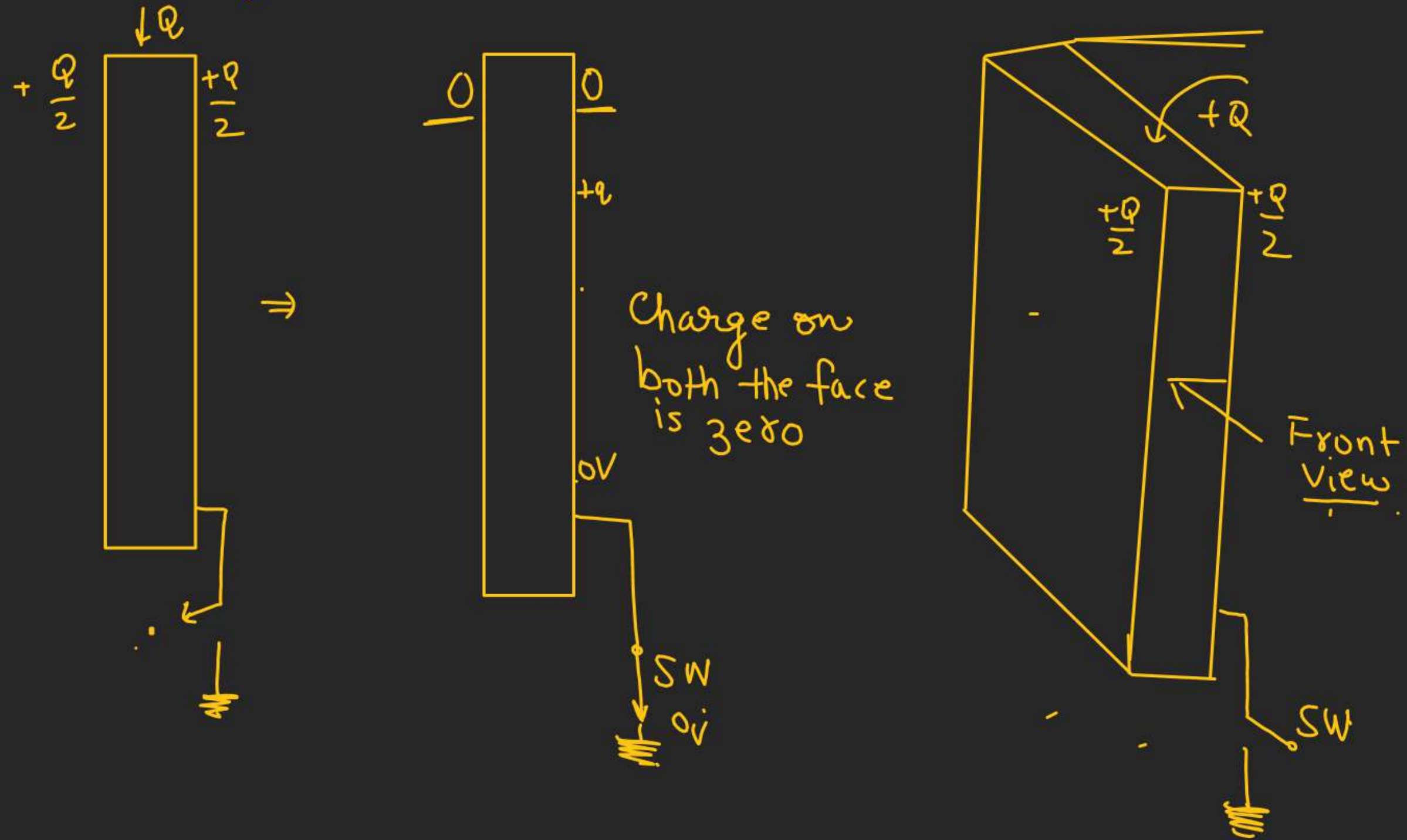


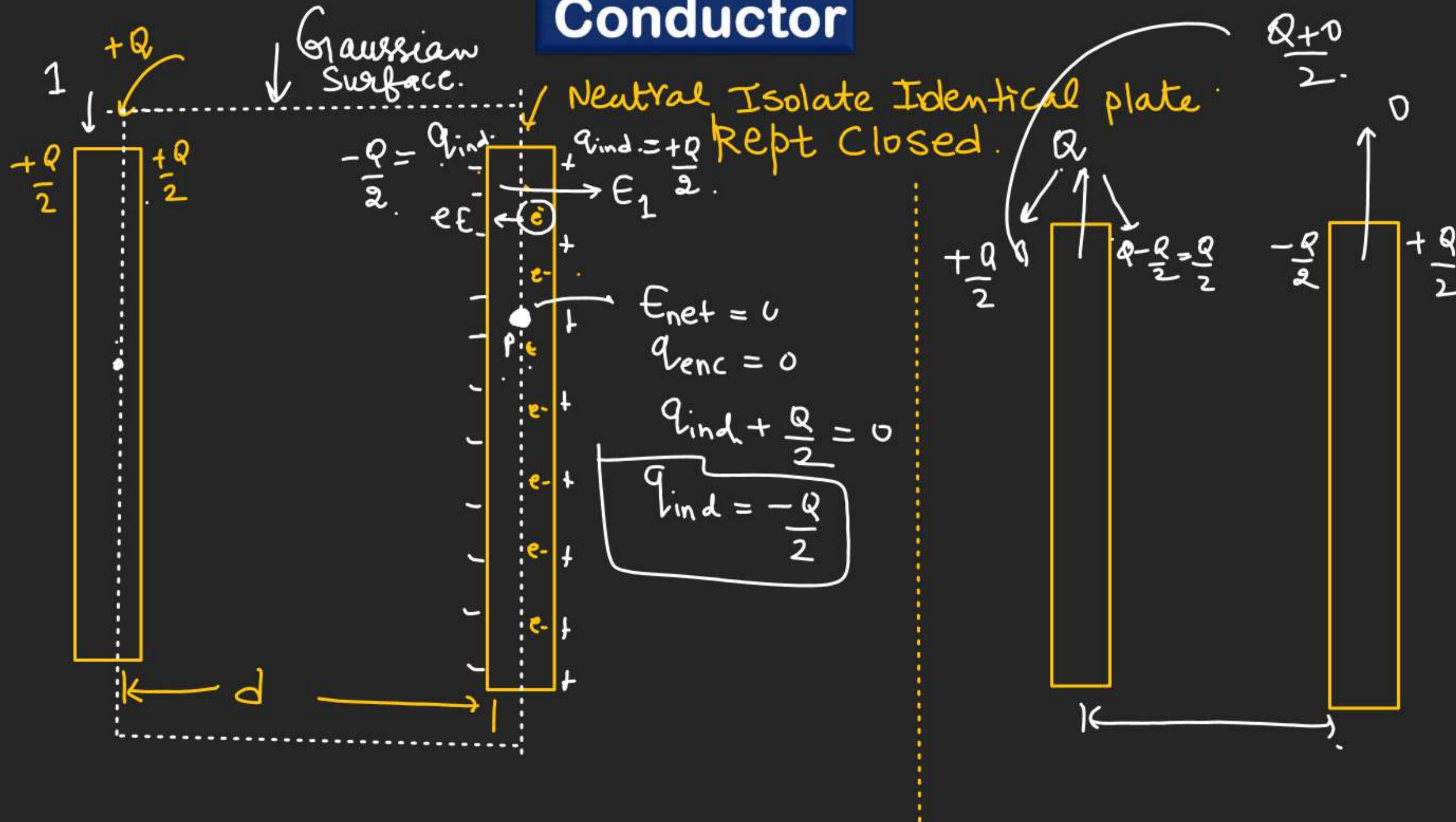
Conductor

(Q)

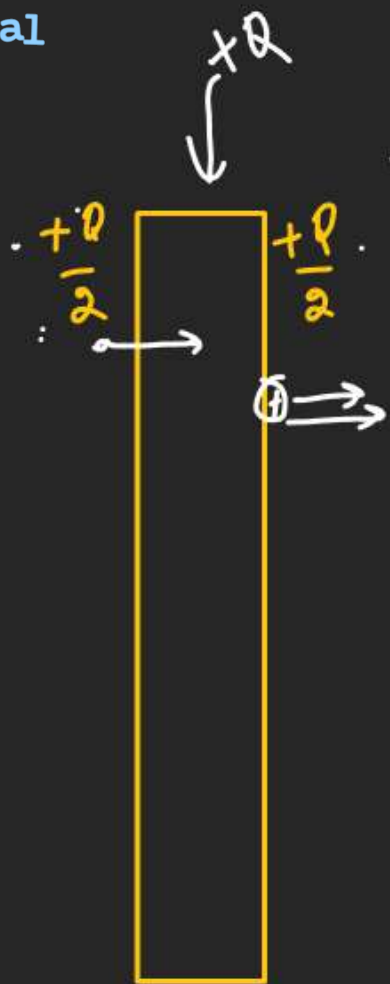
Earthing of a parallel plate Conductors :-



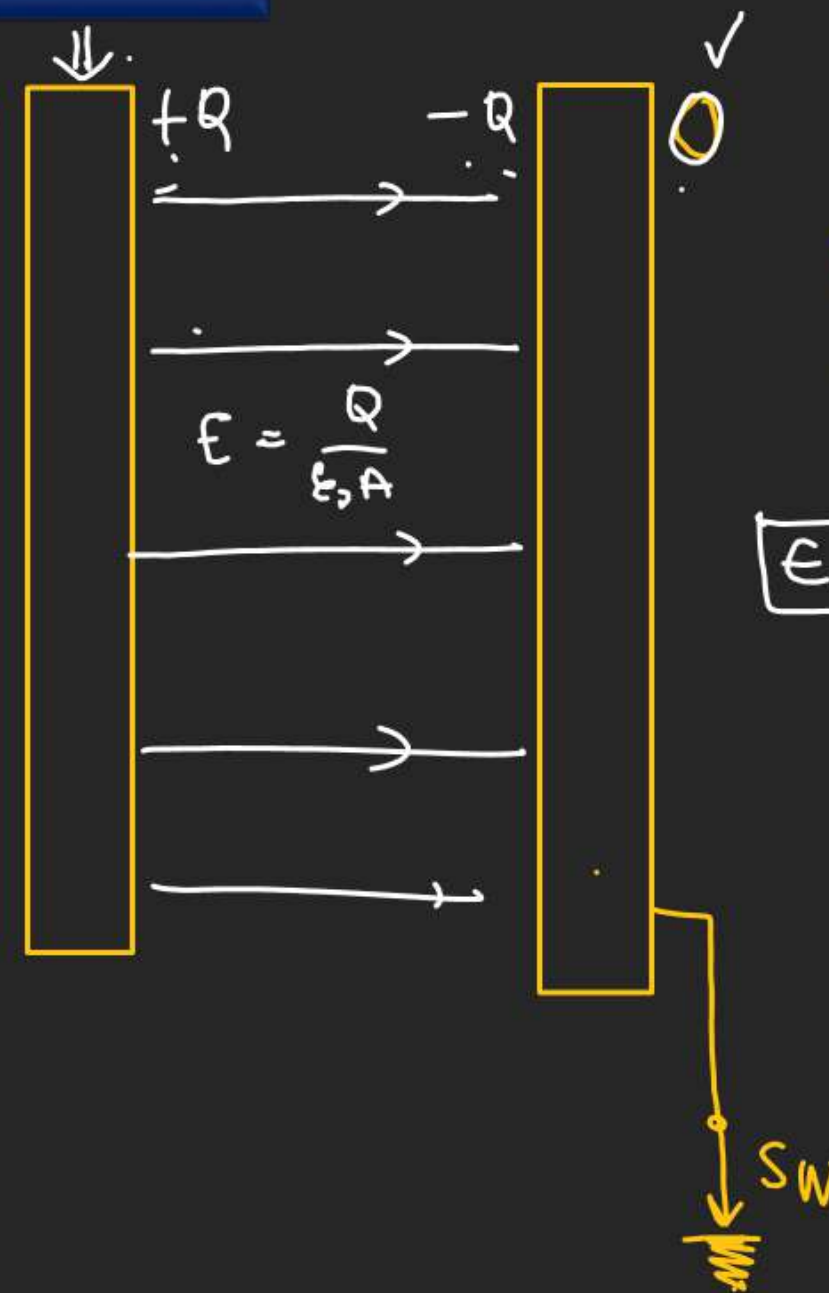
Conductor



Conductor



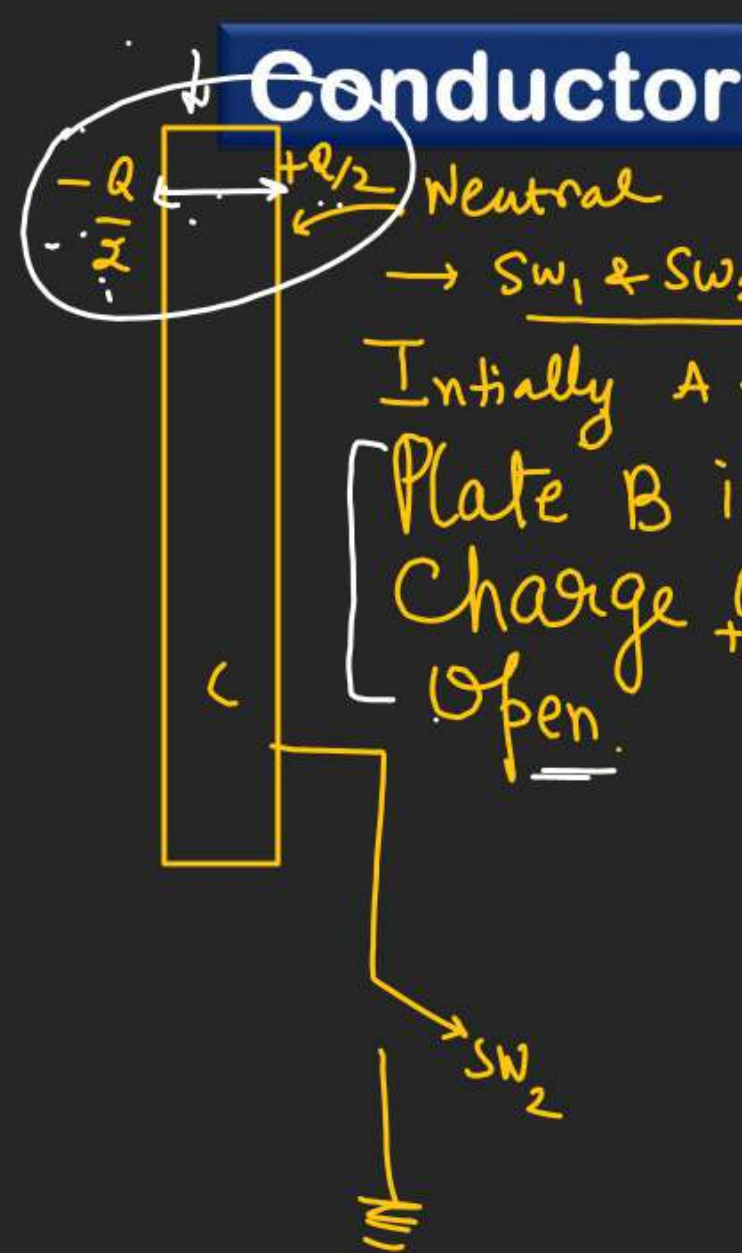
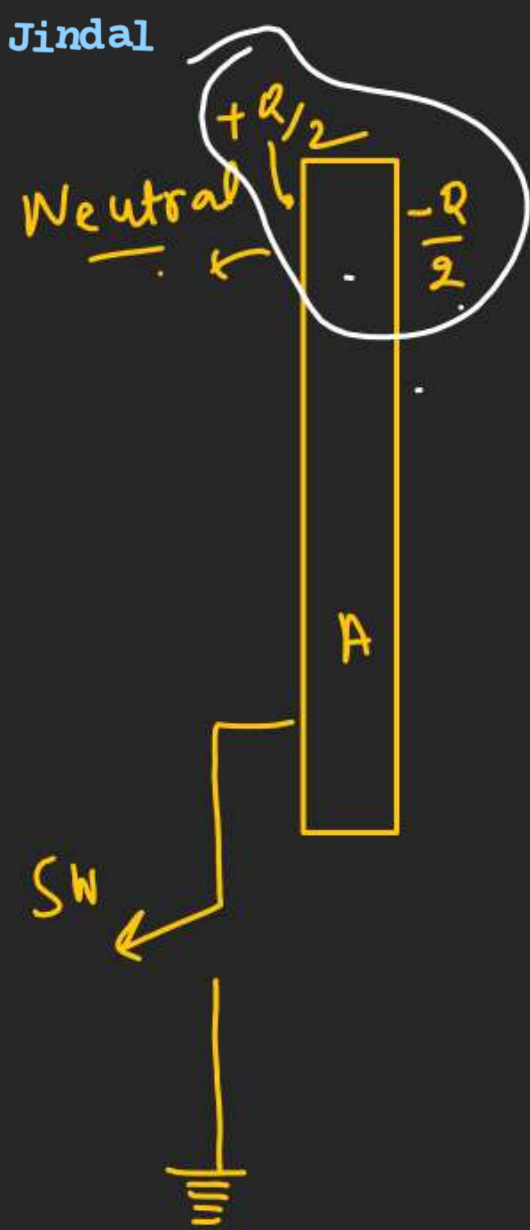
$$\epsilon = 0$$



→ Rule

If one of the plate is earthed then Charge on the outer Surface is zero.

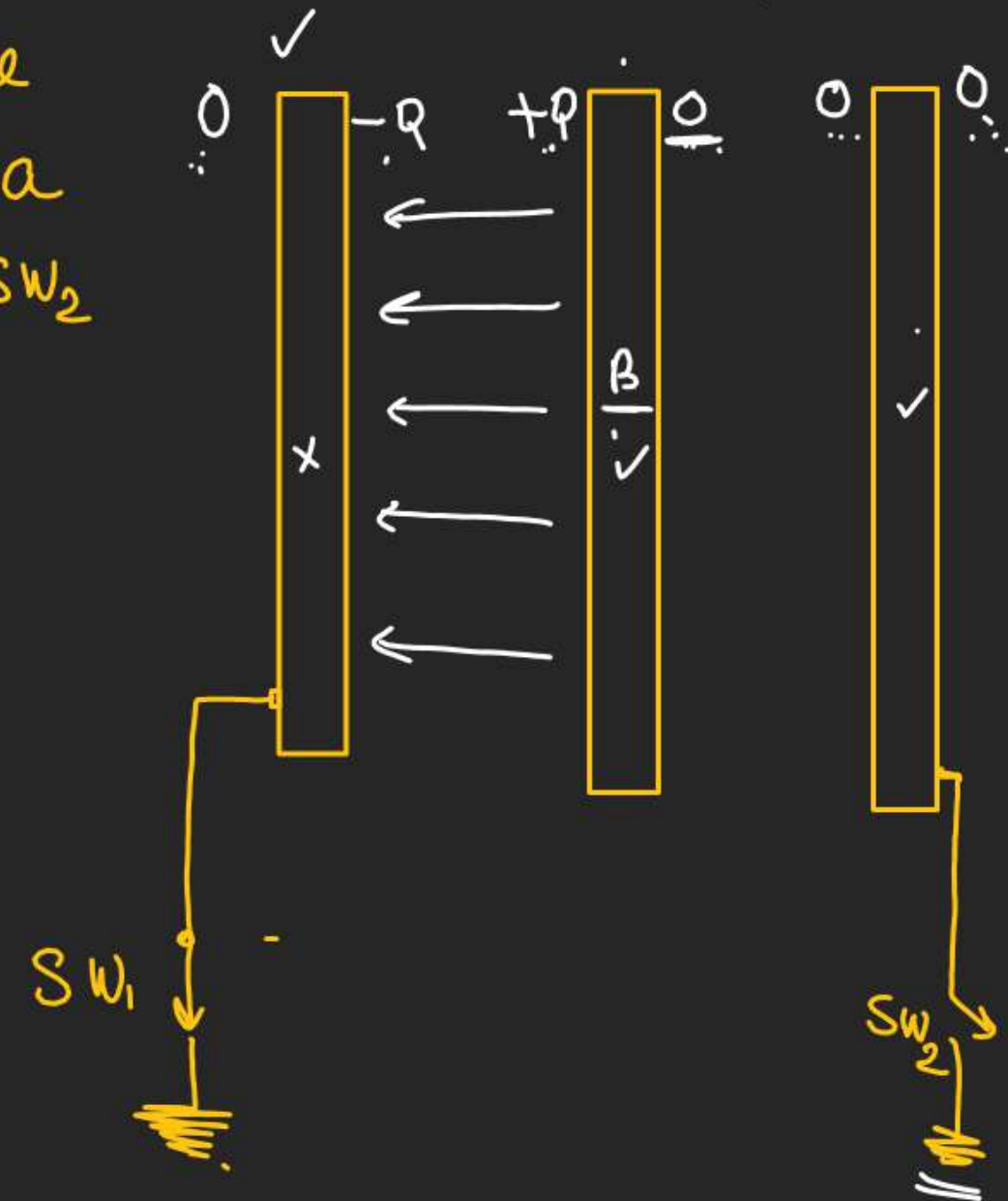
$$\epsilon = 0$$



Initially A & C Neutral
 Plate B is given a Charge $+Q$.
 SW₁ & SW₂ Open

Case-1 :-

SW₁ Closed and SW₂ open

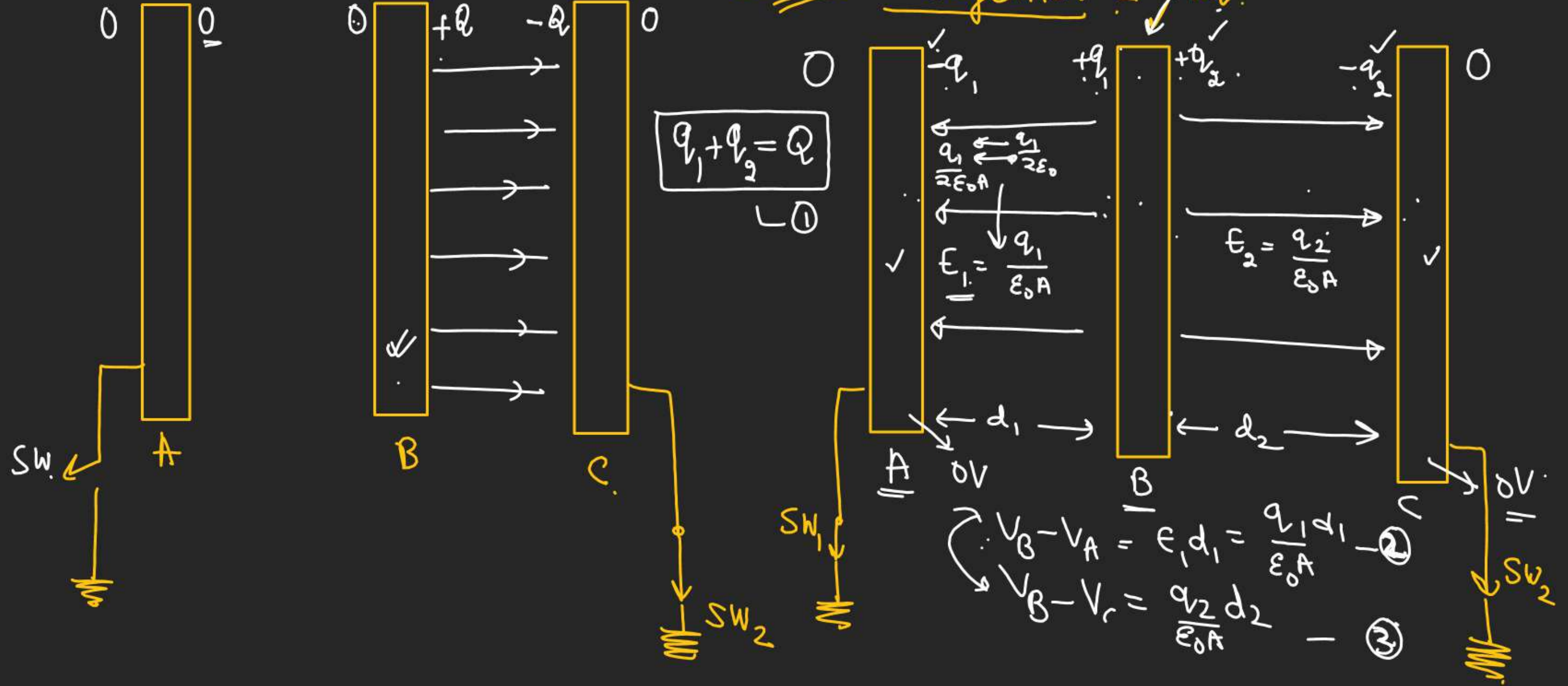


Case-2: SW₁ open and SW₂ closed:-

Conductor

Case-3:-

SW₁ and SW₂ Closed together:-



Conductor

$$\begin{aligned} V_B - V_A &= \frac{q_1 d_1}{\epsilon_0 A} \\ V_B - V_C &= \frac{q_2 d_2}{\epsilon_0 A} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} V_C - V_A = \frac{q_1 d_1 - q_2 d_2}{\epsilon_0 A} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 0 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{q_1 + q_2 = Q} \quad \rightarrow \quad 0 = q_1 d_1 - q_2 d_2$$

$$\hookrightarrow q_2 = \left(\frac{q_1 d_1}{d_2} \right)$$

$$q_1 + \frac{q_1 d_1}{d_2} = Q$$

$$q_1 \left(1 + \frac{d_1}{d_2} \right) = Q$$

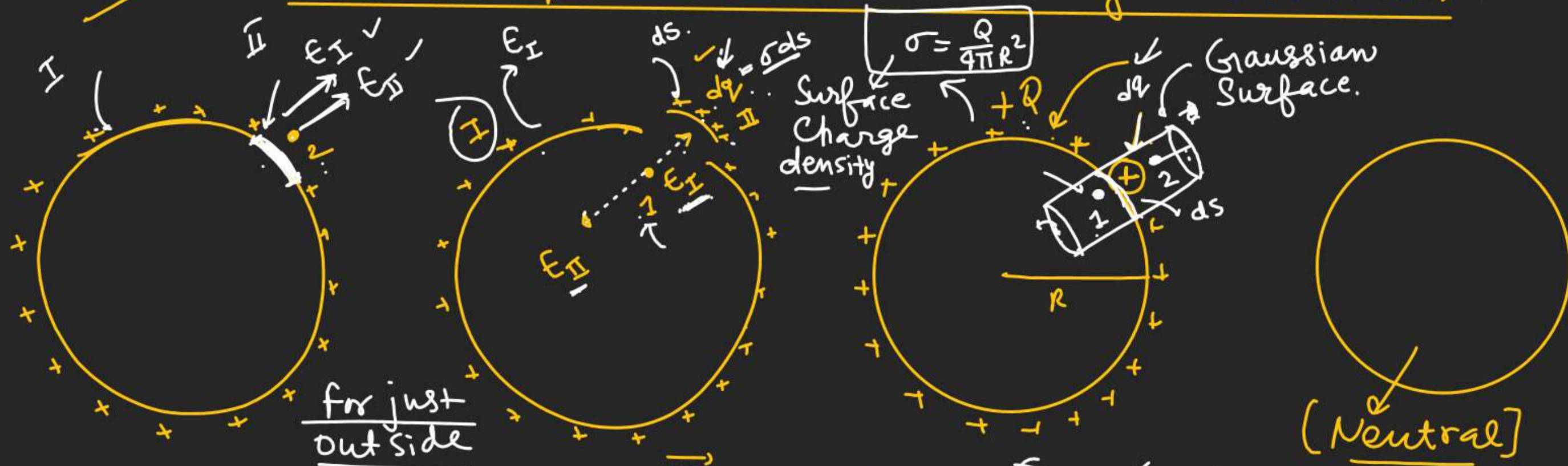
$$\boxed{q_1 = \frac{Q d_2}{d_1 + d_2}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\boxed{q_2 = \frac{Q d_1}{d_1 + d_2}} \quad \checkmark$$

Conductor

(A)

Electric pressure on a Charge Conductor! →



$\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = E_I + E_{II}$

$E_{II} = E_I = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$

$(E_I)_{net} = 0$

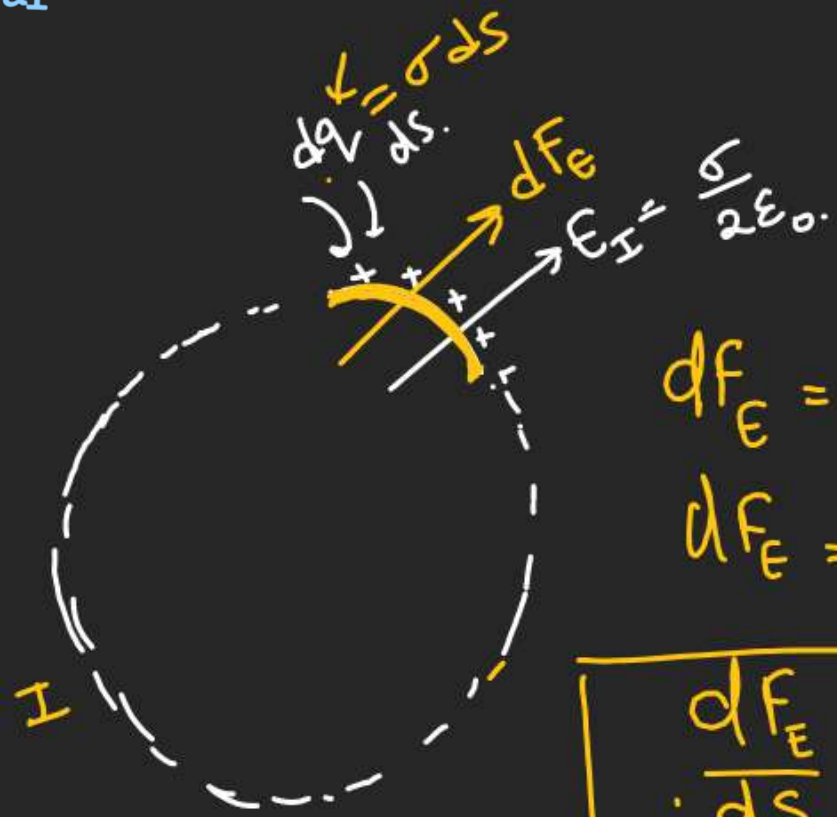
$E_I + E_{II} = 0$

$E_I = -E_{II}$

$E_{net} ds = \frac{q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{dq}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma ds}{\epsilon_0}$

$E_{net} = \left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}\right)$ (1)

Conductor



$$dF_E = E_I dq$$

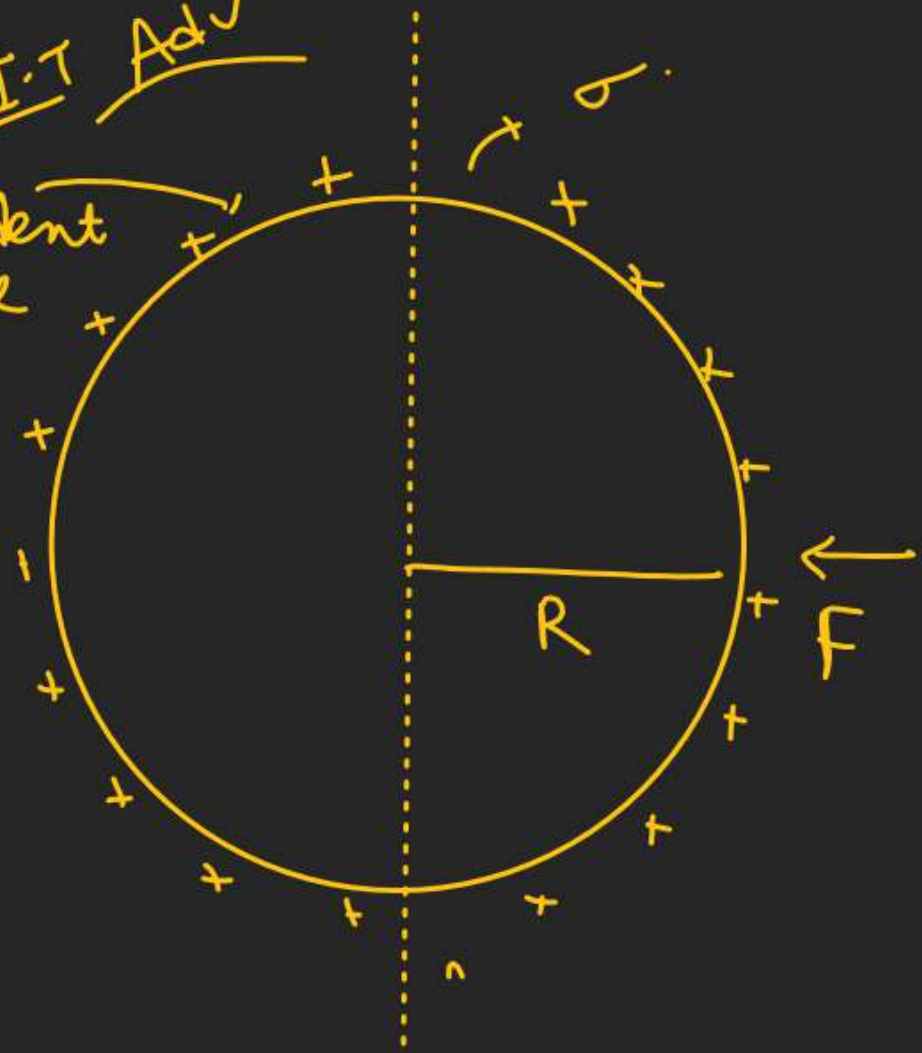
$$dF_E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \times \sigma \cdot (ds)$$

$$\frac{dF_E}{ds} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{Electrostatic pressure} = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\epsilon_0}$$

Independent
Two hemisphere
Kept closed
by applying
force F .
Find $F = ??$

I.I.T Adv



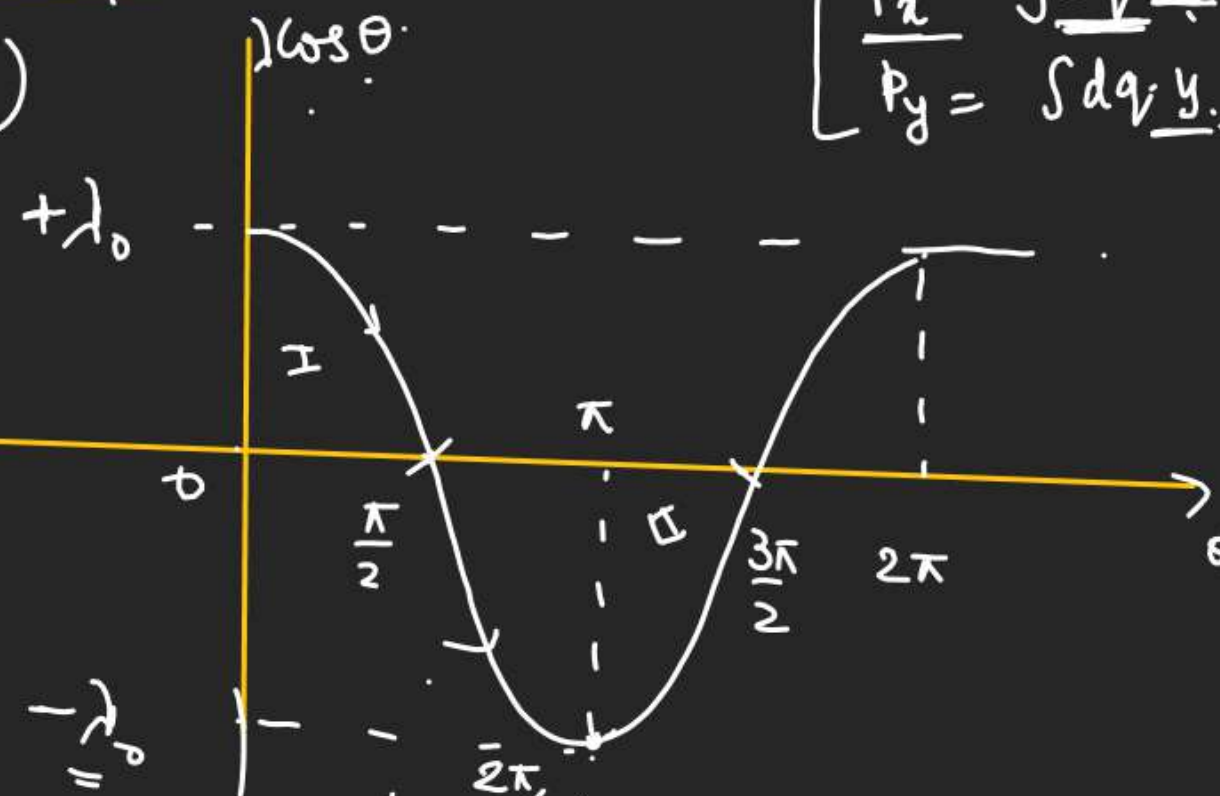
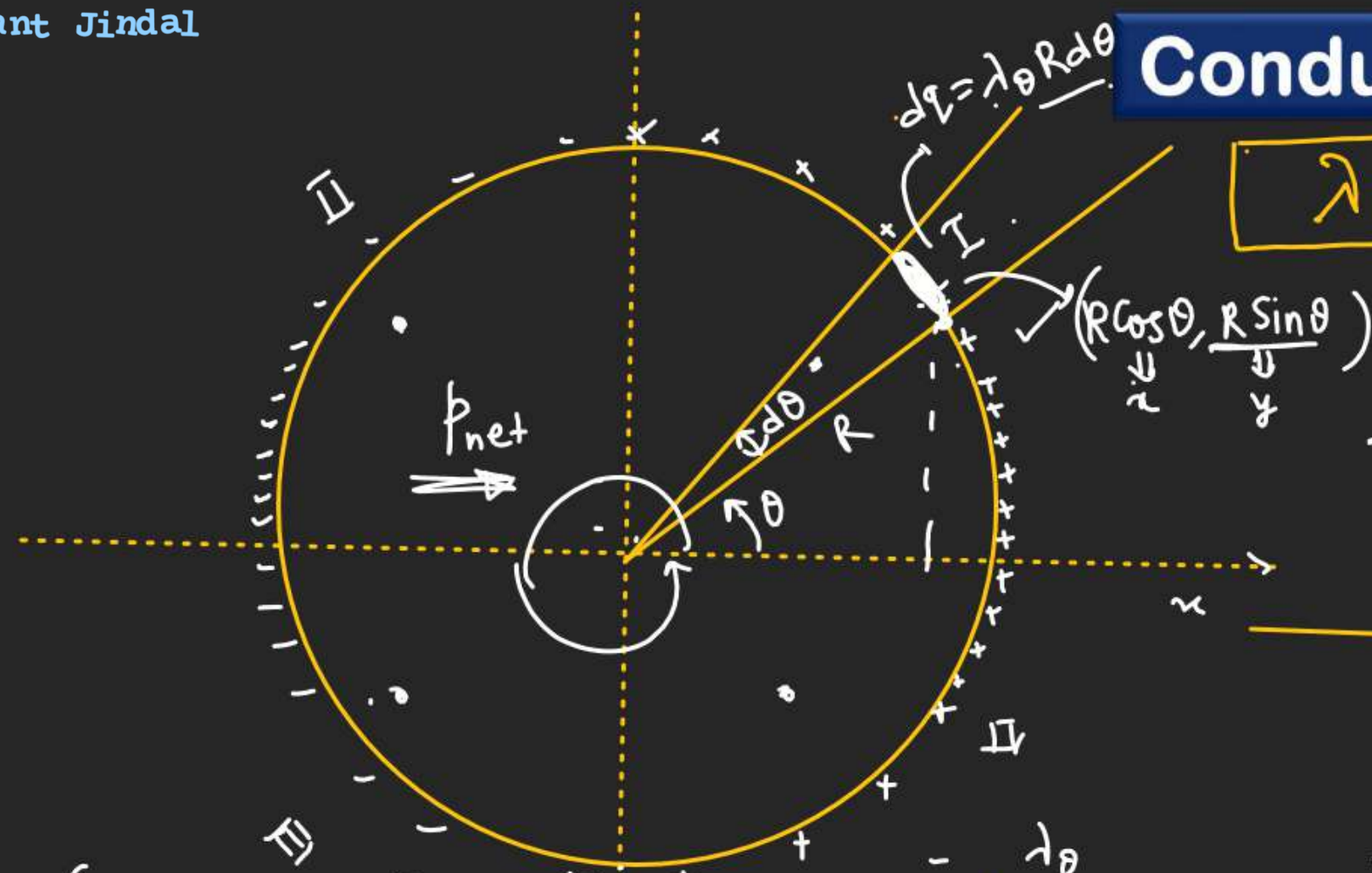
XX

Conductor

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 \cos \theta$$

Dipole Moment = ??

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_x = \int dq \cdot x \\ p_y = \int dq \cdot y \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{p} = p_x \hat{i} + p_y \hat{j}$$



$$\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$p_x = \int_0^{2\pi} (\lambda_0 \cos \theta) R d\theta (R \cos \theta)$$

$$\underline{p_x} = \lambda_0 R^2 \left[\cos^2 \theta \cdot d\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} = p_x = ?$$

$$p_y = \int_0^{2\pi} (\lambda_0 \cos \theta) R d\theta (R \sin \theta)$$

$$p_y = \frac{\lambda_0 R^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot d\theta = \frac{\lambda_0 R^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2\theta \cdot d\theta$$