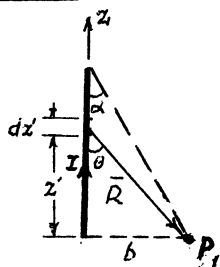


P.6-5

We first find \vec{B}_P at P , flush with one end of a wire carrying a current I and making an angle α with the other end as shown.



$$d\vec{B}_P = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R^2} d\vec{z}' \times \vec{a}_R$$

$$z' = b \cot \theta, \quad dz' = -b \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$

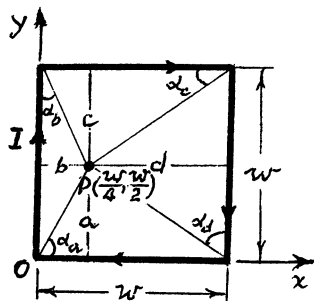
$$R = b \csc \theta$$

$$\vec{a}_z \times \vec{a}_R = \vec{a}_\phi \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b} (-a_\phi \sin \theta d\theta)$$

$$\vec{B}_P = -\vec{a}_\phi \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b} \int_{\pi/2}^{\alpha} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \vec{a}_\phi \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi b} \cos \alpha$$



Applying the above result to the four-sided loop at left, we have

$$\vec{B}_P = \vec{a}_z \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a} \cos \alpha_a + \frac{1}{b} \sin \alpha_a + \frac{1}{b} \cos \alpha_b + \frac{1}{c} \sin \alpha_b + \frac{1}{c} \cos \alpha_c + \frac{1}{d} \sin \alpha_c + \frac{1}{d} \cos \alpha_d + \frac{1}{a} \sin \alpha_d \right)$$

For this problem, $a = c = \frac{w}{2}$, $b = \frac{w}{4}$, $d = \frac{3}{4}w$.

$$\alpha_a = \tan^{-1} 2 = 63.4^\circ, \quad \alpha_b = 90^\circ - 63.4^\circ = 26.6^\circ, \quad \alpha_c = \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{3} = 33.7^\circ, \quad \alpha_d = 56.3^\circ$$

$$\vec{B}_P = \vec{a}_z 3.44 \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi w}$$