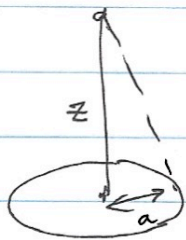


Jackson 5.7(a)



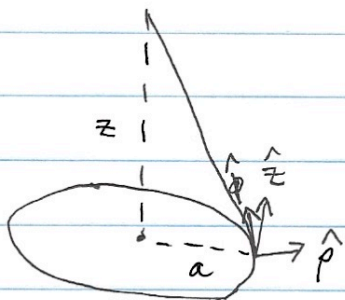
$$d\vec{B} = kI \frac{(d\vec{l} \times \vec{r})}{|\vec{r}|^3}$$

More rigorously,

$$d\vec{B} = kI \frac{d\vec{l} \times (\vec{x} - \vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|^3}$$

$$d\vec{l} = a d\phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\vec{x} - \vec{x}' = z \hat{z} - a \hat{\rho}$$



$$\begin{aligned} d\vec{l} \times (\vec{x} - \vec{x}') &= a d\phi [\hat{\phi} \times (z \hat{z} - a \hat{\rho})] \\ &= a d\phi [z \hat{\rho} + a \hat{z}] \end{aligned}$$

The $\hat{\rho}$ component will cancel each other around the circle.

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = kI \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a d\phi [a \hat{z}]}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= 2\pi kI \frac{a^2}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{z}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \frac{a^2}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{z}}$$

Jackson 5.7(c)

We have from part (b)

$$B_z(z) = \left(\frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{d^3} \right) \left[1 + \frac{3(b^2 - a^2)}{2d^4} z^2 + \frac{15(b^4 - 6b^2 a^2 + 2a^4)}{16d^8} z^4 + \dots \right]$$

From exercise 5.4:

$$B_z(\rho, z) \approx B_z(0, z) - \left(\frac{\rho^2}{4} \right) \left[\frac{d^3 B_z(0, z)}{dz^2} \right] + \dots$$

Up to second order, we already have from

$$B_z(\rho=0, z) \approx \frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{d^3} + \left(\frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{d^3} \right) \left(\frac{3(b^2 - a^2)}{2d^4} \right) z^2$$

It's a simple matter to expand $B_z(\rho, z=0)$ ^{from} to obtain

$$B_z(\rho, z=0) \approx \frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{d^3} - \left(\frac{\rho^2}{4} \right) \left(\frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{d^3} \right) \frac{3(b^2 - a^2)}{d^4}$$

Denoting $\sigma_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{d^3}$, $\sigma_2 = \left(\frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{d^3} \right) \left(\frac{3(b^2 - a^2)}{2d^4} \right)$, we have

$$B_z(\rho, z) \approx \sigma_0 + \sigma_2 \left(z^2 - \frac{\rho^2}{2} \right)$$

Carrying the same procedure with the expansion

$$B_p(\rho, z) \approx -\left(\frac{\rho}{z}\right) \left[\frac{dB_z^{(0)}(z)}{dz} \right] + \dots$$

from exercise 5.4, we obtain.

$$B_p \approx -\sigma_2 z \rho$$