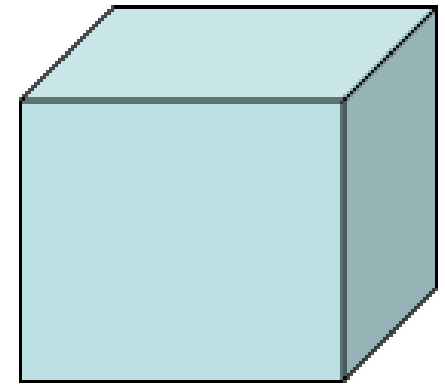


A stationary point charge $+Q$ is near a block of polarization material (a linear dielectric). The net electrostatic force on the block due to the point charge is:

$+Q$
 \oplus

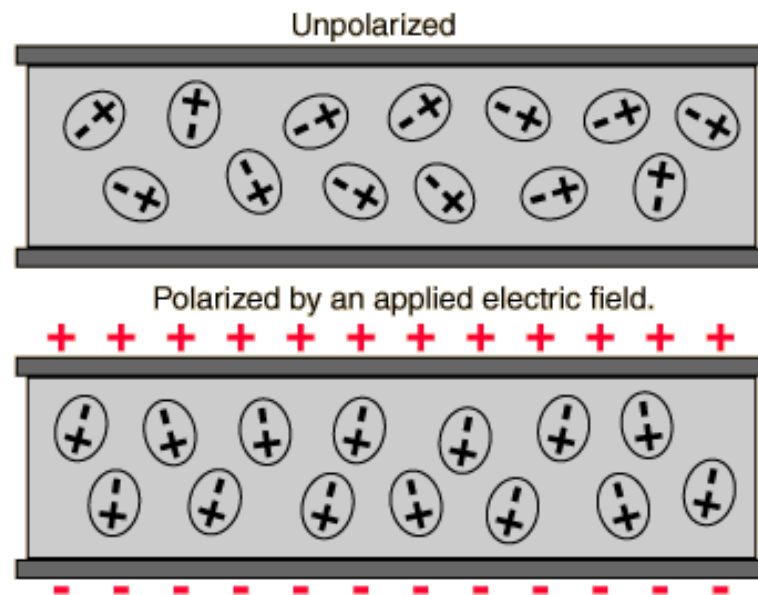


- A. attractive (to the left)
- B. repulsive (to the right)
- C. zero

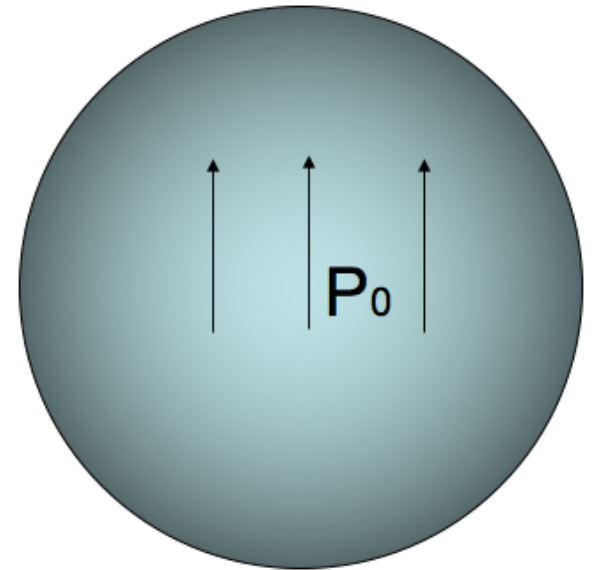
EXAM 2 INFORMATION

- Covers through polarization (up to Ch 4.2.3)
- Emphasizes material since Exam 1
 - But don't forget Exam 1 material!
- Specifics on Wednesday

POLARIZATION



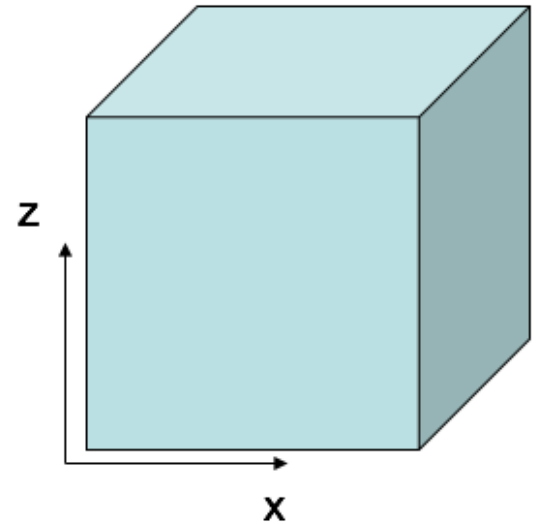
The sphere below (radius a) has uniform polarization \mathbf{P}_0 , which points in the $+z$ direction. What is the total dipole moment of this sphere?



- A. zero
- B. $\mathbf{P}_0 a^3$
- C. $4\pi a^3 \mathbf{P}_0 / 3$
- D. \mathbf{P}_0
- E. None of these/must be more complicated

The cube below (side a) has uniform polarization \mathbf{P}_0 , which points in the $+z$ direction. What is the total dipole moment of this cube?

- A. zero
- B. $a^3 \mathbf{P}_0$
- C. \mathbf{P}_0
- D. \mathbf{P}_0/a^3
- E. $2\mathbf{P}_0 a^2$



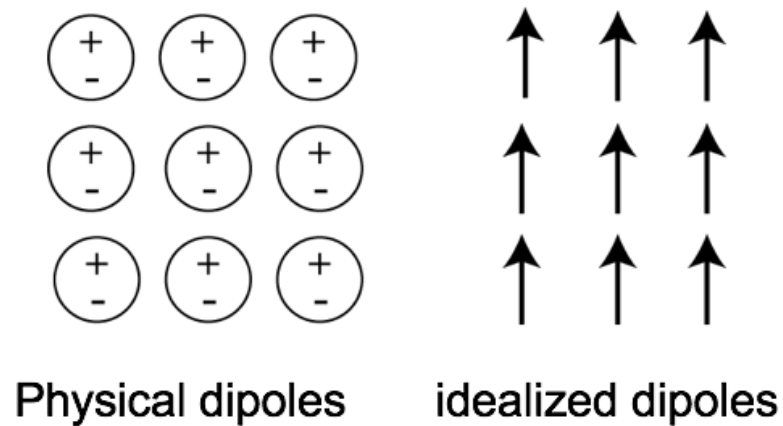
Consider a cylinder of radius a and height b that has its base at the origin and is aligned along the z -axis. The polarization of this cylinder is "baked in" and can be modeled using

$$\mathbf{P} = P_0 \left(\frac{z}{b} \right) \hat{z}.$$

Determine the total dipole moment of this cylinder:

- A. $P_0 \pi a^2 b \hat{z}$
- B. $\frac{1}{2} P_0 \pi a^2 b \hat{z}$
- C. $P_0 2 \pi a b^2 \hat{z}$
- D. $\frac{1}{2} P_0 \pi a b^2 \hat{z}$
- E. Something else

In the following case, is the bound surface and volume charge zero or nonzero?



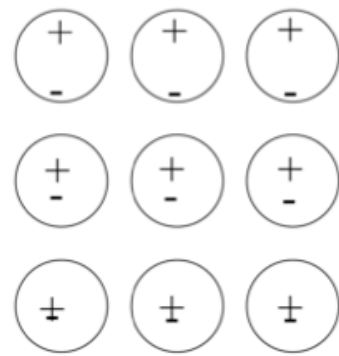
A. $\sigma_b = 0, \rho_b \neq 0$

B. $\sigma_b \neq 0, \rho_b \neq 0$

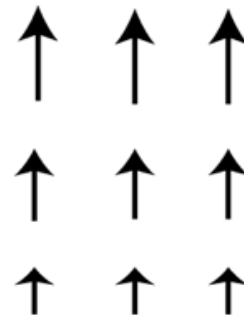
C. $\sigma_b = 0, \rho_b = 0$

D. $\sigma_b \neq 0, \rho_b = 0$

In the following case, is the bound surface and volume charge zero or nonzero?



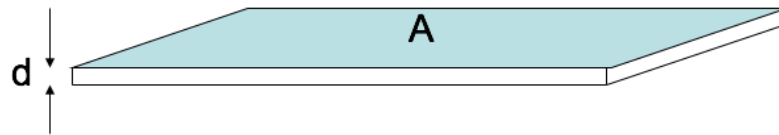
Physical dipoles



idealized dipoles

- A. $\sigma_b = 0, \rho_b \neq 0$
- B. $\sigma_b \neq 0, \rho_b \neq 0$
- C. $\sigma_b = 0, \rho_b = 0$
- D. $\sigma_b \neq 0, \rho_b = 0$

A VERY thin slab of thickness d and area A has volume charge density $\rho = Q/V$. Because it's so thin, we may think of it as a surface charge density $\sigma = Q/A$.

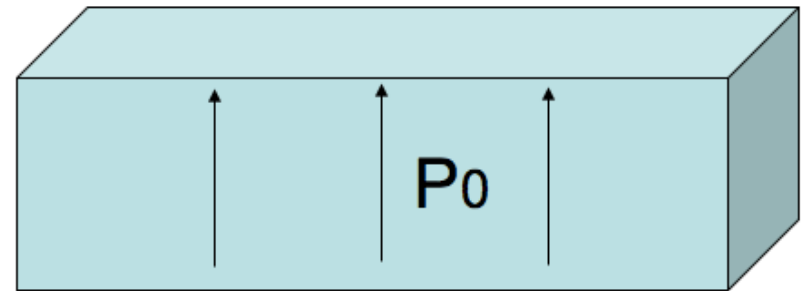


The relation between ρ and σ is:

- A. $\sigma = \rho$
- B. $\sigma = \rho d$
- C. $\sigma = \rho/d$
- D. $\sigma = V\rho$
- E. $\sigma = \rho/V$

A dielectric slab (top area A , height h) has been polarized, with $\mathbf{P} = P_0$ in the $+z$ direction. What is the surface charge density, σ_b , on the bottom surface?

- A. 0
- B. $-P_0$
- C. P_0
- D. P_0Ah
- E. P_0A

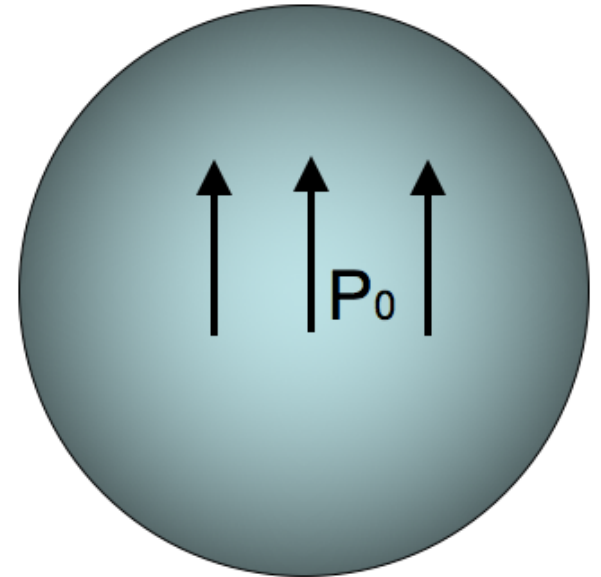


A dielectric sphere is uniformly polarized,

$$\mathbf{P} = +P_0 \hat{z}$$

What is the surface charge density?

- A. 0
- B. Non-zero Constant
- C. $\text{constant} \cdot \sin \theta$
- D. $\text{constant} \cdot \cos \theta$
- E. ??



A dielectric sphere is uniformly polarized,

$$\mathbf{P} = +P_0 \hat{z}$$

What is the volume charge density?

- A. 0
- B. Non-zero Constant
- C. Depends on r , but not θ
- D. Depends on θ , but not r
- E. ?

