




- (1) Sphere: $4\pi r^2$ 
 Cylinder: $2\pi r \cdot x + 2\pi r^2$ 
 Box: $2(ab+bc+ac)$ 

(2) $dA = \underbrace{C}_{2\pi r(1-\frac{x}{h})} \underbrace{dl}_{\frac{\sqrt{r^2+h^2}}{h} dx}$

$$\frac{2\pi r \sqrt{r^2+h^2}}{h} \int_0^h dx \left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right) = \underbrace{\pi r \sqrt{r^2+h^2}}_{\text{face}}$$

$$A = \underbrace{\pi r^2}_{\text{flat circle}} + \underbrace{\pi r \sqrt{r^2+h^2}}_{\text{slanted face}}$$

(3) $V = \int_0^h dx \pi \left(r\left(1-\frac{x}{h}\right)\right)^2 = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$

(4) $E_z = 0$, by vector addition

(5) No, but if we think of the plane as a gaussian surface, it has two fluxes which exactly cancel.



$$Q = \int \rho dV = \int_0^h dz \rho_0 z \pi \left(r\left(1-\frac{z}{h}\right)\right)^2 = \frac{\pi r^2 h^2 \rho_0}{12}$$

(7) $\frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\pi r^2 h^2 \rho_0}{12 \epsilon_0}$

(8) $\frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\pi r^2 h^2 \rho_0}{12 \epsilon_0}$

(9) $Q_{enc} = \int_0^{h/2} \rho dV = \frac{11}{192} \pi r^2 h^2 \rho_0$
 $Q_{ext} = \int_{h/2}^h \rho dV = \frac{5}{192} \pi r^2 h^2 \rho_0$

$\Phi_{net} = \Phi_{outgoing} - \Phi_{incoming} = \frac{\pi r^2 h^2 \rho_0}{32 \epsilon_0}$

$$(10) \quad |r| = 1$$

$$E_{q_+} = \frac{kq}{r^2} = kq$$

$$(11) \quad |r| = 2$$

$$E_{q_-} = -\frac{kq}{r^2} = -\frac{kq}{4}$$

$$(12) \quad E_{\text{net}} = E_{q_+} + E_{q_-} = \frac{3kq}{4}$$

$$(13) \quad \Phi_{\text{net}} = \frac{Q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0} = 0$$

$$(14) \quad C = \int_0^{2\pi} r \, d\theta = 2\pi r$$

$$(15) \quad A = \int_0^r 2\pi r' \, dr' = \pi r^2$$