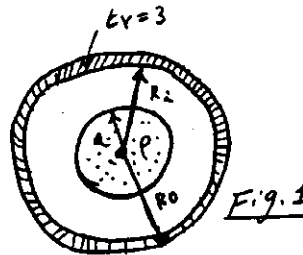


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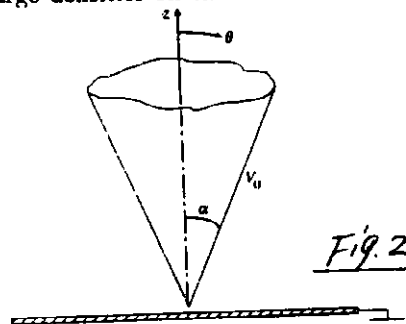
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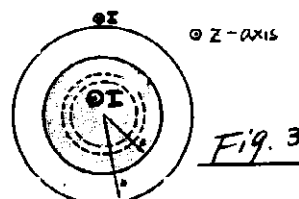
1. (20) A positive charge cloud distribution is given as $\rho = \rho_0(1 - \frac{R^2}{a^2})$ if $R \leq a$ and $\rho = 0$ if $R > a$. This charge cloud is at the center of a spherical shell of inner radius R_i where $R_i > a$ and an outer radius R_o . The dielectric constant of the shell is 3, see Fig. 1
- Determine the electric field everywhere. (5 points)
 - Determine the electric potential everywhere. (5 points)
 - Determine electric flux density everywhere. (5 points)
 - Determine the polarization vector everywhere. (5 points)



2. (20) An infinite conducting cone of half-angle α is maintained at potential V_0 and insulated from a grounded conducting plane, see Fig. 2,
- Find the potential distribution $V(\theta)$ in the region $\alpha < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$. (7 points)
 - Find the electric field intensity in the region $\alpha < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$. (7 points)
 - Find the charge densities on the cone surface and on the grounded plane. (6 points)



3. (20) A coaxial cable of inner radius a outer radius b with the carrying current I indicated in Fig. 3.
- Find the magnetic field everywhere. (5 points)
 - Find the internal inductance per meter due to the inner conductor. (5 points)
 - Find the external inductance per meter between the inner and outer conductors. (5 points)
 - Find the energy per meter stored in the inner conductor. (5 points)

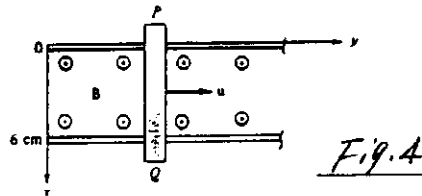


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4. (20) A conducting bar can slide freely over two conducting rails as shown in Fig. 4. Calculate the induced voltage in the bar
- (a) If the bar is stationed at $y = 8\text{cm}$ and $\vec{B} = 4 \cos 10^6 t \vec{a}_z \text{ mWb/m}^2$ (6 points)
- (b) If the bar slides at a velocity $\vec{u} = 20 \vec{a}_y \text{ m/s}$, and $\vec{B} = 4 \vec{a}_z \text{ mWb/m}^2$ (7 points)
- (c) If the bar slides at a velocity $\vec{u} = 20 \vec{a}_y \text{ m/s}$, and $\vec{B} = 4 \cos(10^6 t - y) \vec{a}_z \text{ mWb/m}^2$ (7 points)



5. (20) A uniform plane wave with $\vec{E}(z, t)$ is polarized along the x -direction, propagates in a lossless, nonmagnetic medium ($\epsilon = 4\epsilon_0$) in the z -direction. Assume \vec{E} is sinusoidal with a frequency 100(MHz) and has a maximum value of 10^{-4} (V/m) at $t = 0, z = 0$.
- (a) Write the instantaneous expression for \vec{E} for any t and z . (8 points)
- (b) Write the instantaneous expression for \vec{H} for any t and z . (6 points)
- (c) Write the expressions for the time-average power density of this wave (6 points)

$$\text{hint: } \int \frac{dx}{\sin cx} = \frac{1}{c} \ln \left| \tan \frac{cx}{2} \right|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos cx} = \frac{1}{c} \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right|$$