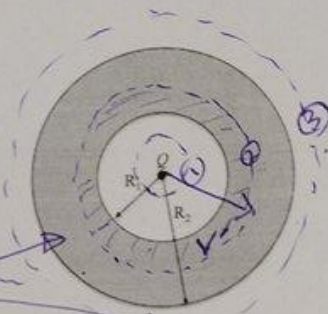


A thick *insulating* spherical shell of inner radius R_1 and outer radius R_2 has a uniform volume charge density ρ . A positive point charge Q is located at the center of the shell as shown.

1) Determine the electric field for $r < R_1$.

2) Determine the electric field for $R_1 < r < R_2$.

3) Determine the electric field for $r > R_2$.



① G-law $\Rightarrow E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = k_e \frac{Q}{r^2}$, $r < R_1$
OR treating as E-field due to a point charge.

② $E = ?$ for $R_1 < r < R_2$, $q_{in} = ? = Q + \rho V'$

$$V' = \frac{4}{3}\pi(r^3 - R_1^3)$$

$$q_{in} = Q + \frac{4}{3}\pi(r^3 - R_1^3)\rho$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{4}{3}\pi(r^3 - R_1^3)\rho$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{Q + \frac{4}{3}\pi(r^3 - R_1^3)\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, \quad R_1 < r < R_2$$

③ $E = ?$ for $r > R_2$, $q_{in} = ? = Q + \rho V$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(R_2^3 - R_1^3)$$

$$q_{in} = Q + \frac{4}{3}\pi(R_2^3 - R_1^3)\rho$$

$$E(4\pi r^2) = \frac{q_{in}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{Q + \frac{4}{3}\pi(R_2^3 - R_1^3)\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, \quad r > R_2$$