

1. (a) Find the interaction potential energy of two point magnetic dipoles $\vec{m}_{(1)}$ and $\vec{m}_{(2)}$ separated by $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$. Use $U = -\vec{m}_{(1)} \cdot \vec{B}_2(\vec{r}_1)$, where $\vec{B}_2(\vec{r}_1)$ is the magnetic field due to $\vec{m}_{(2)}$ at the position of the first point dipole \vec{r}_1 .
(b) What is U for the following configurations of the dipoles:
 - i. $\uparrow\uparrow$
 - ii. \uparrow
 \uparrow
 - iii. $\uparrow\downarrow$
 - iv. \uparrow
 \downarrow
 - v. \downarrow
 \uparrow

2. The constant fields inside a magnetic material that fills all space are \vec{B}_0 , \vec{H}_0 , and \vec{M}_0 with $\vec{H}_0 = \frac{1}{\mu_0}\vec{B}_0 - \vec{M}_0$, all aligned along the z -direction.
 - (a) Find the magnetic field and magnetic intensity inside a long thin needle-shaped cavity running parallel to \vec{M}_0 .
 - (b) Find the magnetic field and magnetic intensity inside a thin flat disk-shaped cavity with symmetry axis parallel to \vec{M}_0 .
 - (c) Find the magnetic field and magnetic intensity inside a small spherical cavity.

Hint: Carving out a cavity is the same as superposing an object of the same shape but with opposite magnetization.

3. A magnetically hard material is in the shape of a right circular cylinder of length L and radius a . The cylinder has a permanent magnetization M_0 uniform throughout its volume and parallel to its axis.
 - (a) Determine the B and H fields at all points on the axis of the cylinder, both inside and outside.
 - (b) Plot (not by hand) the ratios $B/\mu_0 M_0$ and H/M_0 on the axis as functions of z for $L/a = 5$.