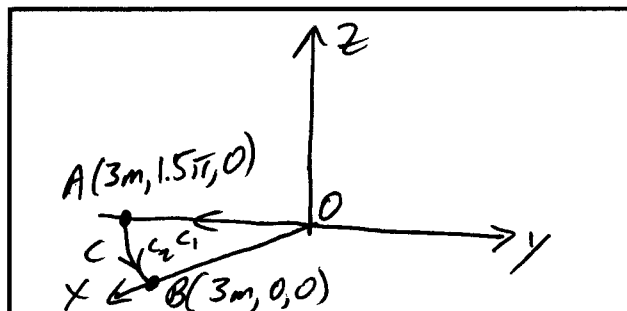


EE 381 Electric and Magnetic Fields Quiz #5 (Fall 2025)

Name Key AInstructions: **Closed book & notes.** Place answers in indicated spaces and show all work for full/partial credit.Useful equations: $d\vec{l} = dx \hat{a}_x + dy \hat{a}_y + dz \hat{a}_z = d\rho \hat{a}_\rho + \rho d\phi \hat{a}_\phi + dz \hat{a}_z = dr \hat{a}_r + r d\theta \hat{a}_\theta + r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{a}_\phi$ The path C goes radially from the origin to point $A(3 \text{ m}, 1.5\pi, 0)$ on the -y-axis and then on an arc of constant radius from point A to point $B(3 \text{ m}, 0, 0)$ on the +x-axis in the direction of increasing ϕ .a) Sketch, with labels, the path C . $1.5\pi \rightarrow 270^\circ$ from +x-axis $0 \rightarrow 0$ on +x-axisb) For the vector field $\vec{L} = -7\rho \sin\phi \hat{a}_\rho + 2\rho \hat{a}_\phi + 6z \hat{a}_z$ (Lemurs/m), compute $\vec{L} \cdot d\vec{l}$.

$$\vec{L} \cdot d\vec{l} = (-7\rho \sin\phi \hat{a}_\rho + 2\rho \hat{a}_\phi + 6z \hat{a}_z) \cdot (d\rho \hat{a}_\rho + \rho d\phi \hat{a}_\phi + dz \hat{a}_z)$$

$$\vec{L} \cdot d\vec{l} = -7\rho \sin\phi d\rho + 2\rho^2 d\phi + 6z dz \quad (\text{Lemurs})$$

c) Calculate the line integral $\int_C \vec{L} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{C_1}^A \vec{L} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_A^{C_2} \vec{L} \cdot d\vec{l}$

Lemurs/m
 \downarrow
 m

$$\int_C \vec{L} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{\rho=0}^3 -7\rho \sin\phi d\rho + 2\rho^2 d\phi + 6z dz$$

$\sin 1.5\pi = -1$ $\xrightarrow{0}$ $\xrightarrow{0}$

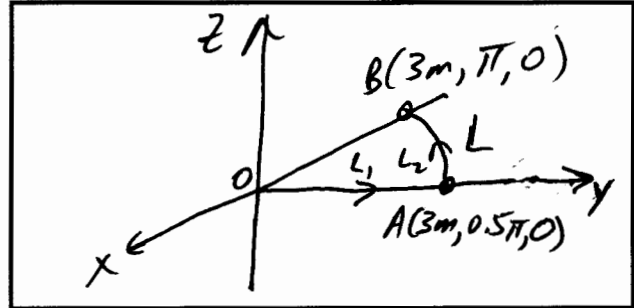
$$+ \int_{\phi=1.5\pi}^{2\pi} -7\rho \sin\phi d\rho + 2\rho^2 d\phi + 6z dz$$

$\xrightarrow{0}$ $\xrightarrow{3^2}$ $\xrightarrow{0}$

$$= +7 \frac{\rho^2}{2} \Big|_{\rho=0}^3 + 2(9) \phi \Big|_{1.5\pi}^{2\pi} = \frac{7}{2}(9-0) + 18(2\pi-1.5\pi)$$

$$\int_C \vec{L} \cdot d\vec{l} = 59.774 \quad (\text{Lemurs})$$

EE 381 Electric and Magnetic Fields Quiz #5 (Fall 2025)

Name Key BInstructions: **Closed book & notes.** Place answers in indicated spaces and show all work for full/partial credit.Useful equations: $d\vec{l} = dx \hat{a}_x + dy \hat{a}_y + dz \hat{a}_z = d\rho \hat{a}_\rho + \rho d\phi \hat{a}_\phi + dz \hat{a}_z = dr \hat{a}_r + r d\theta \hat{a}_\theta + r \sin\theta d\phi \hat{a}_\phi$ The path L goes radially from the origin to point $A(3\text{ m}, 0.5\pi, 0)$ on the $+y$ -axis and then on an arc of constant radius from point A to point $B(3\text{ m}, \pi, 0)$ on the $-x$ -axis in the direction of increasing ϕ .a) Sketch, with labels, the path L . $0.5\pi \rightarrow 90^\circ$ from $+x$ -axis $\pi \rightarrow 180^\circ$ from $+x$ -axisb) For the vector field $\vec{M} = 5\rho \sin\phi \hat{a}_\rho - 6\rho \hat{a}_\phi - 4z \hat{a}_z$ (Meerkats/m), compute $\vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l}$.

$$\vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} = (5\rho \sin\phi \hat{a}_\rho - 6\rho \hat{a}_\phi - 4z \hat{a}_z) \cdot (d\rho \hat{a}_\rho + \rho d\phi \hat{a}_\phi + dz \hat{a}_z)$$

\uparrow Meerkats/m \uparrow m

$$\vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} = 5\rho \sin\phi d\rho - 6\rho^2 d\phi - 4z dz \text{ (Meerkats)}$$

c) Calculate the line integral $\int_L \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l}$

\uparrow Meerkats/m \uparrow m

$$\int_L \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{\rho=0}^{3\text{m}} 5\rho \sin\phi d\rho - 6\rho^2 d\phi - 4z dz$$

$\sin 0.5\pi = 1$ $\downarrow 0$

$$+ \int_{\phi=0.5\pi}^{\pi} 5\rho \sin\phi d\rho - 6\rho^2 d\phi - 4z dz$$

$\downarrow 0$ $\downarrow 3^2$ $\downarrow 0$

$$= 5\left(\frac{\rho^2}{2}\right)\Big|_{\rho=0}^3 - 6(9)\phi\Big|_{0.5\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{5}{2}(9-0) - 54(\pi-0.5\pi)$$

$$\int_L \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} = -62.323 \text{ (Meerkats)}$$