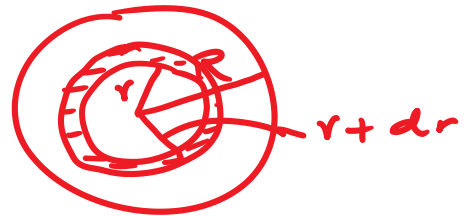


The chief beauty of time is
that you cannot waste it in
advance.

ARNOLD BENNETT

(How to live 24 hrs a day)

$$\rho = \rho_0 + \alpha r$$



$$\frac{4\pi}{3} (r+dr)^3 - \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3$$

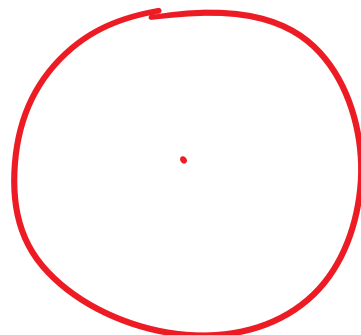
$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} (r^3 + 3r^2 dr) - \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$dQ = \rho(r) 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$Q = \int_0^R \rho(r) 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^R (\rho_0 + \alpha r) r^2 dr$$

$$\vec{E}(r) \rightarrow \hat{r}$$



$$r < R$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

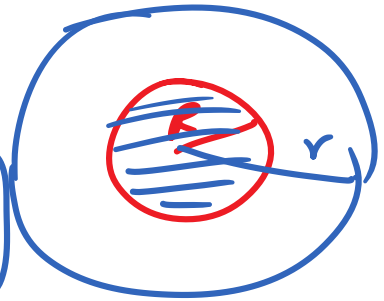
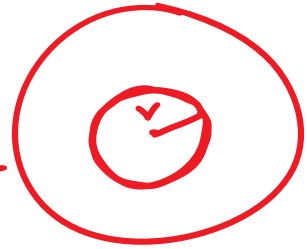
$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} 4\pi \int_0^r (\rho_0 + \alpha r) r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{\epsilon_0} \left[\rho_0 \frac{r^3}{3} + \alpha \frac{r^4}{4} \right]$$

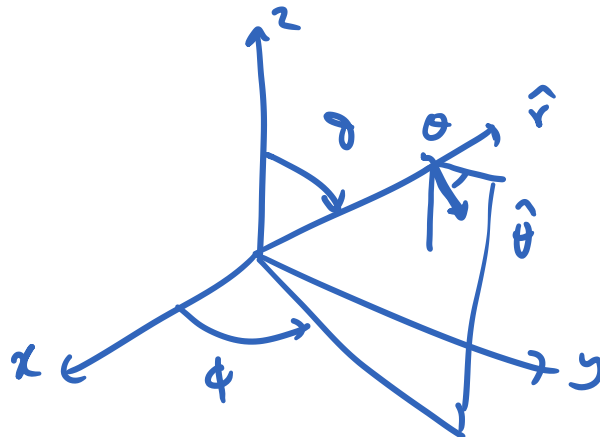
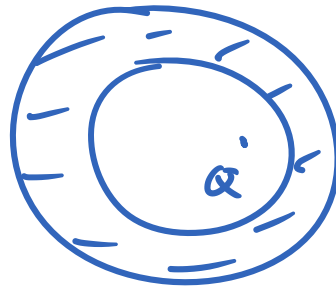
$$r > R$$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_{tot}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} 4\pi \left[\rho_0 \frac{R^3}{3} + \alpha \frac{R^4}{4} \right]$$



$$Q_5(c)$$



$$\hat{\theta} = \alpha \hat{x} + \beta \hat{y} + \gamma \hat{z}$$

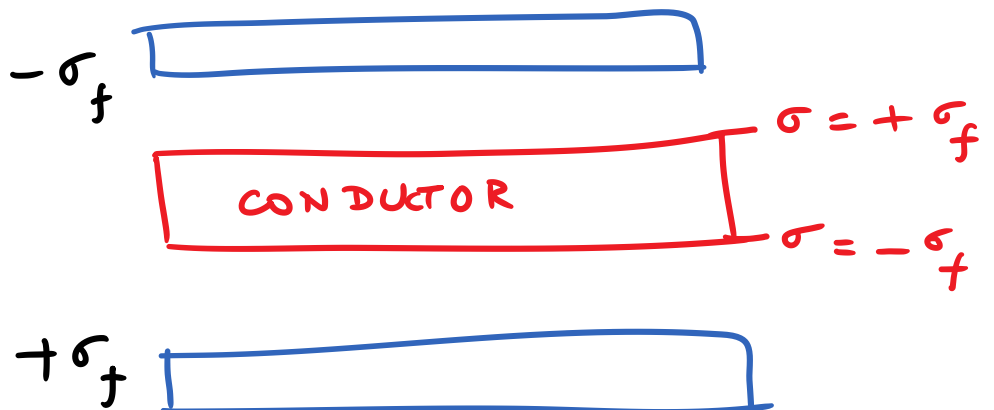
$$\hat{\theta} \cdot \hat{x} = \alpha = \cos \theta \cos \phi$$

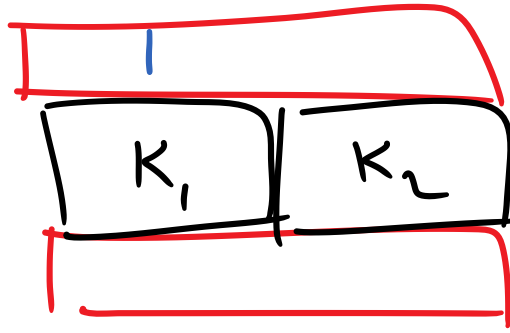
$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta} \cdot \hat{y} &= \beta = \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ \hat{\theta} \cdot \hat{z} &= \gamma = \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \\ \hat{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \\ \hat{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

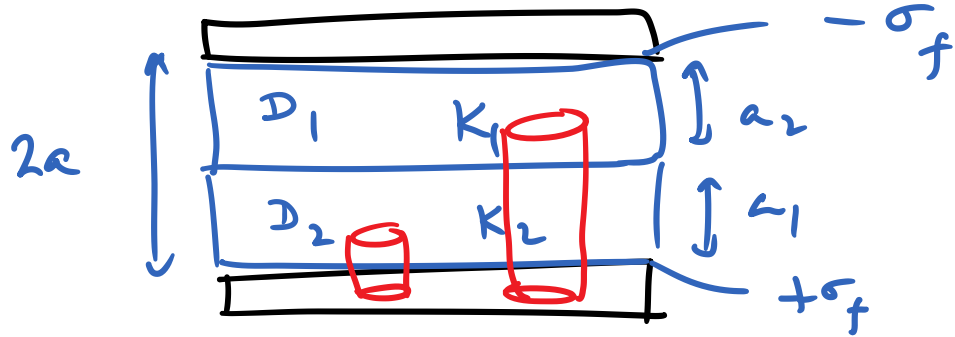
iii) $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D}$ at A = $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D}) &= (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{D} \\ &= (A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y} + A_z \hat{z}) \cdot \left(\hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \vec{D} \\ &= \left(A_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + A_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + A_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \vec{D} \\ &= \vec{A} \left(\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z} \right) \end{aligned}$$





Q-3



$$D_1 = \sigma_f$$

$$D_2 = \sigma_f$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A} = q_{fenc}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\sigma_f}{\epsilon_0 K_1}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{\sigma_f}{\epsilon_0 K_2}$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 K \vec{E} \\ = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$V = E_1 a_1 + E_2 a_2$$

$$P_1 = \epsilon_0 V_1 E_1 = \epsilon_0 (K_1 - 1) E_1 = \epsilon_0 (K_1 - 1) \frac{\sigma_f}{\epsilon_0 K_1}$$

$$= \frac{(K_1 - 1)}{K_1} \sigma_f$$

$$P_2 = \frac{(K_2 - 1)}{K_2} \sigma_f$$

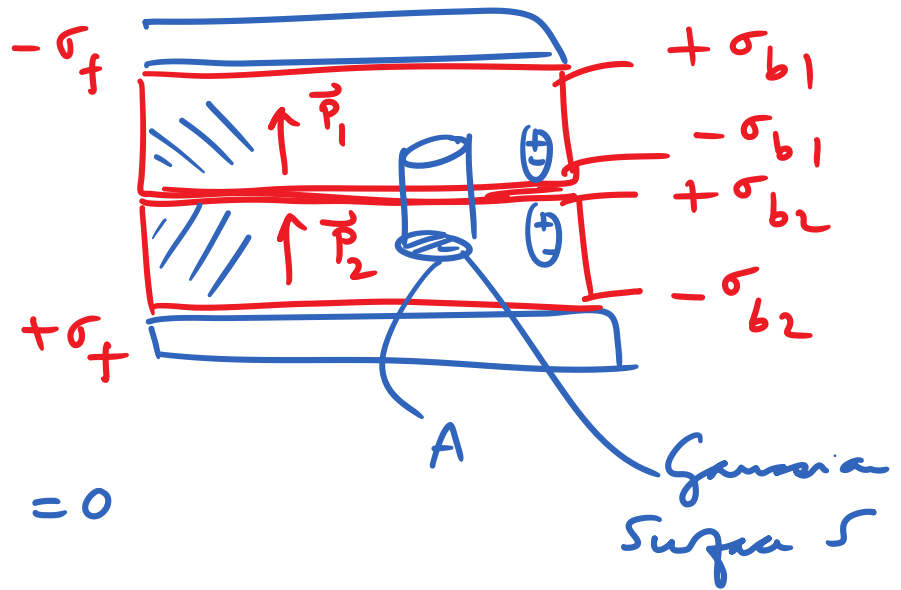
$$K = 1 + \chi$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \epsilon_0 \chi \vec{E} \\ = \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi) \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 K \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$= \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi) \vec{E}$$



$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{L} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{L} = \frac{(\sigma_{b2} - \sigma_{b1}) A}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{V} = r(2 + \sin^2 \varphi) \hat{r} + r \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \hat{\varphi} + 3z \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r^2 (2 + \sin^2 \varphi)] + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (r \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (3z)$$

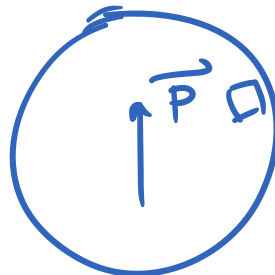
$$= \frac{1}{r} 2r (2 + \sin^2 \varphi) + 1 (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) + 3$$

$$= 4 + 1 + 3 = 8$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (F_\varphi) + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\oint_L \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} = 0$$

$$\sigma_l = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n} = P \cos \theta$$



$$Q_L = \iint \sigma r^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi = P R^2 \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi$$