

Chapter 3b – Problems

(1) **2-D problem!** Two infinitely long grounded metal plates, at $y=0$ and $y=a$, are connected at $x=0$ and $x=b$, by metal strips maintained at $V=0$ and $V=V$ respectively. Find the potential inside the resulting rectangular pipe.

(2) **3-D problem!** A cube is grounded on the surface (length a), except for one surface that has a potential V . What is the potential inside the cube?

(3) **More 3-D!** If the potential on a hollow sphere is given by:

$$V(R, \vartheta) = \cos \vartheta \left(1 - \frac{5}{2} \sin^2 \vartheta \right)$$

- Find the first 4 Legendre polynomials.
- Find the $V(R, \vartheta)$ in terms of Legendre polynomials.
- Find the functional form of the potential.

(4) **This is start to get hard:** A specified charge density is glue over the surface of a hollow spherical shell of radius R .

$$\sigma(\vartheta) = k \cos \vartheta = kP_1(\cos \vartheta)$$

- Using the separation of variables method, find the potential inside the sphere. Remember to apply boundary conditions at $r=0$.
- Using the separation of variables method, find the potential inside the sphere. Remember to apply boundary conditions at $r=\infty$.
- (Tricky) What's the boundary condition at the surface?
- What's the final solution for V ?
- What's the E Field?

(5)

3.10 Suppose $V_1(\mathbf{r})$ and $V_2(\mathbf{r})$ are linearly independent functions which *both* solve Laplace's equation, $\nabla^2 V = 0$

Does $aV_1(\mathbf{r})+bV_2(\mathbf{r})$ also solve it (with a and b constants)?

- Yes. The Laplacian is a linear operator
- No. The *uniqueness theorem* says this scenario is impossible, there are never two independent solutions!
- It is a definite yes or no, but the *reasons* given above just aren't right!
- It depends...

(6)

What is the value of

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(2x)\sin(3x)dx \quad ?$$

A) Zero

B) π

C) 2π

D) other

E) I need resources to do an integral like this!

