

$$1. \quad X_n(x) = A \cos(k_x x) + B \sin(k_x x) \\ = B \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \quad \text{by boundary cond.}$$

$$Y(y) = C e^{k_y y} + D e^{-k_y y}$$

$$\text{even so } C = D \Rightarrow Y(y) = 2C \cosh(k_y y)$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = k_y^2 - \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_y = \frac{n\pi}{a}$$

$$V_n(x) = C_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \cosh\left(\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right)$$

$$2. \quad V_L(R, \theta) = V_S(R, \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow A_l R^l = B_l / R^{l+1} \Rightarrow B_l = A_l R^{2l+1}$$

$$\Delta E_{\perp} = \Delta \left(-\frac{\partial V}{\partial n} \right)_R = \rho_2 (\cos \theta) / \epsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{B_l \cdot (l+1)}{R^{l+2}} + A_l \cdot l \cdot R^{l-1} \right] P_l(\cos \theta) = \frac{\rho_2 (\cos \theta)}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l \cdot (2l+1) \cdot R^{l-1} P_l(\cos \theta) = \rho_2 (\cos \theta) / \epsilon_0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 \cdot 5 \cdot R = \rho_2 / \epsilon_0, \quad A_{l \neq 2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_2 = \frac{1}{5 \epsilon_0 R} & A_{l \neq 2} = 0 \\ B_2 = \frac{R^4}{5 \epsilon_0} & B_{l \neq 2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. a. \quad \rho_f(r) &= -\nabla \cdot \vec{p} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} (\rho_0 r^3) \\
 &= \boxed{-3\rho_0}
 \end{aligned}$$

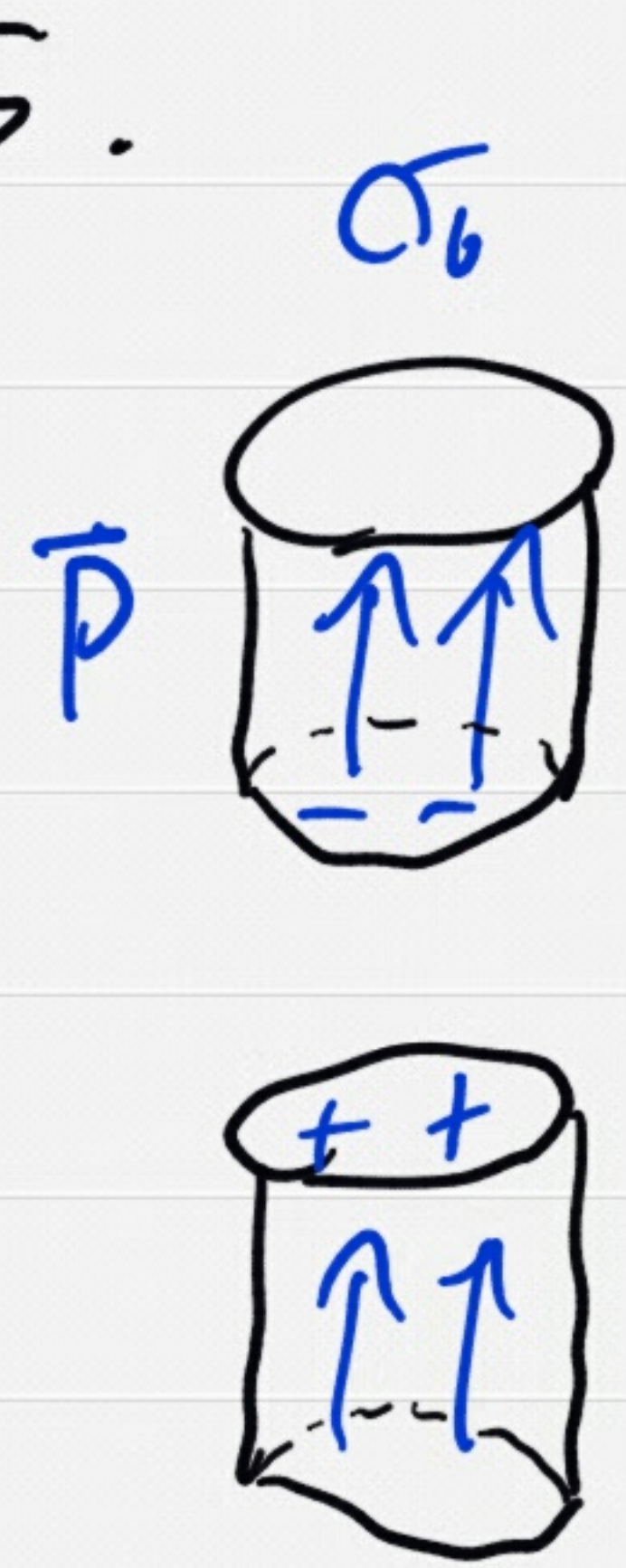
$$\sigma_s = \vec{p} \cdot \hat{n} = \boxed{\rho_0 R}$$

b. $\boxed{\vec{D} = 0}$ everywhere
 since $Q_{fenc} = 0$
 & spherically symmetric

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{E} &= (\vec{D} - \vec{p}) / \epsilon_0 \\
 &= \boxed{0 \quad r > R} \\
 &= \boxed{-\frac{\rho_0 r}{\epsilon_0} \hat{r} \quad r < R}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \vec{p} &= \int \vec{r}' \lambda(r') dl' \\
 &= \int_{-d/2}^{d/2} z' \hat{z} - Q/z' dz' \\
 &= \boxed{Qd \hat{z}}
 \end{aligned}$$

5.



$$\sigma_b = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}$$



\vec{E} out
of $+\sigma_b$
in to $-\sigma_b$



- $$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$
- Normal component continuous
 - tangential component same discontinuity as \vec{P}
 - $\vec{D} \parallel \vec{E}$ if $\vec{P} = 0$