# **Electricity and Magnetism**

- Physics 259 L02
  - •Lecture 20



# Midterm Review and Class Activity



#### Last time

• Chapter 23

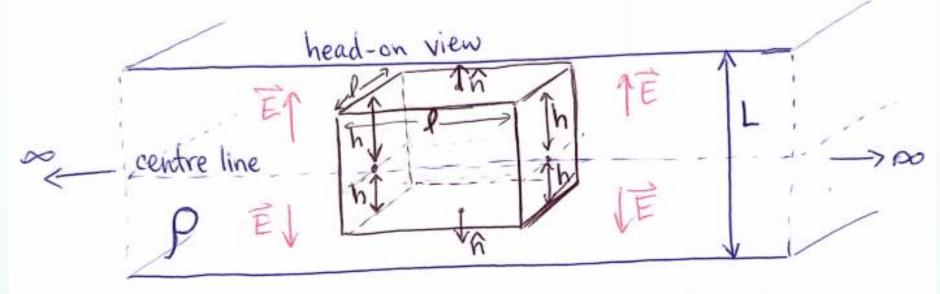


## This time

Midterm Review and Class Activity



# What is the field inside the slab?



The slab has thickness L, we have to choose a Gaussian surface with the same symmetries as the slab: choose a box whose centre coincides with the centre of the slab.

What about cylinder?

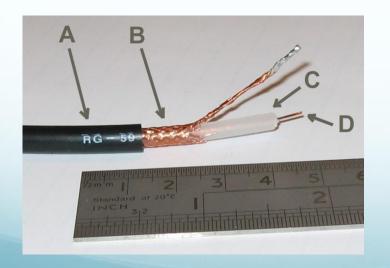
Study appendix 1-chapter 23 posted on D2l.

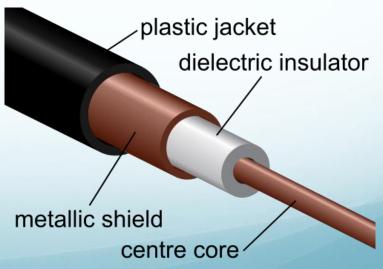
#### **Exercise: Coaxial Cable**

#### Study appendix 1-Chapter 23

Assume there is a charge +Q on the centre core and -Q on the metallic shield. (Ignore the dielectric insulator and plastic jacket.)

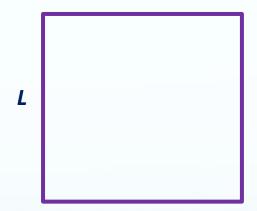
Find the electric field outside the metallic shield  $(\mathbf{E_2})$  and just outside the central core  $(\mathbf{E_1})$ .





#### **TopHat Question**

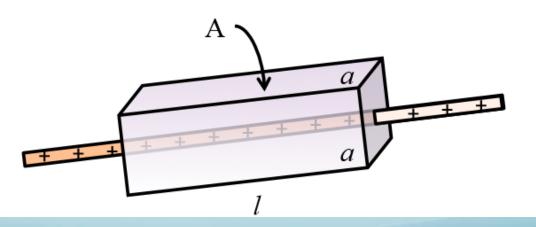
What is the charge of the insulating wire (the wire is reshaped to form a rectangle) with charge density  $-\lambda$ ?



- A)  $L^2\lambda$
- B)  $-L^2\lambda$
- C)  $4L\lambda$
- D)  $-4L\lambda$

## Field of a line charge

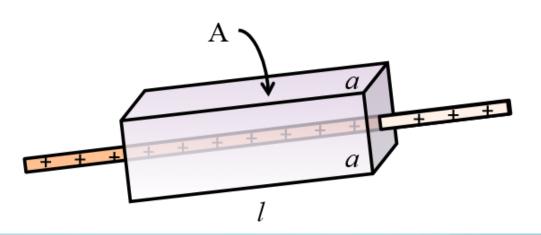
Consider an infinitely long, positively charged rod of linear charge density  $\lambda$ . How large is the flux through side A of the box? Suppose the values for l, a and  $\lambda$  are given.



## Field of a line charge

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- Gauss' law tells us that the total electric flux only depends on the enclosed charge – not the shape of the (closed) Gaussian surface:

$$\Phi_{tot} = Q_{encl}/\epsilon_0 = \lambda l/\epsilon_0$$



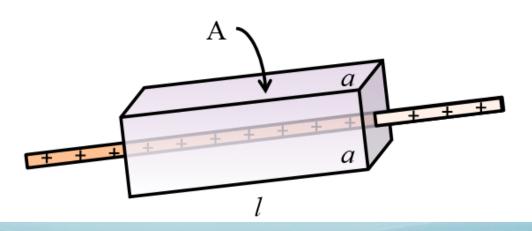
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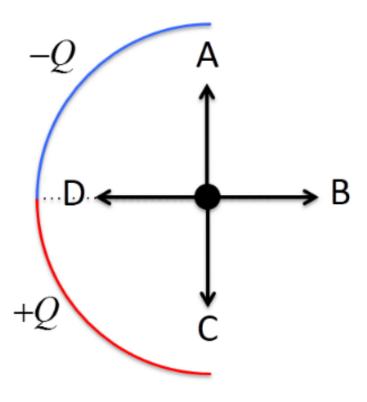
 The total flux must be equally partitioned into flux through the four surfaces whose area vectors are parallel to the electric field.

Hence, 
$$\Phi_A = \lambda 1/4\epsilon_0$$



#### **TopHat Question #1:**

What is the direction of electric field at point indicated?



This section we talked about:

Midterm Review & Class Activity

See you on Monday

