

1. A linear electrostatic quadrupole is along the x -axis with the center at $x=0$ and the charge separation distance $a/2$. (a) Find the electric field and potential at a distant point $P(R, \theta, \phi)$. (b) Derive the equations for the equipotential surfaces and streamlines. (c) Draw a family of equipotential and streamlines. (10%)
2. The vector magnetic potential $\mathbf{A} = 3x^2y^3\mathbf{a}_x - x^3y^2\mathbf{a}_y$. (a) Find the $\oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$ around the triangular contour shown in Figure 1. (b) Evaluate $\int \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$ over the triangular area. (c) Determine the magnetic flux density \mathbf{B} . (10%)
3. A lossy transmission line with the characteristic impedance Z_0 is terminated in an arbitrary load impedance Z_L . (a) Express the standing-wave ratio S on the line in terms of Z_0 and Z_L . (b) Find in terms of S and Z_0 the impedance looking toward the load at the location of a voltage maximum. (c) Find the impedance looking toward the load at a location of a voltage minimum. (15%)
4. Assuming that the radiation electric field intensity of antenna system is $\mathbf{E} = E_\theta \mathbf{a}_\theta + E_\phi \mathbf{a}_\phi$, find the expression for the average outward power flow per unit area. (10%)
5. A Doppler flow meter is used to determine the speed of a moving metal surface in a tube by measuring the frequency shift of the wave reflected from the surface. (a) Assuming that the signal is a time-harmonic uniform plane wave of a frequency f incident normally on the surface, find the relation between the frequency shift Δf and the speed u of the metal surface. (b) Determine u if $\Delta f = 2.5\text{kHz}$ with $f = 5\text{GHz}$. (15%)
6. Determine the mutual inductance between a very long, straight wire and a conducting rectangular loop as shown in Figure 2. (15%)
7. Design the magnetic field sensor using the concept of electromagnetism. Describe your underlying principle. (15%)
8. Derive the equation of continuity based on the conservation of charge and describe its relationship to the Kirchhoff's current law. (10%)

Figure 1

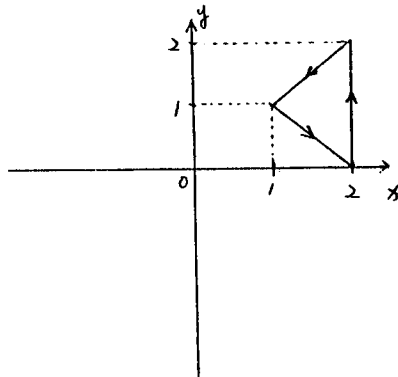


Figure 2

