

PHY 110C
HW 8

12.42 a) $\vec{E}_0 = \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{2\epsilon_0}} (-\hat{x} + \hat{y})$

b) $E_y = \gamma E_{y0} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{2\epsilon_0}} (-\hat{x} + \gamma\hat{y})$

c) Prob 12.10 $\Rightarrow \tan\theta = \gamma$

d) $\tan\theta_E = \frac{E_y}{E_x} = -\gamma$ i.e. $\theta_E = -\theta$

12.45 Frame C: $\vec{E}_c = \frac{-q\hat{j}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$ $\vec{B}_c = 0$ $\vec{F}_c = \frac{-q^2\hat{y}}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$

Frame A: Technically, you're BACK transforming. You know \vec{E} in C which is moving w.r.t. you.

$$\vec{E}_A = \gamma\vec{E}_c = \frac{-\gamma q\hat{y}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \cdot B_{Az} = +\frac{v}{c^2} E_{Ay} \cdot \frac{-\gamma q\hat{z}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \frac{v}{c^2} = \vec{B}_A$$

$$\vec{F}_A = q\vec{E}_A + (-v\hat{x}) \times \vec{B}_A = \dots = \frac{-\gamma q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \hat{y}$$

Frame B: Same trick but $A \rightarrow B$:

$$\vec{E}_B = \gamma(E_{Ay} + vB_{Az}) = \dots = \frac{-q\gamma^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{B}_B = \frac{-\gamma^2 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \frac{2v}{c^2} \hat{z} \quad \vec{F}_B = q\vec{E}_B = \frac{-\gamma^2 q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \hat{y}$$

12.46 a) $\vec{E}' \cdot \vec{B}' = E'_x B'_x + E'_y B'_y + E'_z B'_z = E_x B_x + \gamma(E_y - vB_z) \gamma \left(B_y + \frac{v}{c^2} E_z \right) + \dots$
 $= \dots = E_x B_x + E_y B_y + E_z B_z = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$

b) $E'^2 - c^2 B'^2 = [E_x^2 + \gamma^2 (E_y - vB_z)^2 + \dots] - c^2 [B_x^2 + \gamma^2 (B_y + \frac{v}{c^2} E_z)^2] + \dots$
 $= \dots = (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2) - c^2 (B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2) = E^2 - c^2 B^2$

c) If $\vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow E^2 - c^2 B^2 = E^2$
 If $\vec{E}' = 0 \Rightarrow E'^2 - c^2 B'^2 = -c^2 B'^2$

These two can't be equal as they have different signs.