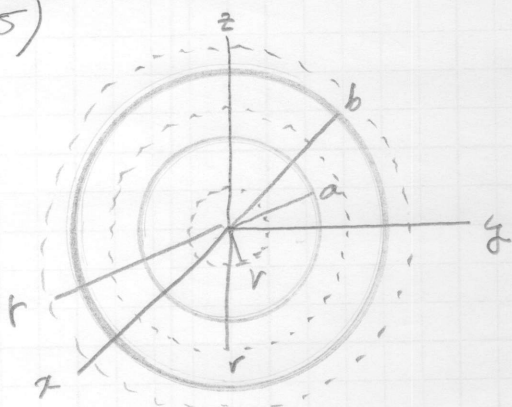


2-15)



$$\rho = \frac{k}{r^2} \quad a \leq r \leq b$$

$$= 0 \quad r \leq a$$

$$= 0 \quad r > b$$

$$\vec{E} = ?$$

for $r < a$ $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}_1 = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{E}_1 d\tau = \int_V \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} d\tau$$

$$\oint_S \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$d\vec{A} = r^2 d\cos\theta d\phi \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = E(r) \hat{r} \text{ by symmetry}$$

$$\oint E_1(r) \hat{r} \cdot r^2 d\cos\theta d\phi \hat{r} = 0$$

$$E_1 r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\theta d\phi = 0$$

$$E_1 4\pi r^2 = 0$$

$$E_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{E}_1 = 0$$

for $a \leq r \leq b$ $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{E}_2 d\tau = \int_V \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} d\tau$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = E_2(r) \hat{r} \text{ by symmetry}$$

$$\oint_S \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_a^r \frac{k}{r'^2} r'^2 dr' d\cos\theta d\phi$$

Integrand only depends on r so

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\theta d\phi = 2(2\pi) = 4\pi$$

$$\oint_S E_2 \hat{r} \cdot r^2 d\cos\theta d\phi \hat{r} = \frac{4\pi k}{\epsilon_0} \int_a^r dr'$$

$$E_2 r^2 4\pi = \frac{4\pi k}{\epsilon_0} (r-a)$$

$$E_2 = \frac{k}{\epsilon_0 r^2} (r-a)$$

$$\therefore \vec{E}_2 = \frac{k}{\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{a}{r^2} \right) \hat{r}$$

for $r > b$ $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}_3 = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{E}_3 d\tau = \int \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} d\tau$$

$$\oint_S \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_a^b \frac{k}{r'^2} r'^2 dr' d\cos\theta d\phi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 E_3 r^2 d\cos\theta d\phi = \frac{k}{\epsilon_0} (2\pi)(2) \int_a^b dr$$

$$E_3 r^2 (4)(2\pi) = \frac{4\pi k}{\epsilon_0} (b-a)$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = \frac{k}{\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{b-a}{r^2} \right) \hat{r}$$

