1. (a) The momentum is

$$\mathbf{p} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \int_V \mathbf{S} \, d\tau$$
$$= \epsilon_0 EB \left(\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \hat{\mathbf{x}} \right) Ad$$
$$= \epsilon_0 AEB d \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

(b) From the magnetic force on the wire,

$$F = IdB$$

$$p = \int_0^t F dt$$

$$= dB \int_0^t I(t) dt = dBQ_{\text{tot}}?$$

2. (a) By Gauss's law,

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{Q_{\text{enc}}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 s L} \,\hat{\mathbf{s}}$$
$$= -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 s} \,\hat{\mathbf{s}}$$

(b) The total charge must be zero outside of the cylinder, so

$$Q_{\text{enc}} = \sigma A = \lambda L$$
$$\sigma = \frac{\lambda L}{2\pi a L}$$
$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi a}$$

(c) Omitting the z axis from the integral, it should give the momentum per unit length as

$$\mathbf{p}/L = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \iint_A \mathbf{S} s \, \mathrm{d}s \, \mathrm{d}\phi$$

$$= \mu_0 \epsilon_0 B_{\text{ext}} \left(-\frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \right) (\hat{\mathbf{s}} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}) \int_0^a s^2 \, \mathrm{d}s \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\phi$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 B_{\text{ext}} \lambda a^3}{3} \, \hat{\phi}$$

3. For $f(z,t) = A\sin^2(\alpha z + \beta t)$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 2Aa^2 \cos(2(\alpha z + \beta t))$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = 2A\beta^2 \cos(2(\alpha z + \beta t))$$

Applying the wave equation and removing terms on both sides,

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{1}{v^2} \beta^2$$
$$v = \beta/\alpha$$

- 4. (a) -1
 - (b) *i*
 - (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i)$
- 5. Proposition: $\sin(u+v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v$ and $\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v \sin u \sin v$.

Proof. By Euler's formula,

$$e^{i(u+v)} = e^{iu}e^{iv} = \cos(u+v) + i\sin(u+v)$$

$$= (\cos u + i\sin u)(\cos v + i\sin v)$$

$$= \cos u\cos v + i\cos u\sin v + i\sin u\cos v - \sin u\sin v$$

Separating the real and imaginary parts,

$$\sin(u+v) = \cos u \sin v + \sin u \cos v$$
$$\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$$