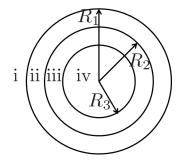
## Exam # 1: Fri. Feb 1 2013

Total points: 30 Time: 2 hrs.

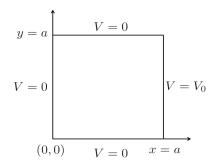
You are not allowed to consult any written, printed or electronic material. Attempt all questions. All the best.

- 1. Consider two metallic regions of capacitances  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  bounded by surface  $\partial \Omega_1$  and  $\partial \Omega_2$  respectively. It can be shown that if  $\partial \Omega_1$  can be completely contained inside  $\partial \Omega_2$ ,  $C_1 < C_2$ . Use this fact to find upper and lower bounds for the capacitance of a metallic cube of side a. (5 points)
- 2. Consider three concentric hollow metallic spheres of radii  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  as shown in the figure below. The outermost sphere has charge  $q_1$ , the middle one  $q_2$  and the inner one  $q_3$ . (15 points)



- (a) Calculate the potential as a function of r, the distance from the origin in each of the four regions indicated: i  $(r \ge R_1)$ , ii  $(R_1 > r \ge R_2)$ , iii  $(R_2 > r \ge R_3)$ , iv  $(r < R_3)$ . (6 points)
- (b) Calculate the total electrostatic energy stored in the system. (5 points)
- (c) Suppose the innermost and outermost spheres are connected by a very thin metallic wire. What are the charges on the three spheres now? (4 points)
- 3. A square of side length a has its four sides maintained at constant potentials whose values are shown in the figure below. The potential V(x,y) inside the square obeys Laplace's equation. (10 points) Recall that the general solution to Laplace's equation in cartesian coordinates in 2D is

$$V(x,y) = \sum_{k \neq 0} \left( \alpha_k e^{kx} \cos ky + \beta_k e^{-kx} \cos ky + \gamma_k e^{kx} \sin ky + \delta_k e^{-kx} \sin ky \right) + \epsilon xy + \eta x + \rho y + \xi.$$



- (a) Calculate V(x, y) and the electric field  $\mathbf{E}(x, y)$  everywhere inside the square. You can leave your answers as infinite series. (7 points)
- (b) Now, suppose the that the side which was at potential  $V_0$  is grounded and the three sides which were grounded are maintained at potential  $V_0$ . How is V(x,y) in this case related to what you obtained in the previous part? (Hint: The relation is very simple and does not require any elaborate calculation.) (3 points)