

203a Homework 2, due Jan. 23

1. Review of vector calculus in different coordinate systems (e.g. spherical, or cylindrical, but here more generally). The coordinates are  $\xi_i$ , and their associated orthonormal unit vectors are  $\hat{e}_i$  and the length element is  $d\vec{\ell} = \sum_{i=1}^3 h_i(\xi) d\xi_i \hat{e}_i$ , for some general functions  $h_i(\xi)$ . You can loop up the answers to the below in many places, but the idea of this **exercise** is to draw pictures and make the results your own, so you can re-derive them if you ever need them.
  - (a) Write the expressions for the area element  $d\vec{a}$  and volume element  $dV$ .
  - (b) Write the expression for  $\nabla f$ , such that  $\int_1^2 \nabla f \cdot d\vec{\ell} = f(2) - f(1)$ .
  - (c) Write the expression for  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$ , such that Gauss' law holds.
  - (d) Write the expression for  $\nabla \times \vec{F}$  such that Stoke's law holds.
  
2. Revenge of the  $4\pi$ . Imagine that you are Luke Skywalker, or Princess Leia (your choice!), and you want become a  $4\pi$ -master (first step to being a Jedi master!). Yoda kindly pushes you through a portal, to another world where there are  $D$  space dimensions. He now tortures ... ahem, *strengthens* you with the following exercise: *find the Green's function of the Laplacian in this  $D$  dimensional world*. Specifically, find the values of  $k$  and  $C$  such that

$$\nabla^2(r^{-k}) = C\delta^D(\vec{r}),$$

where  $r$  is the radial coordinate. Hint: Gauss' law  $\int_V dV \nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \int_{\partial V} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{a}$  still holds in this other world, where now  $dV$  has units *Length<sup>D</sup>* and  $d\vec{a}$  has units *Length<sup>D-1</sup>*. You also might enjoy knowing that the volume and surface area of a sphere in this dimension is

$$V = \frac{\pi^{D/2}}{(D/2)!} R^D, \quad A = \frac{2\pi^{D/2}}{((D/2) - 1)!} R^{D-1},$$

where recall e.g.  $(-\frac{1}{2})! = \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$ . Write  $k$  and  $C$  for general  $D$ . As a special case, you should recover our old friends for  $D = 3$ :  $k_{D=3} = 1$ , and  $C_{D=3} = -4\pi$ . Yes!

3. Garg 22.1 (give details, more than just the answers stated in the book).
4. Garg 23.4
5. Garg 27.1.