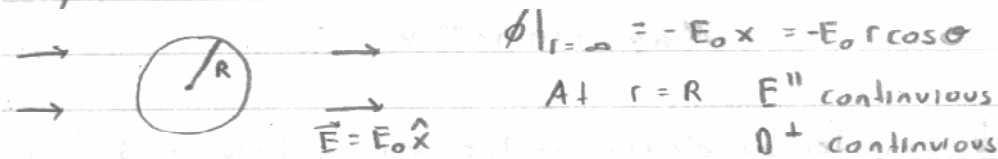


May 1999 EM #3



$$\epsilon E^{\perp}|_{R^-} = E^{\perp}|_{R^+} \Rightarrow \epsilon \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}|_{R^-} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}|_{R^+}$$

$$E^{\parallel}|_{R^-} = E^{\parallel}|_{R^+} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}|_{R^-} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}|_{R^+}$$

The solution to Poisson's equation in the two regions are given by:

$$\phi|_{r < R} = \sum_n (A_n \cos(k_n \theta) + B_n \sin(k_n \theta)) r^{k_n}$$

$$\phi|_{r > R} = \sum_n (C_n \cos(k_n \theta) + D_n \sin(k_n \theta)) \frac{1}{r^{k_n}} - E_0 r \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}|_{R^-} = \sum_n (A_n \cos(k_n \theta) + B_n \sin(k_n \theta)) k_n r^{k_n-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}|_{R^+} = \sum_n (C_n \cos(k_n \theta) + D_n \sin(k_n \theta)) (-k_n) \frac{1}{r^{k_n+1}} - E_0 \cos \theta$$

Matching terms:

$$k_n = 1 \quad (A_1 \cos(\theta) + B_1 \sin(\theta)) \epsilon = -E_0 \cos \theta$$

$$= -(C_1 \cos \theta + D_1 \sin \theta) \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon A_1 = -E_0 - \frac{C_1}{R^2} \quad \epsilon B_1 = \frac{D_1}{R^2}$$

$$k_n \neq 1 \quad \epsilon (A_n \cos(k_n \theta) + B_n \sin(k_n \theta)) k_n R^{k_n-1}$$

$$= (C_n \cos(k_n \theta) + D_n \sin(k_n \theta)) (-k_n) \frac{1}{R^{k_n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon A_n R^{k_n-1} = -C_n \frac{1}{R^{k_n+1}} \quad \epsilon B_n R^{k_n-1} = -D_n \frac{1}{R^{k_n+1}}$$

$$\epsilon A_n R^{2k_n} = -C_n \quad \epsilon B_n R^{2k_n} = -D_n$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}|_{R^-} = \sum_n (-A_n k_n \sin(k_n \theta) + B_n k_n \cos(k_n \theta)) r^{k_n}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}|_{R^+} = \sum_n (-C_n k_n \sin(k_n \theta) + D_n k_n \cos(k_n \theta)) \frac{1}{r^{k_n}} + E_0 r \sin \theta$$

Matching terms:

$$k_n = 1 \quad (-A_1 \sin \theta + B_1 \cos \theta) R = (-C_1 \sin \theta + D_1 \cos \theta) \frac{1}{R} + E_0 R \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow -A_1 R = \frac{-C_1}{R} + E_0 R \quad -B_1 R = \frac{D_1}{R}$$

$$k_n \neq 1 \quad (-A_n k_n \sin(k_n \theta) + B_n k_n \cos(k_n \theta)) R^{k_n}$$

$$= (-C_n k_n \sin(k_n \theta) + D_n k_n \cos(k_n \theta)) \frac{1}{R^{k_n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow -A_n R^{k_n} = -C_n \frac{1}{R^{k_n}} \quad B_n R^{k_n} = D_n \frac{1}{R^{k_n}}$$

$$A_n R^{2k_n} = C_n \quad B_n R^{2k_n} = D_n$$

if $k_n \neq 1$, $\epsilon \neq -1$ $A_n = B_n = C_n = D_n = 0$ (from above)

For $k_n = 1$, $\epsilon \neq -1$ $B_1 = D_1 = 0$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon} (-E_0 - \frac{C_1}{R^2}) = \frac{C_1}{R^2} - E_0$$

$$E_0 \left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1 \right) = \frac{C_1}{R^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) \quad (\text{see next page})$$

Seth Dorfman

Prelims

December 28, 2005

May 1999 EM

#3 (continued)

$$E_0 \left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon} \right) = \frac{C_1}{R^2} \left(\frac{\epsilon+1}{\epsilon} \right)$$

$$C_1 = E_0 R^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+1} \right)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{C_1}{R^2} - E_0$$

$$A_1 = E_0 \left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+1} \right) - E_0 \left(\frac{\epsilon+1}{\epsilon+1} \right)$$

$$A_1 = -E_0 \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon+1} \right)$$

$$\phi|_{r < R} = +E_0 \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon+1} \right) \cos(\theta) r$$

$$\phi|_{r > R} = E_0 R^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+1} \right) \cos \theta \frac{1}{r} - E_0 r \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \hat{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\vec{E}|_{r < R} = E_0 \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon+1} \right) \cos \theta \hat{r} - E_0 \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon+1} \right) \sin \theta \hat{\theta}$$

$$\vec{E}|_{r < R} = E_0 \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon+1} \right) \hat{x}$$

$$\vec{E}|_{r > R} = E_0 R^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+1} \right) \cos \theta \frac{1}{r^2} \hat{r} + E_0 R^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+1} \right) \sin \theta \frac{1}{r^2} \hat{\theta} + E_0 \cos \theta \hat{r} - E_0 \sin \theta \hat{\theta}$$

$$\vec{E}|_{r > R} = E_0 \left(\frac{R}{r} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+1} \right) (\cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta}) + E_0 \hat{x}$$