

# Physics 513, Autumn Quarter 2018

## Electrodynamics: Homework Assignment 1.

**Due October 4 either 11:00am in class or 10:45am in the instructor's mailbox.**

This is a relatively straightforward problem set.

1. Helmholtz theorem. A 3-dimensional vector field  $\mathbf{V}$  satisfies  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = s$  and  $\nabla \times \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{c}$  (where  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$ ).

a. Show that  $\mathbf{V}$  has solutions  $\mathbf{V} = -\nabla\phi + \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$  and volume integrals 
$$\phi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{s(\mathbf{r}')}{r(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')} d\tau' \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{c}(\mathbf{r}')}{r(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{r}')} d\tau'.$$

Two subtleties:

b. Why do we demand  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$ ?

c. To show (a), you may want to invoke the Divergence Theorem. But  $\nabla(1/r)$  is singular at  $r=0$ . How can you “get around” this singularity?

2. The scalar potential  $\Phi$  in terms of charge density  $\rho$  over all space is given by Jackson eqn 1.17. However, you can find the potential even if the charge density is only known within some closed surface  $S$  and the boundary values of the potential (or their derivatives) are known on the surface  $S$ .

Find an expression for the potential in terms of the charge density  $\rho$  within the volume bounded by  $S$  and  $\Phi$  and  $\nabla\Phi$  on  $S$ . Hint: you might use Green's Theorem (Jackson eqn 1.35)

3. Jackson problem 1.7. Two long, cylindrical conductors of radii  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  are parallel and separated distance  $d$ , which is large compared with either radius. Show that the capacitance of this [transmission line, as we shall see] is given approximately by

$$C \approx \pi\epsilon_0 \left( \ln \frac{d}{a} \right)^{-1}, \quad \text{where } a \text{ is the geometrical mean of the two radii.}$$

4. Variant of Jackson problem 1.9. Calculate the attractive force per unit length between the conductors of problem 3 under the condition: (a) fixed charge per length on the conductor; (b) fixed potential difference across the conductors.

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