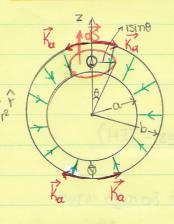
## Avunon 3.11 (Jew jerpia deknons 1.10)



Son Sinharn Siacastr lexuel ou  $\frac{\theta}{\theta \varphi} = 0$  kall outerous  $J_{\varphi} = 0$ ,  $K_{\varphi} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{H} = H_{\varphi} \cdot \hat{\varphi}$ .

## B. Nuon pe on perakes execess

Diarpho TIS neprotubels:

· HE DYTE EXOUPE OT:

$$\nabla x \vec{H} = \vec{J} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{rsin\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta\theta} \left( sin\theta \cdot H_{\phi} \right) = \vec{J}_{r} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta r} \left( r H_{\phi} \right) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta r} \left( r H_{\phi} \right) = 0 \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta r} \left( r H_{\phi} \right) = 0 \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta r} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta r} \left( r H_{\phi} \right) = 0 \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta r} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta r} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta r} \left( r H_{\phi} \right) = 0 \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta r} \cdot \frac$$

Trupisague ou  $J_r = -\frac{I}{2\pi r^2}$  sou and on exect Q apokitate ot L

r. 
$$H_{\varphi} = f(0) \Rightarrow H_{\varphi} = \frac{f(0)}{r} \oplus Were \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rH_{\varphi}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (f(0)) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[ \sin \theta \, f(\theta) \right] = -\frac{1}{a_0} \sin \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta \, f(\theta) = -\frac{1}{a_0} \left[ \sin \theta \, d\theta + c \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta \cdot f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos\theta + C \Rightarrow f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cot\theta + \frac{C}{\sin\theta}$$

And as exerces 4 have 6 executing the  $\frac{1}{2\pi r}$  cotot  $\frac{c}{rsin0}$ 

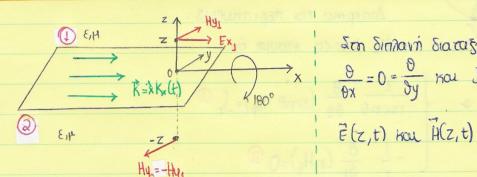
On rexise on \$ H.de = \( \int \frac{1}{3} \delta \delta \text{Hq. 2000 simo} \geq \text{I kallis 0 → 0}

Ano on one on G be appositive occ  $H_{G}$  and  $H_{G}$  are simple  $H_{G}$  and  $H_{G}$  and  $H_{G}$  are simple  $H_{G}$  and  $H_{G}$  are simple  $H_{G}$  are

Apa n exicon 6 givera: 
$$H_{\phi} = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \cdot \cot \theta$$
.

· HE OST <b KOU 1700 MODO KUTTEL OU HG=0

## Οδεύοντα επιπεδα κύματα (Transverse Electromagnetic Waves - TEH)



Апо то парапачи етра прокипте отг Hy, (z, t)=-Hy, (-Z,t) (9) avilotpègovias to obschua kata 180° kal Kavovras en rapadorm ou ageitel va hervel 1810 pe noiv

In Sindavi Siaragn 1671081  $\frac{\theta}{\theta x} = 0 = \frac{\theta}{\theta y}$  Kar Jarovival ra

Ta apobliquata HE Aporo HETABANTOUS παράγοντες θα τα λύνουμε LE SIAGOPIUES E FIEWERS. EVERUS la Exoupe:

Or opraves our onkes was sivour: · Fla z=0: 2× CH2-H2)- K > 2 × [Hx2·2+Hy2·2+Hz2-Hx2-Hx2-Hx2-Hz2-2-Kx(t)

$$\Rightarrow Hx_{2} = Hx_{1}$$

$$Hy_{1} - Hy_{2} = Ix_{x} (t)$$

Enions da iexuel ôtl:

Or equations 
$$\textcircled{3}$$
,  $\textcircled{6}$ ,  $\textcircled{18}$  kay  $\textcircled{20}$ , or onores represent to  $\textcircled{18}$  kay  $\textcircled{18}$ , a more hay open eves overnua equation in Sev outset as  $\textcircled{18}$  kay  $\textcircled{18}$ ,  $\textcircled{18}$  to  $\textcircled{18}$ . Interver  $\textcircled{18}$   $\textcircled{18}$  and  $\textcircled{18}$   $\textcircled$ 

DI ESTEDIOSES 33, 60, 60 KOLL 28, OI OTTOLES TEPLEXOLIVE TO EX KOLL Hy, SEN

anotehour oposeres evicontra essembleur, onote Ex +0 kal Hy +0. H steen (40) give tou  $\frac{\theta^2 Hy}{\theta z^2} = -\epsilon \cdot \frac{\theta^2 Ex}{\theta t \cdot \theta z} \Rightarrow \frac{\theta^2 Hy}{\theta z^2} = \epsilon \cdot \mu \cdot \frac{\theta^2 Hy}{\theta t^2}$  Joynvans (38)  $\Rightarrow \frac{\theta^2 Hy}{\vartheta z^2} - \varepsilon \mu \cdot \frac{\vartheta^2 Hy}{\vartheta t^2} = 0$  © own are the kinetic form Oètovitas  $C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{510}}$  προκυπτει ότι  $\frac{9^2 \text{Hy}}{92^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{9^2 \text{Hy}}{312} = 0$ TEVIKOTEPA TI MAPAMAYUN EĞRAMEN YPAGETAL  $\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{C^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial L^2} = 0$ 

Haion ons 6 Eval n = f(t- =)+g(t+=) +,

δηλαδή εδω θα έλουμε:  $Hz = f(t - \frac{2}{5}) + g(t + \frac{2}{5})$ . H EXECT (8) year z=0 peas Siver: Hz= f(t)+g(t). I ships mainer and to 0 H oxeon (28) jeas siver: Hya(z=0-,t)-Hyz(z=0+;t)= Kx(t) (0) →

JIVO KATW and TO O

And as exerces 
$$(8)$$
,  $(1)$  reportance one Hyr(z,t)=- $\frac{1}{2}$  Kx  $(t-\frac{z}{c})$ 

Hau Hya 
$$(z,t)=\frac{1}{2}K_x(t+\frac{z}{c})$$

Για την περιοχή (a) πουρνω 
$$Hy_2 = g(t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$
 μου χια την περιοχή (b) επιλέμω  $Hy_1 = f(t - \frac{\pi}{2})$ . Αυτό το κάνουμε με το εξής εκεπτικό:

Jeny reprovin 1 kai any xparium etapin to ero ompiero zo.



enov aparo Trasidever Translation Thener  $t_1 - \frac{z_1}{c} = t_2 - \frac{z_2}{c}$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $t_2 - t_1 = \frac{z_2 - z_4}{C}$ 

The seed of the intercontraction of the control of the seed of the intercontrol of the seed of the see

avagepopul erny petakingon AB tou islow omperou rou kupertos kara on xpairon slupkera (t2-t1)

In replaced a valegoing exouse  $t_1 + \frac{3}{c} = t_2 + \frac{5}{c} \Rightarrow t_3 - t_1 = \frac{7-52}{c}$ 

Opens av tasty ienne oa zaka.

ETHETRÉPORTAS TWORE GE OUR KAVAIRE TOUR BRIONAGUE OUR HYZ =  $-\frac{1}{2}$  Kx (t+ $\frac{2}{6}$ ) (3)

And on execut 400 example on 
$$E_1 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \int \frac{\partial Hy}{\partial z} dt + d$$

Apa 
$$E_{A_1} = \frac{1}{\epsilon C} \int K_{x'}(t-\frac{z}{c}) d(t-\frac{z}{c}) + d_1 \lambda \delta_{yw} kau tos (2)$$

Tapapora 
$$Ex_1 = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} K_x (t - \frac{z}{\varepsilon}) + d_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon \mu}}{\varepsilon} K_x (t - \frac{z}{\varepsilon}) + d_1$$
.

The probability and the second representation of the property of the second representation of th

$$\int = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} = 120π Ω ≈ 37 † Ω.$$

HERETOWHE CAN ELSIKA REPIATIONAL HOW (4) = HO COS CUT . Tore APONUMOU CO ESTIS.

• 
$$Hy_1 = -\frac{k_0}{3} \cos \left[ \omega (t - \frac{z}{c}) \right]$$

• 
$$E_{X_3} = -\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \cdot \frac{K_0}{2} \cdot \cos\left[\omega(t-\frac{z}{\epsilon})\right]$$
 ro per par

• 
$$E_{X_2} = \frac{K_0}{2} \left( -\sqrt{\frac{H}{E}} \right) \cos \left[ \omega (t + \frac{2}{\epsilon}) \right]$$