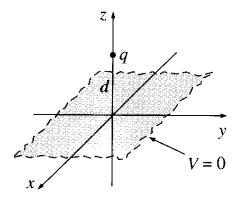
1. A point charge a is held a distance d above an infinite grounded conducting plane. (See figure) Suppose we know the potential V(x, y, z) everywhere in space. The surface charge density σ on the plane is given by



- A) $\sigma(x,y)=-\epsilon_0\frac{\partial V}{\partial n}|_{z=0} \text{ where } n \text{ is normal to the surface of the plane}$
- B) $\sigma(x,y) = \frac{-qd}{2\pi(x^2 + y^2 + d^2)^{3/2}}$
- C) $\sigma(r) = \frac{-qd}{2\pi(r^2+d^2)^{3/2}}$
- D) All of the above

- 2. The total charge induced on the plane in the last problem is
 - A)
- -q
- B)
 - q
- C)
 - 0

3. Potential $V_0(\theta)$ is specified on the surface of a sphere of radius R. The potential $V(r,\theta)$ outside the sphere is

A)

$$V(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta)$$
where

$$B_l = \frac{2l+1}{2}R^{l+1} \int_0^{\pi} V_0(\theta) P_l(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta$$

B)

$$V(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta)$$

where

$$A_l = \frac{2l+1}{2R^l} \int_0^{\pi} V_0(\theta) P_l(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta$$

C)

$$V_0(\theta) \frac{R}{r}$$

4. Potential $V_0(\theta)$ is specified on the surface of a sphere of radius R. The potential $V(r,\theta)$ inside the sphere is

A)

$$V(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta)$$

where

$$B_l = \frac{2l+1}{2}R^{l+1} \int_0^{\pi} V_0(\theta) P_l(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta$$

B)

$$V(r,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos \theta)$$

where

$$A_l = \frac{2l+1}{2R^l} \int_0^{\pi} V_0(\theta) P_l(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta$$

C)

$$V_0(\theta) \frac{R}{r}$$

- 5. In the last problem, suppose $V_0(\theta) = V_0$, so that the sphere is an equipotential surface. Then the coefficients $A_l = ?$
 - A)

$$A_0 = V_0, \ A_l = 0 \text{ for } l \neq 0$$

B)

$$A_1=\frac{3}{2R}V_0,\ A_l=0\ \text{for all}\ l\neq 1$$

C)

$$A_l = 0$$
 for all l