

Q1) $E = \frac{1}{i\omega\mu_0\epsilon_0} \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - i\omega A$ eq. 7.21

$$z = \cos\theta \hat{r} - \sin\theta \hat{\theta}$$

$A = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r} \hat{z}$ eq. 7.25

$$\Rightarrow A_r = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r} \cos\theta; \quad A_\theta = -\frac{\mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r} \sin\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot A &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\theta \sin\theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{r^2 \mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r} \cos\theta \right) + \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(-\frac{\mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r} \sin^2\theta \right) \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_0 d \cos\theta}{4\pi r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 e^{-ikr}) - \frac{\mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin^2\theta) \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_0 d \cos\theta}{4\pi r^2} e^{-ikr} (1 - ikr) - \frac{\mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r^2 \sin\theta} (2 \sin\theta \cos\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \cdot A \approx -\frac{i k \mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r} \cos\theta$$

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot A)$$

$$= \nabla \left(-\frac{i k \mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r} \cos\theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\nabla \cdot A) \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\nabla \cdot A) \hat{\theta} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{r^2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ at } r \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-i k \mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr} \cos\theta}{4\pi r} \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r} \left(-ik - \frac{1}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{-ik\mu_0 I_0 e^{-ikr} \cos\theta}{4\pi r} \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r} \left(-ik - \frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \hat{r}$$

0 $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k^2 \mu_0 I_0 d e^{ikr}}{4\pi r^2} \cos\theta$$

fm 9.2)

$$E = \frac{1}{i\omega\mu_0\epsilon_0} \frac{k^2 \mu_0 I_0 d e^{-ikr}}{4\pi r^2} \cos\theta \hat{r} + \underbrace{i\omega I_0 d e^{-ikr} \mu_0 \sin\theta \hat{\theta}}_{\text{dominates for field}}$$

Q2)

$$S = P/4\pi r^2$$

$$P = 1000$$

$$r = 1000 \text{ m}$$

$$S = \frac{1000}{4 \times 3.14 \times 10^6} \approx \underline{\underline{7.96 \times 10^{-5} \text{ W/m}^2}}$$

$$S = \frac{E_0^2}{\eta}$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_0} \approx 377 \Omega$$

$$E_0 = \sqrt{S\eta}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{0.173 \text{ V/m}}}$$

Q3)

$$R_{\text{load}} = R_{\text{rad}}$$

$$R_{\text{rad}} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \left(\frac{d}{\lambda}\right)^2$$

$$d = \lambda/2$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{\text{rad}} \approx \underline{\underline{73 \Omega}}$$

Q4)

$$\eta = 1.5$$

$$A = 3d^2$$

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$$A = \frac{3d^2}{8\lambda}$$

$$A/\lambda = \frac{d^2}{4\lambda}$$