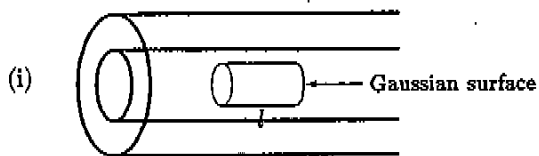


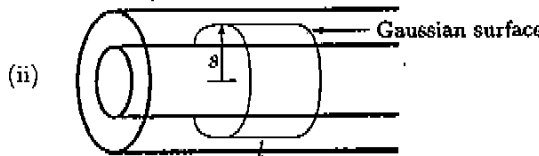
PHY 322 Fall 2004 Midterm I Solns 10/6/04

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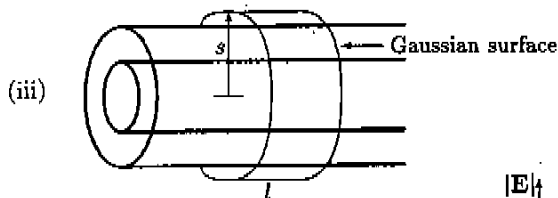
$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{a} = E \cdot 2\pi s \cdot l = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{enc}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \pi s^2 l;$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho s}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{s}.$$



$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{a} = E \cdot 2\pi s \cdot l = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{enc}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \pi a^2 l;$$

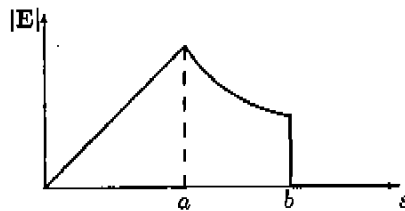
$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho a^2}{2\epsilon_0 s} \hat{s}.$$



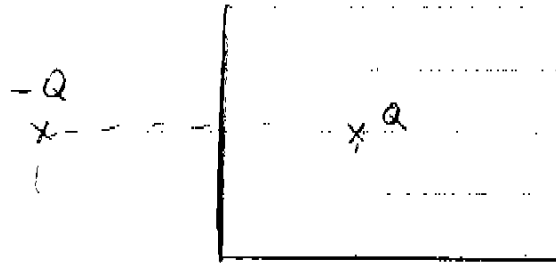
$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{a} = E \cdot 2\pi s \cdot l = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{enc}} = 0;$$

$$\mathbf{E} = 0.$$

(iv)



2. By the method of Image:



$+Q$ x x $-a$

(a) The potential between the plates:

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{A}|} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{B}|} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{C}|} + \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{D}|} \right]$$

where $\vec{A} = (a, a)$

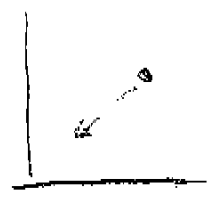
$\vec{B} = (-a, a)$

$\vec{C} = (a, -a)$

$\vec{D} = (-a, -a)$

(b) The force on charge Q is

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F} &= \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{-\hat{x}}{(2a)^2} - \frac{\hat{y}}{(2a)^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{x}+\hat{y})}{(2\sqrt{2}a)^2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) (-\hat{x} - \hat{y}) \end{aligned}$$



(c) To calculate the work needed, we can proceed in 2 ways:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i q_i V(\vec{r}_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} Q \left\{ \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(-\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}a} \right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

[Note that no work is needed to bring the image charges in]

Alternatively

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x} \\
 &= \int_{\infty}^a \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x^2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \right) dx \\
 &\quad + \int_{\infty}^a \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 y^2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \right) dy \\
 &= - \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \right) \#
 \end{aligned}$$

In agreement with above.

Comment: Work done is negative since charge Q is attracted to the plates.