

Phy. 402

Spring 2010

QuExS - Solutions

$$1) \ a) \quad \vec{J}(\vec{r}, t) = q v_0 \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{v}_0 t) \theta(-t) + q \vec{v} \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{v} t) \theta(t)$$
$$\vec{J}\left(\frac{\omega}{c} \hat{r}, \omega\right) = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' q \vec{v}_0 e^{i\left(\omega - \frac{\omega}{c} \hat{r} \cdot \vec{v}_0\right) t'} + \int_0^{+\infty} dt' q \vec{v} e^{i\left(\omega - \frac{\omega}{c} \hat{r} \cdot \vec{v}\right) t'}$$
$$\int_0^{\infty} dt' e^{iAt'} e^{-\epsilon t'} = -\frac{1}{iA} \quad \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' e^{iAt'} e^{-\epsilon t'} = \frac{1}{iA}$$

$$\vec{J}\left(\frac{\omega}{c} \hat{r}, \omega\right) = \frac{q \vec{v}_0}{i\left(\omega\left(1 - \hat{r} \cdot \frac{\vec{v}_0}{c}\right)\right)} - \frac{q \vec{v}}{i\omega\left(1 - \hat{r} \cdot \frac{\vec{v}}{c}\right)}$$
$$\approx \frac{q(\vec{v}_0 - \vec{v})}{i\omega}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \omega \partial \Omega} = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0}\right) \frac{\omega^2}{4\pi^2 c^3} \frac{q^2}{\omega^2} \frac{|\hat{r} \times (\vec{v}_0 - \vec{v})|^2}{\underbrace{A \cdot A}_{(\vec{v}_0 - \vec{v})^2 - (\hat{r} \cdot \vec{v}_0 - \vec{v})^2}} = \frac{q^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{(\vec{v}_0 - \vec{v})^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4\pi^2 c^3}$$

$$c) \quad \int d\Omega (1 - \mu^2) = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 d\mu (1 - \mu^2) = 2\pi \left(2 - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{dE}{d\omega} = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0}\right) \frac{2q^2}{3\pi c^3} (\vec{v}_0 - \vec{v})^2$$

2) TEM waves: $E_{03}^{\text{TEM}} = 0, B_{03}^{\text{TEM}} = 0$ $\vec{k} = (k_1, 0, k_3)$

$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} \Rightarrow -k_1 E_{01}^{\text{TEM}} + ik_3 E_{03}^{\text{TEM}} = 0$ $k_1 = 0$ for TEM waves.

$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \hat{e}_1 E_{01} e^{ik_3 z}$ $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}(\vec{r}) e^{-i\omega t}$

$\nabla \times \vec{E} = i\omega \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_1 & \hat{e}_2 & \hat{e}_3 \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ E_{01} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$-\nabla \times \vec{E} - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0$
 $\vec{B} = \vec{B}(\vec{r}) e^{-i\omega t}$

$= \hat{e}_2 ik_3 E_{01} e^{ik_3 z}$

$\vec{B} = \hat{e}_2 \frac{k_3}{\omega} E_{01} e^{ik_3 z}$

$\omega^2 = c^2 (k_1^2 + k_3^2) = c^2 k_3^2$

no cut-off for TEM waves.

The system supports TEM waves.

