

Reading assignment: Griffiths pages 59-75.

Problem 1 A thin circular wire ring of radius  $R$  lies in the  $z = 0$  plane with its center at the origin, and carries a total charge  $Q$  distributed uniformly on its circumference. Find the electric field a distance  $z$  above the center (on the  $z$ -axis).

Problem 2 A flat circular disc of radius  $R$  lies in the  $xy$  plane with its center at the origin. The disc carries a uniform (constant) surface charge density  $\sigma$ . Find the electric field a distance  $z$  above the center. Check that your answer is the expected one for  $z \gg R$ . Also give your result in the limit  $z \ll R$ . In each of these two limiting cases, keep the leading non-zero term.

Problem 3 A hollow spherical shell carries charge density  $\rho = kr^2$  in the region  $a \leq r \leq b$ . Use Gauss' Law in integral form to find the electric field in the three regions: (i)  $r < a$ , (ii)  $a < r < b$ , (iii)  $r > b$ . Check your answers by computing  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{E}}$  everywhere. Make a graph of  $|\vec{\mathbf{E}}|$  as a function of  $r$ .

Problem 4 Consider a very thin spherical shell with radius  $R$ , carrying charge  $-2Q$  on its surface. There is also a point charge  $Q$  located at  $r = 0$  (the center of the sphere). Use Gauss' Law in integral form to find the electric field everywhere.

Problem 5 Suppose that in some region of space the electric field is found to be  $\vec{\mathbf{E}} = kr^2\hat{r}$ , in *cylindrical* coordinates. ( $k$  is some constant.)

- What are the metric system units of  $k$ ?
- Find the charge density  $\rho$  in the region.
- Find the total charge enclosed in a cylinder of radius  $R$  and length  $L$ , centered on the  $z$  axis, using Gauss' Law in integral form applied to the given  $\vec{\mathbf{E}}$ .
- Find the total charge enclosed in a cylinder of radius  $R$  and length  $L$ , again. But this time do it by integrating the result you found in part (b).