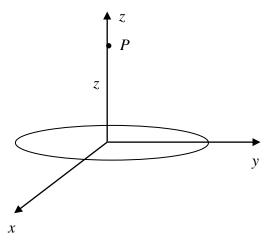
In class we studied one way to find the electric potential of a given charge distribution: by integrating the field along a path. In section 2.3.4 a different method is introduced: summing up the potentials of a collection of point charges (Eq. 2.29). Study this section and take a good look at Example 2.7, then answer the following questions:

- 1. When we use Eq. 2.29, are we assuming a particular reference point for the potential? If so, what is that point? Explain how you know.
- 2. In Example 2.7, the potential *V* is found outside a spherical shell of charge,  $V(z) = R^2 \sigma / \varepsilon_0 z$ . Use this result to find the electric field outside the sphere, and explain why the result is what you'd expect.

- 3. You've solved this problem already for homework using Coulomb's law (problem Q3 on homework set #2). Which approach do you find easier: direct integration of the electric field, or by first calculating the potential? Explain.
- Apply the techniques of this section to a uniformly charged disk of radius *R* and charge density σ. In particular, we want to find the electric potential at point *P*, along the axis of the disk.
  - a. On the figure, sketch a representative charge element dq, and the vectors  $\vec{r}$ ,  $\vec{r'}$ ,  $\vec{\pi}$ .
  - b. How do you write the distance  $\pi$  using cylindrical coordinates?



c. Starting from Eq. 2.29, completely specify, but do not evaluate, the integral for finding the potential at point *P*. Include limits of integration.