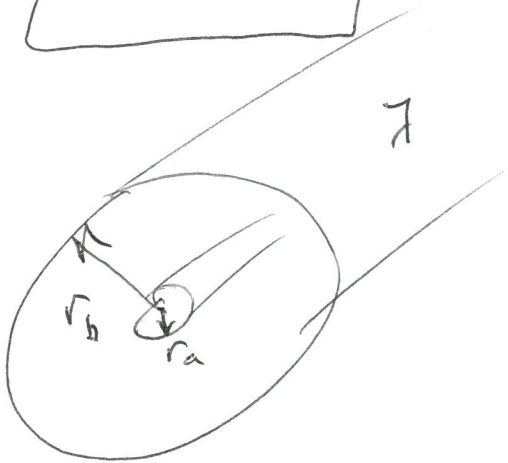


Em1 Lec 9

Ex 9.1



$$\underline{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \underline{\hat{r}}$$

$$V = - \int_{r_b}^{r_a} \underline{E} \cdot d\underline{r} = - \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \ln r \right]_{r_b}^{r_a}$$

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left( \frac{r_b}{r_a} \right)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} C \text{ per unit length} \\ = \frac{\lambda}{V} \end{aligned}$$

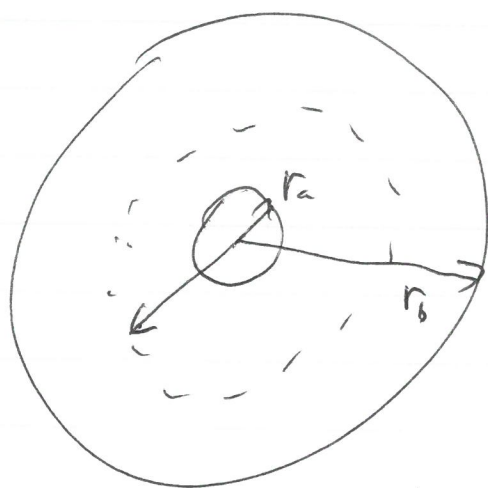
$$C (\text{unit length}) = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln \left( \frac{r_b}{r_a} \right)}$$

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Ex 9.2

Spherical capacitor.



$$\underline{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$V = - \int_{r_b}^{r_a} \underline{E} \cdot d\underline{r}$$

$$V = - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_b}^{r_a} \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right)$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(r_b - r_a)}{r_a r_b}$$

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$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{r_a r_b}{r_b - r_a}$$

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