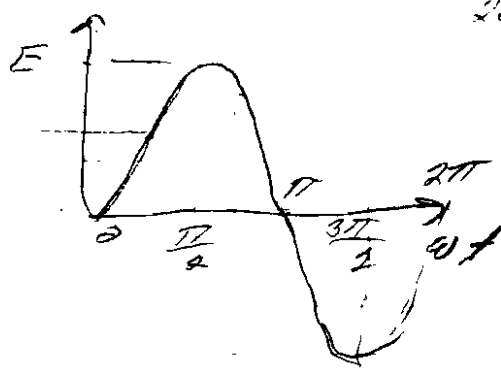
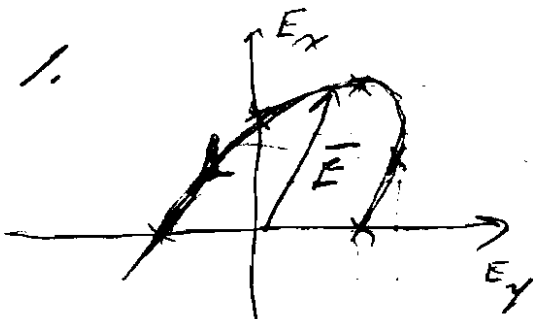
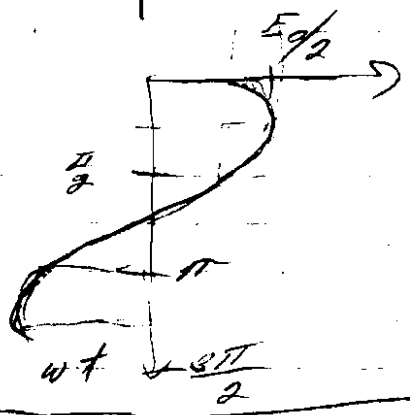


1.



plots for $z=0$



a) ccw elliptical

b) No. Need separate dipoles to receive E_x and E_y .

① ϵ_0 a) $\vec{E}_1 = -2\hat{a}_x + 3\hat{a}_y + 6\hat{a}_z$ $\therefore \vec{D}_1 = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_1$

② $3\epsilon_0$ b) $\vec{E}_2 = -2\hat{a}_x + 3\hat{a}_y + \hat{a}_z$ and $\vec{D}_2 = 3\epsilon_0 \vec{E}_2$

3. $\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I$ $\therefore \boxed{H_\phi = \frac{I}{2\pi r}}$ $a < r < c$ ←

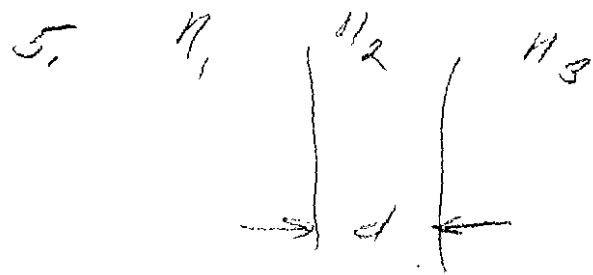
$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum q_{enc}$ $\therefore 2\pi r \rho_p = Q$ $\rho_p = \frac{Q}{2\pi r}$ $a < r < c$ ←
 $\boxed{E_p = \frac{\rho_p}{\epsilon}}$ use proper ϵ in the two layers

b) ρ_p and H_ϕ would be unchanged! E_p would be $\frac{\rho_p}{\epsilon_0}$ ←

4. a) Aligned internal magnetic dipoles.

b) $\vec{D}_{ave} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_0 \int \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_0 \int \hat{a}_z e^{-\alpha x} e^{j\pi x} \times \frac{1}{5} e^{-\alpha x} e^{j\pi x} (-\hat{a}_y) dx$

$\boxed{D_{ave} = \frac{1}{5} e^{-2\alpha x} \cos 45^\circ \hat{a}_x}$ ←



a) $d = \frac{\lambda}{4}$, $n_2 = \sqrt{n_1 n_3}$

b) $d = \frac{\lambda}{2}$, $n_1 = n_3$