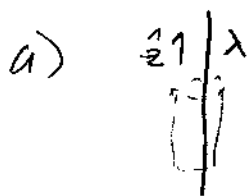


Fall 2001 # 8

(Like 11, 13)

change coordinates so line charge is on z-axis



$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = 4\pi q_{enc}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{q}{L}$$

$$\underbrace{2\pi r L}_A E = 4\pi \lambda L$$

$$E = \frac{2\lambda}{r}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E} = \frac{2\lambda}{\rho} \hat{\rho}} \leftarrow \text{polar coordinates}$$

b) Now line charge is moving with $\vec{v} = v \hat{z}$ Relativistically.

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

E 559 Jackson

$$\vec{E} = \gamma (\vec{E}' - \beta \times \vec{B}') - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma+1} \beta (\beta \cdot \vec{E}') \quad (\hat{z} \text{ or } \vec{r})$$

$$\vec{B} = \gamma (\vec{B}' + \beta \times \vec{E}') - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma+1} \beta (\beta \cdot \vec{B}')$$

To change equation to find

E' , $E \rightarrow E'$, etc. $\beta \rightarrow -\beta$

means in objects rest frame

$$\vec{B}' = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \gamma \vec{E}' = \frac{2\gamma\lambda}{\rho} \hat{\rho}$$

$$\vec{B} = \gamma \beta \times \vec{E}' = \frac{2\gamma\beta\lambda}{\rho} \hat{\phi}$$