Copies of the inside front and back covers of the Griffiths text are provided on the last page.

1(a) Use Gauss's law to show that the magnitude of the electric field at a point P due to a uniformly-charged flat sheet is given by $E = \sigma/(2\varepsilon_0)$, where σ is the charge per unit area. Assume that the distance from the sheet to P is small compared to the sheet's length and width.

(b) Next, imagine two parallel sheets separated by distance d that carry equal but opposite charge. What is the electric field strength between the sheets? What is the electric field strength above and below the parallel sheets?

(c) In class, we showed when an electric field obeys the following boundary conditions when it encounters a surface with a charge per unit area σ:

$$E_{\text{above}}^{\perp} - E_{\text{below}}^{\perp} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0},$$
$$E_{\text{above}}^{\parallel} = E_{\text{below}}^{\parallel}.$$

Confirm that your results from (a) and (b) satisfy these boundary conditions.

(d) Calculate the potential different ΔV between the two sheets.

(e) As you know, the parallel sheets with equal, but opposite, charges form a parallel plate capacitor. Given that the definition of capacitance is:
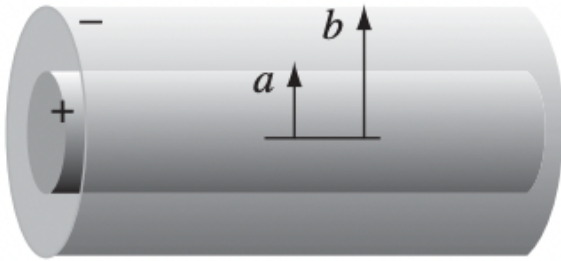
$$C = \frac{Q}{|\Delta V|},$$

show that the capacitance of a parallel-plate capacitor is given by:

$$C = \varepsilon_0 \frac{A}{d},$$

where A is the area of the plates.

2. The figure below shows the geometry of a coaxial cable.

The inner conductor, assumed to have a uniform charge per unit length $+\lambda$ has radius a. The outer conductor, charge per unit length $-\lambda$, has radius $b > a$.

(a) Use Gauss's law to find the electric field in the regions (i) $a < s < b$ and (ii) $s > b$.

(b) Find the potential difference between the inner and outer conductors.

(c) Find an expression for the capacitance per unit length $C_\ell = C/\ell$ of the coaxial cable.

3(a) Find the potential a distance s from an infinitely-long straight wire that carries a a uniform line charge λ. Note that, in this problem, because the wire is infinitely long, you cannot assume that $V = 0$ at $s \to \infty$. Arbitrarily set your potential to be zero at $s = a$ and make use of the facts that:

$$\Delta V = V_s - V_a = -\int_a^s \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\ell},$$

and:

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\lambda\,\hat{s}}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 s}.$$

(b) Compute the gradient of your potential to find the electric field. Compare your answer to what you got in problem 2(a)(i).

4(a) Starting from:

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{\imath} \, d\tau',$$

calculate the potential (i) inside and (ii) outside a uniformly-charged solid sphere of radius R and total charge q.

(b) Use the potentials from (a) to calculate the electric fields (i) inside and (ii) outside the sphere.

(c) Use:

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int \rho V \, d\tau$$

and your result from (a) to find the energy stored in a uniformly-charged sphere of radius R and charge q.

5. Check that:

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{\imath} \, d\tau',$$

satisfies $\nabla^2 V = -\rho/\varepsilon_0$. Make use of the fact that:

$$\nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{\imath} \right) = -4\pi\delta^3(\boldsymbol{\imath}).$$

VECTOR DERIVATIVES

Cartesian. $d\mathbf{l} = dx\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + dy\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + dz\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}; \quad d\tau = dx\,dy\,dz$

Gradient: $\quad \nabla t = \dfrac{\partial t}{\partial x}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \dfrac{\partial t}{\partial y}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \dfrac{\partial t}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{z}}$

Divergence: $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \dfrac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \dfrac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \dfrac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$

Curl: $\quad \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \left(\dfrac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \dfrac{\partial v_y}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left(\dfrac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} - \dfrac{\partial v_z}{\partial x}\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \left(\dfrac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \dfrac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}\right)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$

Laplacian: $\quad \nabla^2 t = \dfrac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \dfrac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} + \dfrac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z^2}$

Spherical. $d\mathbf{l} = dr\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} + r\,d\theta\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + r\sin\theta\,d\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}; \quad d\tau = r^2 \sin\theta\,dr\,d\theta\,d\phi$

Gradient: $\quad \nabla t = \dfrac{\partial t}{\partial r}\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \dfrac{1}{r}\dfrac{\partial t}{\partial \theta}\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \dfrac{1}{r\sin\theta}\dfrac{\partial t}{\partial \phi}\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$

Divergence: $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \dfrac{1}{r^2}\dfrac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 v_r) + \dfrac{1}{r\sin\theta}\dfrac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\,v_\theta) + \dfrac{1}{r\sin\theta}\dfrac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi}$

Curl: $\quad \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \dfrac{1}{r\sin\theta}\left[\dfrac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\,v_\phi) - \dfrac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi}\right]\hat{\mathbf{r}}$

$$+ \dfrac{1}{r}\left[\dfrac{1}{\sin\theta}\dfrac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \dfrac{\partial}{\partial r}(r v_\phi)\right]\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \dfrac{1}{r}\left[\dfrac{\partial}{\partial r}(r v_\theta) - \dfrac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta}\right]\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$$

Laplacian: $\quad \nabla^2 t = \dfrac{1}{r^2}\dfrac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\dfrac{\partial t}{\partial r}\right) + \dfrac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta}\dfrac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\left(\sin\theta\dfrac{\partial t}{\partial \theta}\right) + \dfrac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta}\dfrac{\partial^2 t}{\partial \phi^2}$

Cylindrical. $d\mathbf{l} = ds\,\hat{\mathbf{s}} + s\,d\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + dz\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}; \quad d\tau = s\,ds\,d\phi\,dz$

Gradient: $\quad \nabla t = \dfrac{\partial t}{\partial s}\hat{\mathbf{s}} + \dfrac{1}{s}\dfrac{\partial t}{\partial \phi}\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \dfrac{\partial t}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{z}}$

Divergence: $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \dfrac{1}{s}\dfrac{\partial}{\partial s}(s v_s) + \dfrac{1}{s}\dfrac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \dfrac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$

Curl: $\quad \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \left[\dfrac{1}{s}\dfrac{\partial v_z}{\partial \phi} - \dfrac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial z}\right]\hat{\mathbf{s}} + \left[\dfrac{\partial v_s}{\partial z} - \dfrac{\partial v_z}{\partial s}\right]\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \dfrac{1}{s}\left[\dfrac{\partial}{\partial s}(s v_\phi) - \dfrac{\partial v_s}{\partial \phi}\right]\hat{\mathbf{z}}$

Laplacian: $\quad \nabla^2 t = \dfrac{1}{s}\dfrac{\partial}{\partial s}\left(s\dfrac{\partial t}{\partial s}\right) + \dfrac{1}{s^2}\dfrac{\partial^2 t}{\partial \phi^2} + \dfrac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z^2}$

VECTOR IDENTITIES

Triple Products

(1) $\quad \mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{C} \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})$

(2) $\quad \mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})$

Product Rules

(3) $\quad \nabla(fg) = f(\nabla g) + g(\nabla f)$

(4) $\quad \nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A}$

(5) $\quad \nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{A}) = f(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla f)$

(6) $\quad \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})$

(7) $\quad \nabla \times (f\mathbf{A}) = f(\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla f)$

(8) $\quad \nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})$

Second Derivatives

(9) $\quad \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$

(10) $\quad \nabla \times (\nabla f) = 0$

(11) $\quad \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2\mathbf{A}$

FUNDAMENTAL THEOREMS

Gradient Theorem: $\quad \int_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{b}} (\nabla f) \cdot d\mathbf{l} = f(\mathbf{b}) - f(\mathbf{a})$

Divergence Theorem: $\quad \int (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})\,d\tau = \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{a}$

Curl Theorem: $\quad \int (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$

BASIC EQUATIONS OF ELECTRODYNAMICS

Maxwell's Equations

In general:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \dfrac{1}{\epsilon_0}\rho \\[2mm] \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\dfrac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\[2mm] \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\[2mm] \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \dfrac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

In matter:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_f \\[2mm] \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\dfrac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\[2mm] \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\[2mm] \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}_f + \dfrac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

Auxiliary Fields

Definitions:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} \\[2mm] \mathbf{H} = \dfrac{1}{\mu_0}\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{M} \end{cases}$$

Linear media:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \mathbf{E}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E} \\[2mm] \mathbf{M} = \chi_m \mathbf{H}, \quad \mathbf{H} = \dfrac{1}{\mu}\mathbf{B} \end{cases}$$

Potentials

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}, \qquad \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$

Lorentz force law

$$\mathbf{F} = q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$$

Energy, Momentum, and Power

Energy:
$$U = \frac{1}{2}\int \left(\epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0}B^2\right) d\tau$$

Momentum:
$$\mathbf{P} = \epsilon_0 \int (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})\, d\tau$$

Poynting vector:
$$\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0}(\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})$$

Larmor formula:
$$P = \frac{\mu_0}{6\pi c}q^2 a^2$$

FUNDAMENTAL CONSTANTS

$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12}\ \mathrm{C^2/Nm^2}$ (permittivity of free space)

$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\ \mathrm{N/A^2}$ (permeability of free space)

$c = 3.00 \times 10^8\ \mathrm{m}/s$ (speed of light)

$e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19}\ \mathrm{C}$ (charge of the electron)

$m = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}\ \mathrm{kg}$ (mass of the electron)

SPHERICAL AND CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES

Spherical

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin\theta \cos\phi \\ y = r \sin\theta \sin\phi \\ z = r \cos\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sin\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \sin\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \sin\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} - \sin\theta\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}/z\right) \\ \phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \cos\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \sin\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} \end{cases}$$

Cylindrical

$$\begin{cases} x = s \cos\phi \\ y = s \sin\phi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{s}} - \sin\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{s}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} s = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x) \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{s}} = \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{cases}$$