

1. (30 %) A 12cm long lossless 50- Ω line is terminated with $Z_L = -j25\text{-}\Omega$. We know that the interval of voltage maximum is 20cm. Find the following:

(a) The standing wave ratio (S)

(b) Where is the first $|V|_{\max}$ from the load?

Solution : (a) $\lambda/2 = 20\text{cm} \Rightarrow \lambda = 40\text{cm}$

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - 50}{Z_L + 50} \Rightarrow |\Gamma| = 1$$
$$\theta_r = -126^\circ$$

$$S = \frac{1 + |\Gamma|}{1 - |\Gamma|} = \infty$$

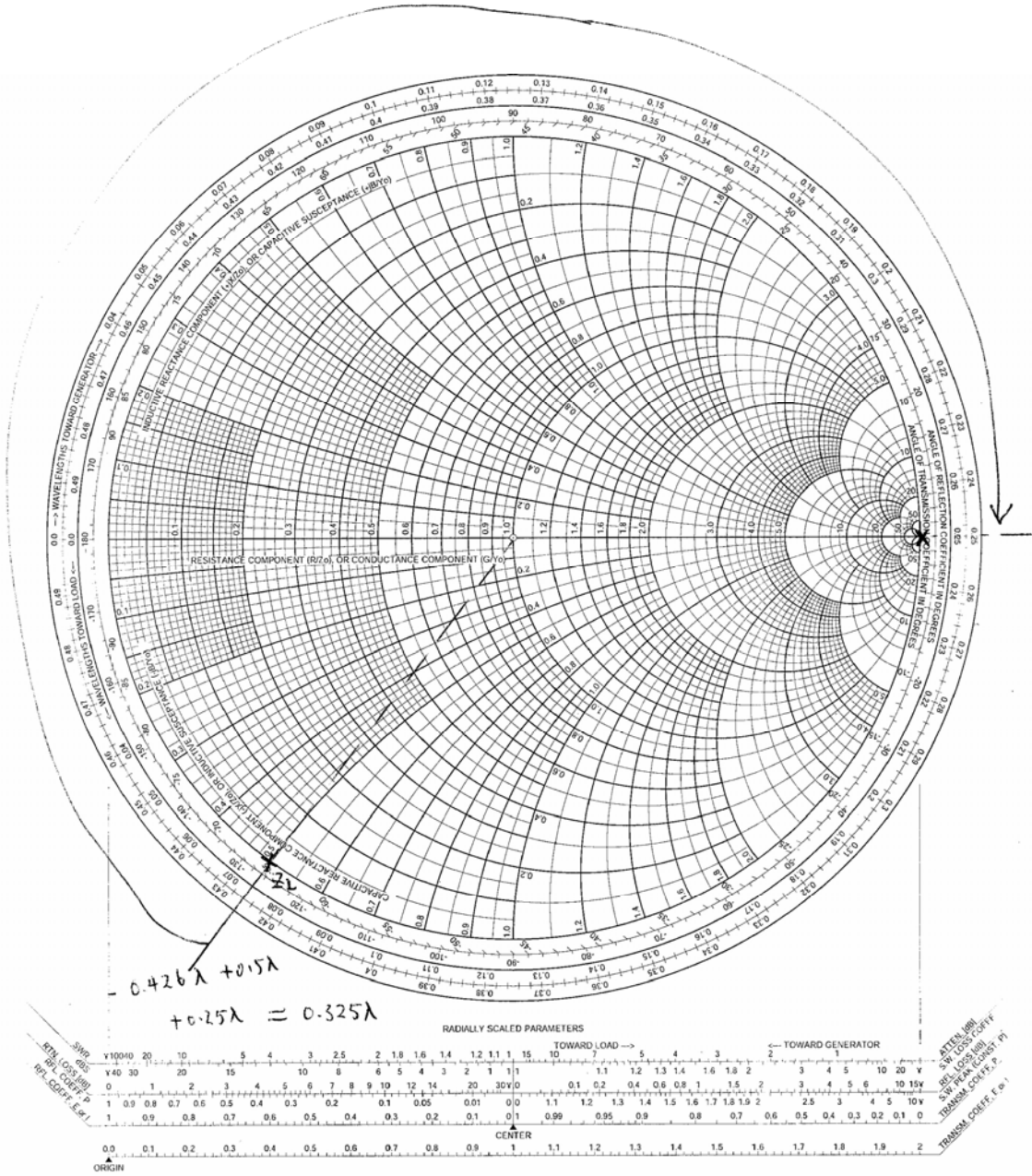
(b). $2\beta L + \theta_r = -2\pi$

$$\Rightarrow 2\beta L = -360^\circ + 126^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow L = -0.325\lambda = 0.325 \cdot 40\text{cm}$$

$$= -13\text{cm}.$$

the voltage ^{it} magnitude keeps increasing until it reaches the source.



2. (30%) On a lossless $50\text{-}\Omega$ transmission line terminated with a $Z_L = 60 + j80\ \Omega$. If this transmission line is to be matched to the load using a shorted load stub. Determine the stub length and distance between the load and stub. Two possible answers. You only need to show one of them.

Solution (1):

$$Z_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z_0} = 1.2 + j1.6 \quad \text{point A}$$

admittance point B:

the distance between the load and the short stub:

$$d = 0.174\lambda + (0.5 - 0.44)\lambda = 0.234\lambda$$

point A reading: $1.0 + 1.9j$.

the length ~~between~~ of the short stub:

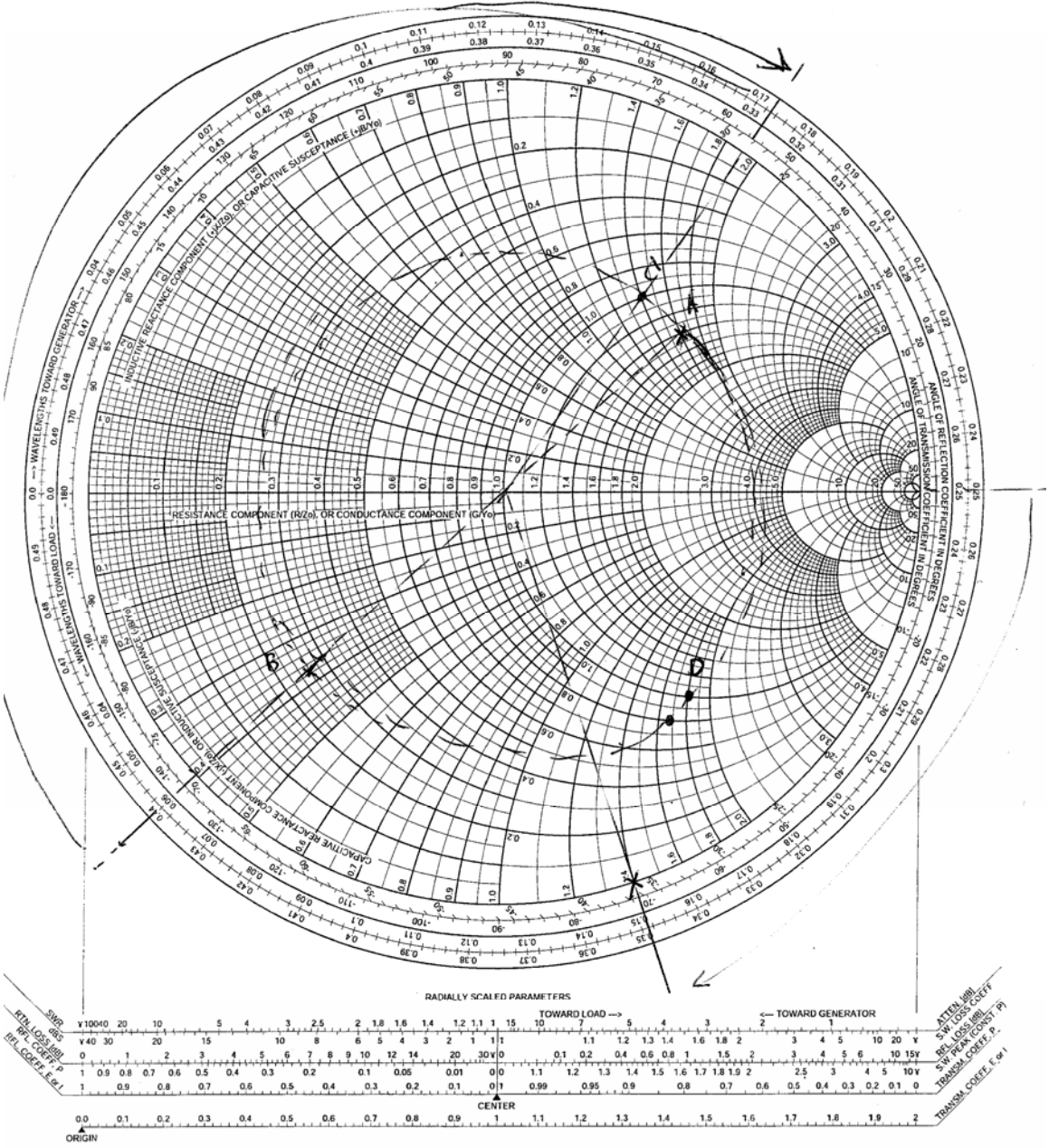
$$l = 0.348\lambda - 0.25\lambda = 0.098\lambda$$

Solution (2):

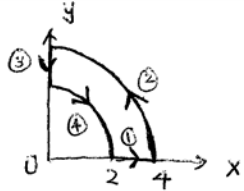
$$d = 0.334\lambda + (0.5 - 0.44\lambda) = 0.394\lambda$$

$$l = \cancel{0.50\lambda} + 0.15\lambda - 0.25\lambda \approx 0.40\lambda$$

Solution 1:



3. (40%) Verify Stokes's theorem for the vector field $\vec{A} = \hat{r}r \cos \phi + \hat{\phi} \sin \phi$ along the semicircular contour shown below:



Solution: (a) $\oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$
 $= \int_{(1)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{(2)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{(3)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{(4)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$

$$\int_{(1)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{(1)} (\hat{r} r \cos \phi + \hat{\phi} \sin \phi) \cdot \hat{r} dr \Big|_{\phi=0}$$

$$= \int_2^4 r dr = \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_2^4 = 6$$

$$\int_{(2)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{(2)} (\hat{r} r \cos \phi + \hat{\phi} \sin \phi) \cdot \hat{\phi} r d\phi \Big|_{r=4}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r \sin \phi d\phi \Big|_{r=4} = -4 \cos \phi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = +4$$

$$\int_{(3)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{(3)} (\hat{r} r \cos \phi + \hat{\phi} \sin \phi) \cdot (-\hat{r}) dr \Big|_{\phi=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

$$\int_{(4)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{(4)} (\hat{r} r \cos \phi + \hat{\phi} \sin \phi) \cdot (-\hat{\phi}) r d\phi \Big|_{r=2}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -r \sin \phi d\phi \Big|_{r=2} = +2 \cos \phi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = 6 + (+4) + 0 + (-2) = 8$$

$$\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S \left[\left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \sin \phi) - \frac{\partial r \cos \phi}{\partial \phi} \right] \right] \cdot r dr d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_2^4 (\sin \phi + r \sin \phi) d\phi dr$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-\cos \phi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_2^4 \cdot (-\cos \phi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 2 + 6 = 8$$

Solution 2:

$$L = 0.50 + 0.15 - 0.25 = 0.40\lambda$$

$$d = 0.334 + (0.5 - 0.44) = 0.394\lambda$$

