

HW #5

1/15 + 1/3 per-plot
= 1/33(a) WLP #1

$$a. V = A \sin \ell x e^{-cy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = (-\ell^2 + c^2) V = 0 \Rightarrow c = \pm \ell$$

assume $c, \ell > 0 \Rightarrow [c = \ell]$

$$b. V = A \cos \ell x \sin \ell x e^{-2cy}$$

shortcut

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = A e^{-2cy} (-\ell \sin^2 \ell x + \ell \cos^2 \ell x)$$

$$= \ell A e^{-2cy} (2 \cos^2 \ell x - 1)$$

$$V = \frac{A}{2} \sin(2\ell x) e^{-2cy}$$

now result follows
from part a!

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = \ell A e^{-2cy} (-4\ell \cos \ell x \sin \ell x)$$

$$= -(2\ell)^2 V \quad \text{but } \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = (-2\ell)^2 V$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = \boxed{0} \quad \boxed{\checkmark} \quad \boxed{\checkmark}$$

(b) only need (r, θ) parts of Laplacian:

$$\nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta})$$

$$1. V = r \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 V = \frac{1}{r^2} 2r \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} r \left(\frac{2}{\partial \theta} \sin^2 \theta \right) = 0 \quad \boxed{\checkmark}$$

$$2. V = r^{-2} \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 V = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{2}{\partial r} 2r^{-1} \right) \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} r^{-2} 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 0 \quad \boxed{\checkmark}$$

$$3. V = r^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 V = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 r^{-2}) = 0 \quad \boxed{\checkmark}$$

$$4. V = r^{-3} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 V = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{2}{\partial r} 3r^{-2} \right) \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{5}{r^3 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(3 \cos \theta \sin \theta \right)$$

$$-6r^{-3} \quad -3 \sin^3 \theta + 6 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{3}{r^5} (3\cos^2\theta - 1) - \frac{1}{r^5} (-3\overbrace{\sin^2\theta}^{1-\cos^2\theta} + 6\cos^2\theta) = 0 \quad \text{D}\square$$

(c) SL #1

I iterated thousands of times. Attached are 4 pages:

- Spreadsheet of final values \Rightarrow we see that $V = 0.25$ at the midpoint as we might have expected (average of the four walls)
- surface plot
- vertical line cut through the center
- horizontal line cut through the center \square

(d) SL #2

This time I iterated hundreds of thousands of times. Attached are surface plots of both the iterated and Griffiths solution, which agree at every point to at least 3 sigfigs. \square

(e) SL #12

a. $V=0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow A_n = 0$

b. $V=0$ at $y=0 \Rightarrow D_n = 0$

c. $V=0$ at $y=a \Rightarrow b_{n1} = \frac{n\pi}{a}$

d. $V_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi y}{a}\right) = V(0, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{a}\right)$

match coeffs $\Rightarrow F_1 = V_0$ and $F_n = 0 \quad \forall n > 1$

$$\therefore V(x, y) = V_0 e^{-\pi x/a} \sin(\pi y/a)$$

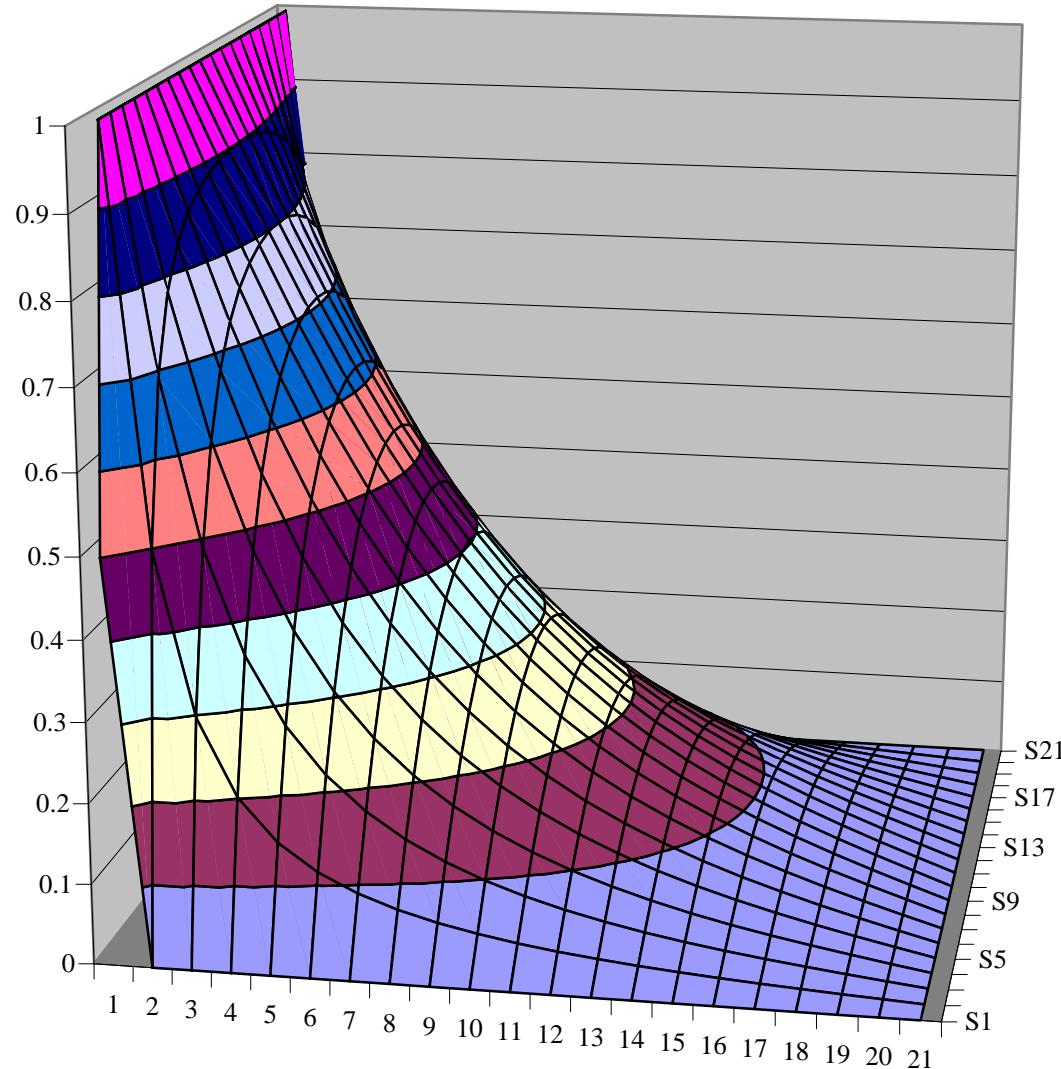
e. $E(x, 0) = E_0 E_y(x, 0) = -E_0 \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{\pi V_0 E_0}{a} e^{-\pi x/a}$

There's (sinusoidal) + charge on left edge, and - charge on top & bottom edges which decays to zero as $x \rightarrow \infty$ (right "edge"). \square

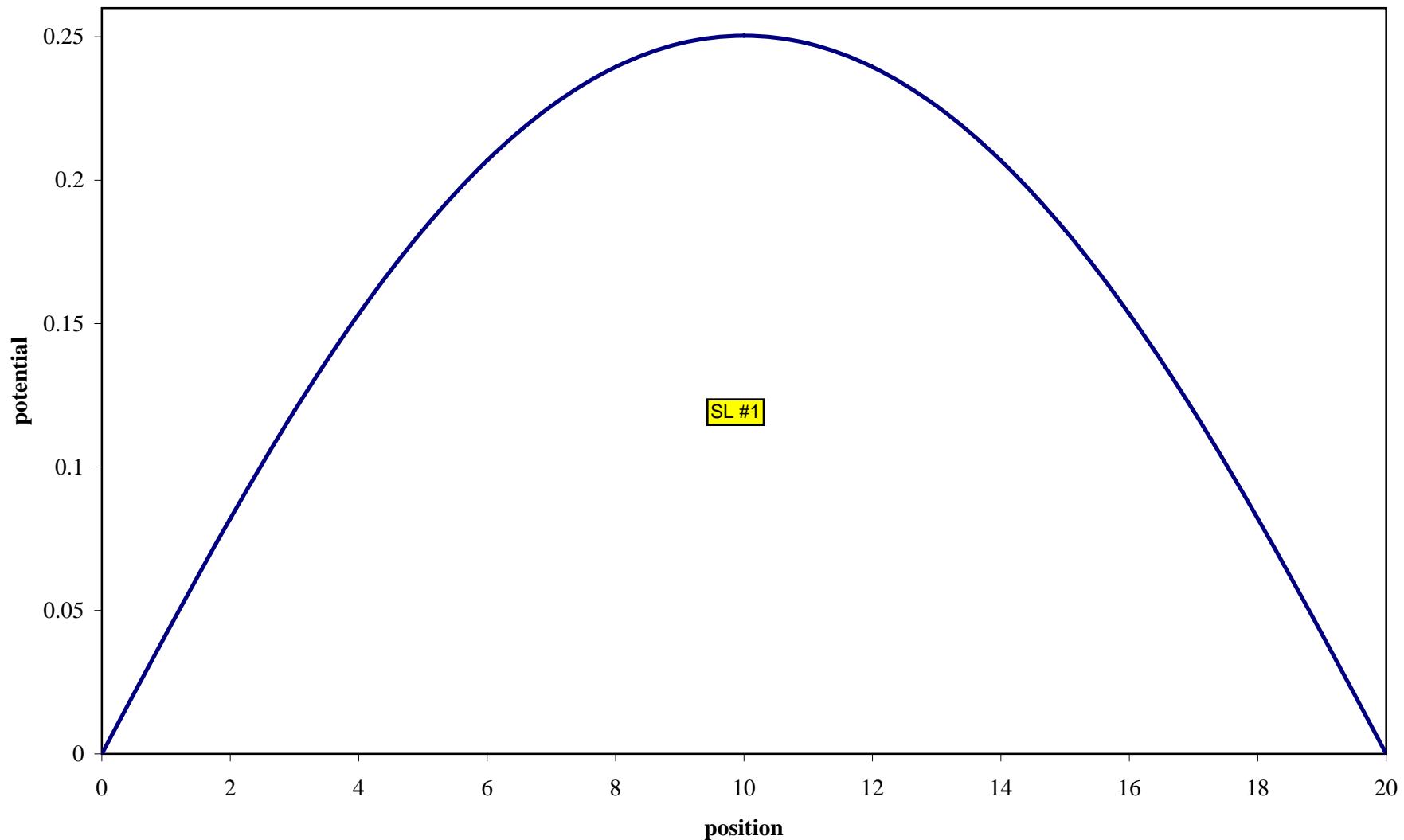
SL #1

Surface Plot of Potential

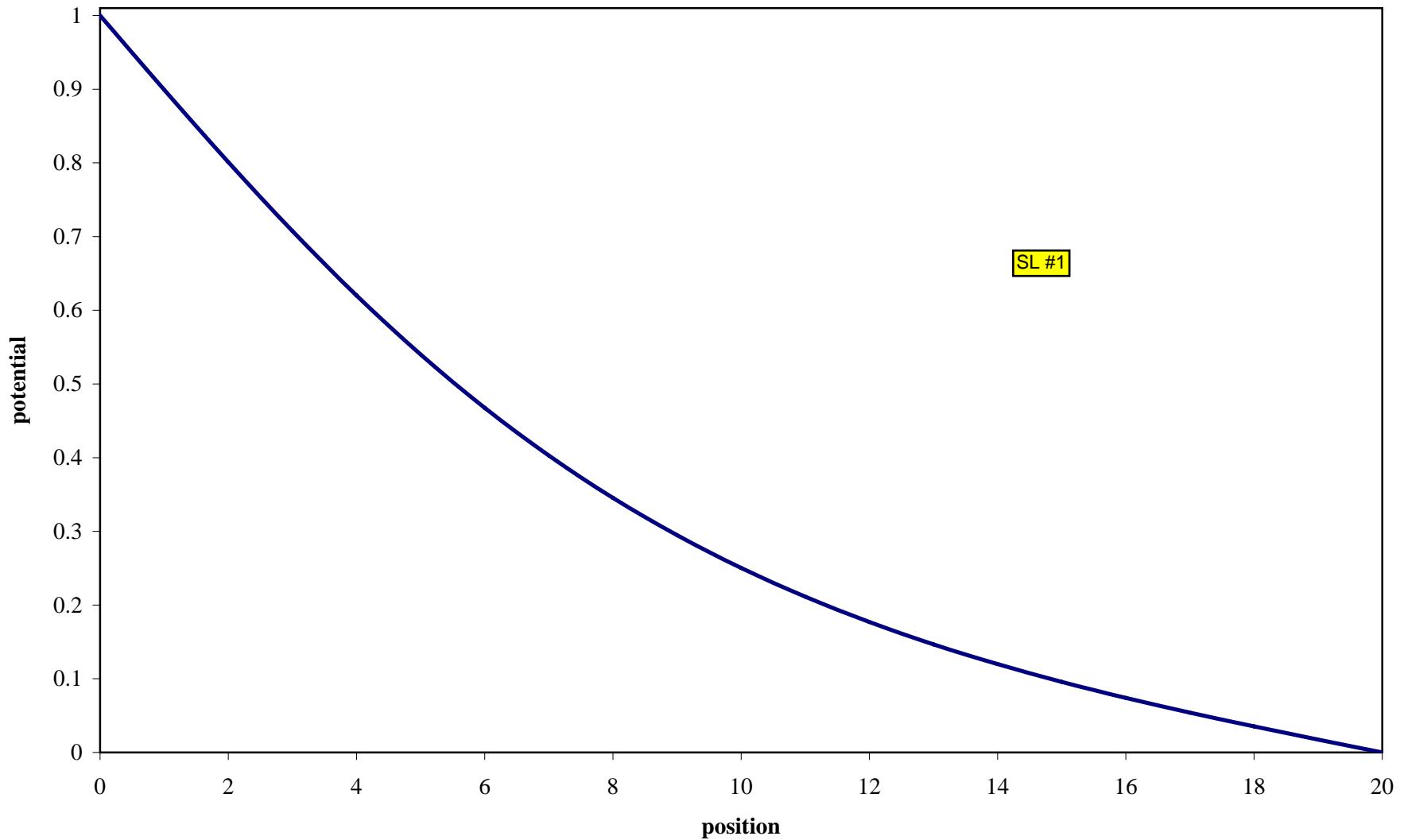
SL #1



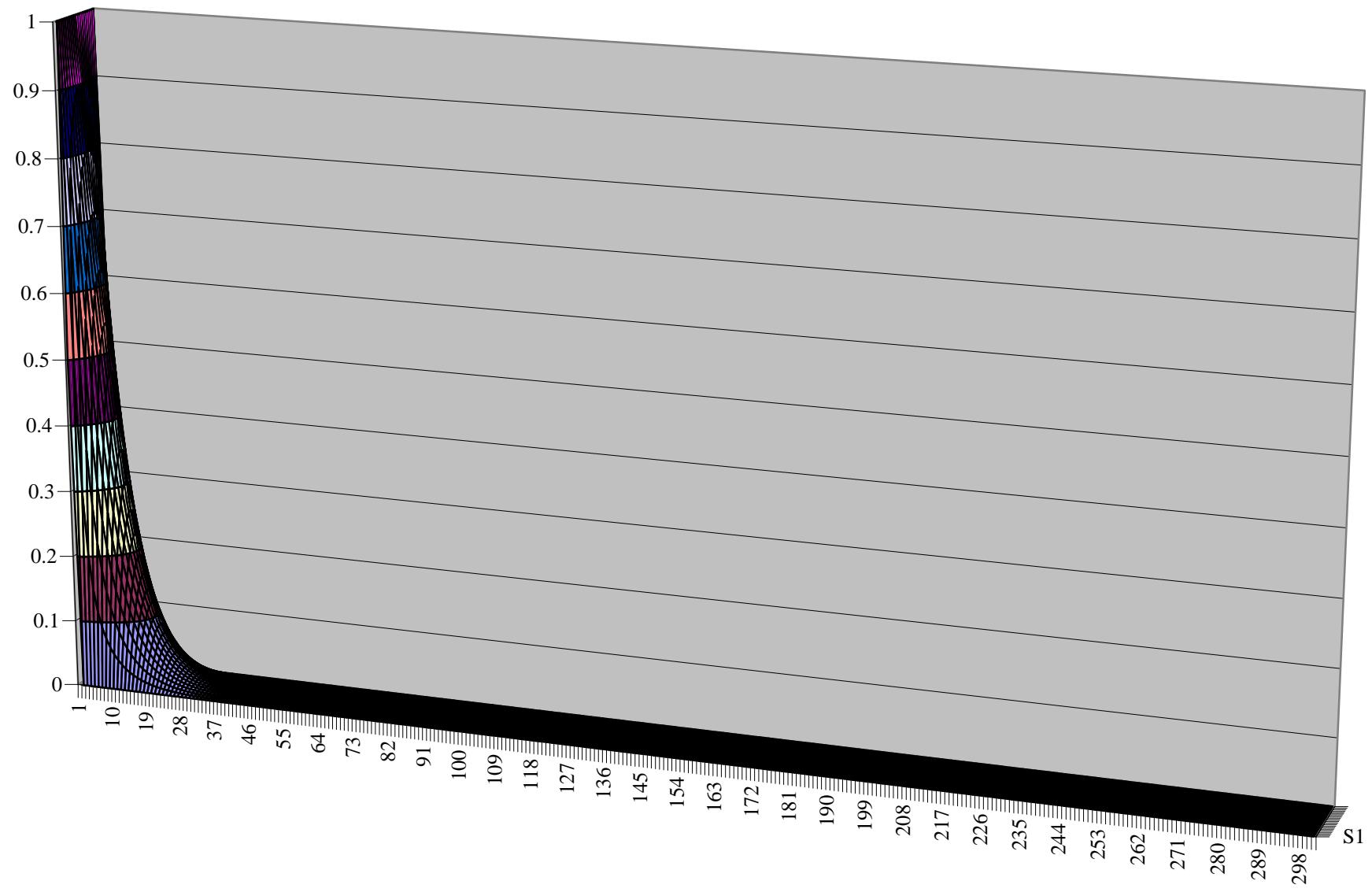
Vertical Line Cut



Horizontal Line Cut



SL #2 by iteration



SL #2 by Griffiths

