

- 04 Assume that the magnetostatic equations hold on the infinite cylinder $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}$, where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is bounded and simply connected, and assume further that

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ J_3(x_1, x_2) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} H_1(x_1, x_2) \\ H_2(x_1, x_2) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Verify that the choice

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ A_3(x_1, x_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

for the vector potential implies the Colomb gauge, and that the magnetostatic equations (in the cylinder) simplify to

$$-\operatorname{div}\left(\frac{1}{\mu}\nabla A_3\right) = J_3 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad (2.1)$$

where ∇ denotes the two-dimensional gradient.

- 05 Continue the previous exercise: let $\vec{n} = (n_1, n_2)^\top$ be the unit normal on $\partial\Omega$ or on any interface $\Gamma \subset \Omega$ and let $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2, 0)^\top$ denote the corresponding normal on/in the cylinder.

(a) Show that

$$\mathbf{H} \times \mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ J_{S,i,3} \end{pmatrix} \iff \frac{1}{\mu}\nabla A_3 \cdot \vec{n} = J_{S,i,3}. \quad (2.2)$$

(b) Show that

$$A_3 \text{ continuous across } \Gamma \implies [\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n}] = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma \times \mathbb{R}. \quad (2.3)$$

- 06 Consider a *plane wave*

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mathbf{a} e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x} - \omega t)}$$

where $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is the *amplitude*, ω the *angular frequency*, and $\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ the *wave vector* (telling about the direction and the *wave number* $|\mathbf{k}|$). Assume that ε and μ are positive constants, and that $\sigma = 0$ (e.g. vacuum).

Find the conditions such that the plane wave fulfill equation (15) from the lecture, i.e.,

$$\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} + \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \operatorname{curl} \frac{1}{\mu} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{E} = 0. \quad (2.4)$$