

Midterm Quiz: Electricity and Magnetism 322
March 30, 2005

Closed book, one double-sided “anything goes” formula sheet, photocopies of front and back covers. Point values are given with each question. Total quiz is worth 60 points.

1. You know that the $P_\ell(\cos \theta)$ give the θ dependence for separable solutions of Laplace’s equation in spherical polar coordinates so that

$$V(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)P_\ell(\cos \theta). \quad (1)$$

- (a) What are the $R(r)$ functions that solve Laplace’s equation for a particular value of ℓ (5)
- (b) State the $V(r, \theta, \phi)$ solutions explicitly for $\ell = 1$. What are the names we give to these two solutions? (hint: it isn’t George!) (10)
2. (a) Show that $V(x, y, z) = C_0 \cos(\frac{\pi x}{a}) \sinh(\frac{\pi y}{a})$ is a solution of Laplace’s equation (do it quickly if you wish). (8)
- (b) If this was a partial solution to the electrostatic problem in a long rectangular pipe where would the “grounded” sides be? (answer isn’t unique but base it on what we have done in class) (3)
- (c) If the other sides are solid conductors why do we know this is only a partial solution? (Hint: consider the variation of $V(x, y, z)$ on the other sides.) (5)
3. Consider a parallel plate capacitor with a plate separation of d much less than its lateral size. The lower plate sits in the xy -plane and is grounded. The upper plate has a potential of V_0 .
- (a) What is the natural coordinate system to describe $V(\vec{x})$? Can you use symmetry to reduce the number of dependent variables? Briefly justify. (6)
- (b) Use the FISHTANK method to solve the electrostatic problem between the plates and give $V(\vec{x})$ in this region. (9)
4. Consider a grounded infinite plate with a surface in the $x - y$ plane. A charge of q sits a distance d above the plate on the z -axis.
- (a) What is the size and location of the image charge used to solve this problem? (5)
- (b) What is the shape of the equipotential near the surface? The direction of the electric field? (5)
- (c) Where are the real charges in this problem (aside from the charge at $z = d$)? (5)