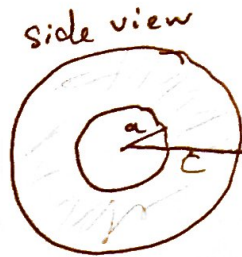
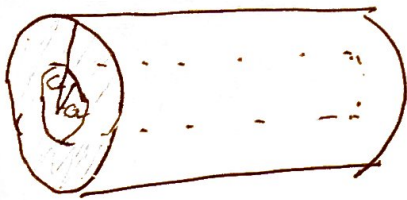


Example  
 A long pipe of dielectric material with  
 frozen in  $\vec{P}(s) = k s^4 \hat{s}$  &

← similar to probl. 4.15 (56)  
 no free charge. here for  $a < r < c$   
 via two routes  
 part (a) & (b)  
 Gauss's Law for  $\vec{E}$  for  $\vec{D}$



a)  $\rho_b = ?$   $\sigma_b = ?$

$$\rho_b = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (k s^4) = -\frac{1}{s} k 4 s^3 = -4k s^2$$

$\sigma_b = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n} = P \hat{s} \cdot (-\hat{s}) = -P = -k s^4$  (&  $\sigma_b = P$ )  
 at a  $\sigma_b = -k a^4$   
 at c  $\sigma_b = k c^4$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int (\rho_b + \rho_f) d\tau' + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \sigma_b d\alpha$$

wrap into constants

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{a} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_a^s -5k s^3 2\pi s l ds' + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (-P) 2\pi s l$$

= 0 because  $\vec{E} \perp d\vec{a}$

$$E s = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} k (s^5 - a^5) - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} k a^4$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} k s^5 \frac{1}{s} \hat{s} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} k s^4 \hat{s}$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{a} = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$D 2\pi s l = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \vec{P} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} k s^4 \hat{s}}$$

