20 SEIPA ASCHSEON: KYNATA SE 2-3 DIASTASEIS, ANAKNASH-DIAGNASH-SYNBONH-NEPIGN

## Accord 1

a, b= 2a, o

α) Από τη σταθερότητα των τεσσάρων πλωρών της μεμβράνης, έχουμε:

$$F = \sqrt{\kappa x_3^{W} + \kappa \lambda_3^{W}} = \sqrt{u_3 \frac{\alpha_3}{4\omega} + w_3 \cdot \frac{\lambda_3}{4\omega}} = \frac{1}{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{u_3 + \frac{\lambda_3}{4\omega}}$$

=> 
$$W_{n,m} = \frac{c\pi}{\alpha} \sqrt{n^2 + \frac{m^2}{4}}$$

B) 
$$w_{n,m} = \frac{c\pi}{a} \sqrt{n^2 + \frac{m^2}{4}} = \frac{c\pi}{a} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} (4n^2 + m^2)} = \frac{c\pi}{2a} \sqrt{4n^2 + m^2} = \frac{c\pi}{2a} \sqrt{2n^2 + m^2}$$

Tagy (m,m)	(7,7)	(1,27	(1,37	(3'7)	(T'A)	(2,27	(2,3)	(7/2)	(2,4)	(3.1)	0,61	(3,2)
14n2+m2	<b>√</b> 5	18	170	173	120	120	125	129	132	137	140	140

Mapary poù le la sa sa sa sa sa con cres su l'en cres ca su per le partir su cres la se se sa se con pronte su cres ca su per la contra su contra

Example: 
$$u_{nm} \pm u_{mn} = \sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{\alpha}x\right) \cdot \sin\left(m\frac{\pi}{\alpha}y\right) \pm \sin\left(m\frac{\pi}{\alpha}x\right) \sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{\alpha}y\right)$$

you as diagonious  $y = x$  for  $y = a - x$ 

· Tra y=x: o opos umm t umn properizeran ha to abutario uboanho

• liay=a-x: 
$$u_{nm} \pm u_{mm} = sin \left[ n \cdot \frac{\pi}{\alpha} x \right] \cdot sin \left[ m \cdot \frac{\pi}{\alpha} (a-x) \right] \pm sin \left[ m \cdot \frac{\pi}{\alpha} x \right] \cdot sin \left[ n \cdot \frac{\pi}{\alpha} (a-x) \right]$$

= 
$$sin(n\frac{\pi}{\alpha}x)$$
 -  $sin(m\pi - \frac{m}{\alpha}\pi x) \pm sin(m\frac{\pi}{\alpha}x)$ - $sin(m\pi - \frac{\pi}{\alpha}\pi x)$ 

θ παραπάνω όρος μηδενίζεται όταν το γεώχος (π.m) αποτελείται από δύο περιτοι η δύο αρειους αριόμους τι εφαρμόχουρε ταυτόχρονα το αρνητικό πρόσημο. Επίσης, ο όρος υππ μηδενίζεται για μα το θετικό πρόσημο, όταν το χεύχος (π.m) αποτελείται από έναν άρτας ται έναν περιτιό αριθμό.

According 3
$$\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = LE_{0}(-y\hat{x} + x\hat{y}) \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{P}{E_{0}}, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0, \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_{0}(\vec{j} + g_{0} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t})$$

$$\vec{\Omega} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = L_{0}E_{0} \quad \vec{\partial} \cdot \vec{\partial} \times \vec{\partial}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = \hat{2} \cdot \frac{\partial kE}{\omega} \cdot sin(\omega E)$$

$$\beta) \ \rho - \mathcal{E} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \mathcal{E} \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial (-y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (x)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (x)}{\partial z} \right] \Rightarrow \rho = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 (\vec{J} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}) \in \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \varepsilon_0 \cdot \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \vec{B} - \varepsilon_0 \cdot \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \vec{J} \cdot \mu_0 \in \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\vec{J} \times \vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \varepsilon_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{0}{\mu_0} - \varepsilon_0 \cdot (-\xi \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot \omega) \cdot (-\xi \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot \omega) \cdot (-\xi \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot \omega) \cdot (-\xi \cdot \varepsilon_0 \cdot \omega)$$

$$\vec{S}' = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ -\hat{y} & \times & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9/\omega \end{vmatrix} (4E)^2 \cos(\omega t) \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$

$$(\vec{S})_{t} = \frac{(E + 0)^{2}}{\mu_{0}} (x\hat{x} + y\hat{y}) + \int_{0}^{t} cos(\omega t) sin(\omega t) dt \Rightarrow (\vec{S}_{t} - 0)$$

'Acregon 4

a) And the original placehologies: 
$$w^2 - \frac{N^2}{C^2} k^2 = k^2 - \frac{N^2}{C^2} w^2 + \delta hou$$

$$k^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2$$

$$E_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega^{2} n^{2}}{c^{2}} - E_{x}^{2} - E_{y}^{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{n^{2}}{c^{2}}} \omega^{2} - \frac{n^{2}}{\alpha^{2}}} \pi^{2} - \frac{n^{2}}{\alpha^{2}} \pi^{2} \implies E_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{n^{2}}{c^{2}}} \omega^{2} - \frac{\pi^{2}}{\alpha^{2}} (n^{2} + m^{2})$$

Tia va unapper bia toon oner altera z npener be IR, on nating:

$$\frac{u_{5}}{u_{5}}m_{5} - \frac{u_{5}}{u_{5}}(u_{5} + u_{5}) > 0 \iff m_{5} > \frac{u_{5}}{u_{5}} \cdot \frac{u_{5}}{u_{5}}(u_{5} + u_{5}) \implies m_{5} > \frac{u_{6}}{u_{6}} \sqrt{u_{5} + u_{5}}$$

B) And the national oxean exorps 
$$w > \frac{c\pi}{na} \sqrt{m^2 + m^2}$$
, ohms  $y = \frac{3c\pi}{m}$ , as a

$$Q > \frac{C\Pi}{NW} \sqrt{n^2 + m^2} = \frac{\lambda}{2n} \sqrt{n^2 + m^2} \quad (\text{where } Q > \frac{\lambda}{2n} \sqrt{n^2 + m^2} \implies Q_{min} = \frac{\lambda}{2n} \sqrt{2}$$

$$Uph = \frac{w}{L_2} = 1 \quad Uph = \frac{c}{n} \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{n\pi}{aL_2}\right)^2 + \left(m\frac{EL}{L_2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 + 1\right]}$$

$$\log_{k} = \frac{q_{1}}{q_{1}} = \frac{q}{q_{1}} \left[ \frac{c}{n} \sqrt{(\mu \frac{\pi}{a})^{2} + (m k \frac{\pi}{a})^{2} + L_{2}^{2}} \right] = \frac{c}{n} \cdot \frac{k_{2}}{\sqrt{(\mu \frac{\pi}{a})^{2} + (m k \frac{\pi}{a})^{2} + L_{2}^{2}}}$$

## 'Aounon 5

$$\frac{\vec{E}(x,y,z) = \hat{x} \cdot \vec{E} \cdot sn(\omega t) \cos(tz)}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{E}_0, \omega, k > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = - \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \partial l \partial x & \partial l \partial y & \partial l \partial z \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \partial l \partial x & \partial l \partial y & \partial l \partial z \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ E_0 \cdot sin(\omega t) \cos(tz) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\vec{E}(x,y,z) = \hat{x} \cdot \vec{E} \cdot sn(\omega t) \cos(tz)}{\vec{E}_1 \cdot \vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{E}_1} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \partial l \partial x & \partial l \partial y \\ \partial l \partial z \end{vmatrix} = - \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \partial l \partial x & \partial l \partial y \\ \partial l \partial z \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z} & \hat{z} \\ \hat{z} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \hat{z$$

$$\beta) \quad \rho = \mathcal{E}_{\circ} \cdot \vec{7} \cdot \vec{E} = \mathcal{E}_{\circ} \cdot \left[ \frac{\partial (E_{\circ} \text{Sin}(\text{wt}) \cos(\text{tz}))}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (o)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (o)}{\partial z} \right] \Rightarrow \rho = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_{\circ} (\vec{J} + \mathcal{E}_{\circ} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}) = \mu_{\circ} (\vec{J} + \mathcal{E}_{\circ} \cdot \vec{E}_{\circ} \text{wcos(wt)} \cos(\text{tz}) \hat{x}) \Rightarrow \vec{J} = -\mathcal{E}_{\circ} \mathcal{E}_{\circ} \text{wcos(wt)} \cos(\text{tz}) \hat{x}$$

## Acrenon 2

Egódov o perpopara eixas acroman cas ous 4 meupes ens, loxides:

$$C = \frac{\omega}{k}$$
, once  $k = \sqrt{kx^3 + ky^2} = \sqrt{n^2 + m^2} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{Q})^2$ 

Unm = sin (Ex.x+8) sinity y+&1, ohus 0=&=0 about ones or natures mas

Surenies, Dam=Sin(Ex x) sin(Ey y) Unm - Umm = Sin (Exx) - Sin(Eyx) - Sin(Eyx) - Sin(Exy) = Sin( mtx) Sin(mty) - Sin(mty) Sin(mty) AV y=x (n ma proximos), tote: Unm-Umn = Sm (mtx) sin(mtx) - sin(mtx) sin(mtx) => Unm-Umn =0 B) W\_12 = W21 = CT \ 12+22 = CT \ 5 mr3 = m37 = a 173+33 = cu 10  $w_{33} = w_{33} = \frac{c\pi}{a} \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = \frac{c\pi}{a} \sqrt{13}$  ETAT.  $\emptyset \quad \omega_{33} = \frac{C\overline{\tau}}{\alpha} \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = C \cdot \frac{\pi}{\alpha} 3\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\alpha} 3\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{\sigma}} \pi \cdot 5\sqrt{3}$ Για τη θεμενιώση συχνότητα τονονικού τρόπου τανάντωσης του αντηχείου: W(T'T'T) = CMX. A. V((T)) + (P) = CMX.A. T TT+T+EA = MEET Week = Cux 1/2 166 = 308 1/40-10-3 166 => Week = 76.103 166 17 rad/s Was = WOON & TT M- STE = \$5-103/66# = \$7 = 15.103.166 (=1 37 = 225.106.66 (=1 EGODOV  $\sigma = \frac{40.10^{-3}}{(94)^2} = \frac{40.10^{-3}}{42.10^{-2}} = \frac{1}{4}$   $T = \frac{38.205}{4}.106$  sec EI = 928 88.106

(4)