## 國立中山大學 101 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目:電磁學【電機系碩士班戊組、電波領域聯合】

題號:4073

共1頁第1頁

		共 1 貝 東 1	
1.	1. (20%) A long straight conducting wire of radius $a$ , length $l$ and conductivity $\sigma$ carries a direct current $l$ . Find		
	(a) the current density and the electric field intensity in the wire.	(10%)	
	(b) the magnetic field intensity at a distance $a/2$ from the axis of the wire.	(5%)	
	(c) the power loss.	(5%)	
		` '	
2.	2. (20%) The boundary condition for the tangential $\mathbf{H}$ is $\mathbf{a}_{n2} \times (\mathbf{H}_1 - \mathbf{H}_2) = \mathbf{J}_s$ , where $\mathbf{a}_{n2}$ is the outward unit normal from medium 2 at the interface. Given in air a surface current density $\mathbf{J}_s = \mathbf{a}_x$ 3 A/m flowing on the <i>xy</i> -plane, calculate		
	(a) the 3 components $B_x$ , $B_y$ , $B_z$ of the magnetic flux density <b>B</b> at $(1,1,1)$ .	(15%)	
	(b) the curl of <b>B</b> at $(1,1,1)$ .	(5%)	
3.	(8%) Determine the polarization of the following electric fields:		
	(a) $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{a}_z E_0 \cos(\omega t - \beta y) + \mathbf{a}_x E_0 \sin(\omega t - \beta y)$	(2%)	
		. ,	
	(b) $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{a}_y E_0 \cos(\omega t + \beta x) + \mathbf{a}_z E_0 \sin(\omega t + \beta x)$	(2%)	
	(c) $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{a}_x E_0 \cos(\omega t - \beta y) - \mathbf{a}_z E_0 \sin(\omega t + \beta y)$	(2%)	
	(d) $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{a}_x E_0 \cos(\omega t - \beta y) + \mathbf{a}_z E_0 \cos(\omega t - \beta y)$	(2%)	
$(x, 1, 0), (x, 3, 0), (x + 2, 1, 0), $ and $(x + 2, 3, 0).$ A magnetic field given by $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{a}_z B_0 \cos \pi (x - v_0 t) $ Wb/m <sup>2</sup>			
	exists in the space.		
	(a) Find the expression for the emf induced around the loop.	(10%)	
(	(b) What would be the induced emf if the loop is moving with the velocity	(4.00.4)	
	$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{x}} v_0$ m/s instead of being stationary?	(10%)	
(	<ul> <li>(12%) An electromagnetic wave from an underwater source with perpendicular incident on a water-air interface at  i = 30. Using r = 81 and r = 1 for some control of the solution incident on a water-air interface at r = 30. Using r = 81 and r = 1 for solution incident r = 1 for solution r = 1</li></ul>	(3%) (3%) (3%) (3%)	
(	(d) attenuation for each wavelength into the air.	(3%)	
6. (20%) This problem goes through the procedure to find the TE modes inside a metallic rectangular waveguide of dimensions $a \times b$ , with $a > b$ .			
(	a) First, write down the time-harmonic Maxwell's equations.	(4%)	
(	b) Derive the equations expressing the transverse components of electric and		
	in terms of the longitudinal components. (8%)		
(	(c) Solve the longitudinal component from the Helmholtz equation and related boundary		
conditions, and then the rest of the field components from the longitudinal component.			
		(8%)	