電磁波與天線導論 HW3

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1

$$\phi(t) = \frac{3000}{60} 2\pi t = 100\pi t$$

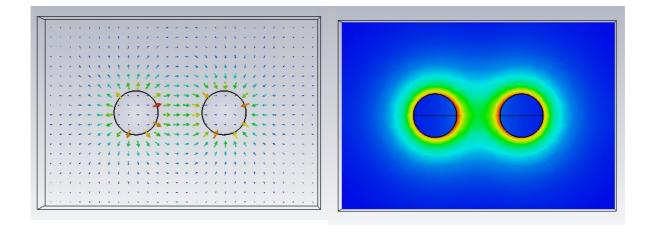
$$\begin{split} \Phi(t) &= \int_s \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \hat{y}(0.05) \cdot \hat{y}(0.02*0.03)*cos\phi(t) = 3*10^{-5}cos100\pi t \\ V &= -N\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = 3\pi*10^{-3}sin(100\pi t) \\ I &= \frac{V}{R} = 6\pi*10^{-3}sin(100\pi t)(A) - < ans > \end{split}$$

2

$$egin{align} I &= -rac{\epsilon A}{d} V_0 \omega sin(\omega t) = -rac{4\epsilon_0 A}{d} V_0 \omega sin(\omega t) \ &= -rac{4*8.85*10^{-12}*10^{-3}}{1*10^{-2}} 30*(2\pi 10^6) sin(2\pi 10^{-6}t) \ &= 6.67*10^{-4} (A) - < ans> \end{array}$$

3

eletrical field



electrical flux density

