

**Due Date: 02/03 At the beginning of class**

This problem will exercise your ability to use Matlab and/or Mathematica, Python, C++... I would recommend Matlab, since most/all professional engineers know this program and use it on a regular basis.

**The Problem**

The approach taken by the book to perform the inverse problem, namely solving for  $s = w/h$  if you know  $Z_o$ , is a bit silly. I, along with most other techy people, would immediately go to Matlab and spend ~5 minutes writing a simple code to numerically solve for  $s$  for a given  $Z_o$ . This is especially true since it appears that  $s$  is monotonically decreasing as  $Z_o$  increases. Please write this code and test it for the example we went over in class, namely Example 2-2 of 7<sup>th</sup> edition. I would imagine that the code will not be more than perhaps 20 lines.

Hint: You will be using equations 2.37-2.40 (i.e.,  $Z_o$  as a function of  $s$ ) rather than 2.42-2.43 (i.e.,  $s$  as a function of  $Z_o$ ). Start by creating an array of  $s$  values, from 0 to say 100. Then work through the equations for  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $t$ , finding their corresponding values (i.e., corresponding to the  $s$  values). Then find the array of  $Z_o$  values. Once you have these corresponding  $Z_o$  values, you can implement one of a couple possible approaches for Matlab to return the appropriate  $s$  value. Some ways are more elegant/efficient than others—one way will involve only one line of code.