

1. The red Gaussian surface around cavity-a must have  $Q_{\text{enc}} = q_a + Q_a = 0$  since  $\vec{E} = 0$  inside conductor,  $\uparrow$  charge on cavity wall.

$$\therefore Q_a = -q_a.$$

By the same logic  $Q_b = -q_b$

Net charge on conductor is

$$Q = Q_a + Q_b + Q_{\text{outer}}$$

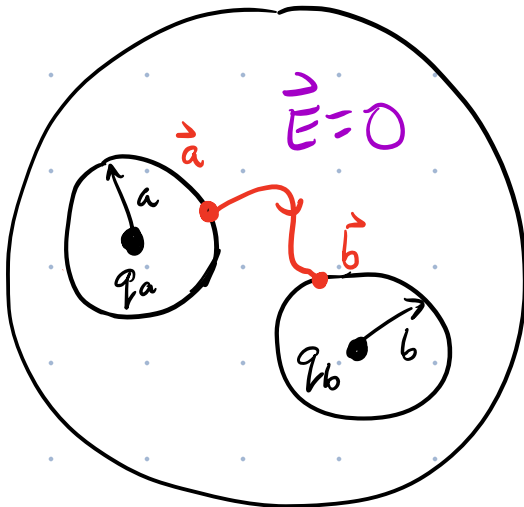
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore Q_{outer} &= Q - Q_a - Q_b \\ &= Q - (-q_a) - (-q_b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Q_{outer} = Q + q_a + q_b$$

2. Conductors in equilibrium have a uniform (i.e. const.) potential.

$$\therefore V_a = V_b$$

Alternatively, know  $V(\vec{b}) - V(\vec{a}) = - \int_{\vec{a}}^{\vec{b}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a}$



$$\text{But } \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\therefore V(\vec{b}) - V(\vec{a}) = 0$$

$$\therefore V(\vec{b}) = V(\vec{a})$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{V_b} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{V_a}$$

$$\therefore V_b = V_a \text{ as above.}$$