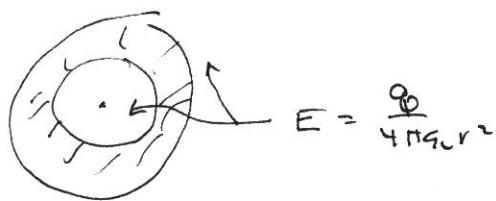


2) separate:

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

•

within



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

the difference is zero except within the dielectric.

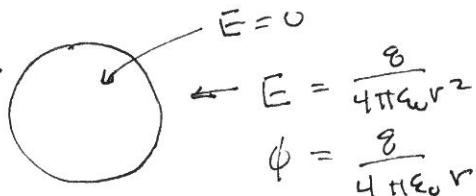
separate:  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon^2}{(4\pi r^2)^2 \epsilon_0}$  inside dielectric:  $E \rightarrow E/K$   
D unchanged

$$E \cdot D = \frac{1}{K} \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon^2}{(4\pi r^2)^2 \epsilon_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta U &= \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \frac{\epsilon^2}{(4\pi r^2)^2 \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{K} - 1\right) 4\pi r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{\epsilon^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{K} - 1\right) \int_a^b \frac{1}{r^2} dr = \frac{\epsilon^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{K} - 1\right) \left[-\frac{1}{r}\right]_a^b \\ &= \frac{\epsilon^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{K} - 1\right) \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right) \end{aligned}$$

[negative ... lower energy when inside]

4)



$$E = 0$$

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

$$\phi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$(a) \frac{1}{2} q \phi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$(b) U = \frac{1}{2} \int_R^\infty \frac{q^2}{(4\pi r^2)^2 \epsilon_0} 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_R^\infty r^{-2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R}$$