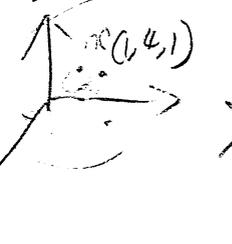


$\beta = 2\pi/\lambda$   $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi}$   $\int E \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q_{in}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}$  

大同大學八十九學年度研究所招生入學考試試題

$E = -\nabla V$

考試科目: 電磁學

所別: 通訊工程研究所

第1/1頁

$f' = 24x$

$V = E \cdot d$

$V = E \cdot d$

註: 本次考試不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記; 不可以使用字典; 可以使用計算器。

1.(a) For a scalar function  $f(x,y,z) = 12x^2 + yz^2$ , the magnitude of the maximum rate of change of  $f$  at point  $P(-1,0,1)$  is  $[(1-1)]$ , and the magnitude of the rate of change of  $f$  along the line directed from  $P$  to  $(1,1,1)$ , evaluated at  $(-1,0,1)$  is  $[(1-2)]$ .  $\vec{v} = (z, 1, 0)$   $\nabla f = (24, 1)$

$E = -\nabla V$   
 $= -\frac{V}{d}$   
 $E = \frac{Q_{in}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}$

(b) Two point charges in a medium with  $\epsilon_r = 4$ , and  $\mu_r = 1$ , one is  $7C$  located at point  $(1,4,1)$  and the other is  $-4C$  at  $(1,2,3)$ . Now consider a fictitious sphere with radius of  $10$ , centered at  $(1, 3, 2)$ , find  $\int (\vec{D}) \cdot (\vec{n}) ds$   $[(1-3)]$  over the surface of this sphere, where  $\vec{D}$  is the electric flux density generated by these two charges. (all units are in MKS system).

(c) Two infinite sheets of charge lie parallel to each other, separated by a distance  $d$ , The upper and lower sheets have surface charge densities  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$   $C/m^2$ , respectively. Find the voltage difference  $[1-4]$  from the top to the bottom surface.

(d) A light bulb is placed in a microwave oven. When the oven is turned on, do you think the light bulb will be lighted up? Explain your reason  $[1-5]$ .  $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$

2. A  $1.8$ -GHz wave propagates in a medium characterized with  $\epsilon_r = 25$ ,  $\mu_r = 1.6$  and  $\sigma = 2.5S/m$ . The electric field intensity in the region is given by  $\vec{E} = 0.1e^{-\alpha z} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) \vec{a}_x$  V/m. Determine the attenuation constant  $[2-1]$ , the propagation constant  $[2-2]$ , the intrinsic impedance  $[2-3]$ , the phase velocity  $[2-4]$ , and the skin depth  $[2-5]$  of the wave. (please using MKS units in your answer).

$S = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}(\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{E^2}{Z_0}$   
 $\frac{1.6}{25} = 0.064$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{E^2}{Z_0}$

3. At point A the instantaneous voltage is  $V_A = 100 \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 5 \sin\left(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ .

At point B the instantaneous voltage is  $V_B = 100 e^{-\alpha z} \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + B \sin(\phi_B)$ .

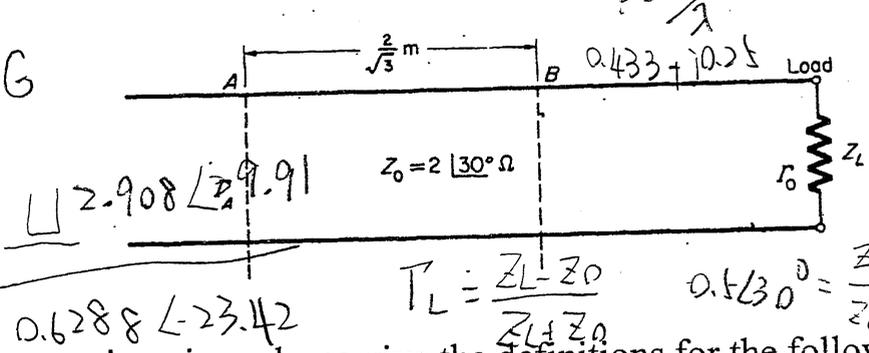
(1) Calculate the associated attenuation constant  $\alpha$   $[3-1]$  and phase propagation constant  $\beta$   $[3-2]$ .

(2) What is the voltage reflection coefficient  $\Gamma_A$   $[3-3]$ ?

(3) What is  $R+jX$  part of characteristic impedance for the line  $[3-4]$ ?

(4) If  $\Gamma_0 = 0.5 \angle 30^\circ$ , what is  $Z_L$   $[3-5]$

$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$   
 $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$   
 $\frac{E}{D} = \frac{\rho}{4\pi R^2}$   
 $A = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} G$   
 $0.866$



$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$   
 $\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$   
 $\lambda = 2\pi\sqrt{3}$   
 $\frac{2}{6\pi}$   
 $\frac{1}{3\pi}$   
 $AB = 2\beta$   
 $X = \frac{2}{2\pi\sqrt{3}}$   
 $\frac{1}{3\pi}$

4. As for the antenna engineering, please give the definitions for the following parameters:

- (1) Radiation pattern  $[4-1]$ .
- (2) Directivity  $[4-2]$  and Gain  $[4-3]$ .
- (3) Radiation resistance  $[4-4]$ .
- (4) Polarization of antenna  $[4-5]$

$Z_L = 2 \angle 30^\circ = 2 \angle \frac{1}{2} 30^\circ + 1 \angle 60^\circ$   
 $Z_L \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} 30^\circ\right) = 2 \angle 30^\circ + 1 \angle 60^\circ$