

$\vec{r} = d$
 $E = 0$

$$E = 0$$

If $d < r < e$

$$E = 0$$

If $r > e$

[Signature]

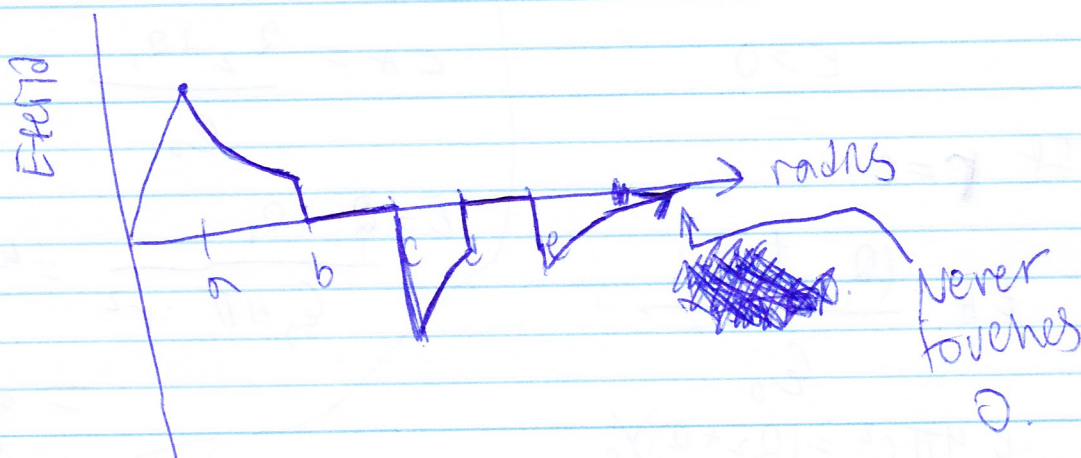
If $r = e$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{(Q_3 + Q_2 + Q_1)}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q_3 + Q_2 + Q_1}{\epsilon_0 4\pi e^2} = \frac{k(Q_3 + Q_2 + Q_1)}{e^2}$$

$$= \frac{-9000}{e^2}$$

$$\frac{k(Q_3 + Q_2 + Q_1)}{r^2} = \frac{-9000}{r^2}$$



$$\frac{n \cdot 2, r}{a^3}$$

If $r=0$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_1}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = k \frac{Q_1}{a^2} = \frac{5400}{a^2}$$

If $a < r < b$

$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_1}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = k \frac{Q_1}{r^2} = \frac{5400}{r^2}$$

If $r=b$

$$EA = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \cdot \text{const} = 0$$

$$E = 0$$

charge inside
cancels
with
charge
on inner
surface
of shell

If $b < r < c$

$$EA = k \frac{Q_1}{r^2}$$

$$EA = \frac{k \cdot 0}{r^2}$$

$$E = 0$$

shell has no
E field within its
conductor

If $r=c$

$$EA = \frac{(Q_2 + Q_1)}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E \cdot 4\pi c^2 = (Q_2 + Q_1) / \epsilon_0$$

$$= k \frac{Q_2 + Q_1}{c^2} = \frac{-36000}{c^2}$$

If $c < r < d$

$$EA = \frac{Q_2 + Q_1}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q_2 + Q_1}{\epsilon_0 \cdot 4\pi \cdot r^2} = k \frac{(Q_2 + Q_1)}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{-36000}{r^2}$$