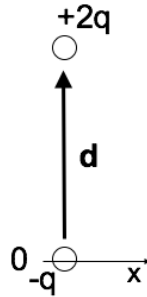


$$\mathbf{p} = \sum_i q_i \mathbf{r}_i$$

What is the dipole moment of this system?

(BTW, it is NOT overall neutral!)

- A.  $q\mathbf{d}$
- B.  $2q\mathbf{d}$
- C.  $\frac{3}{2}q\mathbf{d}$
- D.  $3q\mathbf{d}$
- E. Something else (or not defined)

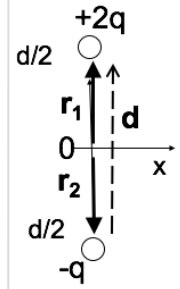


$$\mathbf{p} = \sum_i q_i \mathbf{r}_i$$

What is the dipole moment of this system?

(Same as last question, just shifted in z.)

- A.  $q\mathbf{d}$
- B.  $2q\mathbf{d}$
- C.  $\frac{3}{2}q\mathbf{d}$
- D.  $3q\mathbf{d}$
- E. Something else (or not defined)



You have a physical dipole,  $+q$  and  $-q$  a finite distance  $d$  apart. When can you use the expression:

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r^2}$$

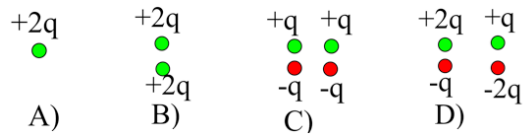
- A. This is an exact expression everywhere.
- B. It's valid for large  $r$
- C. It's valid for small  $r$
- D. No idea...

You have a physical dipole,  $+q$  and  $-q$  a finite distance  $d$  apart. When can you use the expression:

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_i \frac{q_i}{\mathfrak{R}_i}$$

- A. This is an exact expression everywhere.
- B. It's valid for large  $r$
- C. It's valid for small  $r$
- D. No idea...

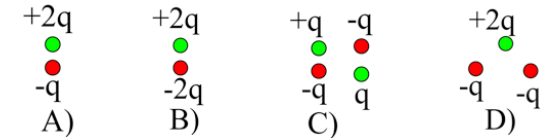
Which charge distributions below produce a potential that looks like  $\frac{C}{r^2}$  when you are far away?



E) None of these, or more than one of these!

(For any which you did not select, how DO they behave at large  $r$ ?)

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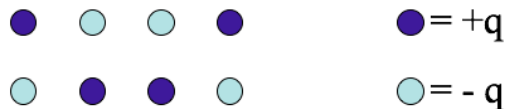


E) None of these, or more than one of these!

(For any which you did not select, how DO they behave at large  $r$ ?)

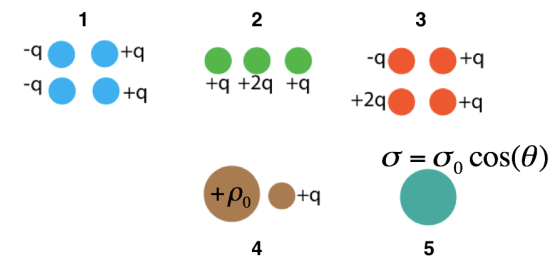
In terms of the multipole expansion

$V(r) = V(\text{mono}) + V(\text{dip}) + V(\text{quad}) + \dots$ , the following charge distribution has the form:



- A.  $V(r) = V(\text{mono}) + V(\text{dip}) + \text{higher order terms}$
- B.  $V(r) = V(\text{dip}) + \text{higher order terms}$
- C.  $V(r) = V(\text{dip})$
- D.  $V(r) = \text{only higher order terms than dipole}$
- E. No higher terms,  $V(r) = 0$  for this one.

In which situation is the dipole term the leading non-zero contribution to the potential?



- A. 1 and 3
- B. 2 and 4
- C. only 5
- D. 1 and 5
- E. Some other combo