

Question 3 (30 Points):

Given the vector current density $\mathbf{J} = 10\rho^2 z \mathbf{a}_\rho - 4\rho \cos^2 \phi \mathbf{a}_\phi$ mA/m²:

(a) find the current density at $P(\rho = 3, \phi = 30^\circ, z = 2)$; (b) determine the total current flowing outward through the circular band $\rho = 3, 0 < \phi < 2\pi, 2 < z < 2.8$.

a) $\bar{\mathbf{J}} = 10\rho^2 z \bar{\mathbf{a}}_\rho - 4\rho \cos^2 \phi \bar{\mathbf{a}}_\phi$ mA/m²

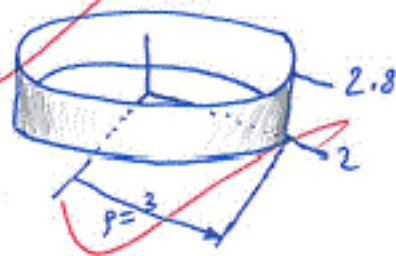
$$\mathbf{J} = 10(3)^2(2) \bar{\mathbf{a}}_\rho - 4(3) \cos^2(30^\circ) \bar{\mathbf{a}}_\phi \text{ mA/m}^2$$

$$= 180 \bar{\mathbf{a}}_\rho - 9 \bar{\mathbf{a}}_\phi \text{ mA/m}^2$$

b) $I = \int_S \bar{\mathbf{J}} \cdot d\bar{\mathbf{S}}$ $d\bar{\mathbf{S}} = r d\phi dz \bar{\mathbf{a}}_\rho$

$$\bar{\mathbf{J}} = 10\rho^2 z \bar{\mathbf{a}}_\rho - 4\rho \cos^2 \phi \bar{\mathbf{a}}_\phi$$

$$I = 3 \int_2^{2.8} \int_0^{2\pi} 10 \times 10^{-3} \rho^2 z d\phi dz$$



$$= 3 \times 10^{-2} [\phi]_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{z^2}{2} \right]_2^{2.8} = 3.26 \text{ A}$$

$$(z - z_B) = \frac{z_A - z_B}{y_A - y_B} (y - y_B)$$

$$A(2, 18, 6)$$

$$B(1, 8, 5)$$

$$(z - 5) = \frac{6 - 5}{18 - 8} (y - 8)$$

$$y = 10z - 2$$

$$z - 5 = \frac{1}{10} (y - 8)$$

$$z = \frac{y}{10} - \frac{8}{10} - 5$$

$$W = -Q \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{L}$$

$$z =$$

$$10z = y - 58$$

$$W = -6 \left[\int_1^2 -8xy dx + \int_8^{18} -4x^2 dy + \int_5^6 dz \right]$$

$$= -6 \left[\int_1^2 -80x^2 + 16x dx - 40x^2 dx + \int_5^6 dz \right]$$

$$= -6 \left[\left[\frac{-80x^3}{3} + \frac{16x^2}{2} - \frac{40x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 + [z]_5^6 \right]$$

$$= 1530 \text{ J}$$

Question 2 (40 Points):

Apply the concept of electric potential and find the work done in both the following cases; if an electrostatic field is given by $\vec{E} = -8xy \vec{a}_x - 4x^2 \vec{a}_y + \vec{a}_z$ V/m. The charge of 6C is to be moved from B(1, 8, 5) to A(2, 18, 6). The cases are:

- a) The path selected is $y = 3x^2 + x$, $z = x + 4$
 b) The straight line from B to A.

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 $\vec{E} = -8xy \vec{a}_x - 4x^2 \vec{a}_y + \vec{a}_z$

$W = -Q \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{L}$

$= -6 \left[\int_1^2 -8xy \, dx - \int_8^{18} 4x^2 \, dy + \int_5^6 dz \right]$

$= -6 \left[\int_1^2 -8x(3x^2 + x + 4) - 4x^2(6x + 1) \, dx + \int_5^6 dz \right]$

$= -6 \left[\int_1^2 (-24x^3 - 8x^2 - 32x - 24x^3 + 4x^2) \, dx + \int_5^6 dz \right]$

$= -6 \left[\int_1^2 (-48x^3 - 12x^2 - 32x) \, dx + \int_5^6 dz \right]$

$= -6 \left[\left[-\frac{48x^4}{4} - \frac{12x^3}{3} - \frac{32x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 + \left[z \right]_5^6 \right] =$

a) $= -6[-256 + 1] = \boxed{1530 \text{ J}}$

A(2, 18, 6)
 B(1, 8, 5)
 $dy = (6x + 1) dx$

$y - y_B = \frac{y_A - y_B}{x_A - x_B} (x - x_B)$

$(y - 8) = \frac{18 - 8}{2 - 1} (x - 1)$

$y - 8 = 10(x - 1)$

$y = 10x - 2$

$(z - z_B) = \frac{z_A - z_B}{x_A - x_B} (x - x_B)$

$(x - 1) = \frac{2 - 1}{6 - 5} (z - 5)$

$(x - 1) = (z - 5)$

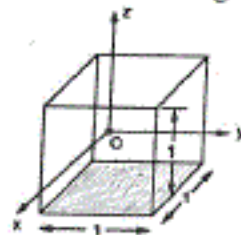
Question 1 (30 Points):

Apply the divergence theorem and find the divergence of the vector function:

$$\vec{A} = x^2 \vec{a}_x + (xy)^2 \vec{a}_y + 24(xyz)^2 \vec{a}_z$$

Evaluate the volume integral of $\nabla \cdot \vec{A}$ through the volume of a unit cube centered at the origin.

P18
See the solution in Book.



30

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$= 2x + 2(xy)(x) + 48(xyz)(xy)$$

$$= 2x + 2x^2y + 48x^2yz$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (2x + 2x^2y + 48x^2yz) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \left[\frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{2yx^3}{3} + \frac{48y^2z^2x^3}{3} \right]_0^1$$

For $0 \rightarrow 1$ limit
this is correct!
but incomplete

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 2x \, dx \, dy \, dz + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 2x^2y \, dx \, dy \, dz + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 48x^2yz \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \left[\frac{2x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \times 1 \times 1 + 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \times 1 + 48 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \left[\frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3} + 4 \frac{8}{3} = 4$$



EE 282 – ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD THEORY

Fall Semester 2017 - 2018

Mid Term # 02

Date: December 07th, 2017; Duration: 70 minutes

Student's Full Name: _____

Student ID #: _____ Section #:1052 Signature: _____

Instructions:

- Write your student ID number on the top of each page.
- Write the solution in the space provided under each question.
- Show all the steps of your calculations.
- Bring your own Calculators, use of mobile phone as calculators and sharing of calculators are strictly NOT allowed.

Question No.	Points Assigned	Points Awarded
1. [CO_3, PI_5_23, SO_5]	30	20
2. [CO_4, PI_5_22, SO_5]	40	40
3. [CO_5, PI_5_24, SO_5]	30	30
Total	100	90

90
100

Instructor's Full Name	Dr. Khawaja Bilal Mahmood
Signature	