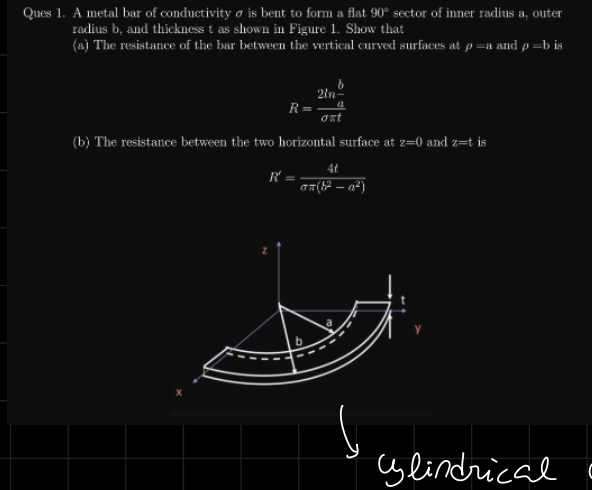


→ Tutorial 6 :

g1)



↙ cylindrical coords

(a) $R = \frac{V}{I}$ ↙ Laplacian

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} \right) = 0$$

Integrate ↙

$$\rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} = 0 + A$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} = \frac{A}{\rho}$$

$$\partial V = A \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} \partial \rho$$

Integrate ↙

$$V = A \ln \rho + B$$

how to find A & B?

boundary conditions

$$\text{let } V=0 \text{ at } \rho=a$$

$$V=V_0 \text{ at } \rho=b$$

$$0 = A \ln(a) + B$$

$$B = -A \ln(a)$$

$$\text{at } \rho = b,$$

$$V_0 = A \ln(b) + B = A \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$A = \frac{V_0}{\ln(b/a)}$$

$$V = A \ln \rho + B$$

$$A = V_0 \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right), \quad B = -\frac{V_0}{\ln(b/a)} \ln(a)$$

$$V = V_0 \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) (\ln \rho - \ln a)$$

$$I = ?$$

$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} V = -\frac{dV}{d\rho} \hat{\rho}$$

$$= -\frac{A}{\rho} \hat{\rho}$$

$$= -\frac{V_0}{\rho} \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \hat{\rho}$$

$$\vec{J} = -\sigma \frac{V_0}{\rho} \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \hat{\rho}$$

$$I = \int \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$d\vec{s} = -\rho \, d\phi \, dz \, \hat{\rho}$$

$$I = \int_0^t \int_0^{90^\circ} \frac{V_0 \sigma}{\rho} \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \rho \, d\phi \, dz$$

$$= \int_0^t (t V_0 \sigma) \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot t \cdot V_0 \cdot \sigma \cdot \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V_0 \ln(a/b)}{\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot t \cdot V_0 \cdot \sigma \cdot \ln(a/b)}$$

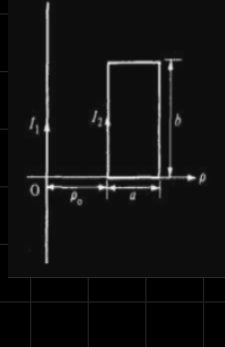
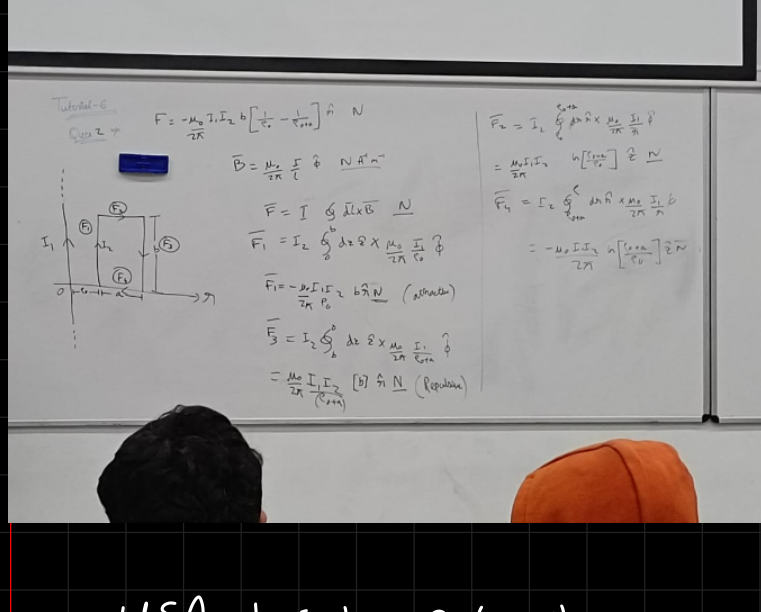
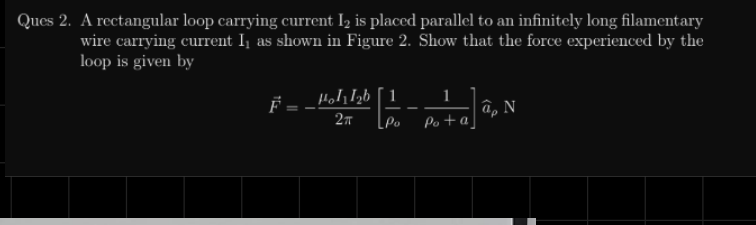
$$= \frac{2 \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}{\pi t \sigma}$$

(b) Similar but just boundary conditions different

$$\text{at } z=0, V=0$$

$$z=t, V=V_0$$

g2)



use biot sawart

g4)

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) = 0$$

$$r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = 0 + A$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = \frac{A}{r^2}$$

$$V = -\frac{A}{r} + B$$

$$\text{find } A, B$$

$$E = -\nabla V$$

$$Q = \int \epsilon_0 E \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$