

**THE CITADEL
THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

ELEC 318 Electromagnetic Fields

Exam #1 Review Answers

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. 106.4°</p> <p>2. (a) (9.16, 4.67, 12.26)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) (10.27, 27°, 12.20)</p> <p>4. (a) $2\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 3\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 4\hat{\mathbf{z}}$</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) zero</p> <p>6. 71.8 m³</p> <p>7. 3.6 Wb</p> <p>8. (a) $-1.5\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + 2.6\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) $8.67\hat{\mathbf{R}}$</p> <p>9. (a) yes, $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0$</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) yes, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) yes, $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0$</p> <p>10. (b) no, $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} \neq 0$ everywhere</p> <p>11. (a) $-[10\sin(\phi/2)]/R^2 \sin(\theta)$</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) $\frac{20\cos(\theta)\cos(\phi/2)}{R^2 \sin(\theta)}\hat{\mathbf{R}} + \frac{30R}{\sin(\theta)}\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$</p> <p>12. both (a) and (c) are true</p> <p>13. both sides equal 6</p> <p>14. both sides equal 180π</p> <p>15. $4\pi E_0 r_0^3$</p> <p>16. 10^6 m/s</p> <p>17. $0.00167\hat{\mathbf{x}} - 0.238\hat{\mathbf{y}} - 0.0355\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ V/m</p> <p>18. (a) $-\hat{\mathbf{y}}$</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) zero</p> <p>19. $Q_1 = 1$ nC, $Q_2 = 768$ pC</p> <p>20. $4.36\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ V/m</p> <p>21. $1.8\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ mV/m</p> <p>22. [point symmetry about P]</p> | <p>23. 2.67</p> <p>24. $14.7\hat{\mathbf{x}} - 14.7\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ V/m</p> <p>25. $\left[\frac{3\rho_s}{\epsilon_0}, \frac{7\rho_s}{\epsilon_0}, \frac{-5\rho_s}{\epsilon_0}, \frac{-11\rho_s}{\epsilon_0}, \frac{-3\rho_s}{\epsilon_0} \right] \hat{\mathbf{y}}$</p> <p>26. $12\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 19\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ V/m</p> <p>27. $+\hat{\mathbf{z}}$</p> <p>28. symmetrical charge distributions</p> <p>29. $4\pi\rho_0 a^3$</p> <p>30. negative</p> <p>31. 17.4 pC/m³</p> <p>32. $5/4\pi R^2 \hat{\mathbf{R}}$ $\mu\text{C}/\text{m}^2$</p> <p>33. $\begin{cases} \rho_L/2\pi\epsilon_0 r \hat{\mathbf{r}} & r \geq a \\ \rho_L r/2\pi\epsilon_0 a^2 \hat{\mathbf{r}} & r < a \end{cases}$</p> <p>34. $\rho_0 a^3/3\epsilon_0 R^2 \hat{\mathbf{R}}$</p> <p>35. $\begin{cases} \rho_{v0}(5a^2 R^3 - 3R^5)/15a^2\epsilon_0 R^2 \hat{\mathbf{R}} & R \leq a \\ 2\rho_0 a^3/15\epsilon_0 R^2 \hat{\mathbf{R}} & R > a \end{cases}$</p> <p>36. $\begin{cases} 0 & R < a \\ \rho_0(a-R)/\epsilon_0 R^2 \hat{\mathbf{R}} & a \leq R \leq b \\ \rho_0(a-b)/\epsilon_0 R^2 \hat{\mathbf{R}} & R > b \end{cases}$</p> <p>37. -30 V</p> <p>38. 48 μJ</p> <p>39. (b) 32 V</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) 18 V</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(d) 100 μJ</p> <p>40. $\mathbf{E} = -200x^{1/3} \hat{\mathbf{x}}$, $\mathbf{D} = -600\epsilon_0 x^{1/3} \hat{\mathbf{x}}$</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">$\rho_v = -200\epsilon_0 x^{-2/3}$</p> <p>42. $Q\rho_0 a/2\epsilon_0 \sqrt{a^2 + z^2}$</p> |
|--|---|

43. $18x/(x^2+1)^2 \hat{\mathbf{x}}$
44. $-2\hat{\mathbf{y}} \text{ V/m}$
45. $4.2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} - 4.2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} \text{ V/cm}$
46. (a) $-100 \frac{r \cos \phi}{z+1} \hat{\mathbf{R}} + 50 \frac{r \sin \phi}{z+1} \hat{\phi} + 50 \frac{r^2 \cos \phi}{(z+1)^2} \hat{\mathbf{z}}$
47. $\rho_L/8\epsilon_0$
48. $(\rho_s/4\epsilon_0)(a-b-c+d)$
49. (a) $(483/\epsilon_0) \hat{\mathbf{z}} \text{ nV/m}$
50. $Q_1 = -2.03 \text{ nC}, Q_2 = 10.2 \text{ nC}$
51. 684 pC
52. (a) $0.28 \rho_0/\epsilon_0$
 (b) $0.0416 \rho_0/\epsilon_0 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$
53. (a) $-5\epsilon_0(R-8)e^{-R/4}/4R$
 (b) $-65.5 \mu\text{J}$
 (c) zero
54. (a) $-y \hat{\mathbf{x}} - x \hat{\mathbf{y}}$
 (e) radially away from the origin
 (f) at the origin