

參考用

1. A microwave signal generator with $V_g = 1\angle 0^\circ$ (V) and internal resistance $50\ (\Omega)$ is connected to a lossless $50\text{-}\Omega$ air transmission line that is $2\text{-}\lambda$ long and terminated in a $30 + j40\ (\Omega)$ load. Find (a) (4%) voltage reflection coefficient at the load, (b) (4%) the voltage standing-wave ratio on the line, and (c) (4%) the average power delivered to the load. (d) (8%) Based on the single-stub method for matching the load to the $50\text{-}\Omega$ line, and determine the position and length of the short-circuited stub using the Smith chart. (please provide two possible solutions, and also draw all the results in your answer sheets)

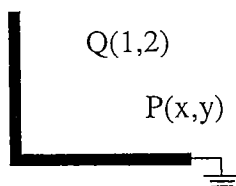
2. (a) (2%) Can the TEM waves exist in a semicircular waveguide? Why? (b) (2%) What is meant by the dominant mode of a waveguide? (c) (2%) What are cavity resonators? What are their most desirable properties? (d) (2%) Which design parameter limits the maximum time-average power through the rectangular waveguide at the dominant mode? (e) (7%) A air-filled rectangular waveguide has cross section of sides a (x -direction) and b (y -direction) ($a > b$). Assuming the electromagnetic waves propagate in the $+z$ -direction, and the appropriate time-harmonic solution for $H_z^0(x, y)$ is

$$H_z^0(x, y) = H_0 \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right),$$

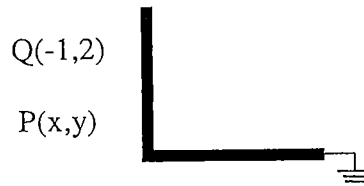
where m and n are integers for the possible mode. Find the instantaneous surface currents on the guide walls for the dominant mode

3. There are two grounded perpendicular conducting half-planes in the Figures shown below:

- (a). (14%) As in Fig. (A), there is a positive static point charge Q at $(1, 2)$. Please determine the electric field intensity at arbitrary point $P(x, y)$ in the first quadrant by using the method of images.
- (b). (8%) Explain how the method of images works based on the uniqueness theorem.
- (c). (8%) In Fig. (B), there is a positive static point charge Q at $(-1, 2)$. Can you still use the method of images to determine the electric field intensity at arbitrary point $P(x, y)$ in the second, third, and fourth quadrants? State your reasons.



(A)



(B)

注意：背面有試題

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4.

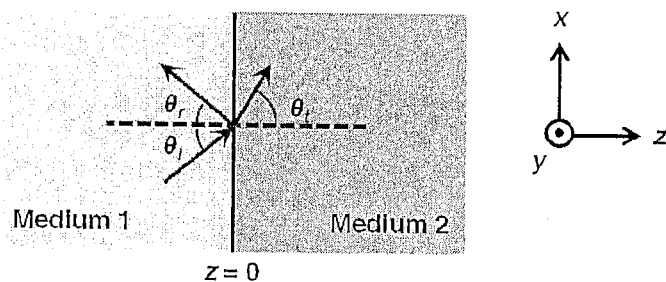
- (a) (3%) Write down the differential form of the equation of continuity.
 (b) (4%) Write down the Lorenz gauge condition for potentials.
 (c) (7%) Using Maxwell's equations and the Lorenz condition, derive the nonhomogeneous wave equations for vector magnetic potential \vec{A} and scalar electric potential V , namely,

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu \vec{J}, \text{ and}$$

$$\nabla^2 V - \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}.$$

- (d) (6%) Derive the equation of continuity by using the nonhomogeneous wave equations and the Lorenz condition. This, in a way, proves that the Lorenz condition is consistent with the equation of continuity.

5. Consider a plane wave obliquely impinging upon a boundary between two different materials as illustrated in the figure below. Both materials are lossless. The relative permittivities of medium 1 and medium 2 are 3 and 7, respectively. The relative permeabilities of medium 1 and medium 2 are 9 and 1, respectively.



The E field of the incident wave is as follows.

$$\vec{E}_i(x, z, t) = 36 \vec{a}_y \cos \left(\omega t - \beta_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z \right) \right) \quad (\text{V/m}),$$

where \vec{a}_x and \vec{a}_z are unit vectors pointing in x and z directions, respectively, and β_1 is the phase constant of medium 1.

- (a) (3%) Calculate the intrinsic impedance of medium 1. Express it in Ω and round the number to the nearest integer.
 (b) (5%) Calculate the time-average power density of the incident wave.
 (c) (3%) Calculate the Brewster angle for perpendicular polarization. Express it in degree.
 (d) (4%) Find the time-average power density of the reflected wave.

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本科考試禁用計算器

*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

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The Smith Chart

