

1. (ai) B  
 (aia) D  
 (b) B  
 (c) A  
 (d) B  
 (e) B  
 (f) C  
 (g) D
2. (a)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_d^D \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} &= V_o \\ \int_d^D \frac{\rho}{2\pi\epsilon_o r} dr &= V_o \\ \frac{\rho}{2\pi\epsilon_o} \log r \Big|_d^D &= V_o \\ \rho &= \frac{V_o 2\pi\epsilon_o}{\log \frac{D}{d}}\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}E &= \frac{\rho}{2\pi\epsilon_o r} \\ &= \frac{V_o 2\pi\epsilon_o (d+D)/4}{\log \frac{D}{d} 2\pi\epsilon_o} \\ &= \frac{V_o(d+D)}{4 \log \frac{D}{d}} [V/m]\end{aligned}$$

3. (a) Because  $E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_o r^2} \hat{r}$  the flux is 4 times greater when the distance is 1/2 times. But the sign reverses when the surface is below the charge so  $\Psi_E = -40C$
- (b)  $\mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$  so  $\Psi_E = 0$ .
- (c)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= |E| |dS| \cos \theta \\ &= |E| |dS| \cos \pi/4 \\ &= |E| |dS| / \sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

The distance  $r$  was originally 2m. Now it is  $2\sqrt{2}$  m so the  $E$  is reduced 2 times since  $r^2 = 8$  vs 4. So  $\Psi_E = 10/(2\sqrt{2}) = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}C$

4. (a)  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho = 0$ . In free space,  $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}$  so  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$ . Now  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 2xz + 2z + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0$  so  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -2xz - 2z$ . One possible function is  $f = -xz^2 - z^2 = -z^2(x + 1)$ . The most general function is  $f = -z^2(x + 1) + h(x, y)$ .
- (b) Electrostatics require  $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$ . Hence,

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \left\langle \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - 2y, z^2 - \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + x^2, 0 \right\rangle$$

For the particular  $f$  that was found ( $h=0$ ), we get a nonzero  $x$  and  $y$  component for curl  $\mathbf{E}$ . Even if we include a nonzero  $h$ , we can't make the  $y$  component of curl  $\mathbf{E}$  be zero.  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = x^2 + z^2$  is not possible when  $h$  can only depend on  $x$  and  $y$ . Hence, this is NOT an electrostatic field.

5. (1) B  
 (2) E (B can be considered correct as well due to typesetting error)  
 (3) AE  
 (4) F (D can be considered correct as well due to typesetting error)