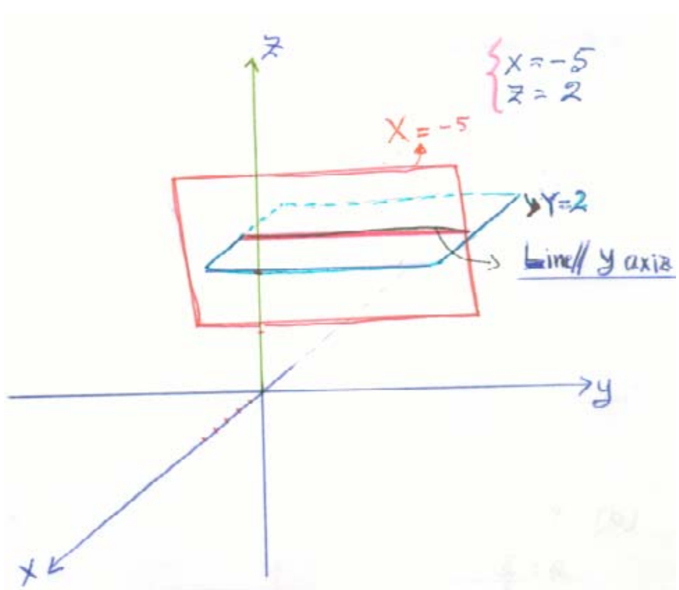
EE 340 Electromagnetics Lab

Problem Session #1

Part 1: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

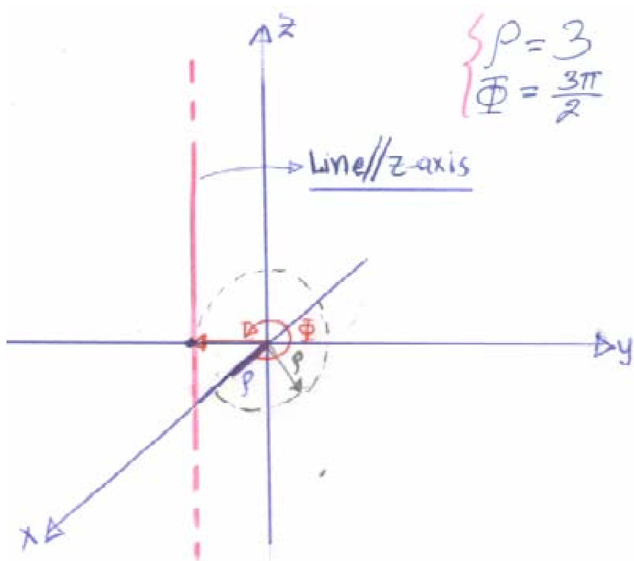
(a)



Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

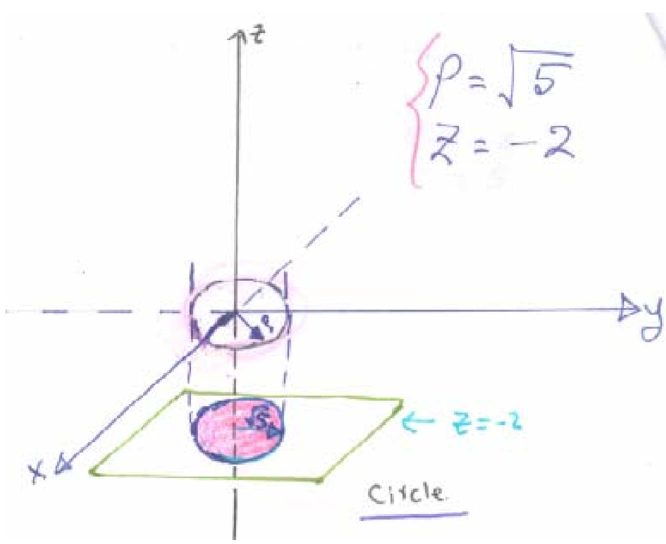
Part 1: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

(b)



Part 1: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

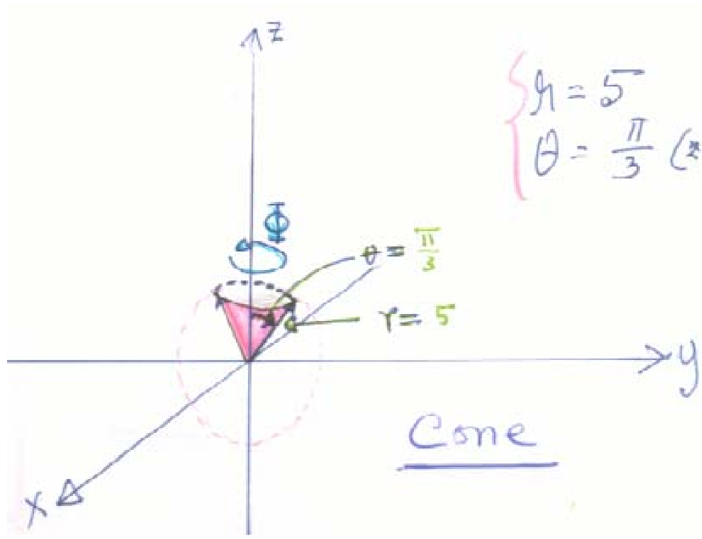
(c)



Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

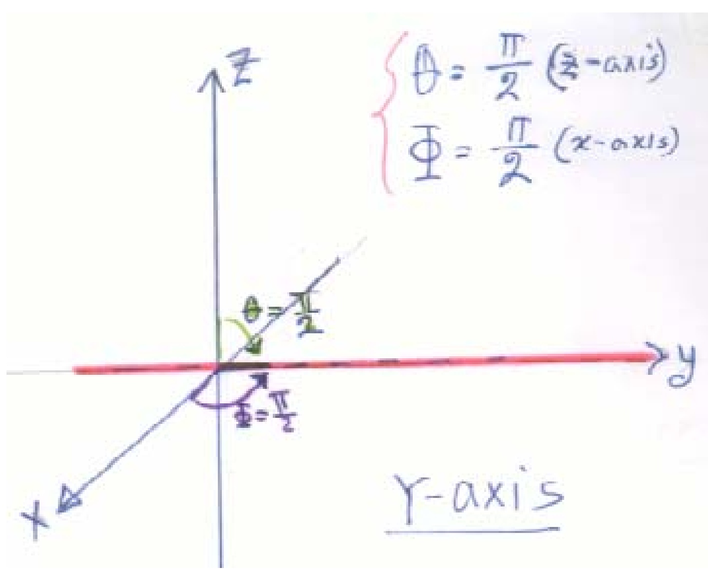
Part 1: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

(d)



Part 1: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

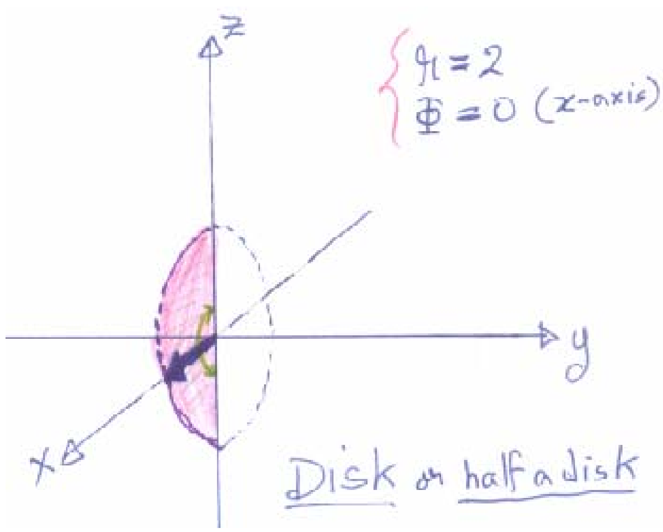
(e)



Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

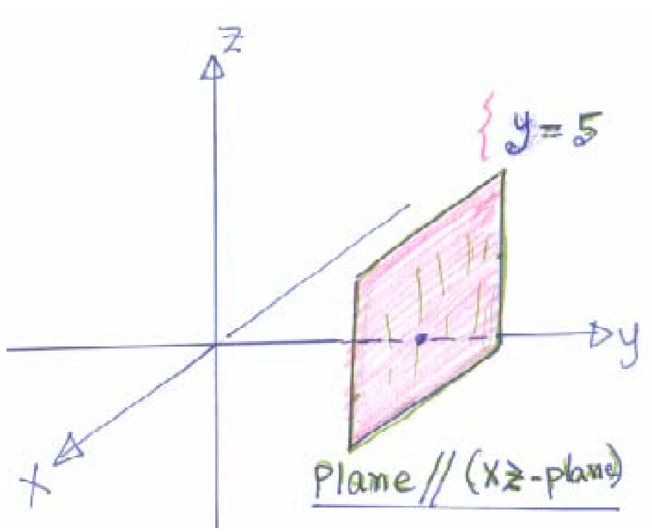
Part 1: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

(f)



Part 1: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

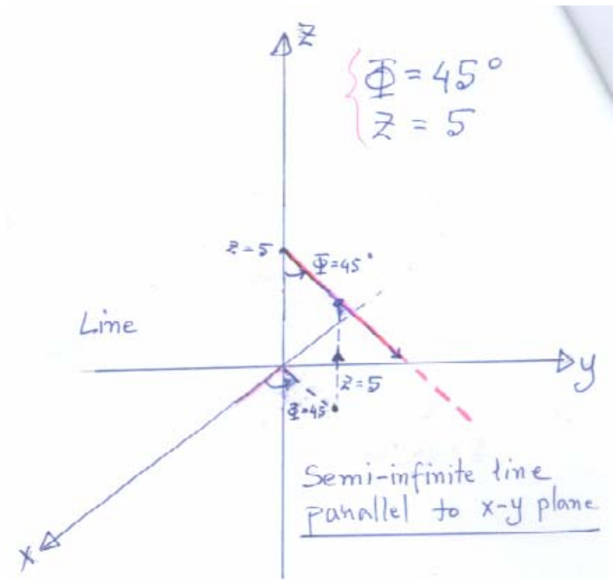
(g)



Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

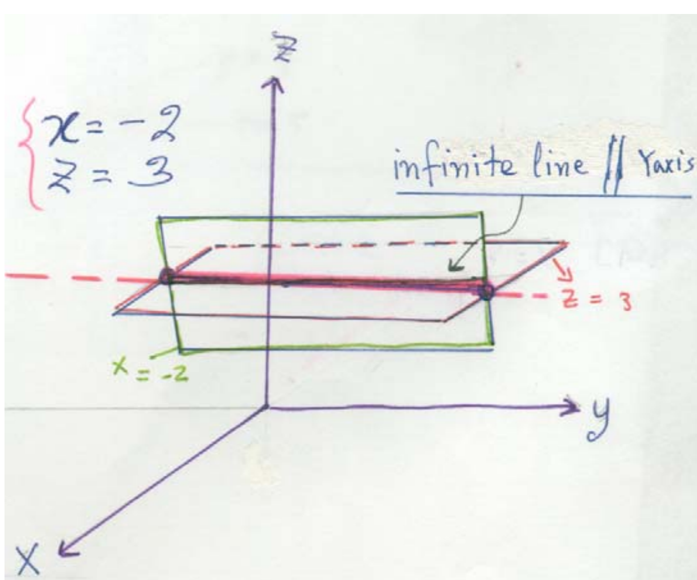
Part 2: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

(a)



Part 2: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

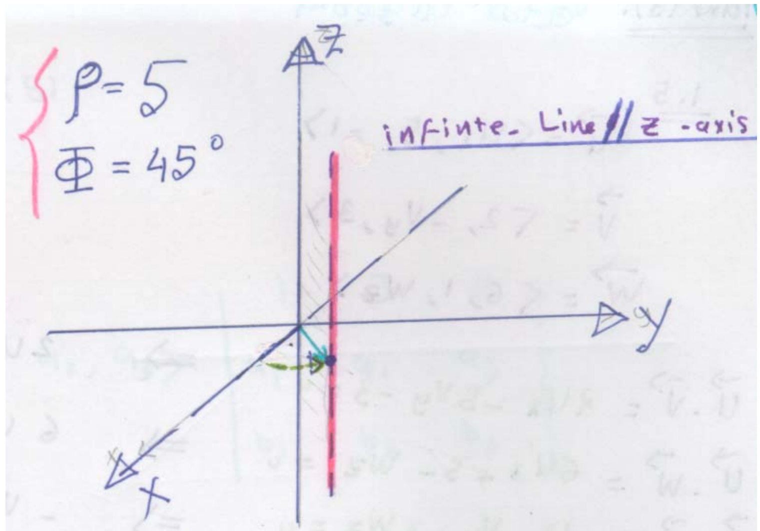
(b)



Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

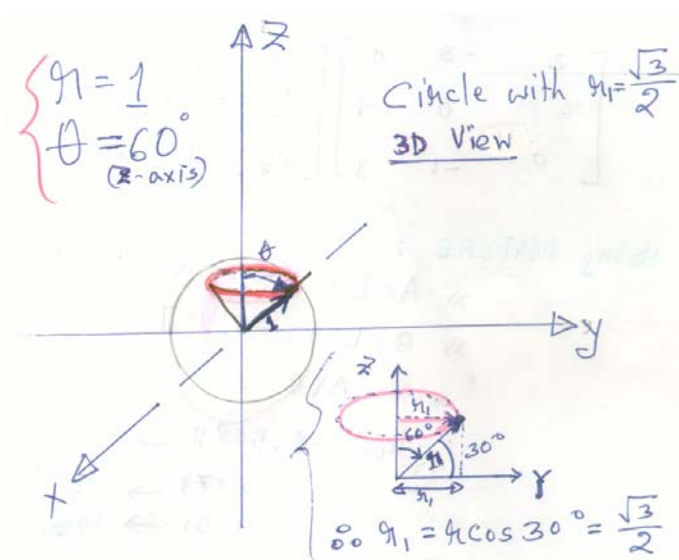
Part 2: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

(c)



Part 2: Visualization of surfaces in 3D coordinate systems:

(d)



Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

Part(3): Vector Algebra

Problem 1.5

For $\overline{U}=U_x a_x + 5 a_y - a_z$, $\overline{V}=2 a_x - V_y a_y + 3 a_z$ and $\overline{W}=6 a_x + a_y + W_z a_z$, obtain U_x, V_y and W_z such that **U**, **V** and **W** are mutually orthogonal ?

$\overline{U}.\overline{V} = (u_X a_x + 5 a_y - a_z).(2a_x - v_y a_y + 3 a_z)$

$= 2U_x - 5V_y - 3 = 0$ .... (1)

$\overline{U}.\overline{W} = (U_x a_x + 5a_y - a_z).(6a_x + a_y + W_z a_z)$

$= 6U_x + 5 - W_z = 0$ .... (2)

$\overline{V}.\overline{W} = (2a_x - V_y a_y + 3 a_z).(6a_x + a_y + W_z a_z)$

$= 12 - V_y + 3W_z = 0$ .... (3)

eq.1 $*(-3)$ + eq.2 $\Rightarrow 15 v_y - W_z + 14 =$ — (4)

eq.3 $*(15)$ + eq.4 $\Rightarrow W_z = -97/22$

Problem 1.10

(a) $\overline{A}.(\overline{A}X\overline{B}) = 0 = \overline{B}(\overline{A}X\overline{B})$

$$(\overline{A}X\overline{B}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

Remember (dot prod.)

$a_x \cdot a_x = a_y \cdot a_y = a_z \cdot a_z = 1$

$a_x \cdot a_y = a_y \cdot a_z = a_z \cdot a_x = 0$

$= a_x (A_yB_z - A_zB_y) - a_y (A_xB_z - A_zB_x) + a_z (A_xB_y - A_yB_x)$

$A.(AXB) = A_xA_yB_z - A_xA_zB_y - A_yA_xB_z + A_yA_zB_x A_zA_xB_y - A_yA_zB_x = 0$

$B.(AXB) = A_yB_xB_z - A_zB_xB_y - A_xB_yB_z + A_zB_xB_y + A_xB_yB_z - A_yB_xB_z = 0$

So this statement is true.

Part 3: Vector Algebra

Problem 1.5

(b) $(\overline{A}.\overline{B})^2 + |\overline{A}X\overline{B}|^2 = (AB)^2$

$|AXB|^2 = (AB)^2 \sin^2\Theta$ $\longrightarrow$ direction ignored.

$(A.B)^2 + |AXB|^2 = (AB\cos\Theta)^2 + (AB\sin\Theta)^2 = (AB)^2\cos^2\Theta + (AB)^2\sin^2\Theta$

$= (AB)^2(\cos^2\Theta + \sin^2\Theta) = (AB)^2 * 1 = RHS$

(c) $\overline{A} = A_x \overline{a_x} + A_y \overline{a_y} + A_z \overline{a_z}$

Because $A . a_x \Leftarrow A_x$

$A . a_y \Leftarrow A_y$

$A . a_z \Leftarrow A_z$

subs. A_x, A_y & A_z leads;

$$\overline{A} = (\overline{A}\cdot\overline{a_x})\overline{a_x} + (\overline{A}\cdot\overline{a_y})a_y + (\overline{A}\cdot\overline{a_z})\overline{a_z}$$

Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

Part 4: Coordinate Transformations

Problem 2.1 convert the following points to Cartesian coordinates:

$X=\rho\cos\Theta$ & $Y=\rho\sin\Theta$ & $Z=Z$

(a) $P(5,\ 120^o,\ 0)$

$X=5\cos 120=-2.5$ $Y=5\sin 120=4.33$ $Z=0$

$P(-2.5, 4.33,\ 0)$

(b) $P(1, 30^o, -10)$

$X=1\cos 30=0.866$ $Y=1\sin 30=0.5$ $Z=-10$

$P(0.866, 0.5, -10)$

(c) $P(10, 3\pi/4,\ \pi/2)$

$X=r\sin\Theta\cos\Phi$ $Y=r\sin\Theta\sin\Phi$ $Z=r\cos\Theta$

$X=10\sin 3\pi/4\cos\pi/2=0$

$Y=10\sin 3\pi/4\sin\pi/2=7.071$

$Z=10\cos 3\pi/4=-7.071$

$P(0,\ 7.071,\ -7.071)$

Part 4: Coordinate Transformations

Problem 2.2 Express in Cylindrical and spherical coord

(a) $P(1,\ -4,\ -3)$

$\rho=\sqrt{1+16}=\sqrt{17}$, $\Phi=\tan^{-1}(-4/1)=-75.94^o=284.06^\circ$, & $z=-3$

$P(\sqrt{17}, -75.94, -3)\longrightarrow$ Cylindrical

$r=\sqrt{(1+16+9)}=\sqrt{26}$ as $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$

$\Theta=\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{17}/-3)=-53.96^o$

$P(\sqrt{26}, -53.96^o, -75.94^o)\longrightarrow$ Spherical

(b) $Q(3,\ 0,\ 5)$

$\rho=\sqrt{9+0}=3$, $\Phi=\tan^{-1}(0/3)=0^o$ & $z=5$

$Q(3, 0,\ 5)\longrightarrow$ Cylindrical

$Q(\sqrt{34}, 30.96^o, 0)\longrightarrow$ Spherical

(c) $R(-2,6,0)$

$\rho=\sqrt{4+36}=\sqrt{40}$, $\Phi=\tan^{-1}(6/-2)=-71.565^o$ & $z=0$

$P(\sqrt{40}, -71.565^o,\ 0)$

Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

Part 4: Coordinate Transformations

2.3(a)

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_\rho \\ P_\phi \\ P_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\phi & \sin\phi & 0 \\ -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y+z \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (eq. 2.13)$$

Cylindrical

$$P_\rho = \cos\phi\,(y+z) = \cos\phi\,(\rho\sin\phi + z)$$

$$P_\phi = -\sin\phi\,(y+z) = -\sin\phi\,(\rho\sin\phi + z)$$

$$P_z = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow \vec{P} = (\rho\sin\phi + z)(\cos\phi\,\vec{a}_\rho - \sin\phi\,\vec{a}_\phi)$$

Spherical

$$P_r = (y+z)(\sin\theta\cos\phi) = (r\sin\theta\sin\phi + r\cos\theta)(\sin\theta\cos\phi)$$

$$P_\theta = (y+z)(\cos\theta\cos\phi) \Rightarrow \qquad (eq. 2.27)$$

$$P_\phi = (y+z)(-\sin\phi) \Rightarrow$$

$$\longrightarrow \vec{P} = r(\sin\theta\sin\phi + \cos\theta)(\sin\theta\cos\phi\,\vec{a}_r + \cos\theta\cos\phi\,\vec{a}_\theta - \sin\phi\,\vec{a}_\phi)$$

Part 4: Coordinate Transformations

2.3(b) **Cylindrical**

$$\vec{Q} = (y\cos\phi + xz\sin\phi)\,\vec{a}_\rho + (-y\sin\phi + xz\cos\phi)\,\vec{a}_\phi + (x+y)\,\vec{a}_z$$

Sub. $x = \rho\cos\phi \quad y = \rho\sin\phi$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{Q} = \frac{1}{2}\rho\sin 2\phi\,(1+z)\,\vec{a}_\rho + \rho(z\cos^2\phi - \sin^2\phi)\,\vec{a}_\phi + \rho(\cos\phi + \sin\phi$$

Spherical

$$\vec{Q} = \left[\frac{1}{2}r\sin 2\phi\sin^2\theta + \frac{1}{2}r^2\sin^2\theta\cos\theta\sin^2\phi + \frac{1}{2}r(\cos\phi + \sin\phi)\cos 2\theta\right]$$

$$+\left[\frac{1}{4}r\sin 2\theta\sin 2\phi + \frac{1}{2}r^2\cos^2\theta\sin\theta\sin 2\phi - \frac{r}{2}(\cos\phi + \sin\phi)\sin^2\theta\right]$$

$$+\left(-r\sin\theta\sin^2\phi + \frac{1}{2}r^2\sin 2\theta\cos^2\phi\right)\vec{a}_\phi$$

Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

Part 4: Coordinate Transformations (Cylindrical case)

2.3 (c) $T=\left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}-y^2\right]a_x+\left[\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}+xy\right]a_y+a_z$

$$\begin{bmatrix}A\rho\\A\theta\\Az\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0\\-\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0\\0 & 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}ax\\ay\\az\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}Ar\\A\Theta\\A\Phi\end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix}\sin\Theta\cos\Phi & \sin\Theta\sin\Phi & \cos\Theta\\\cos\Theta\cos\Phi & \cos\Theta\sin\Phi & -\sin\Theta\\-\sin\Phi & \cos\Phi & 0\end{vmatrix}\begin{vmatrix}Ax\\Ay\\Az\end{vmatrix}$$

$\boxed{A\rho}=\cos\Phi\left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}-y^2\right]+\sin\Phi\left[\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}+xy\right]+0$

$=\cos^3\Phi-\rho^2\sin^2\Phi\cos\Phi+\sin^2\Phi\cos\Phi+\rho^2\sin^2\Phi\cos\Phi \;=\cos\Phi$

Remember : $x=\rho\cos\phi : y=\rho\sin\phi : z=z$

$\boxed{A\Phi}=\left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}-y^2\right](-\sin\Phi)+\left[\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}+xy\right](\cos\Phi)+0$

$=-\sin\Phi\cos^2\Phi+\rho^2\sin^3\Phi+\sin\Phi\cos^2\Phi+\rho^2\sin\Phi\cos^2\Phi \;=\rho^2\sin\Phi$

$\boxed{Az}=1$ So, $\boxed{T=\cos\Phi\,\overline{a\rho}+\rho^2\sin\Phi\,\overline{a\Phi}+\overline{az}}$

Part 4: Coordinate Transformations (Spherical case)

$Ar=\left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}-y^2\right]\sin\Theta\cos\phi+\left[\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}+xy\right]\sin\Theta\sin\phi+\cos\Theta$

$=\sin\Theta\cos^3\phi-r^2\sin^3\Theta\sin^2\Phi\cos\phi+\cos\phi\sin^2\phi\sin\Theta+r^2\sin^3\Theta\cos\phi\sin^2\phi$
$+\cos\Theta$

$=\sin O\cos\Phi(\cos^2\Phi+\sin^2\Phi+r^2\sin^2O\sin^2\Phi-r^2\sin^2\Phi\sin^2O)+\cos O$

$=\sin\Theta\cos\Phi+\cos\Theta$

Remember : $x=r\sin\theta\cos\phi$

$A\,O=\left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}-y^2\right]\cos\Theta\cos\phi+\left[\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}+xy\right]\cos\Theta\sin\phi-\sin O$

$=(\cos^2\phi-r^2\sin^2\Theta\cos^2\phi)(\cos\Theta\cos\phi)+(\cos\phi\sin\phi+r^2\sin^2\Theta$
$\cos\phi\sin\phi)(\cos\Theta\sin\,)+\cos\Theta$

$=r^2\sin^2\Theta\cos\phi\;\cos\Theta(\cos^2\Theta+\sin^2\phi)+\cos\Theta\cos\phi(\sin^2\phi-\cos^2\phi)+\cos\Theta$

$=\cos O\cos^3\Phi-r^2\sin^2O\sin^2\Phi\cos O\cos\Phi+\cos\Theta\sin^2\Phi\cos\Phi+r^2\sin^2\Theta\cos$
$\Phi\sin^2\Phi\cos\Theta-\sin\Theta$

$=\cos\Theta\cos\Phi-\sin\Theta$

Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.

Part 4: Coordinate Transformations (Spherical case)

$$A\phi = -\left[\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} - y^2\right](-\sin\phi) + \left[\frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} + xy\right]\cos\phi + 0$$

$$= (\cos^2\phi - r^2\sin^2\Theta\cos^2\phi)(-\sin\phi) + (\cos\phi\ \sin\phi + r^2\sin^2\Theta\cos\phi\sin\phi)\cos\phi + 0$$
$$= -\sin\Phi\cos^2\Phi + r^2\sin^2\Theta\sin^3\Phi + \cos^2\Phi\sin\Phi + r^2\sin^2\Theta\cos^2\Phi\sin\Phi$$
$$= r^2\sin^2\Theta\sin\phi$$

$$\boxed{T = (\sin\Theta\cos\Phi + \cos\Theta)\,\overline{a_r} + (\cos\Theta\cos\Phi - \sin\Theta)\,\overline{a_\theta} + r^2\sin^2\Theta\sin\Phi\,\overline{a_\phi}}$$

Copyright © Electrical Engineering Department, KFUPM.