ECE 329 Fields and Waves I
Homework 1

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Due January 26, 2023, 11:59 PM

Homework Policy:

• Write your name and NetID on top of every page. This habit will help you in exams in the event of having loose page(s).

• Tag all the questions in Gradescope. Failure to do so results in a 5 points deduction.

• Cheating results in ZERO and 50% reduction in HW average on first offense. A 100% reduction in HW average on second offense.

• Please show detailed process for each problem instead of just an answer. No partial credits would be given otherwise. All answers should include units wherever appropriate.

• No late HW is accepted. The lowest HW will be dropped at the end of the semester.

• Regrade requests are available one week following grade release.

You are allowed to work with anyone else, but the work you submit should only belong to you. Note that if you have knowledge of a violation of the Honor Code, then you are obligated to report it. By submitting this homework, you are agreeing to the Honor Code: “I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this homework, nor have I concealed any violations of the Honor Code.”

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1. **Review exercises on vectors:** Consider the 3D vectors

\[
A = 3\hat{x} + \hat{y} - 2\hat{z}, \\
B = \hat{x} + \hat{y} - \hat{z}, \\
C = \hat{x} - 2\hat{y} + 3\hat{z},
\]

where \(\hat{x} \equiv (1, 0, 0), \hat{y} \equiv (0, 1, 0),\) and \(\hat{z} \equiv (0, 0, 1)\) constitute an orthogonal set of unit vectors directed along the principal axes of a right-handed Cartesian coordinate system. Vectors can also be represented in component form — e.g., \(A = (3, 1, -2)\), which is equivalent to \(3\hat{x} + \hat{y} - 2\hat{z}\). Determine the following.

(a) (1 point) The vector \(D \equiv A + B\),

(b) (1 point) The vector \(A + B - 4C\),

(c) (2 points) The vector magnitude \(|A + B - 4C|\).

(d) (2 points) The unit vector \(\hat{u}\) along vector \(A + 2B - C\).

(e) (2 points) The dot product \(A \cdot B\).

(f) (2 points) The cross product \(B \times C\).

2. (7 points) A particle with charge \(q = 1\) C passing through the origin \(r = (x, y, z) = 0\) of the lab frame is observed to accelerate with forces

\[
F_1 = 3\hat{z}, \quad F_2 = \hat{z}, \quad F_3 = 3\hat{z} + 4\hat{y} N
\]

when the velocity of the particle is

\[
v_1 = 0, \quad v_2 = 1\hat{y}, \quad v_3 = 2\hat{z} \frac{m}{s},
\]

in the same unknown fields \(E\) and \(B\).

Use the Lorentz force equation \(F = q(E + v \times B)\) to determine the fields \(E\) and \(B\) at the origin.

3. (13 points) Let \(J = z^2(\hat{x} + \hat{y} + \hat{z})\) A/m² denote the electrical current density field — i.e., current flux per unit area — in a region of space represented in Cartesian coordinates. A current density of \(J = z^2(\hat{x} + \hat{y} + \hat{z})\) A/m² implies the flow of electrical current in direction \(\frac{J}{|J|} = \frac{\hat{x} + \hat{y} + \hat{z}}{\sqrt{3}}\) with a magnitude of \(|J| = z^2\sqrt{3}\) amperes (A) per unit area. Calculate the total current flux \(\int_{S} J \cdot dS\) out of a closed surface \(S\) enclosing a cubic volume \(V = 1\) m³ with vertices at \((x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)\) and \((1, 1, 1)\) m.

**Hint:** Surface \(S\) of cube \(V\) consists of six surfaces of square shapes having equal areas \(S_i = 1\) m², \(i = 1, 2, \cdots, 6\). The flux \(\int_{S} J \cdot dS\) is therefore the sum of six surface integrals \(\int_{S_i} J \cdot dS\) taken over surfaces \(S_i\), where the infinitesimal area vectors \(dS\) are, in turn, \(\pm\hat{z}dx\,dy, \pm\hat{x}dy\,dz,\) and \(\pm\hat{y}dz\,dx\) — by convention \(dS_i\) are taken as vectors pointing away from volume \(V\) (at each subsurface \(S_i\)) in flux calculations.

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4. (10 points) Charges $Q_1 = 8\pi\varepsilon_0$ C and $Q_2 = -Q_1/2$ are located at points $P_1$ and $P_2$ having the position vectors $\mathbf{r}_1 = -\hat{x} = (-1, 0, 0)$ m and $\mathbf{r}_2 = \hat{x} = (1, 0, 0)$ m, respectively. Determine the electric field vector $\mathbf{E}$ at points $P_3$ and $P_4$ having the position vectors $\mathbf{r}_3 = \hat{y} = (0, 1, 0)$ m and $\mathbf{r}_4 = \hat{z} = (0, 0, 1)$ m, respectively. Make sketches showing the charge locations and the resulting electric field vectors (drawn coming out of points $P_3$ and $P_4$, respectively) in each case.

5. (10 points) **Bonus Question**: During the semester, some HWs will have an optional bonus question on an advanced concept that can help you to increase your HW average for the semester up to a maximum of 100%. For this week, derive Green’s first identity: $\int_{\partial V} \psi (\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n}) dS = \int_{V} (\psi \nabla^2 \phi + \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \psi) dV$. (Hint: apply the divergence theorem.)