a) Maxwell derklemlerini (tomon bolgen) yosorak oslondorni 1-2 While ile aciklayinia.

He aciklaginit.
b)
$$\vec{F}(x,y,2;t) = Fx \cdot \vec{e}x + Fy \cdot \vec{e}y + Fz \cdot \vec{e}z$$

 $\vec{H}(x,y,2;t) = Hx \cdot \vec{e}x + Hy \cdot \vec{e}y + Hz \cdot \vec{e}z$

olduğuna göre, elektrik ve monyetik alan bileterlerini (Ex, Fy, Ez, Hx, Hy. Hz) birbiri ile ilizkilendiren 6 denklemi yazınız

± a) (...)

b)
$$\nabla x \vec{E} = \frac{-\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\mu \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla x \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} + \vec{J}_{\sigma} + \vec{J}_{V} = \epsilon \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \epsilon \cdot \vec{E} + \vec{J}_{V}$$

$$\nabla x \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e_x} & \vec{e_y} & \vec{e_t} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \vec{e_x} \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) - \vec{e_y} \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{e_t} \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \vec{e_x} \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) - \vec{e_y} \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{e_t} \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

0 halde,

$$\frac{O \text{ halde}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial z} = -\mu \cdot \frac{\partial H_{x}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial t} + \sigma \cdot E_{x} + Jv_{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} =$$

Tor a sourcless and lossless media, obtain a general solution for Helmholte equation, where the solution is known as in form,

After that, find the exact volution under following boundary conditions

$$E_X(0) = 2$$
 ; $\frac{dE_X(0)}{\partial 2} = 1$

Also find time changin expression of the solution.

H= TXE

= 1 (et x ex) Ex(t)

M

Byle varioy dim Joru

(Fain cok sheul. legil.)

 $= \frac{1}{\eta} \cdot \vec{e}_{y} \cdot \left[2 \cos(kz) + \frac{1}{k} sin(kz) \right]$

 $= \left[\frac{2}{m}\cos(kt) + \frac{1}{km}\sin(kt)\right] \vec{ey}$

 $\vec{H}(z,t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \vec{H}(z) \cdot \vec{e}^{\text{jwt}} \right\} = (...)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_X(2)}{\partial z^2} + k^2 E_X(2) = 0$$

$$\widehat{\pm}_{X} = e^{i2}$$
;

$$c_{X} = e_{i}$$
 $c_{e_{L}}^{2} + c_{e_{L}}^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow c = \pm ic$

General solution,

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{x}}(\mathsf{o}) = \mathsf{A} + \mathsf{B} = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{x}(0)}{\partial z} = -jk \cdot A + jk \cdot B = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{28.jk} = 2jk+1 = \frac{2jk+1}{2jk} = 1 - \frac{1-j}{2k}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 2 - \left(1 - \hat{j} \cdot \frac{1}{2k}\right) \Rightarrow A = 1 + \hat{j} \cdot \frac{1}{2k}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{x}(t) = e^{-jkt} + j\frac{1}{2k}e^{jkt} + e^{jkt} - j\frac{1}{2k}e^{jkt}$$

$$= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k}e^{jkt} + e^{jkt} - j\frac{1}{2k}e^{jkt}$$

$$\exists E_{x}(z) = 2\omega_{s}(kz) + \frac{1}{k} \cdot \sin(kz)$$

$$= \sum_{k} (x,t) = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \operatorname{Ex}(x) \cdot \tilde{e}^{j\omega t} \right\} = 2 \cdot \operatorname{cos}(kx) \cdot \operatorname{cos}(\omega t) + \frac{1}{k} \cdot \operatorname{sin}(kx) \cdot \operatorname{cos}(\omega t)$$

$$cos(\omega t) = cos(-\omega t)$$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{E}(z,t) = \vec{E}(z,t) \cdot \vec{e_X}$

Handing wave (Duran dalga)

Hangisine A, B

degigina guenli ource, lipob oyni gelecekal

$$E_{\mathbf{Y}}(\mathbf{0}) = A + B = 2$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{x}(0)}{\partial x} = -jk \cdot A + jk \cdot B = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 $28.jk = 2jk+1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{2jk+1}{2jk} = 1-j\frac{1}{2k}$

$$= A = 1 + j \frac{1}{2k}$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{2k}$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{2k}$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{2k}$$

Mayetik almayor, kayipsia bir orlanda Herleyen dalgaya iliskin morgetik odar vektori azagidaki gibi vertlmistin

$$\vec{H}(y,t) = 4 \sin(40^8 t - 2y) \vec{e_x}$$
 [A/m]

Buna gare,

- a) Ortomn dalge expedant?
- b) Dalgoboyu?
- c) Mayelik alona exlik eden elektrik alon vektorinin aank ifaderi?

$$\frac{A}{a} \cdot M = \sqrt{\frac{W}{E}} = \sqrt{\frac{W_0}{ErE_0}} = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{Er}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{W}{V} = 1 \quad V = \frac{W}{\beta} \Rightarrow \frac{C}{\sqrt{Er}} = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{E_r} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \times 10^8}{10^8} = 6 \quad \Rightarrow E_r = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{76}} = \frac{120\pi}{6} = 20\pi$$

b)
$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$

c)
$$\overrightarrow{H} = \frac{1}{m} \overrightarrow{n} \times \overrightarrow{E} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{E} = -m, \overrightarrow{n} \times \overrightarrow{H} \rightarrow$$

$$\overrightarrow{H}(y) = -4 \cdot \cos(10^8 \text{ t} - 2y + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \overrightarrow{ex} -$$

$$\vec{E} = +20\pi \cdot (\vec{e_y} \times \vec{e_x}) | \vec{H} |$$

$$= -80\pi \cdot \cos(10^8 + -2y + \pi/2) \cdot \vec{e_z}$$

(Bu ifadeler fotor bölgen in generli!! Fakad ben birada doğrudan zaman polden women Adamsing. 2 and Lolgesi ign bu ipadeler Kullonlania. Normalde fororde bulip source towers general gerekir.)

Di Mayetil alor vektorů a sagridakí gila vertler bir ditlem dalga $E_{\Gamma} = 9$, $\mu = \mu_{D}$, $\sigma = 0$ alor dir ortanda ilenemektedin Bura gare, esagridaki dorulor cenaplayini.

$$\vec{H} = 3. \cos(2.10^8 t + kx) \cdot \vec{ey}$$
 Alm

$$\frac{A^{1}}{2} \stackrel{a)}{=} k = \frac{\omega}{2} = \sqrt{\epsilon_{1}} k_{0} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \frac{\omega}{c} = 3 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 10^{8}}{3 \cdot 10^{8}} = 2$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = \pi \left[M \right] /$$

$$f = \frac{C}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^{8}}{\pi} = \frac{3}{\lambda} \cdot 10^{8} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 10^{8} \left[f \right] /$$

$$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ME}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \xi_1 \cdot \xi_0}} = \frac{c}{3} = 10^{6} [m/s]$$

$$\Rightarrow V \cdot t = 2\lambda \Rightarrow t = \frac{2.7}{10^{8}} [m] = 2\pi \cdot 10^{8} [s]$$

c)
$$\overrightarrow{H} = \frac{1}{\eta} \overrightarrow{n} \times \overrightarrow{E} = \overrightarrow{E} = -m \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \times \overrightarrow{H}$$
, $\eta = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} = \frac{m_0}{3} = 40\pi$

$$\overrightarrow{E} = -40\pi \cdot (-\overrightarrow{e_t}) \times (\overrightarrow{e_y}) \cdot 3 \cdot \overrightarrow{e}$$

$$= -420\pi \cdot \overrightarrow{e}^{17} \times \overrightarrow{e_x} = \overrightarrow{E}(x,t) = -120\pi \cdot \cos(2.168t + \pi x) \cdot \overrightarrow{e_x}$$

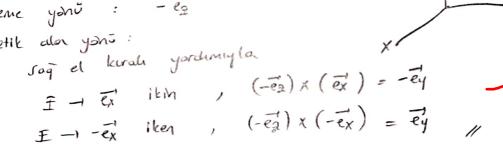
Howa ortanudaki bir FM dalgaya art elektrik odor vektoro, 王(z,t) = 4.sin(4x.10+t+ β2+ 1/4). dx olorak verilmistin Buna goe,

- a) Dalgon iletere yeni, elektrik alan vektoronan yani, ve maryetik alar vektorinin yoni nedir?
 - b) For rabiti ve dalga boyunun degeri nedir?
- c) fator domen elektrik alor ifadesim yatın. Bına korşı dözen mayetik ala vektorman ifadesini bulun. Rulduguna fazor domen ifadelerin potor domen Maxwell denk
 - lemlerme ragladique govterm.

Buraya ex yazdıysanız puan kırmayacagım. Faz terimi zaman bölgesinde bir sinusoidal fonk. olduğundan, yönü sadece ex değil, aynı zamanda -ex tir. Yani t'ye bağlı olarak değişir. Bunu belirtmek için çözümü bu şekilde yapmışım.

a)

Flektrik ala yohü: ex, -ex ilerlene yoni : - Eg Mayetik alan yans:



P)

Kayıpsıt ortan, herhazgı bir negatif üstel yak

=)
$$k = \beta = w \sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}$$
 -1 Have rain, $\beta = w \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} = \frac{w}{c}$

$$\beta = \frac{4 \times 10^7}{3.10^8} = \frac{2 \times 15}{15}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{C} = \frac{2\pi f}{f \lambda} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = 15 \text{ m}$$

c)
$$\vec{E}(2,t) = 4 \cdot \cos(4\pi.40^{7}.t + \beta 2 + \pi/4)$$

$$\vec{F}(2) = 4 \cdot e^{j(\beta 2 + \pi/4)} \vec{e}_{X}$$

$$\vec{H}(2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \vec{n} \times \vec{E}(2)$$

$$\gamma = \eta_{\rho} : \operatorname{dalga enpederal} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{0}}{E_{0}}} = 120\pi$$

$$\vec{n} = -\vec{e}_{2}$$

$$\vec{H}(2) = \left(\frac{1}{120\pi}\right) \cdot \left(-\vec{e}_{2}^{1}\right) \times \left(4 \cdot e^{-j(\beta 2 + \pi/4)} \cdot \vec{e}_{X}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{30\pi} \cdot e^{-j(\beta 2 + \pi/4)} \cdot \left(-\vec{e}_{2}^{1} \times \vec{e}_{X}\right)$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{30\pi} \cdot e^{-j(\beta 2 + \pi/4)} \cdot \left$$

$$\nabla x \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \nabla x \vec{H} = -j \omega \cdot \mathcal{E}_0 \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla x \overrightarrow{H} = -\overrightarrow{e_x} \xrightarrow{\partial H y} = \overrightarrow{-j} \beta. 0,0106. \overrightarrow{e} (\beta z + \pi/4) \xrightarrow{e} \overrightarrow{e_x}$$

=)
$$\vec{E}(2) = \frac{\beta.0,0106}{\omega E_0} = i(\beta 2 + \pi/4) \cdot \vec{e_x}$$

$$\frac{\beta = 0,0106}{\omega \varepsilon_0} = \frac{(2\pi/15)(9,0106)}{(4\pi 10^7)(\frac{1}{36\pi},10^9)} = 3,996 \approx 4$$

$$\nabla \vec{0} = \vec{p} \Rightarrow \vec{\epsilon}_0 \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \vec{p} \Rightarrow \vec{\epsilon}_0 \cdot \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$
 | Kaynale yok

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_0. \left(\frac{\partial E_X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

Morgetifice Rim bouss yours)

$$\frac{\partial H_{X}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H_{Y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H_{Y}}{\partial z} = 0$$