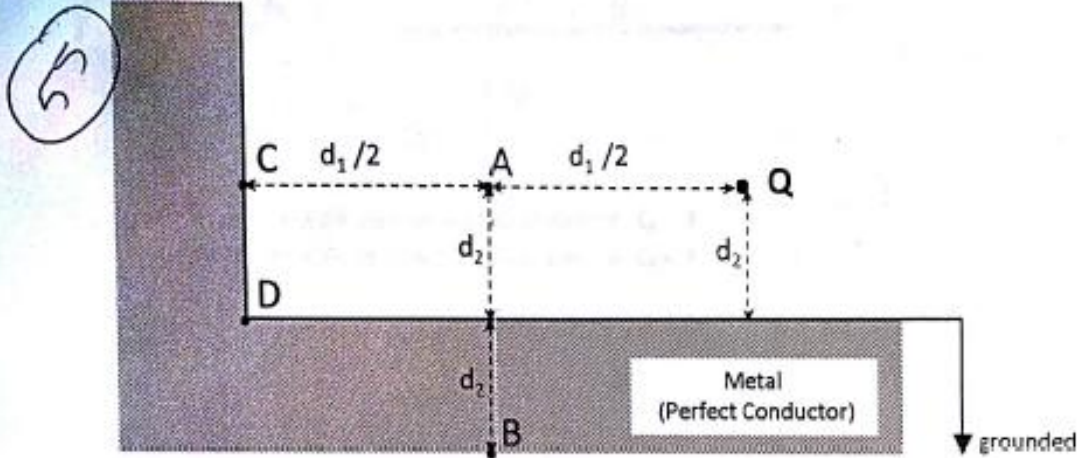


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EE 101 QUIZ # 1

1)

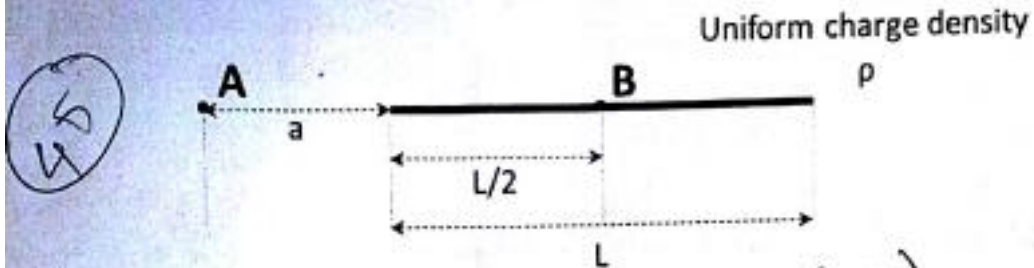


- i) Find  $V_A = ?$  Potential at point A    12 (36)
- ii) Find  $V_B = ?$  Potential at point B    2 (7)
- iii) Find  $V_C = ?$  Potential at point C    2 (6)
- iv) Find  $V_D = ?$  Potential at point D    2 (6)

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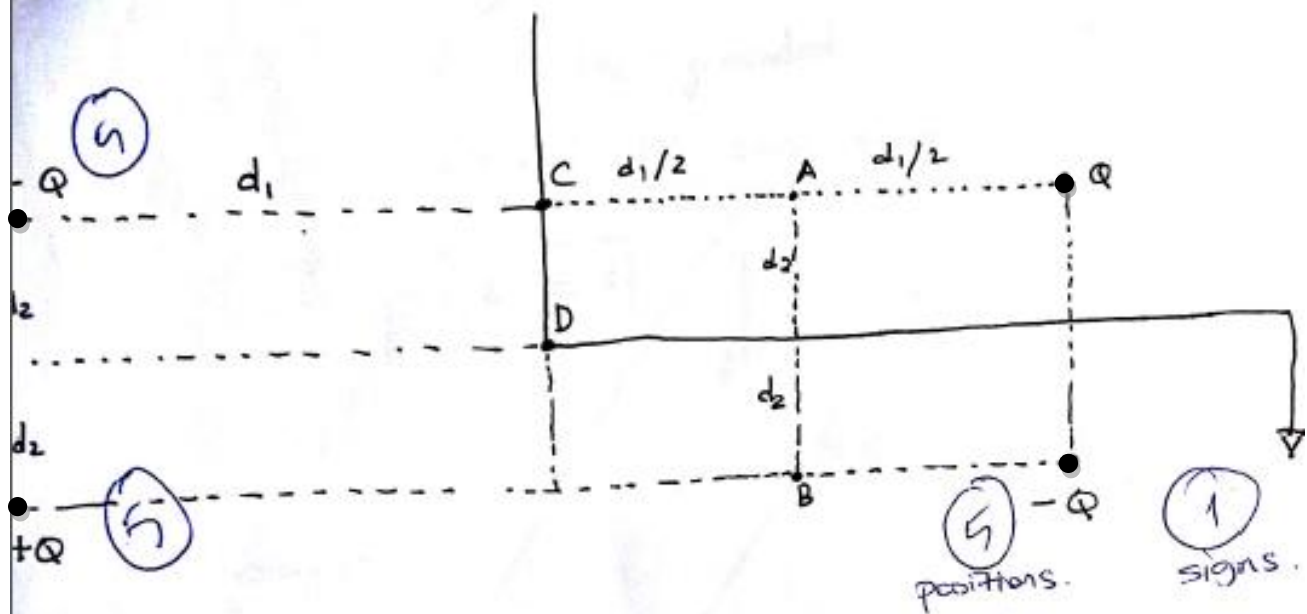
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2)



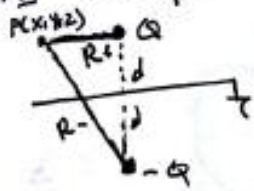
- i) Find the electric field ( $\vec{E}$ ) at point A.  $\vec{E}_A = ?$     12 (36)
- ii) Find the electric field ( $\vec{E}$ ) at point B.  $\vec{E}_B = ?$     3 (9)

We will use "method of images" to solve  $\phi$ :



2) Potential at point A

Use the following example:



Potential at point  $P(x,y,z)$

$$V(x,y,z) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_+} - \frac{1}{R_-} \right)$$

where  $R_+ = [x^2 + (y-d)^2 + z^2]^{1/2}$   
 $R_- = [x^2 + (y+d)^2 + z^2]^{1/2}$

Then:

$$V_A(x,y,z) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{d_1}{2}} + \frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{3d_1}{2}} + \frac{-Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 + (2d_2)^2}} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{3d_1}{2}\right)^2 + (2d_2)^2}}$$

For the rest of the Q1:

∴ At all points on the grounded conducting plane, the potential is zero: that is

Potentials at points B, C, D is "0".

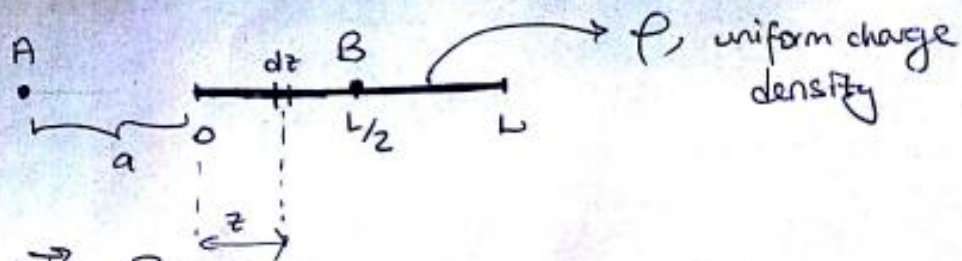
$$V_B = 0$$

$$V_C = 0$$

$$V_D = 0$$



2



(a)  $\vec{E}_A = ?$

(b)  $\vec{E}_B = ?$

(a)  $d\vec{E}_A = -\hat{z} \frac{\rho dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (a+z)^2}$

$$\vec{E}_A = -\hat{z} \int_0^L \frac{\rho dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (a+z)^2} \quad a+z=x$$

$$= \int_a^{a+L} \frac{\rho dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x^2} = \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_a^{a+L}$$

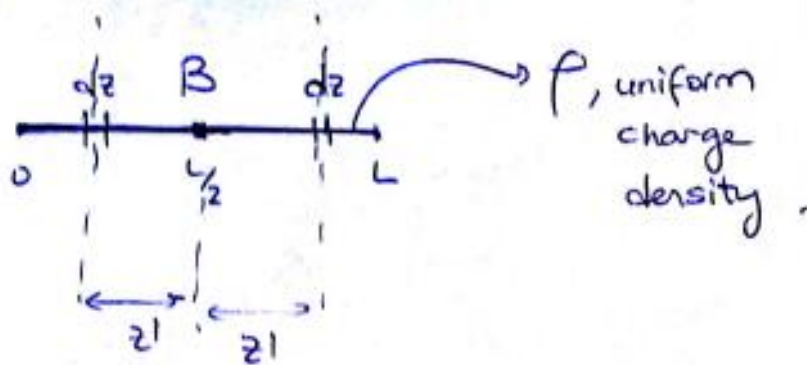
$$= -\hat{z} \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{-1}{a+L} + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E}_A = \hat{z} \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{L}{a^2 a L}}$$

(b)

$$\vec{dE}_B = \frac{-\hat{z} \rho dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0(z')^2} + \frac{\hat{z} \rho dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0(z')^2} = 0$$

due to a charge pair



So the total  $\vec{E}$  at point  $B$ , which is the result of the integration from sides to the middle of the line charge is also  $0$ .