```
2η ζειρά Ασκήσεων Αναστάσιος Παπαζαρειρόπουλος
                                                         03118079
 Aokyon 1:
     KTT gia The xop Sh TEORETTE: y (x,t) = fixicos(wt).
                   Kai Dempoofe f(x1 = Asin(kx +0)
κυματική εξίσωση: \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}
  aklongra ákpa: y (x=0, 61=0 =) Asin0=0 => sin0=0 => 0=0
                       4(x=a, t)=0 => Asin(ka)=0 >> ka= nπ => k=nπ, +=2
   apa: g(x,t) = A \sin(n\pi x) \cos(\omega t), n = 4,2,...
        · EVW 10x cow : k = \frac{\omega}{c} Kal c = \sqrt{\frac{T_x}{\rho}}.
And KTT yeary Helibrary: Z(x,y,t)= $(x,y)cos(wt)=>
                                     Z(x,y,t) = X(x)Y(y) cos(\omega t)
                  Kai OEmpoifie: X = Asin (kxx+0), V=Bsin (kyy+p)
      Emoprakés our Gyres (artourta dispa):
       X(x=0,y,t)=0 \Rightarrow \sin\theta=0 \Rightarrow \theta=0
      · X(x=b,y,t)=0 => sin(k,b)=0=1kx=mst, ms=1,2,...
     · Y (xy=0, E) =0 => sin (4)=0 > 4=0
     , Y(x19=0, E)=0 => sin(ky b)=0=> ky= MzH, Mz=42....
   doa: y(x,y,t) = C \sin\left(\frac{m_1\pi}{b}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{m_2\pi}{b}y\right) \cos(\omega t) |m_1,m_2=1,2,...
   EVW loxdav: k^2 = \frac{w^2}{C^2} Kal C = \sqrt{\frac{T_p}{\sigma}}
```

1

k2+kg2 = 402

a) Eval:
$$f_{xij} \rightarrow k = \overline{q}$$
 Kai $f_{\mu(i,j)} \rightarrow k_x = k_y = \overline{q}$ $k_x = k_y = \overline{q}$

B) DEWPOUNTAS WS «SOUTEPON KTT, TÉTOION WOTE VA 10XJEI:

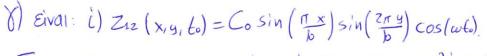
$$f_{X(z)} \rightarrow k = \frac{2\pi}{a}$$

$$W_{x} = C_{x} k = C_{x} \frac{2\pi}{a}$$

$$f_{x(z)} \rightarrow k = \frac{2\pi}{a}$$
, $f_{\mu(4,z)} \rightarrow k_x = \frac{\pi}{b}$, $k_y = \frac{2\pi}{b}$

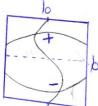
OROTE EVAL:
$$\frac{f_{\times(z)}}{f_{\times(z)}} = \frac{C_{\times} \frac{Z_{\Pi}}{a}}{a} = \frac{2b}{a} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{T_{\times} \hat{\sigma}}{p \cdot T_{\mu}}} = \frac{2b}{a} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p \cdot T_{\mu}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2pa^{2}\sigma}{p^{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}ab}{a \cdot b \cdot \sqrt{3$$

$$\frac{f_{x(2)}}{f_{h(i,2)}} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}.$$



Το σχήμα που αναπαριστά αυτό του τρόπο ταλάντωσης,

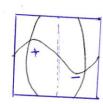
Elval:



WIZCK=CT VS

ii)
$$Z_{21}(x,y,t_0) = C_0 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{b}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{b}\right) \cos(\omega t_0)$$

To oxylia now avariapiona auto τον πρόπο ταλάντωσης, είναι:



 $\omega_{2s} = Ck = \frac{C\pi \sqrt{3}}{b} \left(= \omega_{s2} \right).$

8) a=1 m, b=0, 5, fx11 = fx11 = 50 Hz.

 $xop\delta u$: $C_x = \frac{\omega_x}{k} \Rightarrow C_x = \frac{2\pi}{t} \frac{1}{x \cdot \omega_t - \alpha} \Rightarrow C_x = \frac{100 \text{ m/sec.}}{t}$

hetibody. $C_h = \frac{\omega_h}{k} \rightarrow C_h = \frac{b}{\pi} \frac{f_{H(H,q)} \cdot \pi \cdot 2}{\pi \sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow C_h = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} - 25\sqrt{2} f_{SC}$

E) Eivai: $Z = \sqrt{T \rho}$ στην χορδή όταν $C = \sqrt{T \rho}$ 1 ΟΤΙΘΤΕ

artiotolia otar Eival: C = [[HÉTEO OFAMESTURAS] [[LÉTEO asparenas]

Oa Einal: $Z = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}}} =$

A orknon 2:

A) AvaJutoSyr E KTT This Hoppyis: $P(x,y,z,t) = f(x,y,z) \cos(\omega t) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z) \cos(\omega t)$ ATTIKADIOTOUTAS OTHER KUHATIKH EFLOWOY:

$$\frac{1}{c_{nx}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} p}{\partial t^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} p}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} p}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} p}{\partial z}$$

και διαιρώντας κατά μέλη, μετά τις παραγωγίσες, με την ίδια τη συνάρτηση ρ(χη, z, t) = X(x) //y) Z(z) cos(ωξ), παίρνοψε τη σχέση:

$$\frac{1}{x}\frac{d^2x}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{y}\frac{d^2y}{dy^2} + \frac{1}{z}\frac{d^2z}{dz^2} = -\frac{\omega^2}{C_{xx}^2}$$

στο αριστερό μέλος της οποίας, κάθε προσθετέος, είναι συνάρτηση άλλης μεταβλητής, άρα δεν μπορεί παρά να είναι μια σταθερή ποσότητα. Θέτουμε:

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{d^{2}x}{dx^{2}} = -k^{2}, \quad \frac{1}{y} \frac{d^{2}y}{dy^{2}} = -k^{2}, \quad \frac{1}{z} \frac{d^{2}z}{dx^{2}} = -k^{2}$$
HE $k^{2}_{x} + k^{2}_{y} + k^{2}_{z} = \frac{\omega^{2}}{Ck^{2}}$

OI Abous Da Eval Tus Hoppys: X=Asin(kx +0x')
Y=Bsin(k,y +0y)
Z=Csin(kzz+0z)

dpa, telika: $p(x, y, z, t) = P_0 cos(k_x + O_x) cos(k_y + O_y) cos(k_z + O_z) c$

Egaphojoulie Ty outpraky ownlying plande Theypa: MEUpa: LIXL3

(x,0,z): $\frac{\partial p}{\partial u}|_{u=0} = 0 \Rightarrow -k_y \sin u = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0$ (ky Sau Elian Marta 0)

 (x, L_z, z) : $\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}|_{y=L_z=0}$ - $k_y \sin(k_y L_z) = 0 \Rightarrow k_y = n_y \pi_z$, $n_z = 12$.

Maryod: LexL3:

 $(0,y,z): \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = 0 \Rightarrow -k_x \sin(\theta x) = 0 \Rightarrow 0_x = 0$

 (L_1, y, z) : $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=L_1} = 0 \Rightarrow -k_x \sin(k_x L_1) = 0 \Rightarrow k_x = \frac{N_x \Pi}{L_1}, h_x = 1, 7, ...$

The Eupli: LixLi:

 $\left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 y_1 o\right) : \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0 \Rightarrow -k_2 \sin(\theta_z) = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_z = 0$

(x,y,L3): 2p 2z | z=h =0 => -k2 sin(k2L3)=0 => k2 = 4217 L3, 42=1,7,...

EKOLEVOS OI TILES TO GASEOV

Kai - $W_{h_x, h_y, h_l} = C_{h_x} \cdot \Pi \sqrt{\frac{|M_x|^2 + |M_y|^2}{|L_x|^2 + |M_y|^2}} + \frac{|M_x|^2}{|L_x|^2}$

8) OEFIE AIW SUS OUXUSTUTA KTT OWNXEROW: $N_x = N_y = N_z = 1$, apa: $W_{11,11,11} = C_{ux} \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{L_z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{L_z}\right)^2} =$ $W_{11,11,11} = C_{ux} \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{L_z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{L_z}\right)^2} =$ $W_{11,11,1} = C_{ux} \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \frac{1}{L_z}^2} = C_{ux} \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \frac{1}{L_z}^2} = C_{ux} \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \frac{1}{L_z}^2} = C_{ux} \pi \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \frac{1}{L_z}^2 + \frac{1}$

And KTT gra the xopon προκόπτα ότι η κίνηση της Ικανοποιείται τ από τη σχέση: $y(x,t) = A \sin(k_x + \theta) \cos(\omega t)$.

Mε εφαρμοχή των σωρριακών σωθυκών για ακλόνητα ἀκρα, έχουμε: $y(x=0,t)=Sin \theta=0 \Rightarrow \theta=0$

 $Y(x=L_1t) = Sin(kL_1) = 0 \Rightarrow kL_1 = n\pi \Rightarrow k = \frac{h\pi}{L_1} |_{u=42...}$

 $Θεμελιώδης σιχνότητα: N=1 <math>\Rightarrow k=π \Rightarrow \frac{2π}{2} = π \Rightarrow λ=2π.$

àpa: == 2 => C = 2 for fin = f

C = Cnx V117 => VT = Cnx V117 >>

 $T = C_{nx} \cdot (417) \rho \Rightarrow T = (417)(0,01) \cdot (340)^2 \Rightarrow$ $\Rightarrow T = 435.252 \text{ N}.$

AOKNOY 3: EFIOGRAS Maxwell: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = P(\epsilon_0 \mid \Omega)$, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \mid \Omega$, $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}'}{\partial C} \mid \Omega$, 1 x B = 40 (3+ & DE) (8). , LE: E(Fit) = k Eo (-yx +xg) coslut. a) Arto Tyv (8) Efioury Marwell, Exogre: V×E = 38 Elva: $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{x} \\ \vec{y} \\ \vec{z} \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} \vec{y} \\ \vec{z} \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} \vec{z} \\ \vec{z} \\ \vec{z} \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} \vec{z} \\ \vec{z} \end{vmatrix}$ $= 0 \hat{x} + 0 \hat{y} + 2$ $- k E_{oy} \cos |\omega t|$ $= \frac{3}{2}$ $+ \frac{3}{2$ = 2k Eo coslut). 2 => $\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$ = 2k Eo coslut) 2'=> B(F,t) = - 2k Eo Sinlut) 2 + Broust

Oεωρούμε ότι δεν υπάρχει συνιστώσα σταθερού μαχνητικού $Kεδιου, οπότε Βρουκ=Ο ⇒ <math>B(Vit) = -Bosin[ωt] z^2$, όπω: $B_0 = 2kE_0$

B) And The (a) Estiman Maxwell, Eval:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = P/\epsilon_0 \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) \left(kE_0[-yk^2 + xy^2] \cos(\omega k) = P/\epsilon_0 \right)$$
 $\Rightarrow O = P/\epsilon_0 \Rightarrow P = O \Rightarrow P(r_1^2 \epsilon) = O.$

And The (a) Estiman Maxwell, Exact ϵ .

 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \vec{h}_0 (\vec{J} + \epsilon_0) = \vec{J} =$

Since
$$S(t) = \frac{1}{t} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$$
.

Oftou: $\vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{x} \\ -kEogcos(aut) \end{vmatrix} \times kEoxcos(aut) = 0$

$$= \hat{x} \begin{vmatrix} kEoxcos(aut) & 0 \\ -Bosin(aut) \end{vmatrix} - \hat{y} \begin{vmatrix} -kEogcos(aut) & 0 \\ 0 & -Bosin(aut) \end{vmatrix} + 0\hat{z} = 0$$

$$= (-kEoBoxcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} - kEoBoxgcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} = 0$$

$$= (-kEoBoxcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} - kEoBoxgcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} = 0$$

$$= (-kEoBoxcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} - kEoBoxgcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} = 0$$

$$= (-kEoBoxcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} - kEoBoxgcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} = 0$$

$$= (-kEoBoxcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} - kEoBoxgcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} = 0$$

$$= (-kEoBoxcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} - kEoBoxgcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} = 0$$

$$= (-kEoBoxcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} - kEoBoxgcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} = 0$$

$$= (-kEoBoxcos(aut) sin(aut) + 0\hat{z} =$$

Acknon 4:

a) Eivai: $k^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2$, $\mu \in k_x = \frac{\mu \pi}{a}$, μ is $k_y = \frac{m\pi}{a}$, λ is λ in λ

k_z>0 (Snl. το κυβιατάνωσβια kz να είναι πραγβιατικό).

 $\Rightarrow k^{2} - k_{x}^{2} + k_{y}^{2} > 0 \Rightarrow k^{2} > k_{x}^{2} + k_{y}^{2} \Rightarrow \frac{N_{\delta}^{2} \omega^{2}}{C} > k_{x}^{2} + k_{y}^{2}.$

 $\Rightarrow \omega^2 > \left(\frac{C}{h_{\delta}^2}\right)^2 \left(\left(\frac{\mathbf{m} \, \Pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathbf{m} \, \Pi}{a}\right)^2\right) \Rightarrow$

 $\omega > \frac{C}{N_{\delta}} \frac{\Pi}{a} \sqrt{N^2 + M^2} \quad (1) \implies \omega_{a\pi} = \frac{C}{N_{\delta}} \frac{\Pi}{a} \sqrt{N^2 + M^2} \quad y'$

 $2\pi f_{arr} = \frac{C}{N_{\delta}} \frac{\pi}{a} \sqrt{N_{s}^{2} + M_{s}^{2}} \Rightarrow f_{arr} = \frac{C}{2 \cdot N_{\delta} \cdot a} \sqrt{N_{s}^{2} + M_{s}^{2}}, \delta \pi \omega : N_{s} M_{s} = 1, 2, \dots$

Για n=m=1: $far = \frac{C\sqrt{2}}{2hsa}$ (Mε ns συμβολίζεται Ο δείκτης διά θλα-) σης του γυαλιού για απορυγή σύχχυσης

B) And THE TROUTOSHERY OXEON (1):

 $W > \frac{C}{N_{\delta}} \frac{\Pi}{a} \sqrt{N^{2} + M^{2}} \Rightarrow a > \frac{C}{N_{\delta}} \frac{\Pi}{\omega} \sqrt{N^{2} + M^{2}}$ Exorphisms, N mixpotepy time tou a, Eval:

 $a_{144} = \frac{C}{h_8} \frac{\pi}{\omega} \sqrt{2} \quad h \quad a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2n_8} \frac{1}{2} \quad h \quad a = (0,93) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

γ) Το κύμα διαδίδεται κατά μήκος του άζονα Ζ, οπότε το κυματάνυσμα που μας ενδιαφέρει είναι το Κz.

Elval: $V_{\varphi} = \frac{\omega}{k_z}$ 10 TOU: $\omega^2 = k^2 \left(\frac{C^2}{88^2}\right)$

Elvar:
$$\omega^2 = k^2 \left(\frac{C^2}{N_\delta^2} \right) \Rightarrow \omega^2 = k_z^2 \left(\frac{C^2}{N_\delta^2} \right) + \left(k_x^2 + k_y^2 \right) \left(\frac{C^2}{N_\delta^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 = k_z^2 \left(\frac{C^2}{N_\delta^2} \right) + \omega_{ar}^2 \left(\text{arr} \delta \quad \text{EpirtyHa} \left(\alpha \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{W}^2 - \mathcal{W}_{arr}^2 = k_2^2 \left(\frac{C^2}{N_\delta^2} \right) \Rightarrow k_2 = \frac{N_\delta}{C} \sqrt{\mathcal{W}^2 - \mathcal{W}_{arr}^2},$$

àpa:
$$V_{\varphi} = \frac{\omega \cdot \zeta}{N_{\delta} \cdot \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_{an}^2}}$$

Kal:
$$V_g = \frac{dw}{dk_z} = \left(\frac{dk_z}{dw}\right)^{-1}$$

Elva:
$$\frac{dk_z}{d\omega} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{E}}d(\sqrt{L\omega^2 - \omega_{arr}^2})}{d\omega} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{E}}}{C} \frac{2\omega}{2\sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_{arr}^2}} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{E}}}{C} \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_{arr}^2}}$$
Offote:
$$\frac{dk_z}{d\omega} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{E}}d(\sqrt{L\omega^2 - \omega_{arr}^2})}{d\omega} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{E}}}{C} \frac{2\omega}{2\sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_{arr}^2}} = \frac{N_{\mathcal{E}}}{C} \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_{arr}^2}}$$

OROTE:
$$V_g = \frac{C}{N_\delta} \sqrt{W^2 - \omega_{an}^2}$$

Evw:
$$V_{\varphi}$$
. $V_{g} = \frac{\omega \cdot C}{N_{\delta} \sqrt{\omega^{2} - \omega_{dn}^{2}}}$. $\frac{C}{N_{\delta}} \frac{\sqrt{\omega^{2} - \omega_{n}^{2}}}{\omega} = \frac{C^{2}}{N_{\delta}^{2}} \Rightarrow V_{\varphi} \cdot V_{g} = \left(\frac{C}{N_{\delta}}\right)^{2}$

Aokyon 5:

 $\frac{dH}{dt} = \sigma \tau a \theta$.

Η συνθήκη ακυρωτικής συμβολής για τα δύο σήματα που φτάνου ταυτόχρονα στον δέκτη από του πομπό μέσω των δύο διαδρομών δίνει:

$$SIVEI:$$

$$(\pi I) + (IM) - L = (N + \frac{1}{2})\lambda \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{H^2(H + \frac{1}{4})^2 - L} = (N + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$$

$$\frac{dH_{(H)}}{dt} \cdot \frac{2H_{(H)}}{\sqrt{H^2H^2t_4^2}} = \frac{d\eta}{dt} \cdot \lambda \Rightarrow \frac{dH_{(H)}}{dt} = \frac{d\eta}{dt} \cdot \lambda \frac{\sqrt{H^2H^2t_4^2}}{2H_{(H)}}$$

Εφόσον, το μέσο ύψος παραμένει προσεχχίστικα σταθερό,

Elva1: H(t)=200km, Evà L=500km, àpa:

$$\sqrt{H^2(H+L^2)} = 0.8, \quad \frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{6}{60} \frac{\text{mipus au John words}}{60 \text{ sec}} = 0.1 \text{ Sec}$$

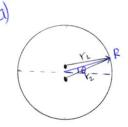
$$ka_1 \quad \lambda = \frac{C}{f} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3 \cdot 10^6}{10^7} = 30 \text{ m}.$$

Oriote:
$$\frac{dH(t)}{dt} = (0,1) \cdot (0,8) \cdot 30 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dH(t)}{dt} = 2, 4 \text{ m/sec.}$$

Συνεκώς, η 10 νόσφαιρα κινείται κατακόρυφα με σταθερή Ταχ δτητα 2,4 μ/sec για μερικές ώρες και με αντίθετη

AOKNOY 6:



ioxoow: R>>D Kai DE [0,2m)

Αφού μας ενδιαφέρει η διάδοση των κυμάτων στο Οριβόντιο επίπεδο, Θεωρούμε κυλινδρικά κύματα με Z=σταδ. (ἐσω z). Επομένως,

You = As eilkri-wt + Az eilkvz-welth / Fr eilkvz - welth / Fr eilkvz - welth / eilkvz - wel

Agoù R»D, OI avtistoixes Siagopés two r_1, r_2, R dewpointai apiehutèrs. Opus, etressi $\left(k = \frac{2\pi}{C} \cdot f = \frac{2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 10^6}{3 \cdot 10^8} = 2\pi \cdot 10^{-2} \text{m}\right)$ oi òpoi $\left(k \cdot r_1, k \cdot r_2, k \cdot r_3, k \cdot r_4, k \cdot r_5, k \cdot r_6\right)$ ota excetty δ_E dewpointai apiehutéoi. Etintéou, $\left(k \cdot r_4, k \cdot r_5, k \cdot r_5, k \cdot r_6\right)$ or $\left(k \cdot r_4, k \cdot r_5, k \cdot r_6\right)$ or $\left(k \cdot r_4, k \cdot r_5, k \cdot r_6\right)$ or $\left(k \cdot r_4, k \cdot r_5, k \cdot r_6\right)$ or $\left(k \cdot r_4, k \cdot r_5, k \cdot r_6\right)$ or $\left(k \cdot r_6\right)$ or

ORDIE: YOU = A ci(kRout) [ci(kpsind) + ci(kpsind + II)], oron k = 21

àpa: $y_{al} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{R}} e^{i(kR-\omega A)} \left[e^{i(\pi D s | uo)} + e^{i(\pi D s | uo)} + e^{i(\pi D s | uo)} + \pi \right]$

You = A eilkr-wt) [ei(Thing) + ei(Thing). ein] Leing

 $y_{02} = \frac{A}{R} e^{i(kR-wt)} \left[e^{i(\pi D \sin \theta)} + e^{i(\pi D \sin \theta)} (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) \right] \Rightarrow$

You = A ei(kR-wt) [e-i(mDsino) = ei(mDsino)] Euco

KAI YWVIAKH KATAVOHIN THS ÉLTAGUS I(0), 1000TAI:

Eival:
$$C = \lambda f \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{C}{f} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3.108}{3.106} = 100 \text{ m} \text{ Kal } D = 100 \text{ m}.$$

OTOTE
$$I(0) = \frac{4A^2}{R} \sin^2(\pi \sin \theta)$$

- Γωνία μέροτης εκπομής: Imax > sin2(π) 21>

$$\pi \cdot \sin \theta = \pi = \pi$$

$$\Pi \cdot \sin\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \qquad \sin(\pi \cdot \sin\theta) = -1$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \qquad \sin\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \qquad \cos\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos\theta = -\frac{\pi}$$

$$\theta = \prod_{0}^{T} \operatorname{rad} \circ \theta = \sum_{0}^{T} \operatorname{rad} \theta = -\prod_{0}^{T} \operatorname{rad} \circ \theta = -\sum_{0}^{T} \operatorname{rad} \theta = -\sum_{0}^{T} \operatorname{r$$

- Favia EldXIOTUS EKROHITUS: Imin => SIN3(TISINO)=0 > TOTALES

$$\theta = 0$$
 $\eta' \theta = \pi rad$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} rad$.

B) Esta I'10) y véa juviaky katavolin 145 sevodikys EL Tasys 500 OpiJorno EMINESO. DÉLOCHE y I'10) va Elvar max ravus otro LEGO-Kaoero, Smash: I'(0) max = I(0)

Έστω Δφ η ζητούμενη διαφορά φάσης. Τότε, από (1):

επομένως: Ι'(0) = y'*. y' ->

$$\begin{array}{ll}
I'(0) = A^2 \left[e^{i(P \leq ln0)} + e^{-i(P \leq ln0)} e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-i(P \leq ln0)} + e^{-i(P \leq ln0)} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-i(P \leq ln0)} + e^{-i(P \leq ln0)} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \left[e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0) = A^2 \left[A + 2i(P \leq ln0) + e^{-iQ} \right] \\
\Rightarrow I'(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow I'(0) = \frac{A^2}{R} \left[1 + e^{2i(\pi D \sin \theta)} \cdot e^{iA\phi} + e^{-2i(\pi D \sin \theta)} \cdot e^{-iA\phi} + 1 \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$I'(0) = \frac{A^2}{R} \left[2 + e^{i\left(\frac{2\pi}{4}DSiN\theta} + A\varphi\right)} + e^{-i\left(\frac{2\pi}{4}DSIN\theta} + A\varphi\right)} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$I'(\theta) = \frac{A^2}{R} \left[2 + \frac{\cos\left(\frac{2nDsin\theta}{A} + \Delta\varphi\right)}{2} \right]$$

H I'(0) Eivai max draw cos(200 Dsino + Ap) Eivai max, apa mpéna.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \left(\cos \left(\frac{2\pi D s / u D}{3} + \Delta \varphi \right) \right|_{\theta=0} = 1 \Rightarrow \cos(\Delta \varphi) = 1 \Rightarrow \Delta \varphi = 2k\pi, k = 0, 1, 3 \end{aligned}$$

H Eldxioth Slagopa gary Siveral pla k=0, dea:

$$\Delta \phi_0 = 0$$
, onste:

$$I'(0) = \frac{A^2}{R} \left[2 + \cos(\frac{2\pi D \sin \theta}{2}) \right]$$

$$I'(0) = \frac{A^2}{R} \left[2 + \frac{\cos(2\pi \sin \theta)}{2} \right].$$

$$H I'(0) \text{ give tai } \max \text{ of tav to } \cos(2\pi \sin \theta) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos(2\pi \sin \theta) = \cos(2k\pi) \implies \Rightarrow$$

$$2\pi \sin \theta = 2k\pi, \ k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow$$

$$2\pi \sin \theta = 2\pi \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ rad.}$$