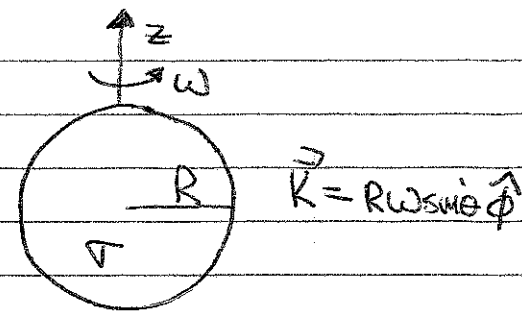


Solution to Problem 8.3

Recall Problem 5.42 $\vec{B} = \nabla \psi$



* use a scalar potential inside & out

* $0 < r < R \rightarrow \psi_{in} = a z = a r \cos \theta$

* $R < r < \infty \rightarrow \psi_{out} = \frac{b \cos \theta}{r^2}$ $\rightarrow B_{inside} = a \hat{z} = a [\cos \theta \hat{r} - \sin \theta \hat{\theta}]$

$\rightarrow \vec{B}_{outside} = -\frac{b}{r^3} [2 \cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta}]$

* $\hat{r} \cdot \Delta \vec{B} = 0 \rightarrow -a - \frac{2b}{R^2} = 0$
 * $\hat{r} \times \Delta \vec{B} = \vec{K} \rightarrow +a - \frac{b}{R^3} = \mu_0 \gamma \omega R$ } $\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 \gamma \omega R \\ b = -\frac{1}{3} \mu_0 \gamma \omega R^4 \end{array} \right\}$

$\therefore \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{B}_{inside} = \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 \gamma \omega R \hat{z} \\ \vec{B}_{outside} = \frac{1}{3} \mu_0 \gamma \omega R^4 \frac{1}{r^3} [2 \cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta}] \end{array} \right\}$

Use Magnetic Part of T^{ij} $\hat{z} = \hat{z}^i \hat{z}^j$

* $T_{inside}^{ij} = \frac{1}{4} \mu_0 \gamma^2 \omega^2 R^2 \left[\frac{1}{3} \delta_3^i \delta_3^j - \frac{1}{2} \delta_3^i \delta_3^j \right]$

* $T_{outside}^{ij} = \frac{1}{4} \mu_0 \gamma^2 \omega^2 R^2 \left[(2 \cos \theta \hat{r}^i + \sin \theta \hat{\theta}^i) (2 \cos \theta \hat{r}^j + \sin \theta \hat{\theta}^j) - \frac{1}{2} \delta_3^i \delta_3^j (4 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \right]$

The area element

* $d\vec{a}_{inside} = -R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \hat{r}$

* $d\vec{a}_{outside} = +R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \hat{r}$

$\hat{z} = \cos \theta \hat{r} - \sin \theta \hat{\theta}$

T^{ij} da_j

* $(T^{ij} da_j)_{inside} = \frac{1}{4} \mu_0 \gamma^2 \omega^2 R^4 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \left[+\hat{z}^i \cos \theta - 2\hat{r}^i \right]$

* $(T^{ij} da_j)_{outside} = \frac{1}{4} \mu_0 \gamma^2 \omega^2 R^4 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \left[2 \cos \theta (2 \cos \theta \hat{r}^i + \sin \theta \hat{\theta}^i) - \frac{1}{2} \hat{r}^i (4 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \right]$

$\therefore \vec{F} = \frac{1}{4} \mu_0 \gamma^2 \omega^2 R^4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \sin \theta \left[\frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \hat{r} + 6 \sin \theta \cos \theta \hat{\theta} \right]$

* Recall $\hat{r} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{x} + \sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{y} + \cos \theta \hat{z}$
 $\hat{\theta} = \cos \theta \cos \phi \hat{x} + \cos \theta \sin \phi \hat{y} - \sin \theta \hat{z}$ } $\rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$ kills the \hat{x} & \hat{y} terms

$\rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{1}{4} \mu_0 \gamma^2 \omega^2 R^4 * -\frac{9}{4} \pi \hat{z} = -\frac{9\pi}{4} \mu_0 \gamma^2 \omega^2 R^4 \hat{z}$