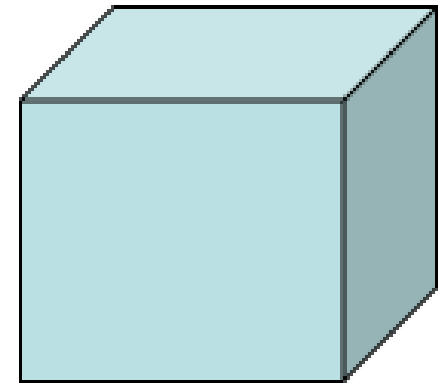


A stationary point charge  $+Q$  is near a block of polarization material (a linear dielectric). The net electrostatic force on the block due to the point charge is:



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

# EXAM 2 INFORMATION

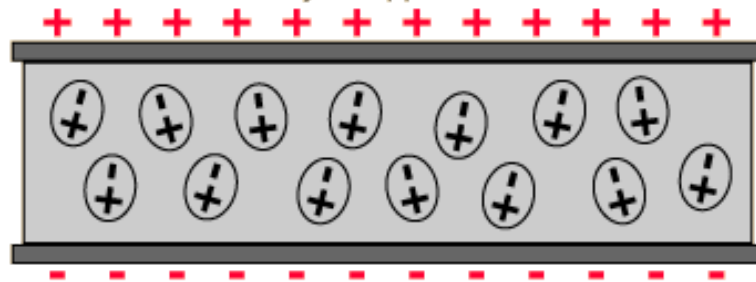
- Covers through polarization (up to Ch 4.2.3)
- Emphasizes material since Exam 1
  - But don't forget Exam 1 material!
- Specifics on Wednesday

# POLARIZATION

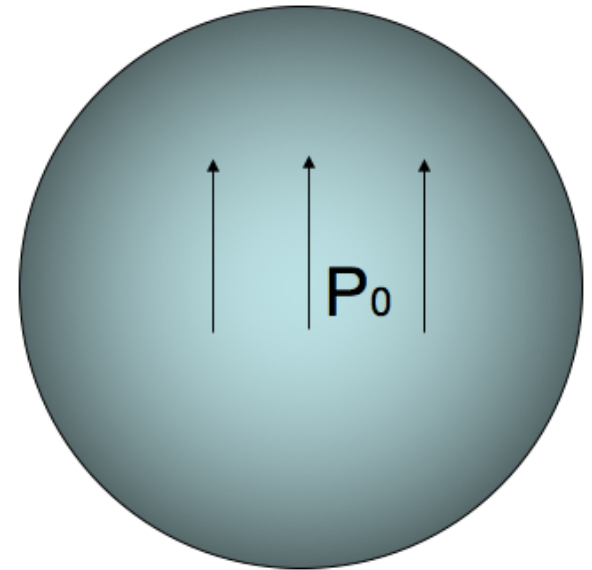
Unpolarized



Polarized by an applied electric field.



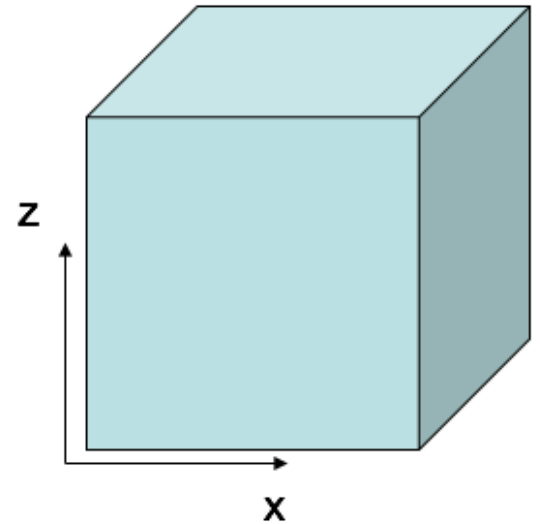
The sphere below (radius  $a$ ) has uniform polarization  $\mathbf{P}_0$ , which points in the  $+z$  direction. What is the total dipole moment of this sphere?



- 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.  $2\mathbf{P}_0 a^2$



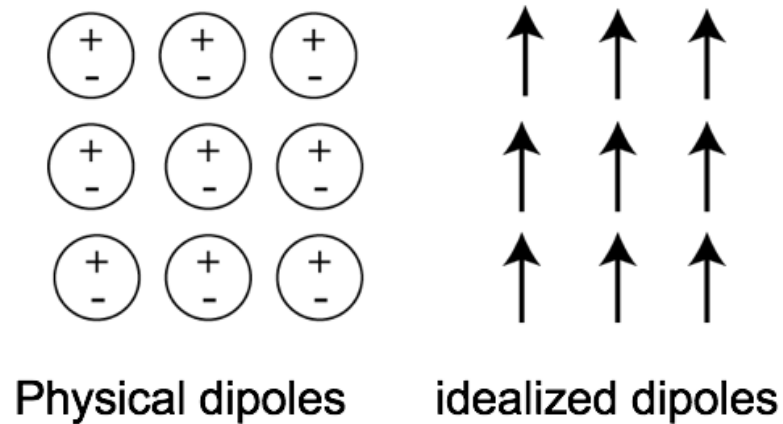
Consider a cylinder of radius  $a$  and height  $b$  that has its base at the origin and is aligned along the  $z$ -axis. The polarization of this cylinder is "baked in" and can be modeled using

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

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?



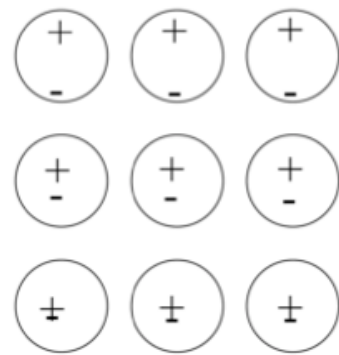
A.  $\sigma_b = 0, \rho_b \neq 0$

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

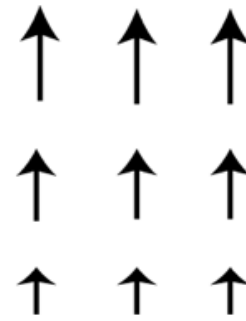
C.  $\sigma_b = 0, \rho_b = 0$

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

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



Physical dipoles

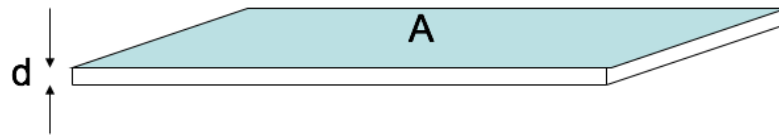


idealized dipoles

- 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  $\sigma = Q/A$ .

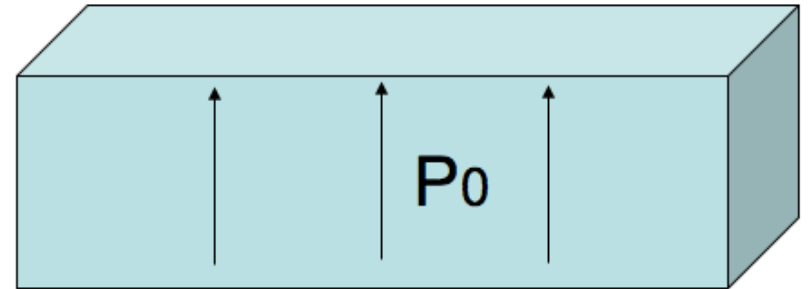


The relation between  $\rho$  and  $\sigma$  is:

- 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,  $\sigma_b$ , 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. constant \*  $\sin \theta$
- D. constant \*  $\cos \theta$
- E. ??

