thermal Radiation, Magnetic and Viscous Dissipations Effects via Cattaneo-Christov's approach

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

- (1) Casson nanofluid,(2) Cattaneo-Christov theory
- (3) AGM method
- (4) HPM method
- (5) magnetic filed

The Classical Fourier's theory of heat flux is well-known in continuum physics and thermal sciences. However, the primary inconvenience of this law is that it contradicts the principle of causality. To investigate the thermal relaxation time characteristic, Cattaneo-Christov theory is assumed thermally. In this regard, the characteristics magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) mixed convective flows of Casson nanofluids between two fixed impermeable parallel plates are revealed analytically and numerically. The resulting system of partial differential equations is changed via practical transformations into nonlinear ordinary differential equations. An advanced numerical algorithm is utilized in this study to get higher approximations for velocity and temperature fields, in addition to their corresponding wall gradients. For validating our numerical code, the current outcomes are compared with the other methods utilized in this work Akbari Ganji Method and Homotopy Perturbation Method. Moreover, it is revealed that the velocity field decreases for large values of casson and magnetic parameter. We can also see that Casson nanofluid is accelerated in case of lower yield strength. Larger values of thermal relaxation parameters create a lessening trend in the temperature distribution. The results of this study can help engineers improve, and researchers can conduct research faster and easier on this type of problem. Also This work helps researchers to master the theoretical calculation of this type of problem.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Harmonic curvature on Lie groups

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Lie groups
 (2) Harmonic curvature
 (3) Ricci-tensor

Abstract

To our knowledge, there is no example of a non Ricciparallel homogeneous Riemannian manifold with harmonic curvature which supports the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1. *Any homogeneous Riemannian manifold M with harmonic curvature is Ricci-parallel.*

This conjecture is true in dimension four and when *M* is a sphere or a projective space. It was proven in [2] for nilpotent Lie groups with left invariant metrics. Moreover, any conformally flat Riemannian manifold with constant scalar curvature has a harmonic crvature (see [8, Theorem 5.1]) and any homogeneous conformally flat Riemannian manifold has Ricci-parallel curvature.

In this talk, we prove that this conjecture is true when the manifold M is a solvable Lie group or a Lie group of dimension less or equal 6.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Identifiability and sensitivity analysis of singular inverse problems arising from partial differential equations in Banach spaces

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

Singular inverse problem.
 Parameter identification.
 Optimization with PDE constraint.

This work deals with the identification and sensitivity analysis of a class of singular inverse problems arising from the identification of parameters in partial differential equations. The space of solutions of the state equations and the set of admissible parameters are considered as Banach spaces. A variational regularization model is introduced and the solution of the regularized inverse problem is approached by a constrained optimization problem. Then, the convergence and stability of the solution with respect to singularities are established. We construct a topological quotient space depending on the singularities and we employ it to derive the convergence rates as a function of the data perturbations and the singular set. Numerical experiments for a diffusion parameter identification are discussed at the end.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Heat Transfer of Nanofluid in a Cubic Cavity

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Lattice Boltzmann Method
 (2) Natural convection
 (3) 3D simulation
 (4) Rayleigh number
 (5) Nusselt number

Abstract

To comprehend the physical process better than in two dimensions [1,2], numerical analysis of numerous physical phenomena in three dimensions has become necessary [3-5]. Thus, in this paper, the code is elaborated to be adapted to simulate the natural convection of Al₂O₃-water nanofluid in three dimensions. The numerical simulations are performed using the lattice Boltzmann method, and two parameters control this study, Rayleigh number (Ra) and solid volume fraction (φ) which are in the range 10³- 5×10⁵ and 0-0.2, respectively. The effects of these parameters on flow and heat transfer characteristics are investigated. The findings are presented in the form of streamlines, isotherms, velocity profiles, temperature plots, and the average Nusselt number. The 3D simulation gives a very clear idea of the phenomenon studied and shows that the Ravleigh number and solid volume fraction have significant effects on the rate of heat transmission.

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Exploring the interplay between memory effects and vesicle dynamics: Exact analytical solutions

Communication Info

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Keywords :

Fractional calculus, Jumarie fractional derivative, Red blood cells, Vesicles dynamics.

Abstract

Using a small deformation approach, a fractional ordinary differential system is proposed to investigate the motion and deformation of a vesicle in shear flow. Closed analytical expres- sions of the orientation angle and the ellipticity of the vesicle contour (shape deformation) are provided. Three different motions are identified, the classical Tank Treading state (TT); in which the vesicle deforms into a prolate ellipsoid inclined at a stationary angle smaller then $\pi/4$ with the flow, and two new types of motions, namely the overdamped tank-treading (OD-TT); in which the vesicle's orientation angle ψ and its shape deformation R tend more slowly toward equilibrium and the under-damped tank-treading (UD-TT) mode; in which ψ oscillates all the time along the flow direction with decreasing amplitude, while R start making a breathing motion and then tends to an attractive amplitude.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Robust bi-level programming problems

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Nonlinear programming
 (2) Optimality conditions
 (3) Robustness

Abstract

problems are Bi-level programming а type of optimization problems that involve two levels of decision makers. The upper-level decision maker has full knowledge of the lower-level parameters, while the lower-level decision maker is responsible for finding a feasible solution to the problem. These types of problems are often used in applications arising in engineering, economics, and finance (for more details, readers may refer to the books [1-2] and the references therein). Robust bi-level programming problems are characterized by their ability to handle uncertainty and changes in the environment. In this communication, we propose a new approach for the study of necessary optimality conditions of these problems using robust optimization techniques. Furthermore, we provide a numerical example to illustrate the application of their results. Finally, we discuss some open problems related to this topic.

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ICRAMCS 2023



Modelling the Adaptive Immune Response in an HBV Infection Model with Virus to Cell Transmission in Both Liver with CTL Immune Response and the Extrahepatic Tissu With Therapy

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

- (1) HBV
- (2) Stability

References

(3) Lyapanov functions

The objective of this paper is to investigate a mathematical model describing the infection of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in intrahepatic and extrahepatic tissues. Additionally, the model includes the effect of the cytotoxic T cell (CTL) immunity, which is described by a linear activation rate by infected cells. The positivity and boundedness of solutions for nonnegative initial data are proved, which is consistent with the biological studies. The local stability of the equilibrium is established. In addition to this, the global stability of the disease free equilibrium and the endemic equilibrium is fulfilled by using appropriate Lyapanov functions. Finally, numerical simulations are performed to support our theoretical findings. It has been revealed the fractional order derivative has no influence on the stability but only on the speed of convergence toward the equilibria.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Two metaheuristics for the no-idle permutation flow shop scheduling problem with makespan criterion.

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) flow shop scheduling (2) makespan (3) the iterative local search

Abstract

In this work, our subject is to solve a flow shop scheduling problem under the constraint of no-idle. In the industry manufacturing the constraint of no-idle is very important. The goal is to minimize the makespen of all jobs with a mixed integer linear programming model (MILP). for this we will use tow efficient metaheuristics; The first is the iterative local search algorithm (ILS) and the second is the genetic algorithm (GA). We will choose different size of the instance and we will compare the result given by the metaheuristics. The numerical test show that the genetic algorithm give the best performance comparent with the the iterative local search algorithm.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Growth of Meromorphic Solutions of Complex Linear Differential-Difference Equations

Communication Info

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(1) Order of meromorphic

(2) Difference equation.(3) Differential equation.

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Algeria Keywords:

function.

Abstract

In the present paper, we investigate the order of meromorphic solutions of the homogeneous linear differential-difference equation of the form

 $\sum_{j=0}^{n} A_{j}(z) f^{(j)}(z+c_{j}) = 0,$

where c_j (j = 0, ..., n) are distinct complex numbers and $A_j(z)$ (j = 0, ..., n) are entire functions having the same order. Under some conditions on the coefficients, we improve and extend some results of Lan and Chen in [3].

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Anisotropic discrete boundary value problems

Communication Info

Authors: Omar HAMMOUTI

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Keywords:

References

 (1) Discrete boundary value problems
 (2) Critical point theory
 (3) Variational methods

Abstract

This work is concerned with the existence and multiplicity of nontrivial solutions for the following discrete problem

 $\begin{aligned} -\Delta(|\Delta u(t-1)|^{p(t-1)-2}\Delta u(t-1)) = f(t,u(t)), t \in [1,N]_{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \text{And} \end{aligned}$

$$u(0)=u(N+1)=0,$$

where N≥2 is an integer, $[1, N]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is the discrete interval {1, 2, 3, ...,N}, Δ is the forward difference operator defined by

 $\Delta u(t)=u(t+1)-u(t),$

f: $[1, N]_{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is a continous function in the second variable and $p: [0, N]_{\mathbb{Z}} \to [2, +\infty[.$

The analysis makes us of variational methods and critical point theory.

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ICRAMCS 2023



Existence results for some Anisotropic Singular problems via the sub-super-solution method

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:

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Using the sub-super solution method, we prove the existence of the solutions for the following anisotropic problem with singularity:

	$\left(-\sum_{i=1}^{N} \partial_{i} \left(\left \partial_{i} u\right ^{p_{i}-2} \partial_{i} u\right) = f(x, u)\right)$	in	Ω,
4	u > 0	in	Ω,
	u = 0	on	$\partial \Omega$,

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}$ is a bounded domain with smooth boundary and a given singular nonlinearity $f: \Omega \times (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Fixed Points in Modular Fuzzy Metric Spaces

Communication Info

Authors: Noreddine Makran

Department of Mathematical Sciences, Mohammed Premier University, Oujda, Morocco

Keywords: (1) Fuzyy metric space (2) modular ♂∑metric space

(3) modular fuzzy δ^{n} metric

space

References

Abstract

The modular fuzzy b-metric space is defined in this study, and we are interested in proving a general fixed point theorem for a pair unvalued mappings in modular fuzzy b-metric spaces.

The findings in this work generalize the findings in [1] and produce additional specific findings that are supported by examples. An application to prove the existence of an integral equation's solution is shown to demonstrate the importance of our result.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Initial-boundary Value Problem with a Nonlocal Condition for a Nonlinear Fractional

Communication Info

Authors:

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References

Abstract

¹ Larbi Ben Mhidi University Oum El Bouagui , Algeria.

Keywords: (1) Existence and uniqueness (2) A priori estimate (3) Fractional derivatives and integrals. Many researchers used the functional analysis method to investigate initial boundary value problems for nonlocal classical partial differential equations [1]. For the case of the fractional equation with boundary conditions, only a few results are dealing with the existence and uniqueness of solutions [2, 3]. In this work, an nonlocal initial boundary value problem for a Caputo timefractional order equation is studied by applying the energy inequality method; we prove the existence, uniqueness and continuous dependence of a strong solution. We establish a priori estimate and prove that the range of the operator generated by the considered problem is dense. The technique of deriving the a priori estimate is based on constructing a suitable multiplicator. From the resulted energy estimate, we establish the solvability of the main problem.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



An efficient class of numerical methods with multidimensional generalization for solving systems of nonlinear models

Communication Info

Authors:

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(1) System of nonlinear

(2) Multipoint methods

(3) Convergence order

(4) Computational efficiency

Litika RANI¹

Keywords:

equations

Abstract

In this work, we present two multipoint iterative families of fourth and sixth-order convergence to approximate the solutions of nonlinear systems [1] while keeping the mathematical computations as small as possible. The proposed iterative classes have been developed by utilizing only two Jacobian matrices and a single matrix inversion apart from some function evaluations. These families are further generalized by performing q + 1 steps to obtain the convergence order 2q + 2. In the literature [2-5]. techniques with these characteristics are infrequent. Theoretical analyses regarding convergence and computational efficiency [6] are studied and tested using a wide range of numerical problems, such as Hammerstein integral, boundary value problems, Burger's equation, etc. Numerical results indicate that the new methods lead to significantly better outcomes when compared to their existing counterparts, mainly when applied to large-scale nonlinear systems.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Clustering using persistent Homology to rebuild the beta sheet 2JOX

Communication Info

Abstract

Nowadays giving interpretations of results of Authors: statistical mathematical traditional tools has LAMINE Zakaria become a cheap way to extract meaningful results Fculty of sciences, Ibn tofail able to be exploited in an interesting field such as Kenitra, Morocco medicine, for that reason persistent homology Pr. My Ismail MAMOUNI raised as a powerful tool to be extracting "the shape ¹CRMEF, RABAT MOROCCO² of data", the last term itself is already a truth. et al. [1], Using functoriality and set theory is the key idea Pr. MANSOURI Mohammed behind the new theory et al. [2], in this context we WADIA will be giving a contribution through this work by FSK, MOROCCO the analysis of a point clouds, constructed using persistent homology from the pdb file 2JOX in order to rebuild the manifold supporting the beta sheet, we will be using javaplex to compute statistical tests **Keywords:** and methods et al. [3], an attempt to understand the (1) point cloud "statistics" of the new born was made by Andrew (2) persistent homology robinson and Katharine Turner et al. [4]. (3) manifold (4) Beta sheet

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Image classification and segmentation for Brain Tumor Prognosis using DCNN

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Hanane ZAHRAOUI¹ Mohammed ZIANI¹

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Keywords:

(1) DCNN Segmentation
 (2) DCNN Classification
 (3) Brain images by MR
 (4) Automatic brain tumor segmentation and classification.

The categorization of brain images by MR has been an active area of research over the last decade since the MR technique has become more popular due to its non-invasive principle [1]. Several techniques have been designed in the past for the categorization of MR images, ranging from classical methods to deep learning methods such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs). Widely used for the segmentation of biomedical images, convolutional neural networks have significantly improved the state-of-the-art accuracy of the brain tumor segmentation task. The CNNs also can perform the classification by extracting the characteristics of the image directly from raw images via the adjustment of the parameters of the convolution and grouping layer [2]. CNNs carry out the classification by extracting the characteristics of the image directly from raw images via the adjustment of the parameters of the convolution and grouping layer. The characteristics extracted by CNN are highly dependent on the size of the training dataset. If the training dataset is small, CNN tends to overfit after several epochs. Thus, deep CNNs (DCNNs) with transfer learning has evolved. This work aims to accurately diagnose brain tumors by exploring the capacity of different pre-trained DCNN models with transfer learning for the classification and segmentation of pathological brain images.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Méthode de recouvrement non-uniforme d'optimisation globale

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Djaouida GUETTAL¹ Mohamed RAHAL¹

¹Laboratoire de Mathématiques Fondamentales et Numériques. Département de Mathématiques, Faculté des Sciences, Université Ferhat Abbas, Sétif 1, Algérie

Keywords: (1) Optimisation Globale (2) Méthode de recouvrement non-uniforme (3) Méthode de la transformation réductrice (4) Fonction höldérienne

Dans ce travail, nous présentons une méthode itérative pour résoudre un problème d'optimisation globale, en s'inspirant de l'algorithme de recouvrement itératif nonuniforme d'Evtushenko pour les fonctions lipschitziennes, nous montrons qu'elle peut être étendue aux fonctions höldériennes. La mise en œuvre de l'algorithme et la technique a l'avantage de ne pas utiliser des calculs intermédiaires difficiles, telle la construction des fonctions minorantes ou exiger de la fonction d'être dérivable, ce qui permet de réduire considérablement le temps de calcul par rapport aux autres techniques. Pour le cas multidimensionnel, nous présentons la méthode de la transformation réductrice. Le principe fondamental technique consiste à effectuer de cette une transformation qui permet de ramener le problème d'optimisation multidimensionnel à un problème unidimensionnel afin d'appliquer les méthodes d'optimisation plus efficaces adaptées au cas d'une seule variable.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Solving transient infiltration flow with an imposed flux boundary using Localized meshless method.

Communication Info

Authors:

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¹LMA, Abdelmalek Essaadi, FST, Tanger, Morocco ² LISAC, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, FS, FES, Morocco

Keywords: (1) Localized Meshless method (2) RBF, MQ (3) Richards equation

Abstract

The main focus of this talk is solving water infiltration with an imposed flux boundary in soil that is not fully saturated. This type of water movement can be described using the Richards equation, which is a nonlinear mathematical equation that cannot be solved easily. To tackle this equation, the presentation proposes using two specific numerical techniques. The first technique involves using a localized meshless method for dividing up the space, which is known for its precision, efficiency and ease of use. The second technique involves using the Euler backward scheme to handle the transient term and the non-iterative Picard method to simplify the gradient term. A numerical test is given involving transient infiltration flow with Neumann conditions in 1D and 2D. The results of these numerical simulations were compared to experimental and numerical data, and it was found that the results are accurate and reliable for predicting water movement in unsaturated soils.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Novel Results on Qualitative Problems of Integro-Differential Equations

Communication Info

Authors: Osman Tunç

Department of Computer, Baskale Vocational School, Van Yuzuncu Yil University, 65080,Campus, Van – Turkey **Keywords:** (1) Lyapunov-Krasovkii functional (2) Stability (3) Integrability (4) Boundedness

Abstract

In this paper, various properties of solutions to an integro-differential equation are discussed by the Lyapunov-Krasovkii functional approach. We demonstrate some new results in relation to the qualitative behaviors of the considered equation's solutions. The applicability of the findings of this research are shown by some examples.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The Optimal Control Strategy of New Model of HIV/AIDS Transmission Based on Caputo-Fabrizio Derivative Order

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Caputo-Fabrizio derivative
 (2) Dynamical systems
 (3) Stability analysis

(4) Reproduction number

Abstract

The aim of this article is to produce a new epidemic model of HIV/AIDS transmission, we take into consideration the individuals who don't know of their infection. In this paper, we propose a Caputo-Fabrizio order fractional model for HIV/AIDS, the analysis of local stability about the equilibrium. Furthermore, we cited the fractional optimal control problem associated with the control strategies. Numerical simulation to illustrate the stability of equilibria and the behavior of the obtained solutions is also discussed.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Analysis of the impact of migration using the SIA fractional model

Communication Info

Abdelouahed Alla Hamou^{3,4}

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(1) Caputo fractional

(2) Stability analysis(3) Reproduction number

Authors:

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Keywords:

derivative

Safae L'kima¹

Elhoussine Azroul²

Abstract

Every year, millions of people die in the world because of infectious diseases, such as human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS).

In this article, we discuss how migration affects the growth of HIV and AIDS cases. In order to account for migration's role in the spread of HIV and AIDS cases, we created a simple fractional model for HIV and AIDS. Data on the incidence of HIV and AIDS in Malaysia were used to calibrate the model. The fractional models are demonstrated to have a diseasefree and endemic equilibrium point, and the existence and uniqueness of solutions for the fractional model with migration and without migration are proven. The local and global stability of the disease-free equilibrium of the model are calculated. For the numerical simulation of the models under consideration, the fractional Adams-Bashforth approach is created

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Robustness of a Tumor Growth Model

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Cahn-Hilliard equations
 (2) Long-time dynamics
 (3) Stability of global ttractors
 (4) Robustness of exponential attractors.

In this study, we investigate the robustness of the global and exponential attractors of a tumor growth model. Namely, by considering the chemotaxis term as a perturbation parameter, we obtain a family of global attractors for the tumor growth model. Then, we prove that the family of the global attractors is upper-semicontinuous. Moreover, we construct a robust family of exponential attractors for this tumor growth model. Furthermore, by using Lojasiewicz-Simon inequality, we establish some further geometric properties of the global attractors.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Coupled systems of evolution problems involving ρ -Caputo fractional derivative

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: M'hamed Elomari Fatima Ezzahra Bourhim Kassidi Abderazzak Ali El Mfadel

LMACS, University Sultan Moulay Slimane, Beni Mellal, Morocco.

Keywords: (1) Coupled sustems. (2) \rho-Caputo fractional derivative. (3) Monch's fixed point theorem. In this article, we investigate the existence of solutions to a coupled system evolution problems involving \rho-Caputo fractional derivative equations.

The approach taken in this study is based on measure of noncompactness and the well-known Mönch's fixed point theorem. The theoretical results are illustrated by providing a suitable example.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Generalized Solutions for Semilinear Fractional Evolution Equations

Communication Info

Abstract

The algebras of Colombeau are constructed by J. F. Authors: Colombeau [5, 6], as factor algebras of infinite powers of Abdelmjid Benmerrous¹ the space C^{∞} modulo a particular class of ideals. Elements Lalla saadia Chadli¹ of these algebras are classes of nets of smooth functions. Abdelaziz Moujahid¹ M'hamed Elomari¹ This theory was been used for solving the linear and Said Melliani¹ nonlinear partial differential equations with singularities [1], for example M. Oberguggenberger and Y.G. Wang, ¹Laboratory of Applied Mathematics and Scientific studied the Delta-waves for semi linear hyperbolic Computing, Sultan Moulay Cauchy problems [7]. In this communication, we are Slimane University, PO Box 532, interested to study the next equation $D_{\varphi}^{\alpha} u(x,t) =$ Beni Mellal, 23000, Morocco. Au(x,t) + F(x,u(x,t))**Keywords**: in Colombeau algebra. The notion of ψ -Cosine family is (1) Colombeau algebra introduced and demonstrated in Colombeau algebra. (2) Generalized solution (3) Laplace transforms

(4) ψ -cosine family

in Colombeau algebra. The notion of ψ -Cosine family is introduced and demonstrated in Colombeau algebra. Using Banach's fixed point theorem and Laplace transforms, we gave the integral solution of the problem. In Colombeau's algebra, The existence and uniqueness of the solution are demonstrated using the Gronwall lemma.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence of Renormalized Solutions for p(x)-Parabolic Equations with General Data and

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:
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Laboratory LMACS, FST of Beni-Mellal

Keywords: (1) Renormalized solutions (2) Perturbed terms (3) Measure data. In this manuscript, we investigate the existence of renormalized solutions for a nonlinear parabolic problem involving p(x)-growth conditions. We prove a theorem that guarantees the existence of a solution for a problem involving a Leray-Lions operator that satisfies the p(x)-growth conditions with respect to u and ∇ u, an unbounded term b(x,u), and a general measure as the right-hand side.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence and uniqueness of solutions of nonlinear Langevin fractional differential equation

Communication Info

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¹LMACS, Sultane Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco

Keywords: (1) Differential equation (2) Fractional Langevin equation (3) Existence and uniqueness

References

Abstract

In this presentation [1], we introduce a fractional Caputo problem with some initial conditions, we are interested in the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the problem using Krasnoselskii fixed point and contraction mapping principle. Moreover, we present several examples to show the clarification and effectiveness.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Periodic Solutions for Parabolic Fractional p-Laplacian Problems Via Topological Degree

Communication Info

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Authors:

Morocco.

Keywords:

(1) Periodic solutions(2) Fractional p-Laplacian

(3) Topological degree

(4) Parabolic equations

Abstract

In this work, we consider the nonlinear parabolic initial boundary value problem involving the fractional p-Laplacian operator. We employ topological degree methods to establish the existence of a time periodic nontrivial weak solutions in the appropriate space

 $X \coloneqq L^p(0,T; W^{s,p}(\Omega)).$

Our approach to proving the main result is based on transforming this nonlinear parabolic problem into an operator equation of the shape

$$Ku + Bu = h$$
,

where B is of type (S_+) relative in the domain of densely defined linear maximal monotone operator *K*.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence of non-negative periodic solutions for a degenerate double phase Laplacian parabolic equation with strongly nonlinear source

Communication Info

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Keywords:

Topological degree,
 Periodic solution,
 Generalized Sobolev spaces,

- (4) Dirichlet conditions,
- (5) Interior-point method.

Abstract

The goal of this communication is the study of a degenerate parabolic equation[1] with double phase phenomena[2,3] and strongly nonlinear source[4] under Dirichlet boundary conditions, the existence of a non-negative periodic[5] weak solution is proved. Our proof will be based on the Leray-Schauder topological degree[6], which presents many issues for this kind of equations, but were overcame by using different techniques or known theorems. The considered system is a possible model for problems where the entity studied has different growth coefficients, p and q in our case, in different areas.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Study of the Cauchy problem involving Ψ -Caputo fractional derivative in Colombeau algebra

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) \$\Psi\$-Caputo Fractional derivative

Abstract

Colombeau algebra G is introduced by F. Colombeau in 1982. This algebra is a differential algebra which contains the spaces D of distribution. In this communication, we embed Ψ -Caputo Fractional derivative in Colombeau algebra and proved the existence and uniqueness of the solution of the Cauchy problem involving Ψ -Caputo Fractional derivative in Colombeau agebra. Finally, we present an example for application of the ideas presented in communication to confirm the reason of introducing Ψ -Caputo into Colombeau algebra of generalized functions.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence and uniqueness of the solution of a conformable fractional problem with a non-local condition

Communication Info

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(1) Conformable fractional

(3) Strongly continuous semi

(4) Infinitesimal generator(5) Sectorial operator

(2) Non-local condition

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Keywords:

derivative

group

Abstract

Fractional calculus is a generalization of the classical differential calculus, it models physical phenomena well, that is why we study fractional problems because it gives results close to reality for example crowd behavior a new language for explaining complex crowd behavior is fractional calculus. The nonlocal condition, has been a hot topic in recent years. Their association with the classic problems has brought a lot of improvement to the level of the modeling, thus making it more realistic. The nonlocal condition attached to the main equation instead of the classical initial condition turns out to be necessary to model and describe mathematically well physical phenomena such as electronics, mechanics in the way closest to the reality of many phenomena in multiple disciplines. The nonlocal condition means that the initial condition depends on some future time. In this work, we show the existence and uniqueness for a coupled system of nonlinear fractional differential equations with a conformable fractional derivative, with a nonlocal condition.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Optimization method for a nonlinear elliptic problem in weighted Sobolev spaces with variable exponent

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Nonlinear degenerate elliptic problem.
 (2) Weak solutions.
 (3) Weighted Sobolev space with variable exponent.

Abstract

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ ($N \ge 2$) be a bounded open set, p be a real number such that 2 . Our aim in this work is tostudy the existence for weak solution in weightedSobolev spaces of the nonlinear degenerate ellipticproblem

 $\begin{cases} -div \,\omega |\nabla u - \theta(u)|^{p(x)-2} (\nabla u - \theta(u)) + \,\omega |u|^{p(x)-2} u = f \text{ in } \Omega\\ u = 0 \quad \text{ in } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$

where ω , is a measurable positive and a.e finite function defined in \mathbb{R}^N , is real function satisfying the following assumptions:

 $\begin{array}{l} (H_1) \ \omega \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega) \ \text{and} \ \omega^{\frac{-1}{p(x)-1}} \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega). \\ (H_2) \ \omega^{-s(x)} \in L^1(\Omega) \ \text{where} \ s \in \left(\frac{N}{P(x)}, \infty\right) \cap \left(\frac{1}{p(x)-1}, \infty\right]. \\ (H_3) \ \theta \ \text{ is a function defined on } R \ \text{ such that} \ \theta(0) = \\ 0 \ \text{ and there exists positive constant} \\ \lambda \ \text{ such that} \ |\theta(x) - \theta(y)| \leq \lambda |x - y| \\ \text{ for all } x, y \in R, 0 < \lambda < \frac{1}{2}. \\ (H_4) \ f \in L^{\infty}(\Omega). \end{array}$

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Obstacle Two Phase Equations with Hardy Potential

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Double Phase Equation (2) Hardy Potential (3) Obstacle function (4) <u>Ricceri's</u> variational principle

References

Abstract

We investigate the existence and the multiplicity of solutions to the following singular unilateral double phase problem:

 $-di\nu(|\nabla u|^{p-2}\nabla u + \beta(x)|\nabla u|^{q-2}\nabla u) = \mu h(x, u)$ + $\beta \frac{|u|^{p-2}u}{|x|^p}$ in Ω , u=0 on $\partial \Omega$; $u(x) \le \varphi(x)$ a. e. in Ω .

Where, Ω is a bounded domain IR^n , containing the origin and with smooth boundary $\partial \Omega$. Based on Ricceri's variational principle and Bonanno's three critical points Theorem, we prove the existence and multiplicity of solutions under some general assumptions on the nonlinearity **h(x,u)**, which does not satisfy the Ambrosetti-Rabinowitz condition.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On a class of double phase problem involving potentials terms

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) Existence of solutions
- (2) Double phase operator
- (3) Laplacian

References

Abstract

In this study, we show that there exists a nonnegative, non-trivial solution to a class of double phase problems

 $\begin{cases} -div \left(|Dw(z)|^{r(z)-2} Dw(z) + \mu(z)|Dw(z)|^{s(z)-2} Dw \right) \\ = \lambda |w(z)|^{s(z)-2} w(z) - |w(z)|^{r(z)-2} w(z) \\ w = 0 \end{cases}$

Involving potentials allowing for vanishing behavior at infinity, in the context of Sobolev-Orlicz spaces with variable exponents in complete compact Riemannian n-manifolds. The Nehari manifold and other variational method are used in our approach.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence results of a new class of double phase problems

Communication Info

¹Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah

(1) Double-phase problem

(3) Sobolev space with variable exponents on a complete manifold

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Authors:

University

Keywords:

(2) Singularity

Abstract

In recent years, the study of double-phase problems has attracted great interest, not only because they have applications in biophysics [5] and chemical reaction design [4], but also for its theoretical aspects. However, they are also significant mathematically in the theory. For instance, when p and q are constants, Zhikov [6] was the first person to look into so-called "double phase operators" to simulate highly anisotropic materials using the following functional

$$u \mapsto \int (|\nabla u|^p + \mu(x) |\nabla u|^q) dx,$$

where 1 . After that, many authors are interesting to develop this kind of problem, see [1,2,3].

This talk is focused on proving the existence of at least two non-trivial positive solutions to a double-phase problem with singularity, in the Sobolev space with variable exponents on a complete manifold setting.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Solvability of non linear parabolic systems in Musielack-spaces

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

(1) Renormalized solutions
 (2) Parabolic systems
 (3) Musielack- Spaces

Abstract

In this talk, we discuss the solvability of the nonlinear parabolic systems associated to the nonlinear parabolic equation : for i = 1, 2 (S) $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} - div(a(x, t, u_i, \nabla u_i) + g(x, t, u_i, \nabla u_i) = f(x, u_1, u_2) \\ u_i(x, t) = 0 \text{ on } \partial \Omega \times (0, T) \\ u_i(x, 0) = u_{i,0}(x) \text{ in } \Omega \end{cases}$ with the source *f* is merely integrable. The operator $A(u) = -div(a(x, t, u, \nabla u))$ is a generalized Leray-Lions operator defined on the inhomogeneous Musielack-Orlicz spaces (the

vector field $a(x, t, u, \nabla u)$ have a growth priscrebed by a generalized *N* function .The nonlinearity g_i is a Carathéodory function satisfy the some conditions .

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Three solutions for a fractional (p(x,.),q(x,.))-Kirchhoff type elliptic system

Communication Info

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Abstract

This talk, is concerned with the existence and the multiplicity of weak solutions for a nonlocal fractional elliptic system of (p(x,.), q(x,.)) –Kirchhoff type with weight and homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions. The approach is based on the three critical points theorem introduced by Recceri and on the theory of general fractional Sobolev spaces with variable exponents.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On a class of *p(x,.)*-integro-differential Kirchhoff-type problem with singular kernel

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) General nonlocal integrodifferential equation,
 (2) Variational methods,
 (3) p(x,.)-Kirchhoff type problem.

Abstract

In this paper, we consider a class of p(x,.)-integrodifferential Kirchhoff-type problem with Dirichlet boundary conditions, considering that this type of problems received much attention due to its various applications. By making use of various variational methods, namely, Mountain pass theorem, fountain theorem, and dual fountain theorem, we establish the existence of multiple solutions taking into account the different situations concerning the nonlinearity and growth conditions. Furthermore, an example is presented in order to illustrate the conditions of the nonlinear term source.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Nonnegative solution of a class of double phase problems with logarithmic nonlinearity

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Ahmed ABERQI¹ Omar BENSLIMANE² Mhamed ELMASSOUDI²

Maria ALESSANDRA RAGUSA³

¹LAMA, National School of Applied Sciences, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco. ²LAMA, Faculty of Sciences Dhar El Mahraz, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco ³Dipartimento di Matematica e Informatica, Università di Catania Catania Italy This manuscript proves the existence of a nonnegative, nontrivial solution to a class of double-phase problems involving potential functions and logarithmic nonlinearity in the setting of Sobolev space on complete manifolds. Some applications are also being investigated. The arguments are based on the Nehari manifold and some variational techniques

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Lagrange RBF and Multilevel Lagrange RBF methods for the solution of elliptic BVPs

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) RBF

References

(2) Elliptic BVPs(3) Lagrange fonctions

Abstract

Any function ϕ that satisfies the property $\varphi(x) =$ $\phi(|x|)$ is a radial function. The norm is usually Euclidean distance, although other distance functions are also possible. Some of the most commonly used RBFs are the Gaussian RBF [1], There have been many developments for radial basis functions (RBF) in recent years, it can be used to propose a symmetric method to solve PDEs, known as Kansa's method or RBF collocation method [2]. In this work, we present an approximation of the solution for a one-dimensional elliptic boundary value problem, following Lagrange and Multilevel Lagrange RBF methods. Next, we present some numerical experiments in the case of Gaussian RBF. It is noticed that the Lagrange RBF method becomes unstable very quickly, which leads to a faster loss of stability than the **RBF** method.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Analysis and numerical simulation of a system of two coupled nonlinear elliptic equations

Communication Info

Abstract

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Kevwords:

(1) Capacity solution (2) Thermistor problem

(3) Nonlinear elliptic equation

In this paper, we analyze, in the context of anisotropic Sobolev spaces, the existence and the numerical simulation of a capacity solution to a coupled nonlinear elliptic system. We consider the case of a non-uniformly elliptic problem with a quadratic growth in the gradient. The system may be regarded as a generalization of the well-known thermistor problem.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Solutions in sense of distributions for anisotropic elliptic Neumann problem with data in $L^m(\Omega)$

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Anisotropic Sobolev spaces
 (2) Neumann problem
 (3) Nonlinear elliptic problem
 (4) Solution in sense of distributions.

Abstract

The study of anisotropic elliptic nonlinear equation with data in $L^m(\Omega)$ has previously been considered by Li Feng Quan in [5].

More recently, H. Ayadi et al. in [1] studied the existence and the regularity of solutions in sense of distributions for a class of non-linear anisotropic elliptic equations with degenerate coercivity in Lebesgue Sobolev spaces using variable exponents, where the data is assumed to either be in $L^{m(.)}(\Omega)$ or in $L^{1}(\Omega)$.

In this related communication, we will present some additional steps to prove the existence of solutions in sense of distributions with the data in $L^{\infty}(\Omega)$ and the data in $L^{1}(\Omega)$, showing new results and regularity results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco

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Entropy Solutions For Some Strongly Noncoercive Parabolic Problems In Anisotropic Sobolev Spaces

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Quasilinear parabolic equations
 (2) Non-coercive equations
 (3) Entropy solutions

Abstract

In this work, we study the following non-coercive quasilinear parabolic problem

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} D^{i} a_{i}(x, t, u, \nabla u) + v |u|^{s-1} u = \rho \frac{|u|^{p_{0}-2} u}{|x|^{p_{0}}} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} D^{i} f(x, t, u) \quad in \quad Q_{T} = \Omega \times (0, T).$$

Where f(x,t,.) satisfying only some growth condition, $s > \max(\frac{N(p_0-1)}{N-p_0}, \frac{1}{p_0-1})$ and ρ is a nonnegative constant. We show the existence of entropy solutions for this anisotropic non-coercive parabolic problem with Hardy potential.

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ICRAMCS 2023 THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Entropy solutions for some quasilinear and non-coercive unilateral elliptic problem

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) Anisotropic Sobolev spaces
- (2) Obstacle problem.
- (3) Non-coercive problems
- (4) Entropy solutions

Abstract

This paper is devoted to studying the existence results to the obstacle problem associated with the equation having degenerate coercivity, whose prototype is given by

$$\begin{array}{ll} Au + g(x, u) = f(x) - div F(x, u) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{array}$$

in the anisotropic Sobolev space, where Ω is a bounded open subset set of IR^N ($N \ge 2$), where

1 and <math>F(x,u) satisfying only some growth condition. We show the existence of entropy solution for this non-coercive unilateral elliptic equation, and we will conclude some regularity.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Ulam stabilities of nonlinear Volterra integrodifferential equations

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Volterra integrodifferential equation (2) Hyers-Ulam stability (3) Delay The Hyers-Ulam and Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stabilities of a nonlinear Volterra integro-differential equation with multiple constant delays are the problems of this research. Here, we establish two new theorems in the relation to the Hyers-Ulam and Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stabilities of that equation on a finite interval. The main results of this research include sufficient conditions and they are proved by fixed point method using the Pachpatte's inequality. The outcomes of this research have new contributions to the Hyers-Ulam and Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stabilities. A numerical example is given to show applications of the new results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Skew cyclic Linear codes over $\mathbf{R} = R + wR + w^2 R$

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Linear Codes (2) Gray map (3) Skew cyclic linear codes

Abstract

In current papers [1,2,3,4], several authors have studied some other generalizations of cyclic codes, such as skew cyclic codes, skew constacyclic codes over rings, etc., and obtained some good codes. In this work, we study skew cyclic codes over a commutative ring $\mathbf{R} = R + wR + w^2R$. We give the definition of these codes over the ring $\mathbf{R} = R + wR + w^2R$. Some structural properties of the skew polynomial ring \mathbf{R} [x, Θ] are discussed, where Θ is an automorphism of $\mathbf{R} = R + wR + w^2R$. Also, we define the Gray images of skew cyclic codes over the ring $\mathbf{R} = R + wR + w^2R$. We obtained some new linear codes over $\mathbf{R} = R + wR + w^2R$.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Fuzzy Near-rings Involving Fuzzy Binary Operations

Communication Info

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Keywords:

prime near-rings
 fuzzy group
 fuzzy near-rings

Abstract

The fuzzy subset theory has been created by Zadeh [9] in 1965; and in 1971, Rosenfeld [7] defined the concept of fuzzy subgroup of a classical group by using Zadeh's definition of fuzzy subset of a set. In this paper, the concepts of left fuzzy near ring and right fuzzy near ring are studied using the definition of fuzzy binary operation of Yuan et al. [8] and some of their basic properties are presented. Also, we have built several new examples to illustrate the existence of the different notions presented in this article.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Jordan Ideals via Multiplicative Derivations and Commutativity in 3-Prime Near-Rings

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) 3-prime near-rings (2) Multiplicative derivation (3) Commutativity In this work, we investigate the commutativity of 3prime near-rings satisfying some differential identities on Jordan ideals involving multiplicative derivation. Some well-known results characterizing commutativity of 3-prime near-rings by derivations have been generalized by using multiplicative derivation. Further, we discuss an example to prove that the necessity of the 3-primeness hypothesis imposed on the various theorems cannot be marginalized.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Relaxed relative Hilali conjecture

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Abdelhadi ZAIM¹

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Keywords:

 (1) Algebraic topology
 (2) Rational homotopy theory
 (3)Generalized relative Hilali conjecture
 (4)Sullivan models
 (5)Rational cohomology In this talk, all spaces are simply connected CWcomplexes and are of finite type over the field of rational, i.e., have finite dimensional rational cohomologies in each degree [1].

Our goal is to suggest a relaxed version of the relative Hilali conjecture [4]. It includes the Hilali [2] and Yamaguchi-Yokura conjecture [3] as special cases. Further, we prove this conjecture for non trivial cases.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Moments and cumulants beyond the fourth order for additive models

Communication Info

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Authors:

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Keywords:

(1) Cumulants

(2) Mixed Models

(3) Additive Structure

Abstract

classical cumulants and Motivated bv some properties, we explore models that are the sum of a fixed mean vector with w independent random terms, with an additive structure in their covariance matrix. We will only require that the components of the vectors of the random part have the first four cumulants and be independent. In this communication, we show that is often preferable to work with cumulants rather than moments since the two are entirely equivalent and for independent random variables, the cumulants of a sum are the sums of the cumulants. In order to show the flexibility of this method, different types of distributions of the component of vectors are presented. This approach can also be easily extended to obtain moments and cumulants beyond the fourth order for additive models providing an extension to the results available in the literature.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On common index divisors of some quantic number fields defined by trinomials

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Power integral basis

- (2) Trinomials
- (3) Theorem of Ore
- (4) Prime ideal factorization(5) Common index divisor
- (6) Quantic number field

Let *K* be a quantic number field generated by a root of a monic irreducible polynomial of type $F(x) = x^5 + ax^3 + b \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ and *p* a rational prime integer.

In this paper, based on Newton's polygon techniques applied to prime ideal factorization in the ring of integers of a number field, we give necessary and sufficient conditions only on aand b so that p is a common index divisor of K. We illustrate our results through examples.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Twisted Hessian curves over the ring $F_q[X]/X^n$

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

(1) Twisted Hessian curves
 (2) Finite Ring
 (3) Elliptic curves
 (4) Cryptography

Abstract

In [1] Bernstein et al. have defined the twisted Hessian curves over a field, then in [2-5-6] we studied these types of curves on a local ring $R_2 = F_a[X]/X^2$, where F_a is a finite field of order $q = p^b$, with p is a prime number ≥ 5 and $b \in$ \mathbb{N}^* . In [3-4] we presented the twisted Hessian curves over the rings R_3 and R_4 . In this talk, our contribution is an extension of the twisted Hessian curve on the ring $R_n = F_q[X]/X^n$ for all integers $n \ge n$ 5. For the first time, we describe these curves over this ring. In addition, we prove that $H^{n}_{a,d}$ is a direct sum of H_{a_0,d_0} and the maximal ideal of R_n , where H_{a_0,d_0} is the twisted Hessian curve over F_q . Other results are deduced from, we cite the equivalence of the discrete logarithm problem on the twisted Hessian curves $H^{n}_{a,d}$ and $H_{a_{0},d_{0}}$, which is beneficial for cryptography and cryptanalysis as well.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Extension of the next generation approach to a class of discrete epidemic models

Communication Info

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Keywords:

References

 (1) Discrete dynamical systems
 (2) Reproduction number
 (3) Next generation approach

Abstract

The reproduction number is a key parameter to study the progress of epidemics within communities, and test the effectiveness of control strategies to contain outbreaks. The next generation approach is a tool used to provide an explicit formula for that quantity, which was extended to discrete epidemic models [1].

In this communication, we present our recent investigations concerning its use in an example of a discrete epidemic model where the transition matrix is not necessarily non-negative. The obtained expression is evaluated through a stability analysis of the Disease free equilibrium.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Chaos analysis of fractional Lasota equation

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Chaos(2) Fractional partial differential equation(3) Lasota equation

Lasota equation has been developed as model of the dynamics of a self-reproducing cells population such as the population of developing red blood cells. The aim of this work is to investigate chaos analysis for the fractional version of Lasota equation.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence and approximation of positive solutions of hybrid fractional differential equations with nonlocal condition

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Hybrid fractional differential equation
(2) \$ \psi \$-Hilfer derivative
(3) non-local condition

Quadratically perturbed equations are interesting equations that form another step for solving, problems in the modeling field that are not easily solvable or analyzed. The non-linearity of such a dynamical system is not smooth for studying the existence or some other characterization of the solutions , however perturbing such a problem in some way allows the problem to be studied with available methods for different aspects of the solutions. The problem perturbed in this way are called hybrid differential equations.

In this paper, we study the existence of solutions to a hybrid fractional differential equation involving ψ -Hilfer derivative with non-local condition. We call upon Dhage's famous fixed point theorem to prove the existence of solutions. Finally, an illustrative example is presented to demonstrate our results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Stability of reinforced concrete structure under seismic loads

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Adil Ziraoui¹ Benaissa Kissi¹ Hassan Aaya²

¹ LISPSII, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco ² LGC, International University of Casablanca, Morocco

Keywords: (1) Non-linear static analysis (2) capacity spectrum (3) nonlinear behavior (4) RPS2000 Earthquakes are one of the most destructive hazards in Morocco, whose north is located in a high seismicity zone. Today, if the mechanism of the earthquake is better known, both from the point of view of its origin and its propagation, it still remains an unpredictable phenomenon. The analysis of the seismic behavior of structures in these areas is a better tool for the prevention of seismic risk. The evaluation of the seismic vulnerability of existing buildings is an essential element that allows the construction of fragility curves, which constitute fundamental information and data to determine the degree of damage and to decide on a possible rehabilitation or demolition, depending on the extent of the damage, in the event of a scenario earthquake.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Discrete mathematical modelling and optimal control of a spatiotemporal prey-predator three species fishery

modol

Communication Info

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Keywords:

prey, predator, superpredator, optimal control and Pontryagin's maximum principle

Abstract

In this work, we study an optimal control of a discrete mathematical model of the spatiotemporal model of prey predator. We first discuss the system in three compartments prey, predator and super-predator in a selected area and the relationships between these three compartments. On the other hand, by using the optimal control strategy, we will reduce the number of predators and super-predators and we will normalize the food chain in this region. Characterization of the sought optimal control is derived based on Pontryagin's maximum principle. Finally, a numerical simulation was performed to verify the theoretical analysis using Matlab.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Linear boundary stabilization for a degenerate and singular Schrödinger equation

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Stabilization (2) Wave equation (3) Hardy-Poincaré inequalities In this talk, we discuss the boundary stabilization for a one-dimensional degenerate and singular wave equation. To this aim, we use the multiplier methods developed during the past years in the framework of the stabilization of classical Schrödinger and wave equations [1,3]. Our main result in this context is proving the exponential decay of the energy. Thanks to the dominant energy approach, together with suitable elliptic estimates, we prove the exponential stability to the corresponding solution of the considered equation in the sub-critical case.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Mild solution and approximate controllability for neutral evolution system

Communication Info

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Abstract

In recent years, the controllability problems, of fractional differential equations with Caputo derivatives has been extensively studied (see [1]-[4]). However the research on the approximate controllability of the Riemann-Liouville fractional differential equations is still in the initial stage and this fact is the motivation of the present work. This paper has two objectives. The first one is to obtain existence of the mild solution of a class of fractional neutral evolution equations with Riemann-Liouville derivative by using some fixed point theorems, Laplace transform, the fractional power of operators. The second objective is to prove the approximate controllability of the fractional neutral evolution system.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The uniqueness problem of canonical forms for linear multi-variable systems

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) Luenberger algorithm
- (2) Controllability indices(3) Luenberger canonical form
- (4) Affine subspace
- (5) Similarity transformation

Abstract

In this paper, we show that the possible outcomes of the Luenberger algorithm used in literature to determine canonical forms of given linear timeinvariant controllable multi-variable systems having fixed controllability indices form an affine subspace that is completely determined by these controllability indices. We also solve the uniqueness problem by showing that a controllable system is similarly equivalent to a unique canonical form in that affine subspace.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Bilinear boundary optimal control problem of semilinear parabolic equations

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Boundary bilinear control
(2) Infinite dimensional system
(3) Optimal
control problem.

The aim of this communication is to investigate an optimal control problem of semilinear equation evolving in a spatial domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \ge 1$. Such an equation is excited by time bilinear controls on the boundary $\partial\Omega$ of Ω . Then we prove that an optimal control exists, and is characterized as a solution to an optimality system. The used approach leads to an algorithm for the computation of such a control. Illustrations through simulations are also provided.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A modified fixed-point method for the pattern formation model

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Pattern formation (2) Turing Model (3) Fixed-point method The linear model, introduced by Turing for pattern formation, and known by the Turing bifurcation, is one of the most widely studied mathematical programming problems for pattern formation.

In this paper we deal with a nonlinear reaction diffusion for pattern formation. We prove first the bifurcation of this model in the sense of Turing. Secondly, we use a modified fixed point method to stabilize the equations in the case of instability.

Finally, we give some numerical tests cases that proves the efficiency of our modification

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Mathematical modelling of unemployment with cyclical reforms

Communication Info

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Keywords:

References

(1) Mathematical model
 (2) Unemployment
 (3) Equilibrium
 ('4)Stability

Abstract

Unemployment is a global problem. New technology and covid-19 have exacerbated this difficulty. In this work, we proposed and analyzed a new mathematical model of unemployment. We are interested in two types of structural and unemployment: conjectural unemployment. We considered three variables, the structural unemployment variable (S), the employed variable (E) the cyclical unemployment (C), and we derived a non-linear system of ordinary differential equations. Existence, positivity and boundedness this model solutions are proved. Local stability of the equilibrium point state is shown by using Routh-Hurwitz criteria. A suitable Lyapunov function is used to establish the global stability. The sensitivity of parameters is discussed to illustrate their impact on the equilibrium point. Some numerical simulations are given to support the analytical analysis.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Optimal Control of Infinite Dimensional Bilinear Systems and its Relation to Heisenberg Group

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Optimal control (2) Bilinear system

(3) Nilpotent Lie algebra

Our objective is to construct two explicit matrices A and B which generate a nilpotent Lie algebra of degree two such that: $(Ad\{A\})^2(B)=(Ad\{B\})^2(A)=0$ and $[A,B]\neq 0$, in finite and infinite dimensions.

That we look to the existence of such nilpotent bilinear systems of degree 2 in finite dimension, the idea we got inspired from the **Lie algebra of the Heisenberg group**. These results are generalized to the infinite dimensional for bounded linear operators in a Hilbert space. Finally we give an application and we conclude this work with some future works.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Numerical simulation of fiber-reinforced concrete under cyclic loading using XFEM and concrete damaged plasticity

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) fiber reinforced concrete;
- (2) cyclic loading;
- (3) concrete damage
- plasticity;
- (4) steel fiber;
- (5) polypropylene fiber;
- (6) XFEM.

Abstract

This paper presents an analytical model for various types of fiber-reinforced concretes (FRCs) using a comprehensive fiber-reinforcing index. Owing to its ability to solve fracture problems, the extended finite element method (XFEM) is efficient for simulating the crack initiation and evolution of FRC structures. In this study, the XFEM is combined with the damaged plasticity (CDP) concrete modeling approach to investigate the quasi-static and hysteretic performance of FRC columns. Threedimensional nonlinear finite element models were created using commercial software Abagus. Steel and polypropylene fibers individually and combined were used in these structures. The accuracy of the (XFEM-CDP)-based analysis in predicting hysteretic behavior was validated by different test results [1] [2] [3] [4].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Modelling and control of workaholism dynamics

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

- (1) workaholism
- (2) compartmental model
- (3) optimal control
- (4) efficiency analysis

Workaholism, or work addiction, is a major issue that can result in overworking, which can have serious negative effects such as burnout and/or health issues [1]. The underlying dynamics of workaholism and how it progresses over time remain poorly understood. A compartmental model for workaholism progression is proposed and utilized to pinpoint important risk factors and viable interventions for reducing the spread. Pontryagin's maximum principle is used to solve the corresponding optimal control problem [2]. Timedependent controls are studied using optimal control theory to minimize both the workaholism burden and the intervention costs. The optimality system is derived and solved numerically [3]. The characterization of the profile of controls, together with qualitative analysis, provides a picture of the possible outcomes of the model. Efficiency analysis is also done to determine the best control strategy [4]. Study findings should help inform policy makers in devising interventions to lessen the prevalence of workaholism.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Stabilization for an infinite-dimensional semilinear system in Banach space

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:

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¹ Research Center STIS, Team M2CS, Department of Applied Mathematics and Informatics, ENSAM, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco
² Laboratory LAMA, Department of Mathematics, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Morocco.
Keywords:

infinite semi-linear system
duality mapping
strong and weak This paper considers feedback stabilization for an infinitedimensional semilinear system evolving in Banach state space. Sufficient conditions for appropriate feedback control to ensure strong and weak stabilization are given.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Global dynamics of a generalized SEIS epidemic model

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Soufiane ELKHAIAR¹ ^I Ibn Zohr University of Agadir, FSA Ait Melloul, Morocco

Keywords: (1) SEIS epidemic model (2) Global stability (3) endemic equilibrium (4) geometric approach In this work, we study the dynamics of an SEIS epidemic model. We assume that the model includes a general incidence rates which satisfies certain assumptions and includes different forms presented in the literature. Firstly, we prove that the disease – free equilibrium point always exists and is globally asymptotically stable when the basic reproduction number R_0 is less than unity. When R_0 is greater than unity, there is a unique endemic equilibrium which is globally asymptotically stable. The above results are obtained by the Lyapunov theory, LaSalle's Invariance Principle [4] and the geometric approach of Li and Muldowney [5].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Non-Linear Age-Dependent Population Dynamics With Spatial Diffusion

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Khalid Hilal¹ Hiba EL ASRAOUI² Abdelmajid EL HAJJAJI^{3,4} ¹² LMACS Laboratory, university sultan moulay sliman, FST, Morocco. ³ LESJEP Laboratory, Chouaib Doukkali university, Morocco. Keywords: (1) age-structure (2) spatial diffusion (3) asymptotic behaviour Several models in population dynamics are governed by reactiondiffusion equations or parabolic equations. In this work, we present a population model con- taining both age-structure and spatial diffusion. Existence and uniqueness results are obtained, and also the asymptotic behavior of the solution is studied.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Study of a fractional SIR epidemic model

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

 (1) Adomian Decomposition Method
 (2) Adams-Bashforth Method
 (3) Dengue fever

Abstract

In this study, we resolve a dengue fever SIR (Susceptible-Infectious-Recovered) epidemic model cited in [1] by S. Side and M. Noorani, the integer derivative is replaced by the fractional derivative in the Caputo-Fabrizio sense.

The SIR model is challenging to precisely solve analytically. As a result, we employ an approximation method. The domain decomposition method is the one we employ. The points of endemic and disease-free equilibrium are provided, together with information on their regional stabilities.

The Adams-Bashforth scheme is used to solve an approximate solution of the fractional dengue model in order to validate our analytical results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Impact of Temperature on profit estimation of two fishermen exploiting three competing species using Markov chain

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: RIAHI CHAIMAA¹ AGMOUR IMANE² EL FOUTAYENI YOUSSEF³

^{1,2,3}LAMS, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco

Keywords: (1) Fishing Profit (2) Discrete Time Markov Chain (3) Temperature Factor The species extinction is caused sometimes by environmental forces such as habitat fragmentation, climate change, natural disaster, evolutionary changes, etc. . and sometimes by over-exploitation by humans, and pollution, to preserve the biodiversity in order to protect the ecosystem and the environmental life cycle, it is essential to predict the probabilities of the future in the way to interfere to save and protect the species from potential extinction. As the temperature factor is an important element for marine species, in this paper, we aim to estimate the temperature factor by discrete time Markov Chain, and then estimate the profit of two fishermen exploiting three species with some numerical simulations at the end.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Contrôle optimal d'un nouveau modèle de la corona virus

Communication Info

Abstract

Auteurs: <u>Youssef Jabrani¹</u> Rachid Bouajaji¹ ,Hassan Laarabi¹ Mostafa Rachik¹ Abdelhadi Abta¹

¹LAMS, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco

Mots-clés :: (1) Biomathématiques (2) Corona (3) principe du maximum de Pontryagin Cette étude propose un modèle de la pandémie de corona qui intègre les cas de virus déclarés et non déclarés pour être plus réaliste. Par ailleurs, on conseille d'employer les deux mesures préventives : la vaccination et le traitement et de les appliquer simultanément. Les contrôles optimaux ont été caractérisés par le principe du maximum de Pontryagin. Enfin, les résultats des simulations numériques démontrent l'utilité des mécanismes de contrôle proposés et de cette modélisation.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Dynamics of a novel SVIR model with stochastic perturbation and incorporation of vaccine boosters

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

(1) Epidemic model
 (2) Stochastic differential equations
 (3) Lyapunov function

Abstract

A stochastic modeling approach describing the dynamics of new-emerged seasonal diseases with ineffective vaccines is presented. Namely, the standard SVIR model is adapted by dividing the vaccinated population into three sub-populations incorporating the required doses of vaccine leading to the gain of a long-period immunity. We begin by addressing the mathematical well-posedness and the biological feasibility of the proposed model. Then, we provide guaranteeing sufficient conditions the disease persistence and extinction. Furthermore, based on stochastic stability theory and by the construction of a suitable Lyapunov function, we establish the condition under which the model admits a non-trivial periodic solution. At last, the outcomes of the performed numerical simulations are presented to support and illustrate the theoretical results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Impact of Antiretroviral Therapy Strategies against HIV Pathogenesis with Macrophages and CD4+T Reactivation of Latent Reservoirs

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) HIV
 (2) Latency
 (3) Macrophages
 (4) Bifurcation,
- (5) Drug therapy

Abstract

We propose an in-host model describing the dynamics of HIV and its interaction with both CD4+T and macrophage cells. This model incorporates CD4+T latent reservoir as well. It is shown that the model is locally asymptotically stable at disease-free equilibrium when the basic reproduction number R0 < 1.

Moreover, the model exhibits either forward or backward bifurcation when R0 = 1. The global asymptotic stability of equilibria is investigated using suitable Lyapunov functions. Finally, numerical simulations are carried out to assess several drug therapy strategies to reduce HIV infection and improve health outcomes for HIV infected patients.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Global stability of a diffusion Epidemic

Communication Info

Authors:

Mohamed AALLAM¹ Mostafa TAHIRI² Moulay Rchid SIDI AMMI³

Keywords: (1) vaccination (2) Lyapunov function (3) reaction-difusion.

Abstract

The abstract, In this paper, we consider a reactiondiffusion SVIR infection model with distributed delay and nonlinear incidence rate.

The well-posedness of the proposed model is proved. By means of Lyapunov functionals, we show that the disease free equilibrium state is globally asymptotically stable when the basic reproduction number is less or equal than one, and that the disease endemic equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable when the basic reproduction number is greater than one.

Numerical simulations are provided to illustrate the obtained theoretical results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Feasibility of using a novel shielding design in intensity modulated brachytherapy

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

- (1) IMB(2) applicator(3) Monte Carlo simulation
- (4) OAR

Abstract

Intensity modulated brachytherapy (IMB) is a cancer treatment technique where shielding is used to protect organs at risk from unwanted exposure [1]. The aim of this study is to develop a novel dynamic and guided applicator in tungsten of different geometries to treat complicated cancer cases in high dose rate brachytherapy by intensity modulated brachytherapy [2]. The results obtained in this GATE/GEANT4 Monte Carlo simulation shows an optimum dosimetry compared to conventional brachytherapy [3], wherein we have significantly minimized the doses received by organs at risk (OAR), including surrounding healthy tissues.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Fractional HCV infection model with adaptive immunity and treatment

Communication Info

Authors:

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Global stability

(1) Global Stability(2) HCV(3) Numerical simulation

Factional HCV infection model is suggested and studied in this work. This model contains five ordinary differential equations, we will start our study of this model by proving the existence, uniqueness and boundedness of the positive solutions. We will show also the global stability of the different equilibrium points. Finally, some numerical simulations will be given to value our theoretical results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Stochastic SIR epidemic model with vaccination strategy

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Extinction

References

- (2) Persistence
- (3) Numerical simulation.

Abstract

With the current struggles of the world nowadays with several epidemics, modeling the dynamics of disease outbreaks has become much more important than any time before. In this context, the present paper aims at studying a stochastic SIR epidemic model with vaccination strategy. Our model consists of three epidemic compartments describing the interaction between the susceptible, the infected and the recovered individuals; an SIR model where the infected individuals transmit the infection to the susceptible ones with a transmission rate perturbed by white noise. Our paper begins by establishing that our model has unique global solution. It moves then to giving sufficient conditions for the stochastic extinction and persistence of the disease. Finally, our paper provides some numerical results to support the analytical study.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Stochastic SIRI epidemic model with global incidence rate and relapse

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

- (1) Epidemic model (2) Global stability (3) Extinction (4) Persistence
- (5) Stationary distribution

We present a stochastic SIRI model with non-linear relapse and a global incidence rate g(S)I. Some verifiable sufficient conditions are established to ensure extinction and persistence. We also demonstrate the existence of a stationary distribution. Finally, we show some computer simulation examples to verify the theoretical findings.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Extinction and persistence of a stochastic SIRS model with jump perturbation

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Saloua BOUTOUIL¹ **Bilal HARCHAOUI**¹ Adel SETTATI¹ Adel LAHROUZ1 Abdeladim Nait¹ Mustapha El IARROUDI¹ Mustapha Erriani¹

¹Laboratory of mathematics and applications, FSTT, Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Tetouan, Morocco.

Keywords:

References

(1) Stochastic SIR model (2) Lévy jumps (3) Extinction (4) Persistence

In this paper, we propose to study a SIRS model with two noises, white noise and Lévy noise. Firstly, the existence of a unique positive global solution is shown. We show the global stability condition of the trivial equilibrium state of the model. Moreover, we also investigate conditions for extinction in probability and in moment. We also establish sufficient conditions for the persistence of the disease. To support the principal findings, we presented several numerical simulations.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Solving Job-Shop Scheduling Problem by recurrent neural networks

Communication Info

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Keywords:

problems

University of Casablanca,

(1) Job-shop scheduling

(2) recurrent neural network

Authors:

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Abstract

Based on the research of Zhang [1] and Willems [2], this communication proposes a recurrent neural network to solve Job-shop scheduling problems [3]. Firstly, the problem was translated in an integer linear programming model, which the objective is to minimize the makespan, subject to three types of constraints: Starting time constraints (ST units); Sequence constraints (SC units) and Resource constraints (RC units). This integer linear representation has been translated to Hopfield neural network. The proposed network used two parts: main part and feedback part. The main part include neurons representing the starting time of corresponding operation. In the feedback part, we use the network structure for constraint violation. The feedback part consists of three layers: the first layer representing the ST units, the second layer representing SC and the third layer representing RC units. Therefore, we used simulated annealing as local search to improve the performance of the proposed network. The goal is to minimize the energy that includes the makespan and the energy that represents the constraint violation. Finally, we suggest a comparative study between the recurrent neural network and the new hybrid matrix metaheuristic proposed in our article [4]. © ICRAMCS 2023 Proceedings ISSN: 2605-7700

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Optimality conditions for non-convex generalized bilevel optimal control problems

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Quasi-variational inequalities
 (2) Optimal value function
 (3) Maximum principle
 (4) Optimality conditions
 (5) Optimal control problem

Abstract

In this work, we present Pontryaging optimality conditions for a generalized bilevel optimal control problem, where the leader has a pure state inequality constraint and the follower is a nonconvex quasi-variational inequality parameterized by the final state. To transform the problem under consideration to a single-level optimal control problem, we use the value function. Many tools were used, including non-smooth analysis, the exact penalization, and some regularity conditions were applied in this study. Without forgetting to add same conditions to make sure that the derived maximum principle is not degenerate. In the last, we apply our results to a problem of control optimal.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



American option pricing under a generalized Black-Scholes model

Communication Info

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Polydisciplinary Ouarzazate, I

bn Zohr University, Morocco

Abstract

The aim of this work is to propose a generalized Black-Scholes type model [1,2,3] for establishing a numerical study of an American option price, which the dynamics of the underlying risky asset is described by a stochastic equation, which uses a nonstandard volatility. The mathematical modeling of the related option pricing problem leads to a partial differential equation. The early exercise constraint on the American option leads to formulate linear complementarity problem LCP. A penalty method [4] is then established to solve the LCP problem for American put option price. Finally, a comparative numerical study is carried using the

values of the coefficients of our model.

Keywords:

² Faculty

Authors:

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(1) American option pricing
 (2) Linear Complementarity
 (3) Penalty method

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A time dependent copula

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: MOHAMED EL MAAZOUZ

Keywords: (1) Copula (2) Brownian motion A parametrized copula is well known in literature especially archimedian ones. A time dependant copula is also studied earlier by linking two or more stochastic processes like the Markov copula and the Brownian one. Our contribution is to study the copula joining respectivelly the maxima and the minima of a standard Brownian motion to a conditioned Brownian motion, investigate limit cases and represent scatter plots for some values of time for possible applications in finance.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Mathematical modeling of the demographic dividend capture applied in economy

Communication Info

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(1) Demographic Dividend

(4) Mathematical study.

(2) Economically dependent(3) Economically non-

and Applications, Assane Seck University of Ziguinchor,

and Applications, Iba Der Thiam University of Thies,

Authors: Cheikh GUEYE¹

Senegal.

Senegal

Keywords:

dependent,

Abstract

The aim of this work is to develop tools and techniques for modelling the capture of the Demographic Dividend. We have presented a system of ordinary differential equations modelling the variation of economically dependent and economically non-dependent populations. This system involves birth rate, natural mortality, infant mortality, migration (inward and outward) and transfers. The mathematical study of this system of ordinary differential equations shows the existence of an equilibrium point whose stability depends on a number of system parameters.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Modelling Systemic Risk: The case of Moroccan banks

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Systemic risk

(2) Neural networks

(3) Moroccan banks

Abstract

The Coronavirus crisis has negatively impacted the Moroccan banking system, increasing the systemic risk. In such a situation, the failure of one financial institution could lead to a chain of bankruptcies, which could have a severe repercussion on the global economy. This has made the management of systemic risk a major concern for researchers, see Keilbar and Wang [1], Rivera-Escobar et al. [2] and Naeem et al. [3]. In this communication, we present a double neural networks approach in order to identify the Moroccan systemically important banks and investigate the systemic risk evolution during the pandemic crisis.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Oil price prediction using machine learning models

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Soumaya BIDAH Pr. Mehdi ZAHID

Keywords: (1) Financial Series (2) Machine learning (3) Prediction In this article, we will use machine learning models to financial series predict and compare their performance. The thing that can help investors to make the appropriate investments' decisions. especially under crisis circumstances [1]. Several models were tested to confirm the appropriate one. starting from the very standard models, multiple linear regression for instance, and finally try the recent ones, namely gradient boosting [2][3]. We used as well a neural network model, Long shortterm memory (LSTM) given that they approved their performance for this type of financial series [4]. We will try also to showcase the shortcomings of each used model and focus on its added value to make relevant predictions in the case of Brent oil time series. [5][6].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Probability Density Function Estimation based on local spline method

Communication Info

Abstract

This work presents a new non-parametric density estimator derived from the theory of local polynomial estimation and spline method. This model based on the blossoming approach, to achieve a smooth fit. We propose a kernel spline distribution based on the class of B-splines and local polynomials, and derive its theoretical properties, including the asymptotically optimal choice of bandwidth. A detailed theoretical analysis and comparisons of our estimator with existing localbased and kernel-based density estimators are presented.

Keywords:

Oujda, Morocco

Authors:

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Density Estimation
 B-spline approximation
 Cross validation

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



L'impact de l'ISR sur l'indice composite de performance financière

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Investissement
 Socialement Responsable
 (2) Performance Financière
 (3) ACP

Abstract

Le développement de l'investissement socialement responsable (ISR) au milieu des années 1990 a ouvert un vaste champ de recherche en matière de construction de portefeuille. En effet, les investisseurs rompent avec la théorie financière traditionnelle en intégrant des éléments extra-financiers dans leurs stratégies de gestion de portefeuille [1]. En ce sens, l'émergence de ce nouveau type d'investissement a déclenché un engouement de la communauté scientifique sur la performance de l'ISR [2], qui a conduit à des résultats mitigés [3] Une des explications possibles de cette hétérogénéité des résultats est que la méthodologie employée par les différentes études a une influence inévitable sur son résultat, ou que la performance financière de l'ISR peut être influencée par la mesure de la performance financière employée (variable de risque ou de rentabilité). [4] Pour cette raison, l'analyse de nos données est réalisée à l'aide d'une analyse en composantes principales de la performance financière, qui

analyse en composantes principales de la performance financière, qui permet de construire un indice synthétique incluant la plupart des variables utilisées pour mesurer la performance financière dans la littérature empirique. L'objectif ici est de saisir une tendance générale de l'impact de l'ISR sur cet indice composite de performance financière. Les résultats du test multivarié sur l'indice composite montrent que les entreprises non ISR ont un impact négatif et statistiquement significatif sur l'indice de performance financière. De même, l'effet des investissements réalisés par les entreprises engagées a un impact négatif, mais non statistiquement significatif, sur la performance financière [5]; [6]

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ICRAMCS 2023 THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Study of the volatility and the phenomenon of persistence of shocks in the Moroccan financial market: Model ARFIMA (p; d; q)-EGARCH (p; q)-M

Communication Info

Authors:

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- Keywords: (1) Nonlinearity (2) Leverage effect (3) long memory (4) Volatility,
- (5) financial market

Abstract

In an environment characterized by the predominance of uncertainty and informational imperfections, taking into account volatility and the phenomenon of long memory is of great importance in the decision-making process of investors and speculators on the financial markets. The objective thus consists in making prevail the nonlinearity governing the determination of the price of the actions by trying to capture the asymmetrical effects of the shocks on the dynamics of the uncertainty translating the existence of a leverage effect, and the persistence of the shocks. Justifying the inefficiency of the financial market. In order to be able to answer this problem, we will adopt an econometric model ARFIMA-EGARCH-M making it possible to determine the nonlinear dynamics at the level of the mean and the conditional variance of the stock market return.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Bibliometric Analysis of Ethnomathematics in Classroom

Communication Info

Abstract

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¹Department of Mathematics Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia ² Department of Industrial Engineering, Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

Keywords:

- (1) Bibliometric
- (2) Ethnomathematics
- (3) Mathematics
- (4) Mathematics Education

challenges There are several incorporating to ethnomathematics into the curriculum. Peni and Baba [1] found that ethnomathematics is often only used as a superficial introduction to mathematical topics, while Sunzuma and Maharaj [2] identified teacher-related issues, such as a lack of knowledge about how to integrate ethnomathematics approaches into geometry teaching, as hindrances to its integration. However, Katz [3] argued that ethnomathematics can be an effective tool for motivating students to learn a range of mathematical concepts. This study employed a bibliometric analysis [4], [5] method using the Scopus database to examine keywords, authors, publications, and trends in ethnomathematics classroom papers. The focus on ethnomathematics in the classroom is a relevant and timely topic for exploring new ways to advance the field. The keywords used in this study were "ethnomathematics" and "classroom." There have been 41 documents produced on the topic of ethnomathematics, with an average of 7,537 citations each. The source with the highest number of articles on ethnomathematics is "Journal of Physics: Conference Series," with 8 articles. The firstranked author, Oliveras ML, has published 3 articles on the topic. The most cited paper in this study is [6].

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The homogeneous spectrum of a G-graded commutative ring

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) G-graded ring (2) G-graded prime ideal (3) G-graded maximal ideal

References

Abstract

Let *G* be a torsion group. In this article, we focus only on *G*-graded commutative ring i.e commutative ring *R* such that $R = \bigoplus_{g \in G} R_g$ where R_g as Abelian group and $R_g R_{g'} \subseteq R_{gg'}$ for all, $g' \in G$. Our main goals is to establish a strong relation between *G*-graded prime (maximal) ideals of *R* and prime (maximal) ideals of R_e , for instance, it is showed that, the *G*-graded spectrum of *R* is homeomorphic to the spectrum of R_e with respect to the Zariski topologies.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Tikhonov regularization of heavy ball method driven by a hessian term. New results of convergence

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

(1) Convex optimization

(2) Heavy-ball method

(3) Tikhonov approximation(4) Hessian-driven damping

Abstract

Let *H* be a real Hilbert space, and $f : H \to R$ be a convex twice differentiable function whose solution set $argmin_H f$ is nonempty. We investigate the long-time behavior of the trajectories of the vanishing damped dynamical system with Tikhonov regularizing term and Hessian-driven damping

 $\ddot{x}(t) + \alpha \dot{x}(t) + \delta \nabla^2 f(x(t)) \dot{x}(t) + \beta(t) \nabla f(x(t)) + cx(t) = 0$ where α, c, δ are three positive constants, and the time scale parameter β is a positive nondecreasing function such that $\lim_{t \to +\infty} \beta(t) = +\infty$, and the Hessian driven damping significantly

reduces the oscillatory aspects. Under some assumptions on the parameter β , we will show rapid convergence of values, strong convergence towards the minimum norm element of $argmin_H f$ and rapid convergence of the gradients towards zero. Note that the time scale parameter β improves the rate of convergences mentioned above. As particular cases of β , we set $\beta(t) = t^r \ln^q(t)$, for $(r,q) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+$ and $\beta(t) = e^{\gamma t^p}$, for $p \in]0$; 1[and $\gamma > 0$.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



RECONSTRUCTING A FUNCTION FROM ITS CONICAL RADON TRANSFORM

Communication Info

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(1) Inverse Problem

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(2) Conical Radon Transform

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Authors:

TUNISIA

Keywords:

Abstract

In recent years, Radon type transforms that integrate functions along families of curves or surfaces, have been intensively studied due to their applications to inverse scattering, synthetic aperture radar, imaging science, nuclear industry, etc.

In this presentation, we consider the transform that integrates a function f over a family of cones invariant to translation. A new exact inversion formula is presented in the case of fixed opening angle and vertical central axis. In addition, the results of numerical simulations are presented to demonstrate the efficiency of the suggested algorithm in 2D[1-3].

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Algebraic points of degree at most 14 on the Fermat septic

Communication Info

Authors:

Sénégal.

Keywords:

(2) Divisors

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Mathématiques et

Applications, Université Assane Seck de Ziguinchor,

(1) Algebraic points

(3) Linear systems

(4) Theorem of Abel Jacobi

Abstract

In this paper, we study the algebraic points of degree at most 14 over \mathbb{Q} on the Fermat septic curve F_7 of projective equation $x^7 + y^7 + z^7 = 0$. Klassen and Tzermias gave in [5] a geometric description of algebraic points of degree at most 5 over \mathbb{Q} on F_7 and Sall improved the results of Klassen and Tzermias by determining in [6] the algebraic points of degree at most 10 over \mathbb{Q} . Using their results and Abel Jacobi's theorem, we extend their work by giving a geometric description of algebraic points of degree at most 14 over \mathbb{Q} on F_7 .

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Points algébriques de degré donné quelconque sur la courbe d'équation affine: y² = 6x(x⁴ + 3)

Communication Info

.1

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Keywords:

Mordeill-weil group
 Jacobian
 Linear system

Abstract

We determine explicitly the set of algebraic points of given degree on \mathbb{Q} over the affine equation curve $y^2 = 6x(x^4 + 3)$.

This curve is described by Nils BRUIN in [1], who saw that the Mordell-Weil group is finite and explained the generators of the torsion group for this curve. in this note a necessary and sufficient condition is the finiteness of the Mordell-Weil group of rational points of the Jacobian J.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Sequential Upper Parametric Approximation Method for Generalized Fractional Programs

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

 (1) Generalized fractional programming
 (2) Nonconvex optimization
 (3)Successive majorizations methods The majorization approximation procedure consists in replacing the resolution of a nonlinear optimization problem by solving a sequence of simpler ones, whose objective and constraint functions upper estimate those of the original problem. For generalized fractional programming, i.e., constrained minimization programs whose objective functions are maximums of finite ratios of functions, we propose an adapted scheme that simultaneously upper approximates parametric functions formed by the objective and constraint functions. This notion is defined for continuously differentiable functions. For directionally convex functions functions, that is, whose directional derivatives are convex with respect to directions, we will establish that every cluster point of the generated sequence satisfies Karush-Kuhn-Tucker type conditions expressed in terms of directional derivatives. By specifying the generic algorithm to particular problems we obtain new methods. In particular, for generalized fractional programs with continuously differentiable functions that have Lipschitz gradients a new sequential quadratic method, and a new gradient type method are obtained.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Mathematical modeling of a fractal contact law in granular materials

Communication Info

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EMAO, ENSA Al-Hoceima.

Tetouan, Morocco

(1) Elastic material

(2) boundary layers

(3) Γ -convergence

(4) fractal interface

Keywords:

References

Authors:

Abstract

In this paper, we study a dense elastic network generated by an Apollonian loading of granular material in \mathbb{R}^2 [1]. We suppose the discs are compressed together to generate tiny straight contact regions with perfect attachment on thinner sections [2]. The goal is to use Γ -convergence methods to investigate the structure's asymptotic behavior in respect to a parameter characterizing the thickness of the perfect contact lines between the materials [3, 4]. On the resultant residual fractal interface, we get an effective limit condition that represents the potential elastic energy of this balancing network under external stresses.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence results of hybrid fractional differential equation with generalized ω -Caputo Fractional derivative

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Najat CHEFNAJ¹ Khalid HILAL¹ Ahmed KAJOUNI¹

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Keywords:

 (1) Hybrid systems of ordinary diffrential equations
 (2) fractional derivatives and integrals
 (3) fixed-point theorems.

Fractional calculus refers to integration or differentiation of any order. The field has a history as old as calculus itself, which did not attract enough attention for a long time. In the past decades, the theory of fractional differential equations has become an important area of investigation because of its wide applicability in many branches of physics, economics and technical sciences. Impulsive effects are common phenomena due to short-term perturbations whose duration is negligible in comparison with the total duration of the original process [5]. Such perturbations can be reasonably well approximated as being instantaneous changes of state, or in the form of impulses. The governing equations of such phenomena may be modeled as impulsive differential equations. In this paper, we establish sufficient conditions for the existence and uniqueness of solution of impulsive hybrid fractional differential equations with initial and boundary hybrid conditions. The proof of the main result is based on the classical fixed point theorems such as Banach fixed point theorem and Leray-Schauder alternative fixed point theorem. Two examples are included to show the applicability of our results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A survey on derivations of a Sullivan model

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Saloua CHOUINGOU¹

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Keywords: (1) Sullivan Model (2) Algebra of derivations (3) Rational Homotopy Theory Rational homotopy associates to any rational simply connected space, a commutative differential graded algebra. If we restrict to almost free commutative differential graded algebras, that is" Sullivan models", this association is unique.

In this note, we shall define and study the evaluation subgroups, Gn (X), of a topological space X. Finally, we record the relationship between the evaluation subgroups and the homotopy exact sequence of a fibration.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Weak limited sets and operators on Banach lattices

Communication Info

Authors:

Farid AFKIR¹

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52000, Morocco

Keywords: (1) Banach lattices

norm

Faculty of Sciences and

(2) Positive operators

Abstract

I. Ghencui recently introduced and studied the classes of weak limited sets and operators on Banach spaces [5]. A subset A of a Banach space X is said to be weak limited if T(A) is relatively compact for every Dunford-Pettis operator $T:X \rightarrow c_0$, and an ¹Departement of Mathematics, operator S:X \rightarrow Y, between two Banach spaces, is called weak limited if S maps the closed unit ball of Technologies, Moulay Ismaïl University, P.O Box, Errachidia X into a weak limited subset of Y. The aim of this communication is to study these classes of sets and operators on Banach lattices. Precisely, we prove that an operator $T:E \rightarrow F$, between two Banach lattices, maps order intervals onto weak limited sets (3) Dunford-Pettis operators if and only if the modulus |TS| exists and is Dunford-(4) The order continuity of Pettis for every Dunford-Pettis operator S:F \rightarrow c_0. Next, we establish that a Banach lattice E does not contain any isomorphic copy of \ell^1 if and only if the order intervals of E are weak limited and the norm of E' is order continuous.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Some Results About Operator Perturbation of Fusion Frame

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

(1) Fusion frame(2) K-fusion frame(3 Controlled Fusion Frame

Fusion frames or frames of subspaces are an extension of frames in Hilbert spaces, which were introduced recently by P.G Casazza, G. Kutyniok and S. Li in connection with distributed processing.

In this talk, we introduce the notion of controlled Kframe of subspaces (K-fusion frame) which is a generalization of fusion frame in Hilbert space H where K is an adjointable operator on H. We give several characterizations in terms of bounded operators and some of their properties are obtained. Then we obtain some new results about the operator perturbation of controlled K-fusion frames and we present some sufficient conditions under which a controlled sequence of subspaces remains a standard controlled K-frame of subspaces after perturbation the sequence by a bounded operator. Further, we analyze stability conditions of controlled K-fusion frames under perturbation.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Douglas' factorization theorem and atomic system in Hilbert pro-C*-module

Communication Info

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Differential Equations, Spectral

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Authors:

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Keywords:

(1) Douglas

majorization,

(2) atomic system

(3) Hilbert pro-c*-

Abstract

We introduce the generalized inverse operators which have an interesting role in operator theory. We establish Douglas' factorization theorem type for Hilbert pro-C*-module. We also introduce the notion of atomic system and of K-frame in Hilbert pro-C*module and we study the relationship between them. We demonstrate some properties of K-frame by using Douglas' factorization theorem. Finally, we demonstrate that the sum of two K-frames in a Hilbert pro-C*-module with certain conditions is once again a K-frame.

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modules

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Fixed point theorem for(φ,F) contraction on C*-algebra valued partial metric spaces

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

 (1) Fixed point
 (2) C*-algebra valued partial metric spaces
 (3) C*-algebra valued partial (φ,F)-contraction In this talk, we extend the new notion in C*-algebra valued partial metric spaces and establishing the existence and uniqueness of fixed point for them. Non -trivial examples are further provided to support the hypotheses of our results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Study on uaw-DUNFORD-PETTIS OPERATORS

Communication Info	Abstract
Authors:	Dunford-Pettis operators are linear operators on Banach spaces that satisfy a certain property,
Otman Aboutafail, ¹ Sanaa BOUMNIDEL² A. EL KADDOURI, ³	namely that they map weakly convergent sequences to norm convergent sequences. The concept of Dunford-Pettis operators is important in the theory
¹ ENSAK, National School of Applied Sciences , Ibn Tofail	of Banach spaces and functional analysis.
Uni- versity, Kenitra, Morocco ² Faculty Polydisciplinary of Larache , Morocco ³ ENSATé, National School of Applied Sciences, Tetouan, Morocco	Many new operators were defined on the basis of this famous operator in functional analysis field, the uaw-Dunford-Pettis is one of the most important ones.
Morocco Keywords: (1) Linear operator (2) Banach Lattice (3) Dunford-Pettis operators	In the article we study relationship between this operator and others, and we conclude some new results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On Local Topological Algebras

Communication Info

Author: Ali OUKHOUYA

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Keywords:

- (1) Topological algebra
- (2) Spectrum
- (3) Gel'fand map
- (4) Local algebras
- (5) Partitions of unity

Abstract

The notion of the so-called "locality" of a given Banach algebra, is a classical subject, was treated by M. Gel'fand, D. Raikov and G. Silov (1964) [2]. Then A. Mallios continued (1993) [5], for suitable classes of topological algebra, in general, followed (2001), by A. Oukhouya in the case of uniform (locally m-convex) algebras [7]. Nowadays, it is well-know that "information" whatsoever, is, in point of fact, always of a ``local" character. In other words, what actually amounts to the same thing,"... the centrale message of quantum Field Theory [is] that all information characterizing the theory is strictly local ... " Haag [3]. R.M. Brooks considers a "partition of unity" on the spectrum of locally m-convex algebra, proving its existence in the case of an unital commutative regular Fréchet algebra, as before, thus obtaining his "local theorem" [1]. Now, our aim is to treat "Partion of unity" of a suitable unital commutative locally m-convex algebra, without assuming any regularity. As a byproduct, we also extend the local theorem in the previous framework.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Contribution on L-weakly compact sets and operators

Communication Info

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(1) L-weakly compact set

(3) order continuous Banach

(2) L-weakly compact

(4) o-weakly compact

(5) M-weakly compact

(6) b-weakly compact

Authors:

Morocco

operator

lattice

operator

operator

operator

Keywords:

Hassan Khabaoui¹

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Meknès, M, Morocco

Abstract

In this paper we introduce and study a new class of operators related to L-weakly compact sets on Banach Lattice and which brings together several classical classes of operators (as o-weakly compact operators, b-weakly compact operators, M-weakly compact operators, L-weakly compact operators, almost Dunford Pettis operators). As consequences, we give some new lattice approximation properties of these classes of operators.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The Perturbation Classes Problem of Left (resp. Right) g-Drazin Invertible Operators

Communication Info

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(1) Generalized inverses

(2) Invariant Subspaces

(3) Perturbation

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Keywords:

References

<u>Abstract</u>

Since Mbekhta has introduced in [1] the notions of the analytic core and the quasi-nilpotent part of an operator, research in local spectral theory has found new powerful tools at its disposal. Concretely, this means that successfully characterizing an operator type by means of these two notions is a great step toward a complete study of its properties. Therefore, since left (resp. right) g-Drazin invertible operators are characterized according to their analytic core and quasi-nilpotent part we can push their perturbation study more deeply than before.

For details on local spectral theory and left (resp. right) g-Drazin invertible operators, see the books and papers of Aina [2-3], Laursen and Neuman [4], Hocine et. al [5] and Cvetković [6]. In this communication, positive answers to commuting quasi-nilpotent, finite rank and Riesz perturbations of left (resp. right) g-Drazin invertible operators.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



FIXED POINT THEOREM IN THE VARIABLE EXPONENT SEQUENCE SPACES WITH A GRAPH

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) The variable exponent sequence spaces lp(.).
 (2) Modular spaces.
 (3)Vector space.
 (4) Graph.
 (5)Fixed points theorems.

Abstract

The variable exponent sequence spaces lp(.) find their roots in the celebrated work by Orlicz [1]. They inspired the formal definition of a modular introduced by Nakano [2, 3]. This vector space is a special case of the variable exponent spaces Lp(.). Toward the second half of the twentieth century, it was realized that these variable exponent spaces constituted the right framework for the mathematical formulation of a number of problems for which the classical Lebesgue spaces were inadequate. We open, this communication, by presenting some definitions and basic facts about the space lp(.). And, by combining the fixed point theory and the graph theory, we present Kannan fixed point theorem in the variable exponent sequence spaces lp(.) with a graph and Chatterjea fixed point theorem in the variable exponent sequence spaces lp(.) . Inspired by the ideas given in [4, 5, 6, 7, 8], we investigate the existence of the fixed point for mappings satisfying a G-monotone G-Kannan mapping and G-monotone G-Chatterjea mapping in the variable exponent sequence spaces lp(.) endowed with graph.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A generalized fixed point theorem in modular b-metric spaces and application

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Modular b-metric space (2) Point fixe (3) Relation implicite In this work, we are interested to prove a general fixed point theorem in modular b-metric spaces. The results in this paper give us particular results and illustrated by examples. To show the significance of our result an application is presented to establish the existence of a solution of integral equation.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Random Fixed Point Theorems for Monotone Random Operator with Application to Random Differential Equations in Ordered Banach Spaces

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Random (deterministic) fixed point, (2) random operator, (3) monotone operator, (4) random differential equation.

Abstract

In this talk, we present several random fixed point theorems for monotone (countably) convex-power condensing random operators in ordered Banach spaces. As an application, we discuss the solvability of of a broad class of random first-order vectorvalued ordinary differential equations.

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The FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



On representation and convergence in Mosco sense of setvalued Aumann-Pettis integrable martingales

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords:

 (1) Set-valued martingale,
 (2) Pettis integration,
 (3) random sets,
 (4) Pettis conditional expectation,
 (5) Mosco convergence

set-valued Aumann-Pettis The integrable martingales has a major role giving advances in probability theory. Using classical results on the projective limit of a sequence of subsets as mentioned by BOURBAKI [1],. First we show the existence of martingale selection for a set-valued Aumann-Pettis integrable martingale see HESS [2]. Then we prove two type of representation theorem. At last, we apply the Mosco convergence of set-Aumann-Pettis integrable valued regular martingales, EL HARAMI et al. [3], and we present a convergence in Mosco sense and regularity theorem of the general (not necessary regular) set-valued Aumann-Pettis integrable martingale Ezzaki et al. [4].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Statistical inference for a new inhomogeneous Gompertz diffusion process

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Gompertz diffusion process (2) Statistical inference (3) Application

Abstract

The goal of this work is to investigate a novel nonhomogeneous extension of the Gompertz diffusion process (cf.[1],[2]), based on the fact that both the deceleration factor (cf. [4]) and the intrinsic growth rate (cf. [3]) in the drift are affected by time function. corresponding the Itô stochastic By using differential equation. We achieve the probabilistic characteristics of the model as the transition probability density function and the mean functions (conditional and non-conditional). Then, the statistical inference of the parameter is attained, the maximum likelihood approach which uses discrete sampling, is used to estimate the parameters and getting the confidence bounds for the parameters as well as the distributions of the generated estimators. Finally, we apply this stochastic process to model the evolution of the electric power consumption in Morocco.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A link between the Gompertz and Vasicek Interest Rate Diffusion Models

Communication Info

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Keywords:

Keywords:

 (1) Vasicek interest rate
 (2) Gompertz diffusion process
 (3) Stochastic diffusion process
 (4) Stochastic differential equation

Abstract

The main goal of this paper is to establish new links between the Gompertz diffusion model [1-3] and the Vasicek Interest Rate model [4]. These links focus on elementary stochastic calculus and Itô's calculus [5]. Firstly, we prove that the exponential of the Vasicek Interest Rate model is a Gompertz diffusion process. Secondly, we prove that the logarithm of the Gompertz diffusion process is a Vasicek Interest Rate model. New computations of the probability transition density function and the mean functions of the processes have quite simple formulations.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A comparative analysis of SEM software and packages: An evaluation of Amos, SmartPLS, Semopy, Mplus, and R packages Sem and Lavaan

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Structural Equation modeling
 (2) SEM software comparison
 (3) Goodness-of-fit indexes
 (4) AMOS
 (5) SmartPLS
 (6) SEM packages

Abstract

This paper presents a comprehensive comparison of various software programs and packages that are widely used for conducting Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis. SEM is a collection of statistical methods that enable researchers to examine the relationships between one or more independent variables and one or more dependent variables[1], [2]. The software programs evaluated in this paper include Amos [3], SmartPLS [4], Python package Semopy [5], R packages Sem [6] and Lavaan [7], and Mplus[8]. The comparison is based on input and output formats, technical options, and estimation methods. The study aims to provide researchers with a better understanding of the strengths and limitations of each software program, as well as to assist them in choosing the most appropriate software for their research needs. The results of this study indicate that all the programs are reliable and effective for developing and analyzing structural relationships, and while the results are equivalent, the differences lie mostly on the basis of the model approach and the quality of the data.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



STATIS Method: application to different types of data

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Principal components
 (2) Exploratory analysis
 (3) Objects

- (3) Ubjects
- (4) Studies

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to present a method, called STATIS, which can be applied for exploratory analysis of different types of data sets, and to compare its performance with other methods for the analysis of environmental and health data. It was found that STATIS and Tucker model lead to the same results, but Tucker model requires a higher complexity to explain the same amount of variance. This study showed that STATIS is an exploratory tool with robust properties, besides this, the STATIS method is very efficient since it is a noniterative algorithm.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Application of AHP Procedure for measuring the Security of Energy Supply - case of Morocco

Communication Info

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Keywords:

Security of Energy Supply
 Analytical Hierarchy
 Process
 Moroccan Energy Situation

Abstract

Energy is considered as a fundamental pillar not only for the economic development of countries, but also for their social and political stability, security and sovereignty. In this paper, we analyze the Moroccan energy supply security based on three parameters. Namely; the Energy Mix Concentration Index, the Energy Origin Diversification and the electricity production Dependency on primary energy imports. Given that each parameter can't give a clear idea about the energy supply risks, we have proposed, based on Analytical Hierarchy Process "AHP", the DCETO index which is a new composed indicator that measures energy supply security taking into consideration the above-mentioned parameters. Numerical simulations for five energy supply situations to verify the representativeness of this index and its sensitivity to each component

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Inférence statistique en des processus stochastiques markoviens de diffusion

Communication Info

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Résumé

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 (1) Processus stochastique de
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 diffusion
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 (2) Processus markoviens
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 (3) Estimations
 L

L'objectif de notre recherche et le développement de l'inférence statistique (estimation du maximum de vraisemblance multivariée, les tests statistiques des rapports de maximum de vraisemblance et leur comportement asymptotique [2]) pour des processus stochastiques Markoviens de diffusion [1],[4].

Cette inférence sur les paramètres de la diffusion peut se faire par voie d'échantillonnage discret, malgré que le processus soit d'espace continue et de temps continu, cela grâce à la propriété de Markov. Le processus de diffusion sera défini ici à partir des équations aux dérivées partielles avancées et retardées de Kolmogorov ou de Fokker-Planck [7]. On envisagera des applications dans des domaines pratiques comme la physique l'économie [3] la finance la biologie où la médecine.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Machine Learning for forecasting some stock market index

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Maching Learning (2) GARCH model (3) Kalman Filter (4) Stock market index

References

In this paper we evaluate our algorithm for estimating the parameters of GARCH models (see M. Benmoumen, 2022) by transposing it to real data and then we present our Maching learning for forecasting the returns of some stock market index.

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ICRAMCS 2023 THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Existence Results for Infinite Delay Neutral Stochastic Integro-differential System with Poisson Jumps

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Mild solution
 (2) Stochastic
 (3) Integro-differential

- (4) Poisson Jump
- (5) Fixed point theorem

Abstract

Research on solving integrodifferential equations theory has recently become increasingly important. Thanks to the approach on the phase space developed by Hal and Kato [1], the integrodifferential equations with infinite delay have experienced considerable progress, whether deterministic or stochastic [2]. All these theories have been developed either by the semigroup approach [3,4] or by the operator approach [5] based on an adapted fixed-point theorem. In the present work, we present the study of a mild solution of an infinite delay neutral stochastic integrodifferential system with Poisson Jump in a Hilbert space by the resolvent operator approach. After obtaining the mild solution, we studied some properties, such as uniqueness and continuous dependence. The existence result is obtained thanks to the Banach fixed point theorem, while the Schaefer fixed point theorem made it possible to get at least one solution for our system. An example has been given to illustrate our obtained results.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Investigation of COVID-19 Dynamics in Turkey with Real Data and Stochastic Simulations

Communication Info

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Keywords: (1) Stochastic Differential Equation (2) COVID-19 (3) Simulation (4) Stochastic Noise

Abstract

In this study, a recent deterministic ordinary differential equation system modeling the spread of the coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) pandemic is used to analyze the course of the disease. Stochastic noise is added to the deterministic system to obtain a stochastic model and comment on the stochastic dynamics of disease transmission. The stochastic model is simulated and COVID-19 data for Turkey between March 2020 and October 2022 are used to compare and validate the results of the model and make estimations for the course of the pandemic in the upcoming period. Data from the first thousand days of the pandemic in Turkey are used to interpret the stochastic behavior of COVID-19 transmission and forecast the possible expectations for the number of total infections in the future.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Stochastic Rayleigh diffusion process: Parameters estimation and simulation.

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Yassine CHAKROUNE Ahmed NAFIDI Hassan First University of Settat, National School of Applied Sciences, LAMSAD, B.P. 280, method. then we proposed 26100 Berrechid, Morocco. **Keywords:** (1) Rayleigh distribution, (2) Diffusion process, (3) (4) MEAN FUNCION Rayleigh distribution, Diffusion process estimation, Mean function.Diffusion process estimation, Mean function.

In this work we proposed a new diffusion process based on the Rayleigh density function curve. First we determined the explicit form of the process by solving the stochastic differential equation by applying the Ito the probabilistic characteristics such as the density function, the mean and the conditional mean function. Unlike other processes in the same context, this one allowed us to end the explicit form of the estimators of these parameters by solving the maximum likelihood equation system. Finally a simulation study was proposed to see the behavior of our process and the efficiency of the estimators.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



The Recursive Conditional Hazard Function Estimator for Censored Functional Ergodic data

Communication Info

Authors: Hadjer Kebir¹

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Keywords:

 (1) Conditional hazard function
 (2) Censored data
 (3) Functional ergodic data
 (4) Recursive kernel estimate

Abstract

The functional estimate has attracted a lot of attention in the statistical literature. For an overview of the present state on non-parametrical functional data, we referee to the works of Ferraty and Vieu. [1] and Ramsay and Silverman. [2], and the references therein. The conditional hazard function rate plays an important role in the statistics. One of the important work about the conditional hazard rate in infinite dimensional space for functional covariates is of Ferraty, Rabhi and Vieu 2008. [3]. In this paper, we propose a recursive kernel estimator of the conditional hazard function in the case of censored response given a functional explanatory. The functional estimation combining censored data and ergodic theory has been studied by Chaouch and Khardani. [4]. Under ergodicity condition, we establish the almost surely convergence rate of the proposed estimator.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Functional regression and their estimation with missing data at random

Communication Info

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Stochastic Processes,

University of Djillali

(1) Local linear method

(3) Regression operator

Keywords:

(2) Missing data

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Authors:

Abstract

In this paper, we are mainly interested in the nonparametric estimator of the functional regression operator, we consider the problem of the co-variability analysis between a functional variable X and scalar response Y presents some missing observations. We use the local linear approach to model this relationship by constructing a local linear estimator of the regression operator when missing data appears in the response variable.

The main aim of the present work is to construct an alternative nonparametric estimation of the functional regression when there are missing responses. More precisely, we construct a new estimate of the functional nonparametric regression by the local linear smoothing method and we show its asymptotic properties. Specifically, under some general conditions, we prove the pointwise almost complete consistency of this.

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FOURTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A Simulation based Empirical Bayesian Approach for Breast Cancer Patients

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors:

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Keywords:

 (1) Hamiltonian Monte Carlo (HMC)
 (2) Empirical Bayes
 (3) Resampling Techniques
 (4) SEER Breast Cancer Data
 (5) Bayesian Survival Analysis
 (6) Simulation Studies The study focuses on a new analytical method of obtaining survival probability estimates with the application of Empirical Bayesian analysis (EBA). The study group consists of the patients diagnosed and died of Breast Cancer, who have undergone both chemotherapy, and radiation at the forth stage of cancer. The data was collected from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER), a big database for cancer. First, we identify parametrically the most suitable probabilistic behavior of the survival times of patients by the goodness of fit (GOF) tests, which was found to be twoparameter log-normal. Then we perform Empirical Bayesian analysis by assuming the shape parameter as random. Our main goal of the study is to select the appropriate prior for the shape parameter via different resampling techniques (Jackknife & Bootstrap) [1] and obtain the posterior distribution of the shape parameter. We call the Bayesian estimate of the posterior distribution of the shape parameter the empirical Bayesian estimate. We used the Hamiltonian Monte Carlo [2] method to obtain the posterior distribution and performed a sensitivity analysis with simulation studies to validate the method. Finally, we compared the empirical Bayesian survival probability estimates with parametric, and non-parametric survival methods, and obtained very consistent results. The empirical Bayesian estimates [3] were found to be more precise compared to the parametric, and non-parametric methods. This analytical methodology can be implemented for any time-to-event data, where Bayesian analysis is needed.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Sentiment Analysis from texts written in standard Arabic and Moroccan dialect

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: ABDELLAH AIT ELOULI¹ HASSAN OUAHI¹ El Mehdi CHARRAT¹

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Keywords:

(1) sentiment analysis
 (2) machine learning
 (3) Deep learning
 (4) natural language
 processing

Sentiment analysis, also known as opinion mining, is the use of natural language processing, text analysis, and computational linguistics to identify and extract subjective information from source materials [1]. This process can be used to determine the attitudes, opinions, and emotions of a speaker or writer with respect to some topic or the overall contextual polarity of a document. The goal of sentiment analysis is to determine the attitudes, opinions, and emotions of a speaker or writer with respect to some topic or the overall contextual polarity of a document. Sentiment analysis is widely used in social media analysis, customer service, and market research.[2][3] Our task is to apply a set of machine learning algorithms and others of deep learning on comments written in Arabic with the Arabic letters, trying to highlight the strengths of each algorithm. In this work, we define and describe the process and important steps of each tested approach. And so, we look for the method that effectively classifies comments into positive and negative categories.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Improving Breast Cancer Diagnosis with a Light-Weighted Deep Learning Approach

Communication Info

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 ² FMPR, University Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco

Keywords:

 Breast Cancer
 Convolutional Neural Networks
 Computer vision
 Edge detectors
 Thermographic images

Abstract

The issue of breast cancer is a significant health concern for women around the world, with more than 40,000 deaths each year [1]. The early detection of breast cancer can lead to a decrease in both the severity of the disease and the risk of death, and in some cases, may allow for alternative treatment options that do not involve surgery [2]. The main objective of this study is to propose a new approach for detecting breast cancer using thermographic images, with a specific focus on accessibility for women in resource-limited settings. By utilizing mobile technology, the proposed approach aims to empower women in these communities to perform self-diagnosis via their mobile devices. The proposed approach is based on the use of MobileNet v2 and the attention mechanism. This approach is lightweight, which has the potential to be more accessible and costeffective, especially in resource-limited settings. Furthermore, multiple edge detection algorithms were tested to evaluate their performance with the proposed model. The results of this study demonstrate that the proposed model outperforms state-of-the-art approaches in terms of performance and accuracy.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



A New Model Based on Genetic Algorithms for Multilayer Perceptron Neural Network Hyper-parameters Optimization

Communication Info

Authors:

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¹ENSA, Sidi mohammed Ben Abdelleh University Fez, Fez, Morocco

Keywords:

 Multi-layer perceptron (MLP)
 Genetic algorithm (GA)
 Hyper-parameters
 Optimization
 Machine learning(ML)
 Non-Linear Optimization

Abstract

Multi-layer perceptron (MLP) have been widely used in a variety of applications and domains. The hyper-parameters of these machine learning (ML) models must be tuned to fit different problems. The choice of the best hyper-parameters configuration has a direct impact on the performance of the model. This work proposes a new optimization model to find the optimal neural architecture solved by the genetic algorithm method. We use a real chromosome representing the architecture that can express both the number of layers and the number of nodes in each layer. This new proposed approach models the neural architecture optimization challenge as nonlinear constraint programming with mixed variables. The generalizability of MLP was evaluated and the risk of over fitting was avoided by using a cross-validation technique. Our model was tested using a hypothyroidism dataset recovered from the Gravel Institute in Sydney, Australia, and submitted to the UC-Knowledge Irvine Discovery in Databases program. Compared to previous studies, the results show an improvement in categorization performance. The stability of the technique is also demonstrated by the fact that the suggested approach has the lowest standard deviation of the average accuracy rate. © ICRAMCS 2023 Proceedings ISSN: 2605-7700

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Educational Data Mining and Learning Analytics: Literature review

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Meryam BENLAHLAL¹ Karima AISSAOUI¹ Mohammed BERRADA¹

¹LIASSE, Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco

Keywords: (1) Educational data mining (2) Learning analytics (3) Big data During the pandemic period, distance learning is the method used to continue learning and teaching by universities and schools using a range of learning environments such as learning management system(LMS), massive open online courses(MOOCs), educational open resources (OER), OpenCourseWare(OCW) and social media sites[1][2][3][4]. The use of these environments has produced massive data, and the collection and analysis of this data requires the use of the fields of educational data mining (EDM) and learning analytics (LA) which have the common goal of improving learning and teaching at the student level (improving their performance and skills), or at the teacher level (making courseware more effective), as well as learning environments, ...[4][5][6]. The purpose of this review is to examine research between 2019 and 2022 that uses the concepts of EDM and LA in order to provide a comprehensive view of these two areas. This paper provides an in-depth explanation of the two concepts, their goals, differences, learning environments, data, methods and techniques used, and thus tools found in the EDM and LA fields.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



COVID-19 in Morocco: an epidemiological case study

Communication Info

Authors:

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Keywords:

(1) Covid-19
(2) Linear Regression
(3) SVM
(4) Machine Learning
(5) Time Series

Abstract

All industries employ machine learning extensively [1]. Machine learning (ML)-based forecasting systems have proven their efficacy in evaluating perioperative effects, which can help hasten decision-making on the most likely course of action. ML models have been used for some time to identify and classify hazardous threat factors in several technical fields. Several distinct predictions [2] methodologies are frequently utilized to address forecasting issues. The research demonstrates how machine learning (ML) models can predict the frequency of COVID-19 incidents in the future, which is now seen to pose a severe threat to civilization. In this work, we compared and analyzed Linear Regression and Support Vector Machine (SVM), two popular machine learning methods. Each model projects three variables: the total number of confirmed cases, the total number of fatalities, and the total number of recoveries over the subsequent 30 days. The study's findings show that it is a viable option to use these strategies under the present COVID-19 pandemic scenario. Two ML models were utilized to increase accuracy. According to the experiment's findings, SVM produces the lowest results when it comes to COVID-19 prediction, whereas Linear Regression produces the best.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



An improved ACO algorithm for multi-dialectal sentiment analysis

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Soukaina MIHI¹ Brahim AIT BEN ALI² Nabil LAACHFOUBI³

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Keywords:

- (1) sentiment analysis(2) Arabic dialects(3) Ant Colony Optimization
- (4) Naïve Bayes

In this study, we present a novel method based on a probabilistic model and improved Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) to predict the sentiment of different datasets representing the most common dialects in the Arab world. The aim is to demonstrate the effectiveness of evolutionary algorithms in sentiment analysis tasks and their ability to compete with deep learning approaches. The correlation between features is used to calculate the relationship between nodes, which are treated like ants that are rewarded with increased pheromone in the link. The chosen features are then fed into a Naive Bayes classifier to determine the probability of the predicted classes. The results demonstrate that this system is comparable to the baseline and even outperforms it for some datasets, showing its potential for sentiment analysis of dialect Arabic, one of the most difficult tasks in NLP. To validate the proposed system, we conducted experiments for four datasets representing multiple dialects including Moroccan, Egyptian, Levantine and Gulf and considered F1-score and accuracy as evaluation measures.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON **RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE** March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Etude De La Vulnérabilité Sismique Des Bâtiments Dans La Zone D'Al Hoceima

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Soumaya EL JANOUS ¹ Abdelouafi El GHOULBZOURI ¹	Dans le cadre du calcul sismique basé sur la notion de performance, les ingénieurs se trouvent confrontés à une tâche difficile pour estimer la performance et évaluer les risques des systèmes sol-structure en interaction [1].
¹ Equipe de Recherche MODSGC, ENSA-H, université Abdelmalek Essaadi, Hoceima, Morocco	comportement sismique des structures en béton armé en interaction avec le sol [2] dans la ville d'AL HOCEIMA qui se trouve dans le nord du Maroc.
Keywords: (1) Performance (2) Interaction sol-structure (3) Courbe de fragilité	La problématique s'inscrit dans le cadre de proposition de modèles simplifiés afin d'aborder un problème compliqué tel que l'interaction sol-structure (ISS). Le comportement non linéaire de la structure [3] est déterminé par une approche capacitive basée sur la performance sismique telle que la méthode N2 proposée par P. Fajfar [4]. Les courbes de fragilité [5] sont établies en tenant compte des effets de l'ISS et des incertitudes associées au chargement (mouvement du sol), aux propriétés de la structure, du sol, et de la fondation (impédances,) [6].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Medical Images Segmentation

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors : Meryem AMEUR¹ Cherki DAOUI² Najlae IDRISSI³

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Keywords:

 (1) HMC
 (2) TMC
 (3) unsupervised segmentation
 (4) stationary process
 (5) non stationary process
 (5) Auxiliary process
 (6) Medical Image segmentation Our work presents some applications of grey level medical images segmentation. Our study focuses on unsupervised segmentation using the classical and the recently hidden Markov model; Hidden Markov chain and Triplet Markov chain. These models are differents in term of process modeling. Where, the classical model considers that the hidden process X is stationary and the recently model assumes that the hidden process X is non stationary then to model that it introduce an auxiliary process U. The role of U is to represent this non-stationary of X process. Here we compare these models HMC and TMC in term of quality using some types of medical images. The results demonstrate that TMC is performant than HMC.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Detect Plant Diseases in Smart Farms Using the Deep Learning Tool

Communication Info

Abstract

Authors: Hammou Djalal Rafik¹ Akram Rais¹ Sanaa Chabane¹

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Keywords:

Plant disease
 Deep Learning
 Agriculture
 Accuracy
 Concatenation
 CNN
 PlantVilage
 Architectures

References

Agriculture is the future of global human nutrition. This field is faced with an infinitude of obstacles, such as plant diseases [1], in addition to the growth of the world population, which constantly requires an increase in agricultural production. Early detection of plant diseases is an efficient tool and plays a primary role in improving yields in agricultural production. The techniques and methods used render an enormous service to agriculture by avoiding crop losses and making it possible to combat plant diseases as soon as they appear. The arrival of deep learning [2] upset the world of computing and the entire field of agriculture by bringing new ideas and generating applications related to agriculture and its exactitude. In this project, we plan to use deep learning [3] with this convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture to detect plant diseases and classify them [4][5]. Then we will use the concatenation between the CNN architectures to improve the accuracy and reduce the error as much as possible [6][7]. Our approach will be tested on a corpus of images named PlantVilage [8], and we will validate our results with the rate of accuracy, loss, execution time, precision, and recall.

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RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Analyse prédictive du risque d'apparition de troubles psychiatriques chez les chauffeurs de poids lourds à l'aide d'une approche bayésienne floue

Communication Info

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Keywords:

(1) Troubles psychiatriques

(2) Chauffeurs de poids lourds

- (3) Réseaux bayésiens
- (4) Logique floue

References

Abstract

Les chauffeurs routiers professionnels travaillent dans des conditions exigeantes, les horaires de travail sont souvent irréguliers [1]. La plupart du temps, ils se trouvent dans l'obligation de passer de longues périodes loin de chez eux et de leur famille. la qualité et la durée du sommeil étant fréquemment réduite [2], sans oublier le stress permanent de livrer la commande à temps [3]. Toutes ces contraintes mettent en danger la sécurité des conducteurs sur la route et affectent négativement leur santé en général et en particulier leur bien-être mental [4]. Dans cet article, on vise à développer une approche bayésienne floue qui anticipe, par une analyse prédictive combinant les réseaux bayésiens [5] et la logique floue [6], l'apparition de troubles psychiatriques chez les chauffeurs de poids lourds.

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Multi users pairing based cryptography with diffie-Hellman key exchange

Communication Info

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LASMA, FEZ, MOROCCO.

Keywords:

(1) Pairing

(3) Random point

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Abstract

Cryptography is the study and practice of techniques for secure communication between two peoples (Alice & Bob), in the presence of a third partie called adversaries (Eve). But in many cases, communications are not limited to just two peoples but extended to more users. Diffie-Hellman (D.H) is one among the earliest practical example of public key exchange implemented within the field of cryptography and secure communication. The Diffie-Hellman key exchange method allows two parties that haven't any prior knowledge of any other to iointly establish a shared secret key over an insecure channel. In this work we will extend the D.H key exchange, for multi users and we will give some way to random the input of points used for the pairing application with D.H key exchange.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Exploring new strategies to improve data centers efficiency: A survey

Communication Info

Abstract

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¹ENSIAS, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco ²LARIT Laboratory, team Network, Telecommunication and intelligence, University Ibn Tofail, Faculty of Science, BP 242, Kenitra, Morocco **Keywords:** (1) Datacenter (2) Power Usage Effectiveness (3) Facility Power (4) Efficiency Digital technologies are everywhere and affecting our life directly. According to the International Energy Agency, data centers and data transmission are responsible for nearly 1% of energy related greenhouse gas emissions. The efficient energy utilization in a must in data centers. Since 2010 and thanks to energy efficiency improvements data use (excluding crypto) centers has grown moderately despite the strong growth in demand for data center services. In this paper, we survey the state of art techniques for energy consumption and strategies to improve datacenters efficiency.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Efficient and Effective Intrusion Detection in IoT Networks: Transformer-based Approach

Communication Info

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Keywords:

Internet of Things (IoT)
 Intrusion Detection
 Systems
 Transformers
 Principal Components
 Analysis
 Shap Values

Abstract

The Internet of Things (IoT) has brought about a significant increase in the number of connected devices in recent years, leading to the development of new and diverse applications. However, this increased connectivity brings various security risks[1]. Intrusion detection systems (IDS) play a crucial role in mitigating these risks by detecting and responding to malicious activity within a network. This paper presents an analysis of the impact of using transformers on IDS in IoT networks. Transformers are a type of machine learning model that have been shown to have superior performance in natural language processing tasks [2]. However, they have not been extensively studied in the context of IDS. The objective of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of transformer-based models in detecting intrusions in IoT networks and to compare their performance with traditional ML algorithms. Multiple feature engineering techniques were used in the analysis, such as PCA and Shap values. These techniques were employed to reduce the dimensionality of the data and to identify the most important features in detecting intrusions. The results demonstrate that transformer-based models are a promising approach for intrusion detection in IoT networks. The use of these models, in conjunction with feature engineering techniques such as PCA and Shap values, can significantly improve the accuracy and efficiency of the IDS. This is particularly relevant for real-time monitoring systems where the cost and processing time are an important factor.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Low-cost air pollution monitoring IoT platform: A Case Study of Inezgane-Ait Melloul (Southwestern Morocco)

Communication Info

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Keywords:

 (1) Artificial intelligence of things
 (2) Low-cost sensors
 (3) Smart cities
 (4) Air pollution

Abstract

Air pollution awareness is one of the key aspects of modern smart cities. Decision makers and other key stakeholders are often unaware of the air contamination in their immediate environment and its relationship to the local surroundings and microclimate when making short- or long-term decisions. The Internet of Things (IoT) paradigm provides a suitable general framework for monitoring air pollution as it incorporates a sensor network containing static and/or mobile sensors to measure different pollutants. In this context, this work presents an AIoT (artificial intelligence of things) platform designed for air pollution monitoring using lowcost sensors in the city of Ait Melloul, Morocco. The main features of this AIoT system are to simplify the monitoring process, provide real-time information to citizens, involve citizens in the process, detect high pollution areas, and use machine learning for forecasting. Decision-makers can use this information to take appropriate actions to improve air quality. Preliminary results show that this system effectively monitors air quality.

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Using NLP for the design of a legal contract processing model

Communication Info

Abstract

Contracts are an essential element in the professional and social spheres. Authors: Understanding these documents is indispensable to ensure that all critical Youssra AMAZOU¹ clauses are adequately understood and managed. Contracts may contain Abdellah AZMANI¹ requirements and other incidental details, such as guidelines and Monir AZMANI¹ supporting statements. Therefore, professionals in this field must read and identify the text that establishes the requirements, conflicts, and compliance of the contract content with the law. The traditional manual ¹LIST, Faculty of Science and practice of this scope processing requires significant time and effort and can Technology of Tanger, University Abdelmalek Essaadi, involve human error. Tetouan, Morocco Natural language processing (NLP) based solutions have been particularly sought after for the legal systems of several countries [1][2]. However, many countries are still behind in exploring advanced AI technologies in their legal framework. Hence, our paper explores how the use of NLP can enhance the legal framework contracting process [3][4], [5], Special **Keywords**: attention will be accorded to the Moroccan legal system. Firstly, we present (1) AI in law (2) Natural language the state of the art of NLP in law [3], [4]. Secondly, we examine the processing in law experience of other countries that have applied this approach to their (3) Legal domain national systems, as well as the possibility of adapting this one to the (4) Legal contract Moroccan legal system. We conclude by presenting our conceptual model that attempts to fill a gap in the Moroccan Legal Contracting literature [5],

[6].

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Toward smart irrigation systems using IoT and AI

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) Smart Irrigation (2) IOT (3) AI (4) Machine Learning (5) Deep Learning Smart Irrigation is an innovative approach that integrates IoT and Deep Learning technologies to create an autonomous irrigation system capable of monitoring soil moisture levels using a soil moisture sensor and irrigating crops accordingly [1]. The system offers numerous benefits, including increased crop vields [2]. reduced human involvement, and lower equipment costs [3]. Smart Irrigation is an environmentally friendly solution that helps conserve water by ensuring that only the required amount is used for irrigation [4]. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of the current state-of-the-art Smart Irrigation systems, exploring their design and operation, as well as their potential benefits and limitations. Moreover, the paper highlights areas for future research and development, which can contribute to the advancement of Smart Irrigation systems.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Association Rules for Understanding Consumer Behavior: A Comparative Analysis

Communication Info

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Keywords:

- (1) Association Rules
 (2) Data Mining
 (3) Consumer Behavior
- (4) Merchandising

Abstract

Association rules methodology, introduced by Agrawal and Srikant [1], is a powerful tool for identifying hidden associations between multiple variables stored in large databases. Han et al. [2] have also contributed significantly to the development of this approach. In recent years, association rule mining has gained considerable attention in the field of data mining, particularly in understanding consumer behavior [3-4]. Several studies have been conducted to compare various algorithms and determine the most effective approach for extracting valuable insights from these datasets [4-5]. Researchers and practitioners can benefit from these studies to drive effective decision-making using association rules. The analysis aims to contribute to a better understanding of the role that association rules can play in data mining and to offer insights that can guide future research endeavors.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Detection and Diagnosis of Leaf Diseases in Plants

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords: (1) IOT

- (2) Agriculture
- (3) CNN
- (5) Semantic segmentation.

The world population is anticipated to increase to 9 billion people by 2050. Because it achieves two key goals—increasing crop yields and lowering the use of pesticides—plant disease identification has recently gained a lot of interest in smart agriculture. To prevent the development of illnesses in plantations, which can have extremely high costs in terms of time and money, it is essential to identify questionable plants as soon as possible. The majority of plant diseases have observable symptoms, and it is now generally believed that an expert plant pathologist can identify a disease by visually inspecting affected plants.

This subject is an appropriate area application for computer-assisted research because 1) the process of disease diagnosis is slow to complete manually, 2) some plant diseases have no apparent symptoms, 3) and the effectiveness of the diagnosis is proportional to the ability of the pathologist. Advanced analytical techniques will be used in diagnostic systems for various disorders. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a key role in this situation since it makes it possible to realize new kinds of systems and adds intelligence to the identification of plant illnesses. SLR discusses the current state of the art and suggests exciting new directions for identifying plant diseases and classifying species from photos. For use in computing and agriculture, image identification and classification of damaged leaf species.

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THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE March 16-17-18, 2023 | Casablanca, Morocco



Big Data : Graphes, Web et Sécurité des données

Communication Info

Abstract

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Keywords :

Authona

- (1) Algorithme
- (2) Big Data
- (3) Données
- (4) Fraude
- (5) Graphe
- (6) Neo4j
- (7) Sécurité
- (8) Volume
- (9) Temps réel
- (10) PHP5

Face à l'explosion du volume des données, il est devenu primordial pour les entreprises de mettre en place de nouveaux outils pour permettre de détecter en temps réel les changements afin de prendre les meilleures décisions possibles. L'objectif principal de ce travail est de proposer un algorithme ainsi qu'une application web basée sur les graphes dont le but ultime est de sécuriser les données et de détecter les fraudes au sein de l'entreprise.

C'est dans cet esprit où se situe ce travail qui consiste à donner une vision claire et nette sur l'utilité du Big Data, et son apport avec la sécurité des données en proposant un algorithme ainsi qu'une application web permettant de détecter les fraudes et permettre au décideur de réagir. On va utiliser les nouveaux outils informatiques tels que ; la base de données orientée graphe Neo4j et le langage de scripting PHP et JavaScript.

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