

(1) Suppose you have the following charge configuration: $(x,y,q): (-a,0,-q), (a,0,+q), (-b,0,+q), (b,0,-q)$. Find (1) \mathbf{E} at points along the y-axis and (2) how \mathbf{E} behaves as $y \rightarrow \infty$. Here, $b < a$.

(2) Suppose you have the following charge configuration: $(x,y,q): (-a,0,-q), (a,0,+q)$ where $a=0.1$ m and $q=1\mu\text{C}$. Find (1) The magnitude and sign of the electric field at $x=+1.0$ m. (2) Suppose a charge $q_1=3\mu\text{C}$ is placed at $x=+1.0$ m. Find the force on the charge. (3) Suppose the charge was attached to a mass $m=1 \times 10^{-20}$ kg. Find the acceleration of the mass. Note: $k=8.987 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2/\text{C}^2=1/(4\pi\epsilon_0)$

(3) A sphere of radius a has a total charge $+Q$ uniformly distributed over its volume so that $\rho=Q/(4/3)\pi a^3$. Use Gauss's law to find the vector \mathbf{E} inside the sphere and outside the sphere.

(4) You have a parallel plate capacitor with plates of area A and separation d . Suppose one of the plates has a charge Q while the other plate has a charge $-Q$. (1) If $A=1.0 \text{ m}^2$, $d=0.5$ m and $Q=1.0 \mu\text{C}$, provide numerical answers (together with correct SI units) for the following: C_{geo} , E , ΔV , U (the work required to charge this capacitor) and u (the energy density). (2) Now, suppose a material of dielectric constant $k=100$ were inserted into the space between the plates of the capacitor so that it completely filled the volume. Find C .

(5) Suppose that in one region of space, the electric potential varies as $V(x)=ax$. Find the magnitude of the electric field in this region of space.