

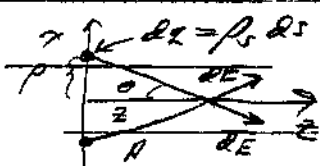
1. a) $v_{\text{phase}} = \frac{\omega}{k}$

b) $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}$

c) $-x$ direction

2. $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi + \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi - \rho^2 = \rho^2 - \rho^2 = 0$

3. a) looking @ diametrically opposed differentiation surface elements



we see that in only E_z on the z axis

$$dE_z = \frac{\rho_s dA \cos \theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{\rho_s z \rho d\phi dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\boxed{E_z} = \int_{\rho=0}^a \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \frac{\rho_s z \rho d\phi dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{2\pi\rho_s z}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^a \frac{\rho d\rho}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

let $u = \rho^2 + z^2$ $du = 2\rho d\rho$

$$E_z = \frac{z\rho_s}{2\epsilon_0} \int_{z^2}^{a^2+z^2} \frac{du}{2u^{3/2}} = \frac{z\rho_s}{4\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{(a^2+z^2)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$E_z = \frac{\rho_s z}{2\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{(a^2+z^2)^{1/2}} \right\}$$

4. a) $J_z = \frac{I}{\pi a^2}$

(use circular contour centered on z axis)

$$\oint \frac{B_z}{\mu_0} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int J_z \cdot d\vec{l} \Rightarrow \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \frac{B_z \rho d\phi}{\mu_0} = \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\rho=0}^{\rho} J_z \rho d\rho d\phi$$

$$\frac{2\pi B_z \rho}{\mu_0} = \frac{I \rho}{\pi a^2} \Rightarrow B_z = \frac{\mu_0 I \rho}{2\pi a^2}$$

$\vec{F} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ charge per unit volume = J

$$\boxed{\vec{F}_{\text{unit volume}} = \rho_v \vec{v} \times \vec{B}}$$

also know $J = \rho_v \vec{v}$ so $\vec{F}_{\text{unit volume}} = \vec{J} \times \vec{B} = \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \frac{\mu_0 I \rho}{2\pi a^2} \left(\frac{-\rho}{\rho} \right)$

$\vec{F}_{\text{unit volume}} = \frac{-\mu_0 I^2 \rho}{2\pi^2 a^4} \hat{\rho}$ would force it back.

b. If charge was displaced toward z axis electrostatic force