Lecture 16 -- introduction to antennas, Matching Network Outro

Why would you use a pi or T matching network instead of an L match?

How is the total Q of a pi or T match related to the image resistance and the Qs of the two component L matches?

If you know your transformation ratio, what equations can you use to pick Q1 and Q2, the component Qs in a pi or T match?

If your load in not purely real, how can you deal with your non-real parasitics when using a matching network?

Draw a tapped capacitor match and describe it's transformation ratio

How much power can be delivered by a source driving a capacitor with an out of phase source on the other side?

How can power be delivered to a lossless element like a wire?

How much power is carried inside of an ideal conductor?

How does power fall off as you move away from an antenna?

What is the near field of an antenna?

What is antenna directivity? What is a receive aperture?