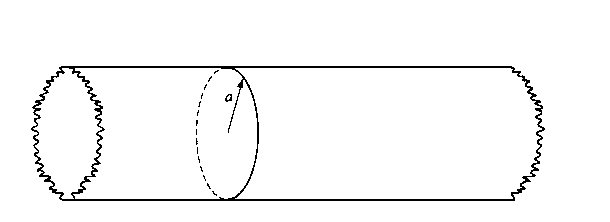
Gauss 3



1. A very long nonconducting rod of radius a has positive charge distributed throughout its volume. The charge distribution is cylindrically symmetric, and the total charge per unit length of the rod is λ .

a. Use Gauss's law to derive an expression for the magnitude of the electric field E outside the rod.

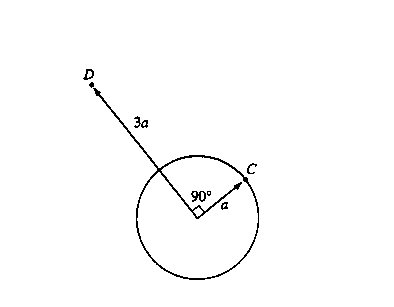
b. The diagrams below represent cross sections of the rod. On these diagrams, sketch the following.

i. Several equipotential lines in the region r > a



ii. Several electric field lines in the region r > a

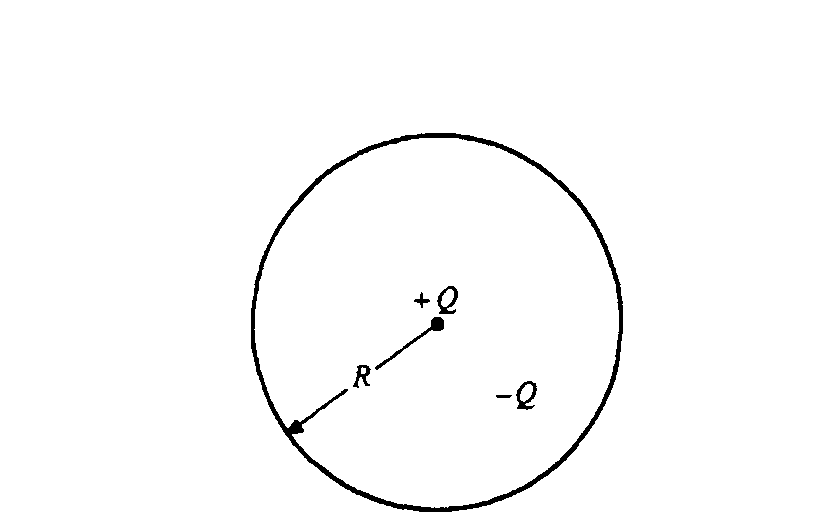




c. In the diagram above, point C is a distance a from the center of the rod (i.e., on the rod's surface), and point D is a distance 3a from the center on a radius that is 90° from point C. Determine the following.

i. The potential difference Vc ‑ VDbetween points C and D

ii. The work required by an external agent to move a charge + Q from rest at point D to rest at point C



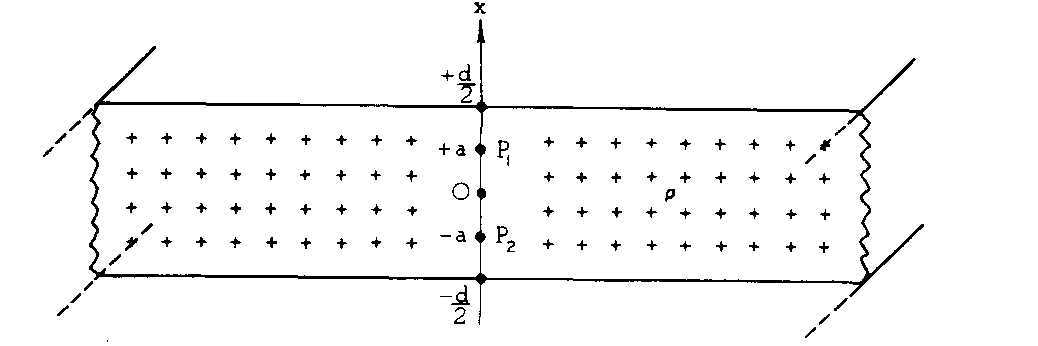
2. A negative charge ‑ Q is uniformly distributed throughout the spherical volume of radius R shown above. A positive point charge + Q is at the center of the sphere. Determine each of the following in terms of the quantities given and fundamental constants.

a. The electric field E outside the sphere at a distance r > R from the center

b. The electric potential V outside the sphere at a distance r > R from the center

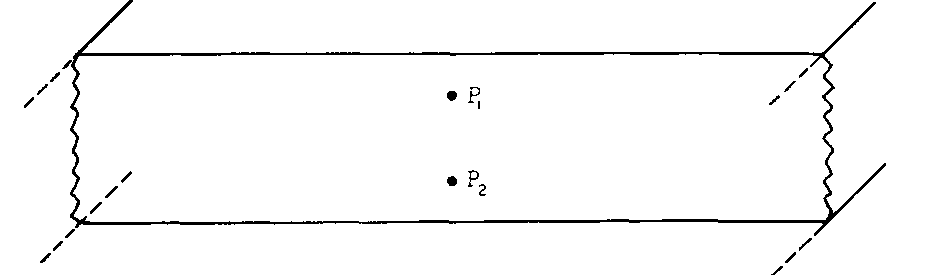
c. The electric field inside the sphere at a distance r < R from the center

d. The electric potential inside the sphere at a distance r < R from the center



3. A slab of infinite length and infinite width has a thickness d. Point P1 is a point inside the slab at x = a and point P2 *is* a point inside the slab at x = ‑a. Consider the slab to be nonconducting with uniform charge per unit volume *ρ* as shown.

a. Sketch vectors representing the electric field **E** at points P1 and P2 on the following diagram.



b. Use Gauss's law and symmetry arguments to determine the magnitude of E at point Pl.