

PHYSICS 515B
ELECTROMAGNETIC THEORY
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Section VII Problems (due Monday, November 25)

Problem 1: The vector potential due to a source $\vec{J}(\vec{x}, t)$ may be written

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{c} \int d^3x' \int dt' \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \delta(t' - t + \frac{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}{c}) .$$

Assume that the source is contained within a region of linear size $\sim L$. Show that at field points $|\vec{x}| \gg L$, the Fourier transform of \vec{A} may be expanded as

$$\vec{A}_\omega(\vec{x}) = \frac{e^{ik|\vec{x}|}}{c|\vec{x}|} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int \vec{J}_\omega(\vec{x}') (-ik \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x}'}{|\vec{x}|})^n d^3x' ,$$

where $\vec{J}_\omega(\vec{x})$ is the corresponding Fourier Transform of $\vec{J}(\vec{x}, t)$, and $k \equiv \omega/c$. Assume $kL \ll 1$.

Problem 2: Consider a charge q moving around a circle of radius r_0 at frequency ω_0 . By consideration of the current density and its Fourier Transform, show that the Fourier Transform of the vector potential $\vec{A}_\omega(\vec{x})$ is nonzero only at $\omega = \omega_0$ in the dipole approximation, nonzero only at $\omega = 2\omega_0$ in the quadrupole approximation and so on. You may want to use the results of Problem 1 above—but be careful in your choice of multipole components!

Problem 3: An almost spherical surface, defined by

$$R(\theta) = R_0 [1 + \beta P_2(\cos \theta)] ,$$

has inside of it a uniform volume distribution of charge totaling Q . The small parameter β varies harmonically in time at frequency ω . This corresponds to surface waves on a sphere. Keeping only lowest-order terms in β and making the long-wavelength approximation, calculate the nonvanishing multipole moments, the angular distribution of radiation, and the total power radiated.

Problem 4: Jackson 13.5