Credits: Γεώργιος Κλεμπετσάνης Tuesday, 8 March 2022 12:52 PM Paivópera Dia Soons - Ard rhaons o Seudreur rup deur

CI= T/PI

 $- y_1 = A e^{i(k_1 x - \omega t)} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} b & y \\ b & y \end{vmatrix} = c e^{i(k_2 x - \omega t)} \qquad c = \underline{\omega} = k_{1,2} = \underline{\omega}$

$$y'_{1} = Be^{i(-k_{1}x-\omega t)}$$

$$1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = \frac{9\pi}{k_{1}}$$

$$2 \Rightarrow \lambda_{2} = \frac{9\pi}{k_{2}}$$

Zure heris avarhagns Thorous: r= 1 = ?

Zurez Asorn's Sie Asurns Thairous: t= = ?

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$$

 $\beta) m \left(\frac{\partial^2 y_1}{\partial x_1}\right)_{x=0} = T\left(\frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x}\right) - T\left(\frac{\partial (y_1 + y_1')}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} - 5 y_2(x=0,t)$

$$-b\left(\frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial t}\right)_{\pi \approx 0}$$

a)
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $Ae^{-i\omega t} + Be^{-i\omega t} = Ce^{-i\omega t} \Rightarrow A+B=C$

B) \Rightarrow $m(-\omega^{k}) Ce^{-i\omega t} = T[ikgCe^{-i\omega t} - ik, (A-B)e^{-i\omega t} - 5(e^{-i\omega t} - b(-i\omega)Ce^{-i\omega t})]$

$$-m\omega^{2}C = T[ik_{2}C - ik_{1}(A - B)] - SC + biwC$$

$$= \frac{k_1 - k_2 - \frac{1}{T} \left[b\omega + i \left(s - w\omega^2 \right) \right]}{k_1 + k_2 + \frac{1}{T} \left[b\omega + i \left(s - w\omega^2 \right) \right]}$$

$$+ = \frac{9k_1}{k_1 + k_2 + \frac{1}{T} \left[b\omega + i \left(s - w\omega^2 \right) \right]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\sim}{Y} = Y e^{i\theta r} \\
& \stackrel{\sim}{\xi} = t e^{i\theta t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\sim}{Y} = B e^{i(t_{1} \times -\omega t)} = (rA) e^{i(-t_{1} \times -\omega t)} = (rA) e^{i(-t_{1} \times -\omega t + \theta r)} \\
& \stackrel{\sim}{\xi} = t e^{i\theta t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\sim}{\xi} = t e^{i\theta t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\sim}{\xi} = t e^{i(t_{2} \times -\omega t)} = (rA) e^{i(t_{2} \times -\omega t)} = tA e^{i(t_{2} \times -\omega t + \theta t)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1018} p_1 \pi_1 \pi_0 \sigma_{50}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2_1 + k_2} \\ t = \frac{9 \cdot k_1}{k_1 + k_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z_{1,2} = \sqrt{7\rho_{1,2}} \\ z_{1,2} = \sqrt{7\rho_{1,2}} \\ z_{1,2} = \sqrt{7\rho_{1,2}} \end{cases}$$

$$t = \frac{2_1 - 2_2}{2_1 + 2_2}$$

$$t = \frac{2_2}{2_1 + 2_2}$$

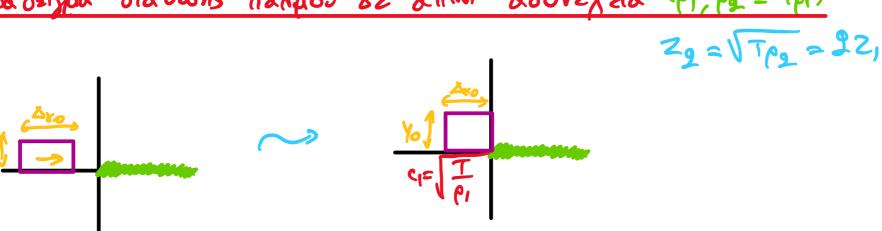
(a) Av
$$2g \rightarrow \infty$$
 (athorneo on pillo $2\pi\rho\mu\alpha\pi \pi \sigma\mu \delta \delta \rightarrow 2g = -1$
(a) Av $2g = 0 \Rightarrow \xi r = 1$

$$t = 2$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{$$

Tapá Ssigna Sia Soons Traduos se andri a ouvérsia (p, pg = 4pi)



DIAPREIA DIE dE JONS 020 ONFIERO AGUVÉRSIAS (Ato)

DIAPREIA DIE dEVOND 020 OMPIETO AGUVE
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
C_1 = \Delta \kappa_0 & \Rightarrow & \Delta \kappa_0 & = \sqrt{\rho_1} & \Delta \kappa_0 \\
\Delta t_0 & \Rightarrow & \Delta t_0 & = \sqrt{\rho_1} & \Delta \kappa_0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& V_{2} = + v_{0} = \frac{2z_{1}}{z_{1} + 2z_{1}} \quad y_{0} = 2z_{1} \\
& V_{1}' = y_{0} \cdot r
\end{aligned}$$

$$V_{1}' = v_{0} \cdot \frac{z_{1} - 2z_{1}}{z_{1} + 2z_{1}}$$

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$$\Delta x_{1} = (a + b) = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{z_{1}}} \quad \Delta x_{0} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{2}}} \quad \Delta x_{0} \Rightarrow 2z_{1} \quad y_{0} \Rightarrow 2z$$

• Fig.
$$4_1 = \frac{1}{3} \Delta t_0$$

$$\Delta x_1 = c_2 \frac{1}{3} \Delta t_0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{4} \gamma_0$$

Διερχόψενη ισχύς: Ptrans =
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} c^{2} w^{2} 2$$

Συντε δε στης Ανα τά αδης ισχύς: $R = \frac{P_{rest}}{P_{in}} = \left(\frac{B}{A}\right)^{2} = r^{2}$

Συντε δε στης Διεύθυνσης 16χύρς: $T = \frac{P_{trans}}{P_{in}} = \left(\frac{C}{A}\right)^{2} \frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{1}} = \frac{f^{2}}{Z_{2}}$