

Which of the following are vectors?

(I) Electric field, (II) Electric flux, and/or (III) Electric charge

A. I only

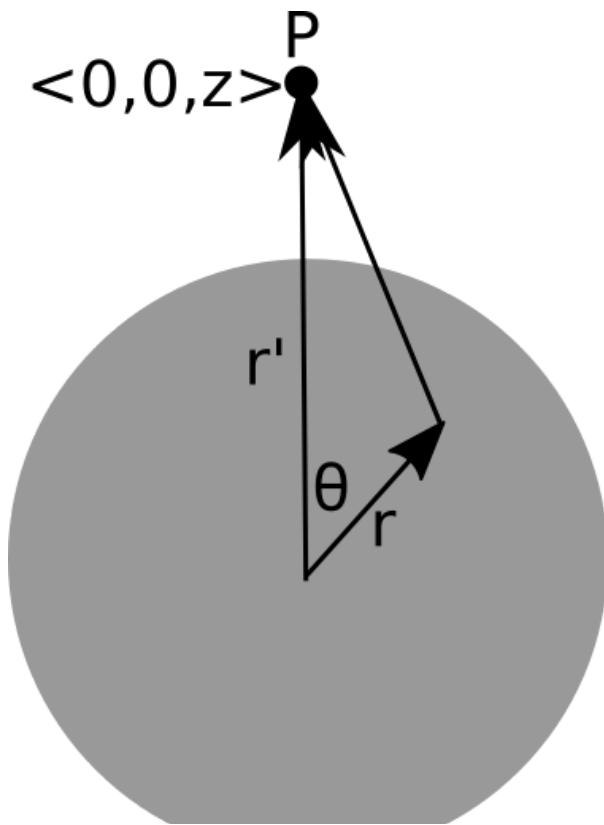
B. I and II only

C. I and III only

D. II and III only

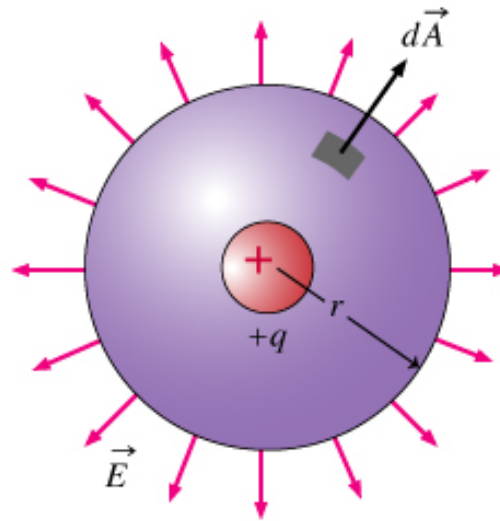
E. I, II, and III

Given the location of the little bit of charge ( $dq$ ), what is  $|\vec{\mathfrak{R}}|$ ?



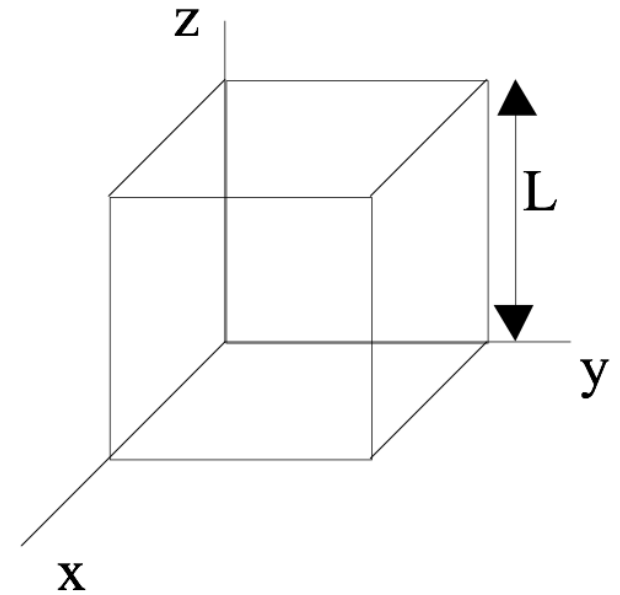
- A.  $\sqrt{z^2 + r'^2}$
- B.  $\sqrt{z^2 + r'^2 - 2zr' \cos \theta}$
- C.  $\sqrt{z^2 + r'^2 + 2zr' \cos \theta}$
- D. Something else

# GAUSS' LAW



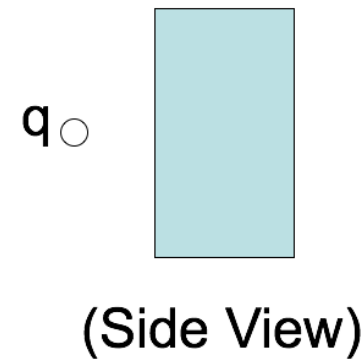
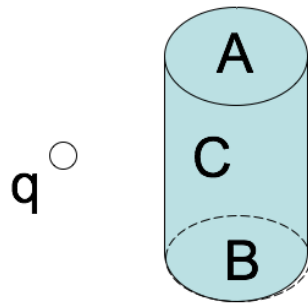
$$\oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \int_V \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} d\tau$$

The space in and around a cubical box (edge length  $L$ ) is filled with a constant uniform electric field,  $\mathbf{E} = E_0 \hat{y}$ . What is the TOTAL electric flux  $\oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$  through this closed surface?



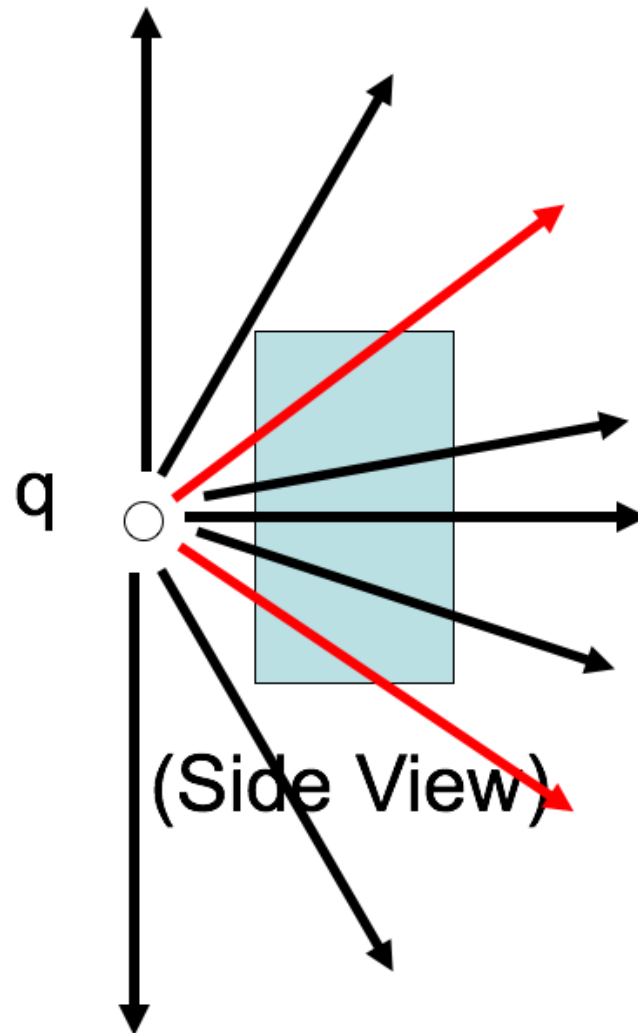
- A. 0
- B.  $E_0 L^2$
- C.  $2E_0 L^2$
- D.  $6E_0 L^2$
- E. We don't know  $\rho(r)$ , so can't answer.

A positive point charge  $+q$  is placed outside a closed cylindrical surface as shown. The closed surface consists of the flat end caps (labeled A and B) and the curved side surface (C). What is the sign of the electric flux through surface C?



- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. zero
- D. not enough information given to decide

Let's get a better look at the side view.



A positive point charge  $+q$  is placed outside a closed cylindrical surface as shown. The closed surface consists of the flat end caps (labeled A and B) and the curved side surface (C). What is the sign of the electric flux through surface C?

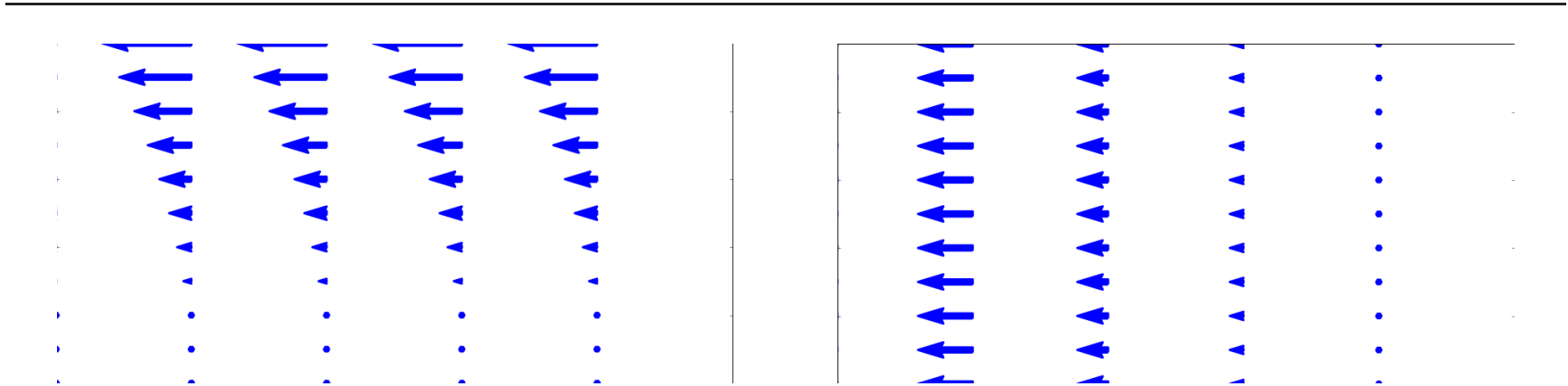


- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. zero
- D. not enough information given to decide

Which of the following two fields has zero divergence?

I

II

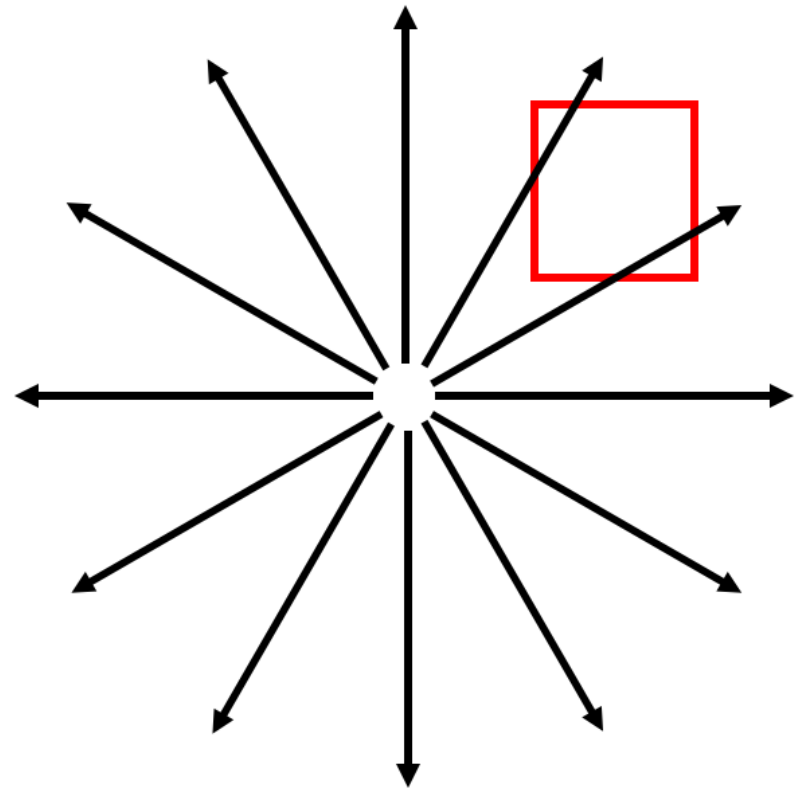


- A. Both do.
- B. Only I is zero
- C. Only II is zero
- D. Neither is zero
- E. ???



What is the divergence in the boxed region?

- A. Zero
- B. Not zero
- C. ???



**Activity:** For a the electric field of a point charge,

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}, \text{ compute } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}.$$

*Hint: The front fly leaf of Griffiths suggests that the we take:*

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 E_r)$$

Remember this?

