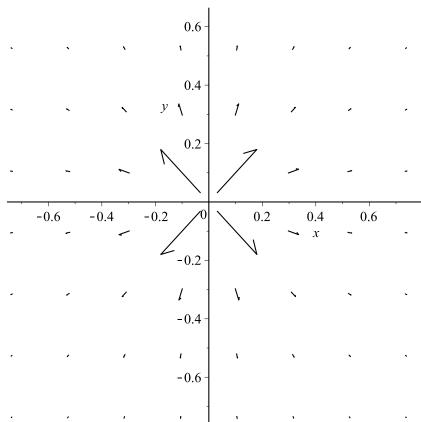
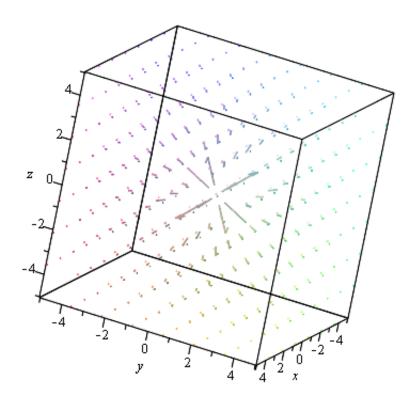
> with(plots):

- > with(Student[VectorCalculus]):
- > fieldplot([x/((x^2+y^2)^(3/2)),y/((x^2+y^2)^(3/2))],x=-2..2,y=-2.
 .2); #Positive Point Charge in 2D



$$G := \left(\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}\right) \overline{e}_x + \left(\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}\right) \overline{e}_y + \left(\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}\right) \overline{e}_z$$
 (1)

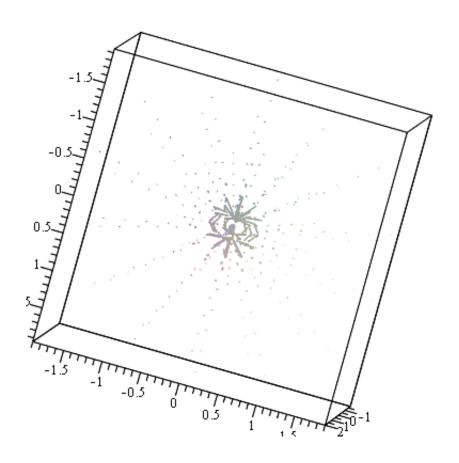
> fieldplot3d(G, x=-5...5, y=-5...5, z=-5...5); #Point Charge in 3D



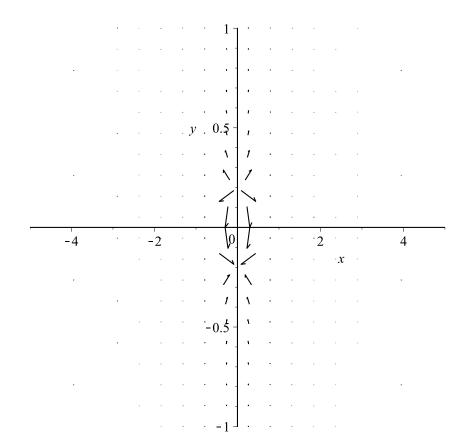
> F:=VectorField([2*cos(theta)/(r^3),0,sin(theta)/(r^3)],spherical); #Electric Dipole in 3D

$$F := \frac{2\cos(\theta)}{r^3} \bar{e}_r + \left(\frac{\sin(\theta)}{r^3}\right) \bar{e}_{\theta}$$
 (2)

> fieldplot3d(F,theta=0..Pi,r=0..2,phi=0..2*Pi); #Electric Dipole
in 3D



> fieldplot([3*x*y/(((x^2+y^2))^(5/2)),(2*y^2-x^2)/(((x^2+y^2))^
(5/2))],x=-5..5,y=-1..1); #Electric Dipole at origin in 2D



> epsilon:=0.1;potential:= 1/sqrt(x^2+y^2+epsilon)-1/sqrt((x-.25)
 ^2+y^2+epsilon); #Alternate way to plot electric dipole in

#2d, from gradient of potential function

#Epsilon corrects divide by zero error

potential :=
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 0.1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - 0.25)^2 + y^2 + 0.1}}$$
 (3)

> gradplot(potential, x=-.1..0.35, y=-.25..0.25); #Alternate
electric dipole in 2D

> s:=0.1;potential2:=((s^2)/(r^3))*((3*cos(theta)^2)-1); #Electric Quadrupole

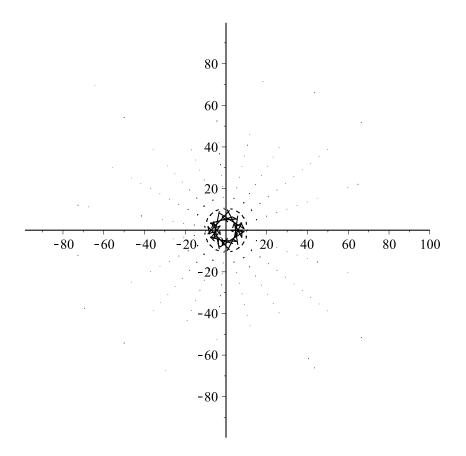
$$s := 0.1$$

$$potential2 := \frac{0.01 \left(3 \cos(\theta)^2 - 1\right)}{r^3}$$
(4)

> J:=VectorField(Gradient(potential2),polar); #Quadrupole

$$J := -\frac{0.03 \left(3 \cos(\theta)^2 - 1\right)}{r^4} \bar{e}_r - \frac{0.06 \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta)}{r^3} \bar{e}_{\theta}$$
 (5)

> fieldplot(J,theta=0..2*Pi,r=0..100); #Quadrupole



> fieldplot(J,theta=0..2*Pi,r=0..100); #Quadrupole zoomed in

