

EEM 323

ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE THEORY II

KOORDİNAT DÜZENLERİ /

SİSTEMLERİ

(Özet)

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Önemli not: Ders notlarındaki şekillerin hazırlanmasında internet ortamından faydalanılmıştır. Özellikle belirtilmeyen tüm şekil, tablo, eşitlik ve denklemler vb. “D. K, Fundamentals of Engineering Electromagnetics, Addison-Wesley Inc.” ile “D. K, Field and Wave Electromagnetics, Mc-Graw Hill Inc.” kitabından taranarak elde edilmiştir. Alıntıların kaynağına kolay ulaşılabilmesi amacıyla numarası ve altıyazıları da gösterilmektedir.

DERS KİTABI

- [1] David Keun Cheng, *Fundamentals of Engineering Electromagnetics*, Addison-Wesley Publishing, Inc., 1993.
veya David Keun Cheng, Çeviri: Adnan Köksal, Birsen Saka, *Mühendislik Elektromanyetiğinin Temelleri – Fundamentals of Engineering Electromagnetics*, Palme Yayınları.

KAYNAK / YARDIMCI KİTAPLAR:

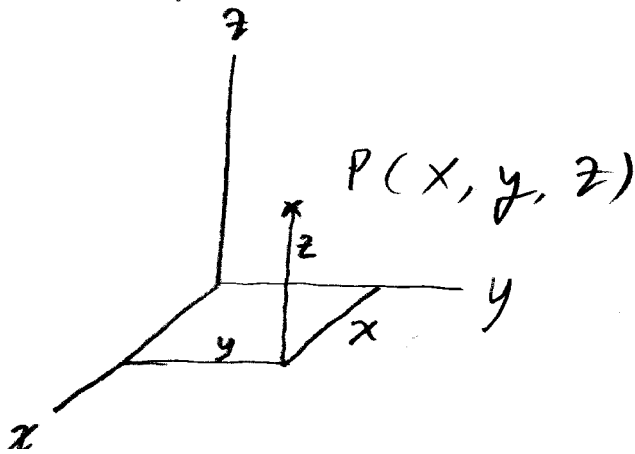
- [2] David Keun Cheng, *Field and Wave Electromagnetics*, Addison-Wesley Publishing, Inc. veya David Keun Cheng, Çeviri: Mithat İdemen, *Elektromanyetik Alan Teorisinin Temelleri – Field and Wave Electromagnetics*, Literatür Yayıncılık.
- [3] Stanley V. Marshall, Richard E. DuBroff, Gabriel G. Skitek, *Electromagnetic Concepts and Applications*, Dördüncü Basım, Prentice Hall International, Inc., 1996.
- [4] Joseph A. Edminister, *Elektromanyetik*, 2. Baskıdan çeviri, Çevirenler: M. Timur Aydemir, E. Afacan, K. C. Nakipoğlu, Schaum's Outlines, McGraw Hill Inc., Nobel Yayın Dağıtım, Ankara, 2000.

OORDİNAT DÜZENLERİ (SİSTEMLERİ)

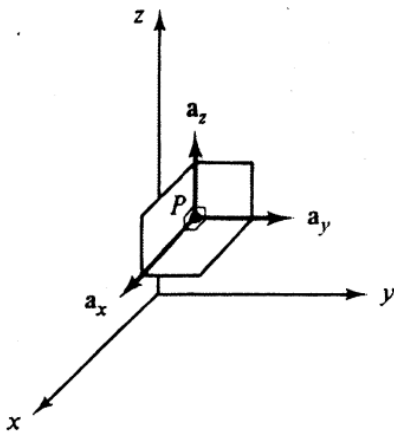
- Kartezyen (x, y, z) veya (i, j, k)
- Silindirik (r, ϕ, z) veya (ρ, ϕ, z)
- Küresel (R, θ, ϕ) veya (r, θ, ϕ)

Cheng'in tercihi 

Kartezyen Koord.



Şekil
1-3(a)



Birim vektörler:

$$\hat{a}_x \quad \hat{a}_y \quad \hat{a}_z$$

(a) Kartezyen

Özellikler:

$$\hat{a}_x \cdot \hat{a}_x = \hat{a}_y \cdot \hat{a}_y = \hat{a}_z \cdot \hat{a}_z = 1$$

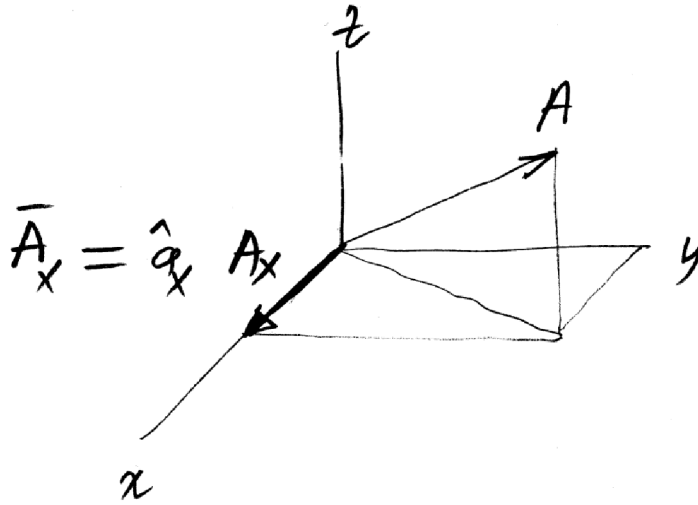
$$\hat{a}_x \times \hat{a}_y = \hat{a}_z$$

$$\hat{a}_y \times \hat{a}_z = \hat{a}_x$$

$$\hat{a}_z \times \hat{a}_x = \hat{a}_y = -\hat{a}_x \times \hat{a}_z$$

Kartezyen Koordinat Sistemi (Düzeni)

\bar{A} vektörünün bileşenlerini bulalım.



$$A_x = \hat{a}_x \cdot \bar{A}$$

$$A_y = \hat{a}_y \cdot \bar{A}$$

$$A_z = \hat{a}_z \cdot \bar{A}$$

$$\bar{A} = \hat{a}_x A_x + \hat{a}_y A_y + \hat{a}_z A_z$$

Benzar şekilde

$$d\bar{l} = \hat{a}_x dx + \hat{a}_y dy + \hat{a}_z dz$$

Shaum

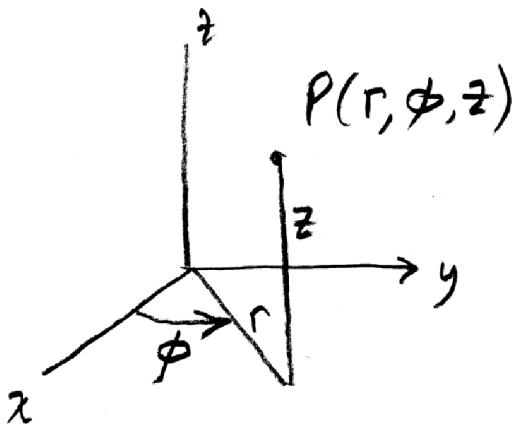
Sehil

1-5(a)

$$dv = dx dy dz$$

Silindirik Koordinat Sistemi (Düzeni)

Silindirik koord.



Shaum
1-3(h)

Birim vektörler

 $\hat{a}_r, \hat{a}_\phi, \hat{a}_z$

Shaum
Schie
1-4(b)

Özellikler

$$\hat{a}_r \cdot \hat{a}_r = \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \hat{a}_\phi = \hat{a}_z \cdot \hat{a}_z = 1$$

$$\hat{a}_r \times \hat{a}_\phi = \hat{a}_z$$

$$\hat{a}_\phi \times \hat{a}_z = \hat{a}_r$$

$$\hat{a}_z \times \hat{a}_r = \hat{a}_\phi = -\hat{a}_r \times \hat{a}_z$$

\bar{A} vektörünün bileşenini bulalım.

$$\bar{A} = \hat{a}_r A_r + \hat{a}_\phi A_\phi + \hat{a}_z A_z$$

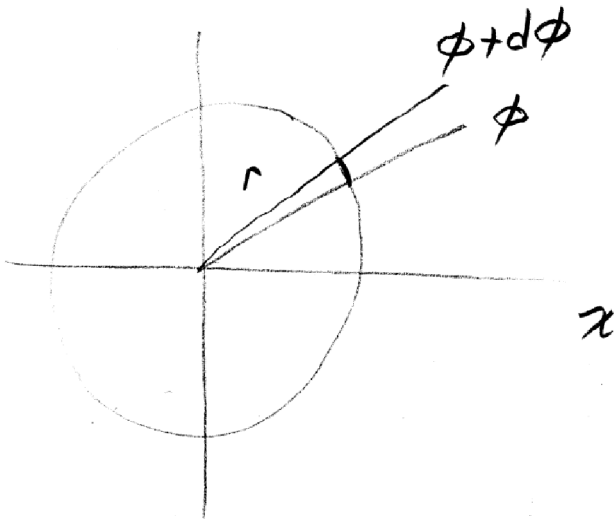
$$A_r = \hat{a}_r \cdot \bar{A}$$

$$A_\phi = \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \bar{A}$$

$$A_z = \hat{a}_z \cdot \bar{A}$$

Benzar şekilde (tanım)

$$d\vec{l} = \hat{a}_r dr + \hat{a}_\phi (r d\phi) + \hat{a}_z dz$$



Ödev.

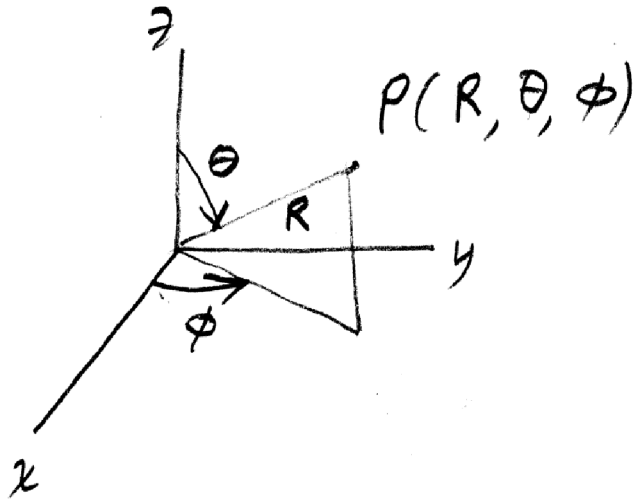
ϕ ile $d\phi + \phi$
arasındaki daire
parçasının uzunluğu
nedir?

Şekil 1-5 b

$$dv = (dr)(r d\phi)(dz)$$

Küresel Koordinat Sistemi (Düzeni)

Küresel koord.

Şaum
1-3(c)Şaum
1-4(c)

Birim vektörler:

$$\hat{a}_R, \hat{a}_\theta, \hat{a}_\phi$$

Özellikler

$$\hat{a}_R \cdot \hat{a}_R = \hat{a}_\theta \cdot \hat{a}_\theta = \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \hat{a}_\phi = 1$$

$$\hat{a}_R \times \hat{a}_\theta = \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$\hat{a}_\theta \times \hat{a}_\phi = \hat{a}_R$$

$$\hat{a}_\phi \times \hat{a}_R = \hat{a}_\theta = -\hat{a}_R \times \hat{a}_\phi$$

\bar{A} vektörünün bileşenlerini bulalım.

$$\bar{A} = \hat{a}_R A_R + \hat{a}_\theta A_\theta + \hat{a}_\phi A_\phi$$

$$A_R = \hat{a}_R \cdot \bar{A}$$

$$A_\theta = \hat{a}_\theta \cdot \bar{A}$$

$$A_\phi = \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \bar{A}$$

Shannon
Series
1-5(c)

$$d\bar{l} = \hat{a}_R dR + \hat{a}_\theta (R) d\theta + \hat{a}_\phi (R \sin\theta) d\phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} dv &= (dR)(R d\theta)(R \sin\theta d\phi) \\ &= R^2 \sin\theta dR d\theta d\phi \end{aligned}$$

R

R

R

R

ÖRNEK $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$ yi sadece A ve B 'nin bileşenleri cinsinden bulunuz.

$$\bar{A} = \hat{a}_x A_x + \hat{a}_y A_y + \hat{a}_z A_z$$

$$\bar{B} = \hat{a}_x B_x + \hat{a}_y B_y + \hat{a}_z B_z$$

$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} = (\hat{a}_x A_x + \hat{a}_y A_y + \hat{a}_z A_z)$$

$$\text{Hatırla } \hat{a}_x \cdot \hat{a}_x = 1 \cdot (\hat{a}_x B_x + \hat{a}_y B_y + \hat{a}_z B_z)$$

$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

ÖRNEK $\bar{A} \times \bar{B} = \hat{a}_x A_x + \hat{a}_y A_y + \hat{a}_z A_z$
 $\times (\hat{a}_x B_x + \hat{a}_y B_y + \hat{a}_z B_z)$

$$= \hat{a}_x (A_y B_z - A_z B_y)$$

$$+ \hat{a}_y (A_z B_x - A_x B_z)$$

$$+ \hat{a}_z (A_x B_y - A_y B_x)$$

$$\bar{A} \times \bar{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{a}_x & \hat{a}_y & \hat{a}_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\neq \bar{B} \times \bar{A}$$

ÖRNEK

ÖRNEK $\bar{A} = -\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y 2 - \hat{a}_z 2$

① $|\bar{A}| = ?$

$$|\bar{A}| = [\bar{A} \cdot \bar{A}]^{1/2} = \sqrt{1+4+4} = \sqrt{9} \Rightarrow |\bar{A}| = 3$$

② $\hat{a}_A = ?$

$$\hat{a}_A = \frac{1}{|\bar{A}|} \cdot \bar{A} = \frac{1}{3} \hat{a}_x + \frac{2}{3} \hat{a}_y - \frac{2}{3} \hat{a}_z$$

③ $\theta_z = ?$ (\bar{A} 'nin z eksenine ile yaptığı açı)

$$\bar{A} \cdot \hat{a}_z \triangleq A \cos \theta_z \Rightarrow \cos \theta_z = \frac{A_z}{A}$$

$$A_z = \hat{a}_z \cdot (-\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y 2 - \hat{a}_z 2) = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta_z = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \theta_z = 131.8^\circ$$

ÖRNEK $\bar{A} = 5\hat{a}_x - 2\hat{a}_y + \hat{a}_z$

$$\bar{B} = \hat{a}_x - 2\hat{a}_y$$

① $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} = 5 + 4 = 9$

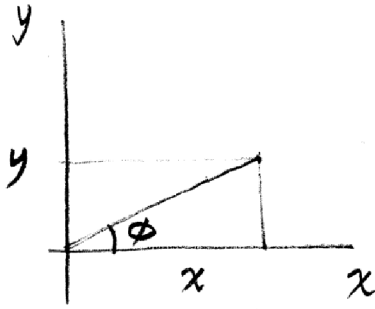
② $\bar{A} \times \bar{B} = (5\hat{a}_x - 2\hat{a}_y + \hat{a}_z) \times (\hat{a}_x - 2\hat{a}_y)$

$$= 2\hat{a}_x + \hat{a}_y - 8\hat{a}_z$$

ÖDEV $\theta_{AB} = ?$ $\cos^{-1}(9/\sqrt{150})$

KOORDİNAT SİSTEMİ (DÜZENİ) DÖNÜŞÜMLERİ

koordinat dönüşümleri



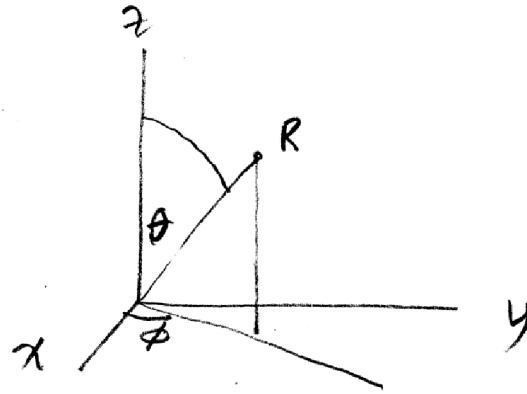
$$x = r \cdot \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$$

$$z = z$$



$$x = (R \sin \theta) \cos \phi$$

$$y = (R \sin \theta) \sin \phi$$

$$z = R \cos \theta$$

$$R = [x^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}}{z}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}_r \\ \hat{a}_\phi \\ \hat{a}_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}_x \\ \hat{a}_y \\ \hat{a}_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}_x \\ \hat{a}_y \\ \hat{a}_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi & 0 \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}_r \\ \hat{a}_\phi \\ \hat{a}_z \end{bmatrix}$$

Ödev
Küresel
|
Kartezyen
dönüşümleri

ÖRNEK

$$\bar{A} = \hat{a}_r (3 \cos \phi) - \hat{a}_\phi 2r + \hat{a}_z z \quad (\text{vektor alan})$$

① $P(4, 60^\circ, 5)$ noktasında alan değeri = ?

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 4 \\ \phi &= 60^\circ \\ z &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}(P) &= \hat{a}_r 3 \cos 60 - \hat{a}_\phi 2 \cdot 4 + \hat{a}_z 5 \\ &= (3/2) \hat{a}_r - 8 \hat{a}_\phi + 5 \hat{a}_z \end{aligned}$$

② $\bar{A}(P)$ vektörünü kartezyen koordinat gösteriniz.

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 60 & -\sin 60 & 0 \\ \sin 60 & \cos 60 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3/2 \\ -8 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7.68 \\ -2.70 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A}(P) = \bar{A}_P = \hat{a}_x 7.68 - \hat{a}_y (2.7) + \hat{a}_z 5$$

③ $P(4, 60^\circ, 5)$ koordinatlarını kartezyende gösteriniz.

$$x = r \cos \phi = 4 \cos 60$$

$$y = r \sin \phi = 4 \sin 60$$

$$z = z$$

$$P(x, y, z)$$

$$= P(2, 2\sqrt{3}, 5)$$

ÖRNEK $P(x, y, z) = P(4, -6, 12)$ noktesini küresel koordinatlarda gösteriniz.

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$r = (4^2 + 6^2 + 12^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z} \right]$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{4^2 + 6^2}}{12}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} (y/x)$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} (-6/4)$$

ÖRNEK \hat{a}_z birim vektörünü küresel koordinatlarda gösteriniz.

$$\bar{A} = \hat{a}_z \text{ olsun. } A_r = \hat{a}_r \cdot \bar{A} = \hat{a}_r \cdot \hat{a}_z = \cos\theta$$

$$A_\theta = \hat{a}_\theta \cdot \bar{A} = \hat{a}_\theta \cdot \hat{a}_z = -\sin\theta$$

$$A_\phi = \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \bar{A} = \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \hat{a}_z = 0$$

$$\hat{a}_z = \hat{a}_r \cos\theta - \hat{a}_\theta \sin\theta$$

ÖRNEK Gösteriniz.

$$\hat{a}_\theta = \hat{a}_x \cos\theta \cos\phi + \hat{a}_y \cos\theta \sin\phi - \sin\theta \hat{a}_z$$

* ÖRNEK $P(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (-1, -2, 3)$

$$f(x, y, z) \stackrel{A}{=} [(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2]^{1/2}$$

① $f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = [(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 + (z-3)^2]^{1/2}$

f ; P noktasından olan uzaklığı, vermektedir.

② $P(r_0, \phi_0, z_0) = ?$

$$r_0 = (x_0^2 + y_0^2)^{1/2} = \sqrt{5} \approx 2.24$$

$$\phi_0 = \tan^{-1}(y_0/x_0) = \tan^{-1}(2) \approx 4.25 \text{ rad.}$$

③ $f(r, \phi, z) = ?$

$$x = r \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi$$

$$z = z$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(r, \phi, z) &= [(r \cos \phi + 1)^2 + (r \sin \phi + 1)^2 + (z - 3)^2]^{1/2} \\ &= [r^2 + r(2 \cos \phi) + r(4 \sin \phi) + z^2 - 6z + 14]^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

f skaler alanı gösterimi için kutupsal koordinatlar uygun!