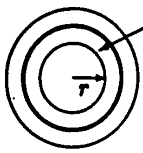
SIF 4060 Elektromagnetisk teori

Øving 1- Løsningsforslag

Problem 2.11

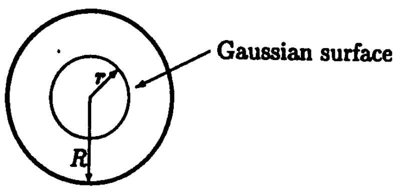


Gaussian surface: *Inside*: $\oint \mathbf{E}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}Q_{\text{enc}} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathbf{E}=0.}$

Gaussian surface: *Outside*: $E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}(\sigma 4\pi R^2) \Rightarrow \boxed{\mathbf{E} = \frac{\sigma R^2}{\epsilon_0 r^2}\hat{\mathbf{r}}.}$

(As in Prob. 2.7.)

Problem 2.12

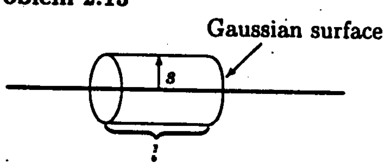


$\oint \mathbf{E}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = E\cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}Q_{\text{enc}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\rho.$ So

$$\boxed{\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0}\rho r\hat{\mathbf{r}}.}$$

Since $Q_{\text{tot}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\rho$, $\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{Q}{R^3}\mathbf{r}$ (as in Prob. 2.8).

Problem 2.13



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

$\boxed{\mathbf{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 s}\hat{\mathbf{s}}}$ (same as Ex. 2.1).

Problem 2.21

$$V(r) = -\int_\infty^r \mathbf{E}\cdot d\mathbf{l}. \quad \begin{cases} \text{Outside the sphere } (r > R): & \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q}{r^2}\hat{\mathbf{r}}. \\ \text{Inside the sphere } (r < R): & \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q}{R^3}r\hat{\mathbf{r}}. \end{cases}$$

So for $r > R$: $V(r) = -\int_\infty^r \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q}{\bar{r}^2}\right)d\bar{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}q\left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}}\right)\Big|_\infty^r = \boxed{\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{1}{r},}$

and for $r < R$: $V(r) = -\int_\infty^R \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q}{\bar{r}^2}\right)d\bar{r} - \int_R^r \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q}{R^3}\bar{r}\right)d\bar{r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\left[\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R^3}\left(\frac{r^2-R^2}{2}\right)\right]$

$$= \boxed{\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{1}{2R}\left(3 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right).}$$

When $r > R$, $\nabla V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)\hat{\mathbf{r}} = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{1}{r^2}\hat{\mathbf{r}}$, so $\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{1}{r^2}\hat{\mathbf{r}}.$ ✓

When $r < R$, $\nabla V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{1}{2R}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(3 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{1}{2R}\left(-\frac{2r}{R^2}\right)\hat{\mathbf{r}} = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{r}{R^3}\hat{\mathbf{r}}$; so $\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{q}{R^3}r\hat{\mathbf{r}}.$ ✓

Problem 2.22

$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{2\lambda}{s}\hat{\mathbf{s}}$ (Prob. 2.13). In this case we cannot set the reference point at ∞, since the charge itself extends to ∞. Let's set it at $s = a$. Then

$V(s) = -\int_a^s \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\frac{2\lambda}{\bar{s}}\right)d\bar{s} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}2\lambda \ln\left(\frac{s}{a}\right).}$

(In this form it is clear why $a = \infty$ would be no good—likewise the other "natural" point, $a = 0$.)

$\nabla V = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}2\lambda\frac{\partial}{\partial s}\left(\ln\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)\right)\hat{\mathbf{s}} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}2\lambda\frac{1}{s}\hat{\mathbf{s}} = -\mathbf{E}.$ ✓