

9.18 (a) We will first establish a few identities. From $(\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n} = \vec{p} - \vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p})$, we know

$$|(\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n}|^2 = (\vec{p} - \vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p})) \cdot (\vec{p} - \vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p})) = |\vec{p}|^2 - |\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 - |\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 + |\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 = |\vec{p}|^2 - |\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2.$$

Also, $|\vec{n} \times \vec{p}|^2 = (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) = \vec{p} \cdot (\vec{n} \times (\vec{n} \times \vec{p})) = \vec{p} \cdot [\vec{p} - \vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p})] = |\vec{p}|^2 - |\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2.$

$$|3\vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}) - \vec{p}|^2 = (3\vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}) - \vec{p}) \cdot (3\vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}) - \vec{p}) = 9|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 - 3|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 - 3|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 + |\vec{p}|^2 = 3|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 + |\vec{p}|^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} [(\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n}] \cdot (3\vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}) - \vec{p}) &= (\vec{p} - \vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p})) \cdot (3\vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}) - \vec{p}) = 3|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 - |\vec{p}|^2 - 3|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 + (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p})^2 \\ &= |\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 - |\vec{p}|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Now, $\epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 = \frac{1}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \left| k^2 (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n} \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} + (3\vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}) - \vec{p}) \left(\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{ik}{r} \right) e^{ikr} \right|^2$

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \left[|(\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n}|^2 \frac{k^4}{r^2} + 2k^2 [(\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{n}] \cdot (3\vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}) - \vec{p}) \frac{1}{r^4} + |3\vec{n}(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}) - \vec{p}|^2 \left(\frac{1}{r^6} + \frac{k^2}{r^4} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \left[(|\vec{p}|^2 - |\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2) \frac{k^4}{r^2} + 2(|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 - |\vec{p}|^2) \frac{k^2}{r^4} + (3|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 + |\vec{p}|^2) \left(\frac{1}{r^6} + \frac{k^2}{r^4} \right) \right]$$

$$\mu_0 |\vec{H}|^2 = \frac{1}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \left| k^2 (\vec{n} \times \vec{p}) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{ikr} \right) \right|^2 = \frac{1}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0} (|\vec{p}|^2 - |\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2) \left(\frac{k^4}{r^2} + \frac{k^2}{r^4} \right)$$

Then, $\epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 - \mu_0 |\vec{H}|^2 = \frac{1}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \left[(3|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 + |\vec{p}|^2) \frac{1}{r^6} + (6|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}|^2 - 2|\vec{p}|^2) \frac{k^2}{r^4} \right]$

$$= \frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \left[(3\cos^2\theta + 1) \frac{1}{r^6} + (6\cos^2\theta - 2) \frac{k^2}{r^4} \right]$$

It is straightforward to show that

$$\int d\Omega (3\cos^2\theta + 1) = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 (3\cos^2\theta + 1) d(\cos\theta) = 2\pi \times (2 + 2) = 8\pi.$$

$$\int d\Omega (6\cos^2\theta - 2) = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 (6\cos^2\theta - 2) d(\cos\theta) = 2\pi \times (4 - 4) = 0.$$

Finally, $\int [\epsilon_0 |\vec{E}|^2 - \mu_0 |\vec{H}|^2] d\Omega = \frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0} \frac{8\pi}{r^6} = \frac{1}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{r^6}.$

(b) The total contribution from $r > a$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V (W_m - W_e) d^3x &= -\frac{1}{4} \int_V [\epsilon_0 |\dot{\mathbf{E}}|^2 - \mu_0 |\dot{\mathbf{H}}|^2] d^3x \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{|\dot{\mathbf{p}}|^2}{r^6} r^2 dr = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{|\dot{\mathbf{p}}|^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left(-\frac{1}{3r^3} \right) \Big|_a^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{|\dot{\mathbf{p}}|^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} \end{aligned}$$

Then, $X_a = \frac{4\omega}{|I_a|^2} \int_V (W_m - W_e) d^3x = -\frac{\omega |\dot{\mathbf{p}}|^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 |I_a|^2 a^3}$

(c) For short center-fed antenna, $|\dot{\mathbf{p}}| = \frac{Id}{2\omega}$ and $X_a = \frac{d^2}{24\pi\epsilon_0 \omega a^3}$