

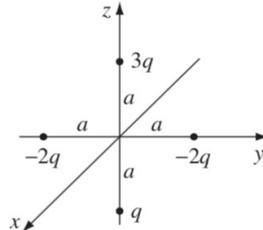
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**PHY209 Electromagnetism**  
**Assignment 5**

Handed out: September 18, 2019

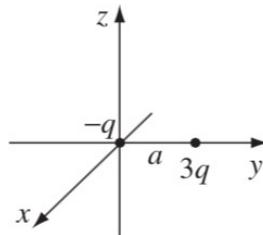
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**Problem 1**



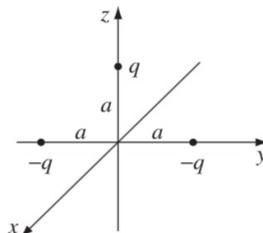
Four particles (one of charge  $q$ , one of charge  $3q$ , and two of charge  $-2q$ ) are placed as shown in Figure, each a distance  $a$  from the origin. Find a simple approximate formula for the potential, valid at points far from the origin. (Express your answer in spherical coordinates.)

**Problem 2**



Two point charges,  $3q$  and  $-q$ , are separated by a distance  $a$ . For the arrangement in Figure, find (i) the monopole moment, (ii) the dipole moment, and (iii) the approximate potential (in spherical coordinates) at large  $r$  (include both the monopole and dipole contributions).

**Problem 3**



Three point charges are located as shown in Figure, each a distance  $a$  from the origin. Find the approximate electric field at points far from the origin. Express your answer in spherical coordinates, and include both the monopole and dipole contributions.

## Problem 4

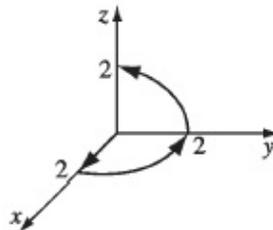
Show that the electric field of a (perfect) dipole can be written in the coordinate-free form

$$\mathbf{E}_{dip}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} [3(\mathbf{p} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})\hat{\mathbf{r}} - \mathbf{p}] \quad (1)$$

## Problem 5

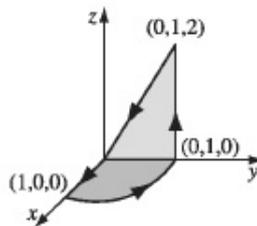
Express the unit vectors  $\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$  in terms of  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}, \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ . Check your answers several ways ( $\hat{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} = 1, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = 0, \hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}, \dots$ ). Also work out the inverse formulas, giving  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}, \hat{\mathbf{z}}$  in terms of  $\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$  (and  $\theta, \phi$ ).

## Problem 6



Compute the gradient of the function  $T = r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos \phi)$ . Test the gradient theorem for this function, using the path shown in Figure, from  $(0, 0, 0)$  to  $(0, 0, 2)$ .

## Problem 7



Compute the line integral of

$$\mathbf{v} = (r \cos^2 \theta)\hat{\mathbf{r}} - (r \cos \theta \sin \theta)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + 3r\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \quad (2)$$

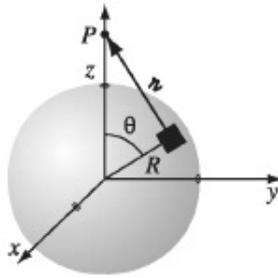
around the path shown in Figure (the points are labeled by their Cartesian coordinates).

## Problem 8

The integral  $\mathbf{a} = \int_S d\mathbf{a}$  is sometimes called the vector area of the surface  $S$ . If  $S$  happens to be flat, then  $|\mathbf{a}|$  is the ordinary (scalar) area. Find the vector area of a hemispherical bowl of radius  $R$ .

## Problem 9

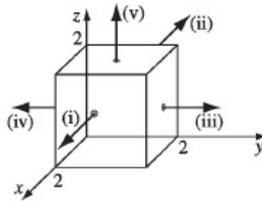
Find the potential and electric field a distance  $z$  from the center of a spherical surface of radius  $R$  (Figure) that carries a uniform charge density  $\sigma$ . Treat the case  $z < R$  (inside) as well as  $z > R$  (outside). Express your answers in terms of the total charge  $q$  on the sphere.



### Problem 10

Use your result in Prob. 9 to find the potential and the field inside and outside a solid sphere of radius  $R$  that carries a uniform volume charge density  $\rho$ . Express your answers in terms of the total charge of the sphere,  $q$ . Draw a graph of  $|\mathbf{E}|$  as a function of the distance from the center. Compute the gradient of  $V$  in each region, and check that it yields the correct field. Sketch  $V(r)$ .

### Problem 11

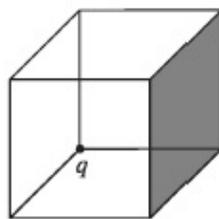


Calculate the surface integral of  $\mathbf{v} = 2xz\hat{\mathbf{x}} + (x + 2)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + y(z^2 - 3)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$  over five sides (excluding the bottom) of the cubical box (side 2) in Figure. Let 'upward and outward' be the positive direction, as indicated by the arrows.

### Problem 12

Suppose the electric field in some region is found to be  $\mathbf{E} = kr^3\mathbf{r}$ , in spherical coordinates ( $k$  is some constant). Find the total charge contained in a sphere of radius  $R$ , centered at the origin.

### Problem 13



A charge  $q$  sits at the back corner of a cube, as shown in Figure. What is the flux of  $\mathbf{E}$  through the shaded side?