

OPEN BOOK, no other material — (but calculator allowed)

1. For the dyadic  $\overline{\overline{B}} = \overline{\overline{I}} + \mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}$  where  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are arbitrary complex vectors, compute

(a)  $\text{tr}\overline{\overline{B}}$

(b)  $\text{spm}\overline{\overline{B}}$

(c)  $\det\overline{\overline{B}}$

(d)  $\overline{\overline{B}}^{-1}$

(e) Check and show that  $\overline{\overline{B}} \cdot \overline{\overline{B}}^{-1} = \overline{\overline{I}}$  and  $\overline{\overline{B}}^{-1} \cdot \overline{\overline{B}} = \overline{\overline{I}}$ .

2. Derive Equation (4.16) in our textbook, using the duality transformations of the fields in (4.11) and (4.12).

3. The electric field of a plane wave obeys the following description

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = [(1 + j)\mathbf{u}_x + (3 - 2j)\mathbf{u}_y] e^{-jk_0 z}$$

where  $k_0 = \omega\sqrt{\mu_0\epsilon_0}$  is the free-space wave number.

(a) Compute the polarization vector  $\mathbf{p}$  of this wave.

(b) Determine the polarization of this wave (ellipticity, handedness).