

3.2.1) grafisch: $\frac{\omega_1}{\omega} = 3,1$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = 5,115 \text{ mm}$$

rech.: $\frac{\omega_1}{\omega} = 3,124$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = 5,155 \text{ mm}$$

3.2.2) $\frac{\omega}{\omega} = 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} e^A - e^{-A} \right)^{-1}$

$$A = 2,2134$$

$$\frac{\omega_2}{\omega} = 0,896 \Rightarrow \omega_2 = 1,478 \text{ mm}$$

$$A = 3,0777$$

$$\frac{\omega_3}{\omega} = 0,3801 \Rightarrow \omega_3 = 0,611$$

4.2.3) $\frac{\epsilon_3}{\epsilon_3} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\lambda_{\epsilon_3} = \frac{c_0}{f \sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{rel}3}}}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{rel}} = \frac{\epsilon_r' + 1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_r' - 1}{2} \cdot f\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + 0,04 \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{\omega}\right)^2} = 0,1888$$

$$F\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 12 \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}} + 0,04 \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^2 = 0,1888$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_{\text{rel}} = 1,7133$$

$$L_3 = 5,73 \text{ mm}$$

4.2.4

$$\alpha_2 =$$

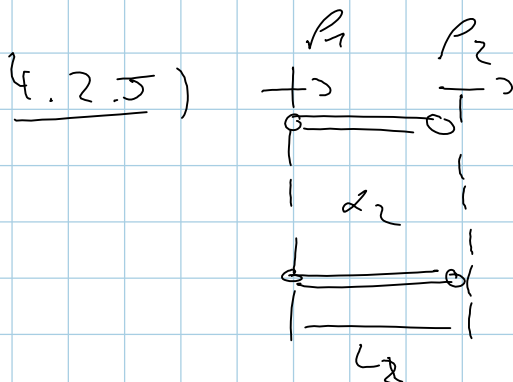
$$\frac{\delta \cdot \omega}{\delta \cdot \omega}$$

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$$R' = \frac{1}{\delta \cdot A_{\text{lin}}} + \frac{1}{\delta \cdot A_{\text{rück}}} = \frac{2}{\delta \cdot \omega}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R'}{2 Z_L} = \frac{1}{\delta \cdot \omega \cdot Z_L} = 0,1767 \frac{V}{m}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{dB/m} = 8,686 \cdot 0,1767 = 1,535$$



$$P_1 = \frac{P_{\text{verf}}}{2}$$

$$P_2 = P_1 \cdot 10^{\frac{-\alpha L_2}{10 \text{ dB}}} = 0,9825$$

98,25 % von P_{verf}

4.3.1)

$$\varepsilon_{\text{rel}}(\rho) = \varepsilon_v' + \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{rel}}(\rho=0) - \varepsilon_v'}{1 + \rho}$$

$$\rho \approx \left(\frac{L_{\text{min}}}{Z_{L/2}} \right)^{4/3} \left[0,43 \cdot \left(\frac{f}{6\text{Hz}} \right)^2 - 0,009 \left(\frac{f}{6\text{Hz}} \right)^3 \right]$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{rell}_1} (f = 106\text{Hz}) = 1,957 \quad (1,87)$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{rell}_2} (f = 106\text{Hz}) = 1,815 \quad (1,76)$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{rell}_3} (f = 106\text{Hz}) = 1,352 \quad (1,21)$$

4.3.2) $Z_L(f) = Z_L(f=0) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{\text{rell}}(f=0)}{\epsilon_{\text{rell}}(f)}} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_{\text{rell}}(f) - 1}{\epsilon_{\text{rell}}(f=0) - 1}$

$Z_L(f=0)$	$Z_L(f=106\text{Hz})$	Abw
50 Ω	53,76 Ω	7,52 %
100 Ω	105,60 Ω	5,60 %
161 Ω	167,54 Ω	4,64 %

4.3.3)

$$\frac{L_3}{Z_{\text{disp}}} = \frac{f \cdot L_3}{c_0 \sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{rell}_3} (f = 106\text{Hz})}}$$

$$L_3 = 5,67 \text{ mm} \quad (5,73 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow 1,2 \%)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{L_3}{Z_{\text{disp}}} = \frac{5,73 \text{ mm} \cdot f}{c_0 \sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{rell}_3} (f = 106\text{Hz})}}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1,012$$

Aufgabe 5

S.1.1

H_{10}

(ε_{10} ex. nicht, Randbedingung)