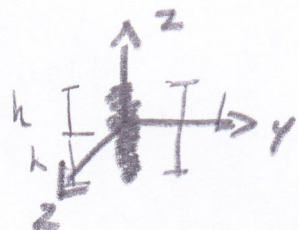


$$\textcircled{2} \quad \tilde{I}(z) = \tilde{I}_0 e^{-j\beta z} \text{ for } z \in [-h, h]$$



$$u_{pp} = \frac{K}{\beta} \epsilon_0$$

$$u_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta}$$

$$a) \text{ Show } \tilde{E}_{F\theta} = \frac{j\eta \tilde{I}_0 KL}{4\pi} \sin\theta \frac{\sin(Kh\alpha)}{Kh\alpha}$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = \cos\theta - \beta/k$$

$$\tilde{E}_{F\phi} = 0$$

$$\tilde{J} = \frac{\tilde{I}(z)}{L} \hat{z} = \frac{\tilde{I}(z)}{2h} \hat{z} = \frac{\tilde{I}_0}{2h} e^{-j\beta z} \hat{z}$$

$$f_x = f_y = 0$$

$$f_z = \int_{-h}^h J_z(z') e^{-jk \cos\theta z'} dz'$$

$$= \int_{-h}^h \frac{\tilde{I}_0}{2h} e^{-j\beta z'} e^{-jk \cos\theta z'} dz'$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{I}_0}{2h} \cdot \frac{j e^{-jz(\beta - K \cos\theta)}}{\beta - K \cos\theta} \Big|_{-h}^h$$

$$\beta - K \cos\theta = K(\beta/K - \cos\theta) = -\alpha K$$

$$= \frac{-j \tilde{I}_0}{2Kh\alpha} \cdot e^{+jzK\alpha} \Big|_{-h}^h$$

①



$$= \frac{-j \tilde{I}_0}{2Kh\alpha} \left( e^{jKh\alpha} - e^{-jKh\alpha} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{I}_0}{Kh\alpha} \left( -\frac{j}{2} e^{jKh\alpha} + \frac{j}{2} e^{-jKh\alpha} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{I}_0}{Kh\alpha} \sin(Kh\alpha) = f_z$$

$$\tilde{E}_{F\theta} = C_\theta (-0 - 0 + \sin\theta f_z)$$

$$C_\theta = \frac{j\omega\mu_0}{4\pi} = \frac{j\eta K}{4\pi}$$

$$= \frac{jK\eta \tilde{I}_0}{4\pi} \sin\theta \cdot \frac{\sin(Kh\alpha)}{Kh\alpha}$$

↑

there is a missing  $L=2h$   
here and I don't  
know why...

But I'll just add it  
in any way

$$\tilde{E}_{F\theta} = f_x \cdot I_{xk} + f_y \cdot I_{yk} = 0$$

$$f_z = c \quad K = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_0}}$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$= \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$$

$$= Kc = \frac{K}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

$$\mu\omega = K \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

$$= K \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = K\eta$$

(2)



$$\tilde{E}_{F\theta} = \frac{j\eta K L \tilde{I}_0}{4\pi} \sin\theta \frac{\sin(Kh\alpha)}{Kh\alpha}$$

$$\alpha = \cos\theta - \beta/k$$

$$= j \frac{2K\eta \tilde{I}_0}{4\pi} \sin\theta \frac{\sin(Kh\alpha)}{Kh\alpha}$$

$$\tilde{E}_{F\phi} = 0$$

$$= j \frac{\eta \tilde{I}_0}{2\pi} \sin\theta \frac{\sin(Kh\alpha)}{\alpha}$$

$$u = \frac{|\tilde{E}_F|^2}{2\eta} = \frac{\left| j \frac{\eta \tilde{I}_0}{2\pi} \sin\theta \frac{\sin(Kh\alpha)}{\alpha} \right|^2}{2\eta}$$

$$= \frac{\eta^2 |\tilde{I}_0|^2}{4\pi^2 \cdot 2\eta} \sin^2\theta \cdot \frac{\sin^2(Kh\alpha)}{\alpha^2}$$

$$= \frac{\eta |\tilde{I}_0|^2}{8\pi^2} \sin^2\theta \frac{\sin^2(Kh\alpha)}{\alpha^2}$$

$$D = \frac{4\pi u}{P_{rad}}$$

$$P_{rad} = \frac{\eta |\tilde{I}_0|^2}{4\pi} \left( 1.415 + \ln\left(\frac{2Kh}{\pi}\right) - Ci(4Kh) + \frac{\sin(4Kh)}{4Kh} \right)$$

$$D = 4 \cdot \frac{4\pi \cdot \frac{\eta |\tilde{I}_0|^2}{8\pi^2} \cdot \sin^2\theta \cdot \frac{\sin^2(Kh\alpha)}{\alpha^2}}{\frac{\eta |\tilde{I}_0|^2}{4\pi} \left( 1.415 + \ln\left(\frac{2Kh}{\pi}\right) - Ci(4Kh) + \frac{\sin(4Kh)}{4Kh} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin^2\theta \cdot \frac{\sin^2(Kh\alpha)}{\alpha^2}}{1.415 + \ln\left(\frac{2Kh}{\pi}\right) - Ci(4Kh) + \frac{\sin(4Kh)}{4Kh}}$$

3



~~$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{F(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi F(0) \delta(\omega)$$~~

~~$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$~~

~~$$\int_0^\pi u_0 d\theta = \int_{-\infty}^\pi u_0 d\theta - \int_{-\infty}^0 u_0 d\theta$$~~

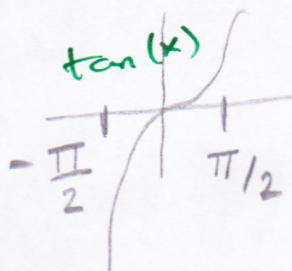


$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin^2 \theta \frac{\sin^2(kh x)}{\alpha^2} dx$$

← try to use Parseval's theorem for this

$$\theta = 0 \rightarrow x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\theta = \pi \rightarrow x \rightarrow \infty$$



$$x = \tan\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad dx = \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta \frac{\sin^2(kh(\cos \theta - \beta/k))}{(\cos \theta - \beta/k)^2} d\theta$$



$$\Theta = \tan^{-1}(x) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$d\Theta = \sin^2 \Theta dx = \sin^2 \left( \tan^{-1}(x) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \Theta \frac{\sin^2(kh(\cos \Theta - \beta/k))}{(\cos \Theta - \beta/k)^2} d\Theta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2(\tan^{-1}(x) + \frac{\pi}{2})}{x \sin^2(kh(\cos(\tan^{-1}(x) + \frac{\pi}{2}) - \beta/k))} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} \times \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{-khx - \beta h}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right)}{\left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - \beta/k\right)^2} dx \times \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\cos(\tan^{-1}(x) + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{-khx - \beta h}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right)}{(x^2+1)^2 \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \beta/k\right)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{-khx - \beta h}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right)}{(x^2+1) \left(\beta/k \sqrt{x^2+1} + x\right)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sin\left(\frac{khx + \beta h}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right)}{\sqrt{x^2+1} \left(\beta/k \sqrt{x^2+1} + x\right)} \right)^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(f)|^2 df$$

$f(x)$

5