

## 8.022 Lecture Notes Class Test#2 - 11/6/2006

### Qualitative

-special relativity

- space/time separation
- Minkowski diagrams
- time dilation/length contractions
- Twins Paradox
- Pole in barn paradox

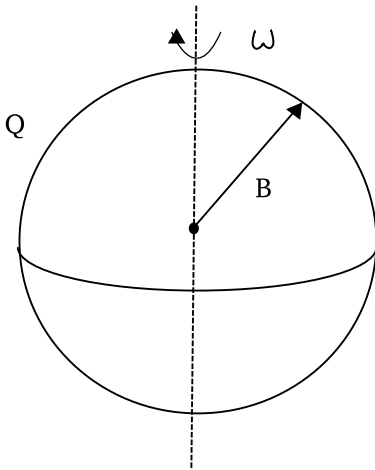
- diamagnetism and paramagnetism

### Quantitative

- Lorentz Force Law
- Biot-Savart
- Ampere
- Divergence , curl of  $\vec{B}$
- Vector potential  $\vec{A}$
- Magnetic moment ; dipole
- Magnetostatic boundary conditions

$$\vec{x} \rightarrow (r, \theta, \phi)r\hat{r} + \theta\hat{\theta}\phi\hat{\phi}$$

$$\vec{x} \times \vec{J} = \frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}\omega r \sin \theta(-rJ\hat{\theta} + \theta J\hat{r})$$



Magnetic Moment Problem

$$\frac{Q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \omega r \sin \theta \hat{\phi} = \vec{J}$$

$$\int_{\text{sphere}} d^3x (-rJ\hat{\theta} + \theta J\hat{r})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\text{sphere}} d^3x (-rJ\hat{\theta} + \theta J\hat{r}) \\ = & \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (-rJ\hat{\theta} + \theta J\hat{r}) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi \\ = & \frac{Q\omega}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (-r\hat{\theta} + \theta\hat{r}) r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta d\phi \\ = & \frac{Q\omega}{\frac{2}{3}\pi R^3} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R -r^4 \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta \end{aligned}$$