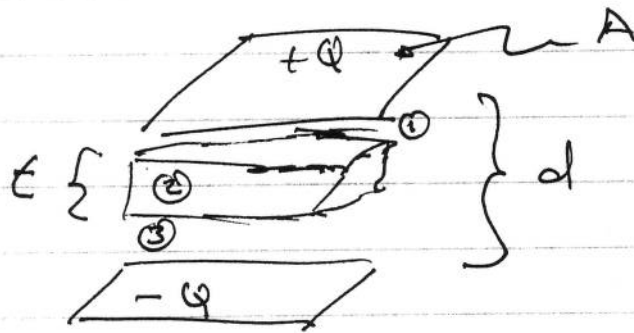


$\Phi$



$C = Q/V$  FIND  $V$  FROM  $E$  IN 3 REGIONS

NOTE:  $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q_{enc}$

$D_{ABOVE} \downarrow - D_{BELOW} \downarrow = \sigma_f \Rightarrow D_{\perp}$  CONTINUOUS ACROSS DIELECTRIC

$$D_1 = \epsilon_0 E_1 = Q_f/A = \sigma_f$$

$$E_1 = \sigma_f/\epsilon_0 \quad \text{REGION 1}$$

$$D_1 = D_2 \quad (\text{NO FREE CHARGE, REGION 2})$$

$$D_1 = \epsilon E_2 = \sigma_f$$

$$E_2 = \sigma_f/\epsilon$$

$$E_3 = \sigma_f/\epsilon_0 \quad (\text{LIKE REGION 1})$$

NOTE  $E_{\perp} \parallel D_{\perp}$

Q1

$$V = - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma A}{\epsilon_0} (d-t) + \frac{\sigma A}{\epsilon} t$$

$$= \frac{Q}{A} \left[ \frac{d-t}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{t}{\epsilon} \right]$$

SIMPLE  $C = Q/V$

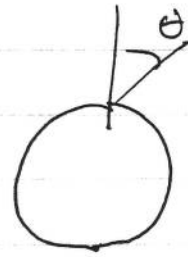
$$C = \frac{A}{\left[ \frac{d-t}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{t}{\epsilon} \right]}$$

NOTE THAT IN LIMIT OF  $t \rightarrow 0$ , WE RECOVER STD RESULT FOR A PARALLEL PLATE CAP.

Q2:  $\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E}$

$$\sigma_p = \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}}$$

$$= \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} \cdot \hat{n}$$



$$+ E_0 \quad + E_0$$

\*  $\sigma_p = \frac{3 \epsilon_0 \chi_e E_0 \cos \theta}{\epsilon_r + 2}$

Now,  $E = E_0 (1 + \chi_e)$

$$E/E_0 = \epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_e = \epsilon_r - 1$$

COLLECTING TERMS,

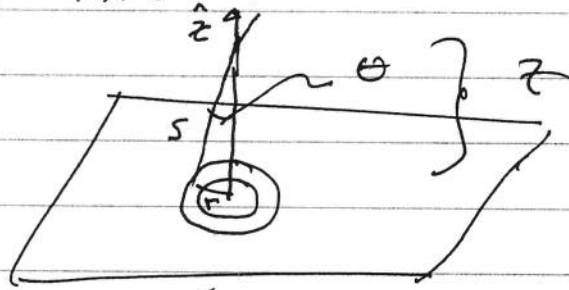
$$\sigma_p = \frac{3 \epsilon_0 (\epsilon_r - 1) E_0 \cos \theta}{\epsilon_r + 2}$$

Q3. Edge view: + + + + ...  
 - - - - ...

JUST LIKE 2 INFINITE SHEETS OF UNIFORM BUT OPPOSITE CHARGE- BY SUPERPOSITION THE  $\vec{E}$ -FIELD ABOVE OR BELOW SHEET IS ZERO!

$$\vec{E} = 0$$

FOR  $V$ , TAKE THE HINT.



$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{n}}{s^2} \quad \vec{p} = \text{DIPOLE MOMENT}$$

RECALL IN PROBLEM  $p = \text{DIPOLE MOMENT} / \text{UNIT-AREA}$

$$V(z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \int_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{p ds' \cos\theta}{s^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{p r dr d\theta \cos\theta}{s^2}$$

Q3.

~~$r = s \sin \theta$~~  BUT  $r = s \sin \theta$   
 $dr = s \cos \theta d\theta$

$$V(z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \frac{\rho s^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\phi}{s^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} \left. \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2} \right|_0^{\pi/2}$$

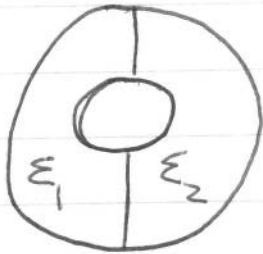
$$V(z) = \frac{\rho}{4\epsilon_0}$$

w/  $\rho =$  DIPOLE MOMENT / UNIT AREA

$$V(z) = \text{const} \quad \text{so} \quad \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V = 0, \text{ AS ABOVE!}$$

$$\| \vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{E} \cos \theta - \epsilon_0 A \rho \cos \theta = \epsilon_0 \left( \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} + \rho \cos \theta \right)$$

Q4



BC'S AT INTERFACE:

$$E_1^{\perp} = E_2^{\perp}$$

$$D_1^{\perp} = D_2^{\perp}$$

$E$  ~~HAS~~ IS ASSUMED TO BE SPHERICALLY SYMMETRIC:

$$E_1 = E_2 = A r^4 / r^2$$

SATISFIES ABOUT BC

GAUSS' LAW FOR  $D$ :  $\oint D \cdot dS' = Q$

$$2\pi D_1 r^2 + 2\pi D_2 r^2 = Q$$

$$2\pi \epsilon_1 E_1 r^2 + 2\pi \epsilon_2 E_2 = Q$$

$$2\pi (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2) A = Q \quad (E_1 = E_2 = A/r^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{Q}{2\pi (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)}$$

Q7. CONT.

HENCE,

$$E_1 = E_2 = \frac{Q \hat{r}}{2\pi(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2) r^2}$$

$$D_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1 Q \hat{r}}{2\pi(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2) r^2}$$

$$D_2 = \frac{\epsilon_2 Q \hat{r}}{2\pi(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2) r^2}$$

Q5.

PASSENGER DOOR NOT VISIBLE.  
BUS MOVING TO LEFT?