From the Liénard-Wiechert formula (14.13) and (14.14)

$$\mathbf{B} = [\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}]_{\text{ret}} \qquad \mathbf{E} = e\left[\frac{\mathbf{n}-\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\gamma^2 R^2 (1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{n})^3}\right]_{\text{ret}} + \frac{e}{c}\left\{\frac{\mathbf{n}\times\left[(\mathbf{n}-\boldsymbol{\beta})\times\dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\right]}{(1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{n})^3 R}\right\}_{\text{ret}} \tag{1}$$

the text has shown that in case of charge moving with uniform velocity, the two forms of the transverse component of the electric field (14.14) and (11.152) are equivalent.

With $\dot{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = 0$, longitudinal component of the electric field is

$$E_{\|} = e\left[\frac{n_{\|}-\beta}{\gamma^2 R^2 (1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{n})^3}\right] = \gamma e\left\{\frac{n_{\|}R-\beta R}{[\gamma R(1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{n})]^3}\right\} \tag{2}$$

which is understood to be evaluated at the retarded time.

Referring to Figure 14.2, we see that

$$n_{\|}R = R\cos\theta = \beta R + vt \tag{3}$$

giving

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\|} &= \frac{\gamma evt}{[\gamma R(1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{n})]^3} && \text{by (14.16)} \\ &= \frac{\gamma evt}{(b^2+\gamma^2 v^2 t^2)^{3/2}} \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

agreeing with (11.152) (except for the sign which is due to the different choice of positive direction of $\mathbf{v}$).

For magnetic field, we can also recover (11.152) with the help of Figure 14.2:

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{n}\times\mathbf{E} = -e\left[\frac{\mathbf{n}\times\boldsymbol{\beta}}{\gamma^2 R^2(1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{n})^3}\right] \quad\Longrightarrow\quad |\mathbf{B}| = \gamma e\left\{\frac{R\beta\sin\theta}{[\gamma R(1-\boldsymbol{\beta}\cdot\mathbf{n})]^3}\right\} = \frac{\gamma e b\beta}{(b^2+\gamma^2 v^2 t^2)^{3/2}} \tag{5}$$