

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 ID# \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
**OPEN BOOK**

**Problem I (35 pts)**

The charge configuration of Figure 1 can be viewed as the sum of a point charge and a dipole. For point  $P$  on the axis of the three charges, with  $r \gg d$ , show that the electric potential  $V(r)$  is given by:

$$V(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} \left( 1 + \frac{2d}{r} \right)$$

Given that:  $\frac{1}{x \pm x_0} \approx \frac{1}{x} \mp \frac{x_0}{x^2}$  for  $x$  much larger than  $x_0$ .

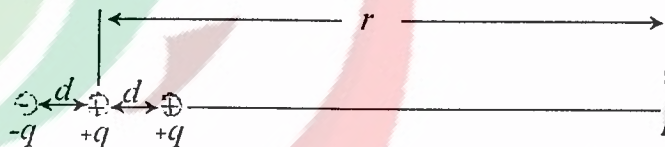


Figure 1

**Problem II (15 pts)**

What is the common way to beef up a capacitor? Explain.

**Problem III (35 pts)**

A coaxial cable consists of a copper wire, radius  $a$ , surrounded by a concentric copper thin tube of inner radius  $c$ . The space between is partially filled (from  $b$  out to  $c$  as shown in Figure 2) with material of dielectric constant  $\epsilon_r$ . Find the capacitance per unit length of this cable.

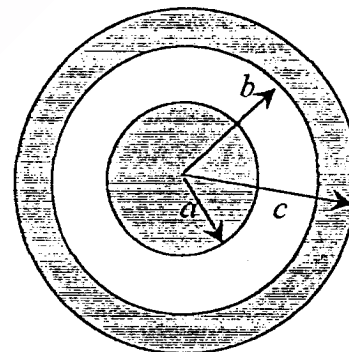


Figure 2

**Problem IV (15 pts)**

When a neutral dielectric is polarized, charges move a bit creating bound charges. Prove that the total charge of the dielectric remains zero.