

October 28, 2015

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## 4C Quiz #2

This Quiz is closed book.

Make sure to always indicate positive directions and make large and neat figures. Specify the units of numerical answers.

The electron's mass  $m = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}$  Kg and its charge  $|e| = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C,  $1/(4\pi\epsilon_0) = 9 \times 10^9$  Nm<sup>2</sup>/C<sup>2</sup>.

### PROBLEM 1 ( points).

A potential relative to infinity is given by

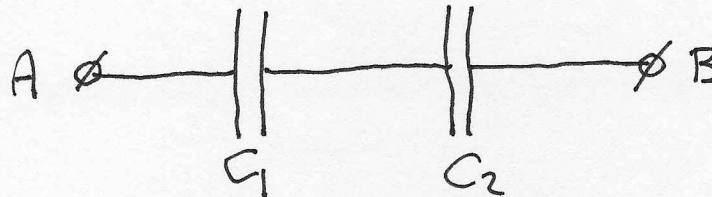
$$V(x, y, z) = \alpha(x^2 + y^2) \ln(\lambda z)$$

with  $\alpha < 0$ ,  $\lambda > 0$  and  $z > 0$ .

- Calculate the electric field and plot its  $z$ -component.
- If an electron is positioned somewhere in space in which direction will it move and where will it end up?

### PROBLEM 2 ( points).

Two capacitors with capacitance  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are connected in series as shown. Both are initially neutral (no charge). A voltage  $V$  is applied between terminals A and B.



- a. Calculate the charge on each of the four plates of the two capacitors.
- b. Calculate the voltages on each capacitor.
- c. Calculate the total potential energy stored in the two capacitors.

PROBLEM 3 ( points).

A spherical shell of radius  $R_2$  carries a charge  $-q$ . At its center is a charge  $+Q$  that is located on a spherical shell of radius  $R_1$ ,  $R_1 < R_2$ . Do not assume that  $|q| = |Q|$ . The region between the two shells is filled with a dielectric with dielectric constant  $\kappa$ .

- a. Calculate the electric field in the region  $R_1 \leq r \leq R_2$ .
- b. Calculate the electric field in the region  $r \geq R_2$ .
- c. Calculate the potential of the outer shell (relative to infinity).
- d. Calculate the potential of the inner shell.

PROBLEM 4 ( points).

An infinitely long solid wire with diameter  $D$  carries a constant linear charge density  $\lambda$ . It is surrounded by a dielectric cylinder of radius  $R$ . Its dielectric constant is  $\kappa$ .

- a. Calculate the electric field in the region  $r \leq R$ .
- b. Calculate the electric field in the region  $r \geq R$ .
- c. Calculate the potential at the surface of the wire (relative to infinity).