(b) From Eq. (4.51),

\[
E = -\nabla V = -\hat{n} \frac{\rho_l a}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (a^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} = \frac{\rho_l a}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{z}{(a^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \text{ (V/m).}
\]

**Problem 4.30**  Show that the electric potential difference \(V_{12}\) between two points in air at radial distances \(r_1\) and \(r_2\) from an infinite line of charge with density \(\rho_l\) along the z-axis is \(V_{12} = (\rho_l / 2\pi\varepsilon_0) \ln(r_2/r_1)\).

**Solution:**  From Eq. (4.33), the electric field due to an infinite line of charge is

\[
E = \hat{r} E_r = \hat{r} \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}.
\]

Hence, the potential difference is

\[
V_{12} = -\int_{r_2}^{r_1} E \cdot dl = -\int_{r_2}^{r_1} \hat{r} \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \cdot \hat{r} \, dr = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \left( \frac{r_2}{r_1} \right).
\]

**Problem 4.31**  Find the electric potential \(V\) at a location a distance \(b\) from the origin in the x-y plane due to a line charge with charge density \(\rho_l\) and of length \(l\). The line charge is coincident with the z-axis and extends from \(z = -l/2\) to \(z = l/2\).
Problem 4.35  An infinitely long line of charge with uniform density $\rho_l = 9 \text{ (nC/m)}$ lies in the $x$-$y$ plane parallel to the $y$-axis at $x = 2$ m. Find the potential $V_{AB}$ at point $A(3 \text{ m}, 0, 4 \text{ m})$ in Cartesian coordinates with respect to point $B(0, 0, 0)$ by applying the result of Problem 4.30.

Solution: According to Problem 4.30,

$$V = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi \varepsilon_0} \ln \left( \frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)$$

where $r_1$ and $r_2$ are the distances of $A$ and $B$. In this case,

$$r_1 = \sqrt{(3 - 2)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{17} \text{ m},$$

$$r_2 = 2 \text{ m}.$$

Hence,

$$V_{AB} = \frac{9 \times 10^{-9}}{2\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \ln \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}} \right) = -117.09 \text{ V}.$$
Problem 4.36 The x–y plane contains a uniform sheet of charge with \( \rho_{s_1} = 0.2 \) (nC/m\(^2\)) and a second sheet with \( \rho_{s_2} = -0.2 \) (nC/m\(^2\)) occupies the plane \( z = 6 \) m. Find \( V_{AB} \), \( V_{BC} \), and \( V_{AC} \) for \( A(0,0,6) \), \( B(0,0,0) \), and \( C(0,-2,2) \).

Solution: We start by finding the \( E \) field in the region between the plates. For any point above the x–y plane, \( E_1 \) due to the charge on x–y plane is, from Eq. (4.25),

\[
E_1 = \frac{\rho_{s_1}}{2 \varepsilon_0}.
\]

In the region below the top plate, \( E \) would point downwards for positive \( \rho_{s_2} \) on the top plate. In this case, \( \rho_{s_2} = -\rho_{s_1} \). Hence,

\[
E = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{\rho_{s_1}}{2 \varepsilon_0} - \frac{2 \rho_{s_1}}{2 \varepsilon_0} = \frac{2 \rho_{s_1}}{2 \varepsilon_0} = \frac{\rho_{s_1}}{\varepsilon_0}.
\]

Since \( E \) is along \( z \), only change in position along \( z \) can result in change in voltage.

\[
V_{AB} = -\int_{0}^{6} \frac{\rho_{s_1}}{\varepsilon_0} \cdot \hat{z} \, dz = -\frac{\rho_{s_1}}{\varepsilon_0} \bigg|_{0}^{6} = -\frac{6 \rho_{s_1}}{\varepsilon_0} = -\frac{6 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-9}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12}} = -135.59 \text{ V}.
\]
Section 4-9: Boundary Conditions

Problem 4.43 With reference to Fig. 4-19, find $E_1$ if $E_2 = \hat{x}3 - \hat{y}2 + \hat{z}2$ (V/m), $\varepsilon_1 = 2\varepsilon_0$, $\varepsilon_2 = 18\varepsilon_0$, and the boundary has a surface charge density $\rho_s = 3.54 \times 10^{-11}$ (C/m$^2$). What angle does $E_2$ make with the $z$-axis?

Solution: We know that $E_{1t} = E_{2t}$ for any 2 media. Hence, $E_{1t} = E_{2t} = \hat{x}3 - \hat{y}2$. Also, $(\mathbf{D}_1 - \mathbf{D}_2) \cdot \hat{n} = \rho_s$ (from Table 4.3). Hence, $\varepsilon_1(E_1 \cdot \hat{n}) - \varepsilon_2(E_2 \cdot \hat{n}) = \rho_s$, which gives

$$E_{1z} = \frac{\rho_s + \varepsilon_2 E_{2z}}{\varepsilon_1} = \frac{3.54 \times 10^{-11} + 18(2)}{2} = \frac{3.54 \times 10^{-11} + 36}{2 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} = 20 \text{ (V/m)}.$$

Hence, $E_1 = \hat{x}3 - \hat{y}2 + 20$ (V/m). Finding the angle $E_2$ makes with the $z$-axis:

$$E_2 \cdot \hat{z} = |E_2| \cos \theta, \quad 2 = \sqrt{9 + 4 + 4 \cos \theta}, \quad \theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{17}} \right) = 61^\circ.$$

Problem 4.44 An infinitely long conducting cylinder of radius $a$ has a surface charge density $\rho_s$. The cylinder is surrounded by a dielectric medium with $\varepsilon_r = 4$ and contains no free charges. If the tangential component of the electric field in the region $r \geq a$ is given by $E_t = -\phi \cos^2 \phi/r^2$, find $\rho_s$.

Solution: Let the conducting cylinder be medium 1 and the surrounding dielectric medium be medium 2. In medium 2,

$$E_2 = \hat{r}E_t - \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{r^2} \cos^2 \phi,$$

with $E_t$, the normal component of $E_2$, unknown. The surface charge density is related to $E_t$. To find $E_t$, we invoke Gauss’s law in medium 2:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D}_2 = 0,$$

or

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rE_t) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} \cos^2 \phi \right) = 0,$$

which leads to

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rE_t) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} \cos^2 \phi \right) = -\frac{2}{r^2} \sin \phi \cos \phi.$$

Integrating both sides with respect to $r$,

$$\int \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rE_t) \, dr = -2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \int \frac{1}{r^2} \, dr$$

$$rE_t = \frac{2}{r} \sin \phi \cos \phi,$$
Solution: From Eq. (4.131),

\[ F = -2 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon |E|^2 = -2 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_0 (5 \times 10^{-4}) (\frac{50}{0.02})^2 = -255.3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (N)}. \]

**Problem 4.49** Dielectric breakdown occurs in a material whenever the magnitude of the field \( E \) exceeds the dielectric strength anywhere in that material. In the coaxial capacitor of Example 4-12,

(a) At what value of \( r \) is \( |E| \) maximum?
(b) What is the breakdown voltage if \( a = 1 \) cm, \( b = 2 \) cm, and the dielectric material is mica with \( \varepsilon_r = 6 \)?

**Solution:**
(a) From Eq. (4.114), \( E = -\frac{\rho r}{2\pi \varepsilon r} \) for \( a < r < b \). Thus, it is evident that \( |E| \) is maximum at \( r = a \).
(b) The dielectric breaks down when \( |E| > 200 \) (MV/m) (see Table 4-2), or

\[ |E| = \frac{p_i}{2\pi \varepsilon r} = \frac{p_i}{2\pi (6.6 \times 10^{-12})} = 200 \text{ (MV/m)}, \]

which gives \( p_i = (200 \text{ MV/m})/(2\pi)(6.85 \times 10^{-12})(0.01) = 667.6 \text{ (\mu C/m)} \).

From Eq. (4.115), we can find the voltage corresponding to that charge density,

\[ V = \frac{p_i}{2\pi \varepsilon} \ln \left( \frac{b}{a} \right) = \frac{(667.6 \mu C/m)}{12\pi(6.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m})} \ln(2) = 1.39 \text{ (MV)}. \]
Thus, \( V = 1.39 \text{ (MV)} \) is the breakdown voltage for this capacitor.

**Problem 4.50** An electron with charge \( Q_e = -1.6 \times 10^{-19} \) C and mass \( m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \) kg is injected at a point adjacent to the negatively charged plate in the region between the plates of an air-filled parallel-plate capacitor with separation of 1 cm and rectangular plates each 10 cm² in area Fig. 4-33 (P4.50). If the voltage across the capacitor is 10 V, find

(a) the force acting on the electron,
(b) the acceleration of the electron, and
(c) the time it takes the electron to reach the positively charged plate, assuming that it starts from rest.

**Solution:**
(a) The electric force acting on a charge \( Q_e \) is given by Eq. (4.14) and the electric field in a capacitor is given by Eq. (4.112). Combining these two relations, we have

\[ F = Q_e E = \frac{Q_e V}{d} = -1.6 \times 10^{-19} \frac{10}{0.01} = -1.6 \times 10^{-16} \text{ (N)}. \]
Solution: Electrostatic potential energy is given by Eq. (4.124),

\[ W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int \int \epsilon |E|^2 \, dV = \frac{\epsilon}{2} \int_{x=0}^{3} \int_{y=0}^{2} \int_{z=-1}^{1} [(x^2 + 2z)^2 + x^4 + (y + z)^2] \, dx \, dy \, dz \]

\[ = \frac{4\epsilon_0}{2} \left( \left( \frac{2}{5} x^5 y z + \frac{2}{3} x^2 z^3 y + \frac{4}{3} x^3 y z + \frac{1}{12} (y + z)^4 x \right) \bigg|_{x=0}^{1} \bigg|_{y=0}^{2} \bigg|_{z=0}^{3} \right) \]

\[ = \frac{4\epsilon_0}{2} \left( \frac{1304}{5} \right) = 4.62 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (J)} \]

Problem 4.52 Figure 4-34a (P4.52(a)) depicts a capacitor consisting of two parallel, conducting plates separated by a distance \( d \). The space between the plates contains two adjacent dielectrics, one with permittivity \( \epsilon_1 \) and surface area \( A_1 \) and another with \( \epsilon_2 \) and \( A_2 \). The objective of this problem is to show that the capacitance \( C \) of the configuration shown in Fig. 4-34a (P4.52(a)) is equivalent to two capacitances in parallel, as illustrated in Fig. 4-34b (P4.52(b)), with

\[ C = C_1 + C_2, \quad (4.132) \]
where

\[ C_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 A_1}{d}, \]
\[ C_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_2 A_2}{d}. \]  

(4.133)

(4.134)

To this end, you are asked to proceed as follows:

(a) Find the electric fields \( E_1 \) and \( E_2 \) in the two dielectric layers.

(b) Calculate the energy stored in each section and use the result to calculate \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \).

(c) Use the total energy stored in the capacitor to obtain an expression for \( C \). Show that Eq. (4.132) is indeed a valid result.

**Solution:**

![Figure P4.52: (c) Electric field inside of capacitor.](image)

(a) Within each dielectric section, \( E \) will point from the plate with positive voltage to the plate with negative voltage, as shown in Fig. P4-52(c). From \( V = Ed \),

\[ E_1 = E_2 = \frac{V}{d}. \]

(b)\n
\[ W_{e_1} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 E_1^2 \cdot d = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 V^2 \cdot A_1 d = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 V^2 \frac{A_1}{d}. \]

But, from Eq. (4.121),

\[ W_{e_1} = \frac{1}{2} C_1 V^2. \]

Hence \( C_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 A_1}{d} \). Similarly, \( C_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_2 A_2}{d} \).

(c) Total energy is

\[ W_e = W_{e_1} + W_{e_2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V^2}{d} \left( \varepsilon_1 A_1 + \varepsilon_2 A_2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} CV^2. \]
Hence,

\[ C = \frac{\varepsilon_1 A_1}{d} + \frac{\varepsilon_2 A_2}{d} = C_1 + C_2. \]

**Problem 4.53** Use the result of Problem 4.52 to determine the capacitance for each of the following configurations:

(a) conducting plates are on top and bottom faces of rectangular structure in Fig. 4-35(a) (P.4.53(a)),

(b) conducting plates are on front and back faces of structure in Fig. 4-35(a) (P.4.53(a)),

(c) conducting plates are on top and bottom faces of the cylindrical structure in Fig. 4-35(b) (P.4.53(b)).

**Solution:**

(a) The two capacitors share the same voltage; hence they are in parallel.

\[
C_1 = \varepsilon_1 \frac{A_1}{d} = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{(5 \times 1) \times 10^{-4}}{2 \times 10^{-2}} = 5\varepsilon_0 \times 10^{-2},
\]

\[
C_2 = \varepsilon_2 \frac{A_2}{d} = 4\varepsilon_0 \frac{(5 \times 3) \times 10^{-4}}{2 \times 10^{-2}} = 30\varepsilon_0 \times 10^{-2},
\]

\[
C = C_1 + C_2 = (5\varepsilon_0 + 30\varepsilon_0) \times 10^{-2} = 0.35\varepsilon_0 = 3.1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}.
\]

(b)

\[
C_1 = \varepsilon_1 \frac{A_1}{d} = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{(2 \times 1) \times 10^{-4}}{5 \times 10^{-2}} = 0.8\varepsilon_0 \times 10^{-2},
\]

\[
C_2 = \varepsilon_2 \frac{A_2}{d} = 4\varepsilon_0 \frac{(3 \times 2) \times 10^{-4}}{5 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{24}{5} \varepsilon_0 \times 10^{-2},
\]

\[
C = C_1 + C_2 = 0.5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}.
\]

(c)

\[
C_1 = \varepsilon_1 \frac{A_1}{d} = 8\varepsilon_0 \frac{(\pi r_2^2)}{2 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0}{10^{-2}} (2 \times 10^{-3})^2 = 0.04 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F},
\]

\[
C_2 = \varepsilon_2 \frac{A_2}{d} = 4\varepsilon_0 \frac{\pi (r_2^2 - r_1^2)}{2 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{10^{-2}} [(4 \times 10^{-3})^2 - (2 \times 10^{-3})^2] = 0.06 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F},
\]

\[
C_3 = \varepsilon_3 \frac{A_3}{d} = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{\pi (r_2^2 - r_1^2)}{2 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{\pi\varepsilon_0}{10^{-2}} [(8 \times 10^{-3})^2 - (4 \times 10^{-3})^2] = 0.12 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F},
\]

\[
C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0.22 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}.
\]
Figure P4.53: Dielectric sections for Problems 4.53 and 4.55.

\[
e_1 = 8\varepsilon_0; \quad e_2 = 4\varepsilon_0; \quad e_3 = 2\varepsilon_0
\]
Problem 4.54  The capacitor shown in Fig. 4-36 (P4.54) consists of two parallel dielectric layers. We wish to use energy considerations to show that the equivalent capacitance of the overall capacitor, $C$, is equal to the series combination of the capacitances of the individual layers, $C_1$ and $C_2$, namely

$$C = \frac{C_1C_2}{C_1 + C_2},$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.136)$$

where

$$C_1 = \varepsilon_1 \frac{A}{d_1}, \quad C_2 = \varepsilon_2 \frac{A}{d_2}.$$

Figure P4.54: (a) Capacitor with parallel dielectric layers, and (b) equivalent circuit (Problem 4.54).

(a) Let $V_1$ and $V_2$ be the electric potentials across the upper and lower dielectrics, respectively. What are the corresponding electric fields $E_1$ and $E_2$? By applying the appropriate boundary condition at the interface between the two dielectrics, obtain explicit expressions for $E_1$ and $E_2$ in terms of $\varepsilon_1$, $\varepsilon_2$, $V$, and the indicated dimensions of the capacitor.

(b) Calculate the energy stored in each of the dielectric layers and then use the sum to obtain an expression for $C$.  

(c) Show that C is given by Eq. (4.136).

**Solution:**

(a) If $V_1$ is the voltage across the top layer and $V_2$ across the bottom layer, then

$$V = V_1 + V_2,$$

and

$$E_1 = \frac{V_1}{d_1}, \quad E_2 = \frac{V_2}{d_2}.$$  

According to boundary conditions, the normal component of $\mathbf{D}$ is continuous across the boundary (in the absence of surface charge). This means that at the interface between the two dielectric layers,

$$D_{1n} = D_{2n},$$

or

$$\varepsilon_1 E_1 = \varepsilon_2 E_2.$$  

Hence,

$$V = E_1 d_1 + E_2 d_2 = E_1 d_1 + \frac{\varepsilon_1 E_1}{\varepsilon_2} d_2,$$

which can be solved for $E_1$:

$$E_1 = \frac{V}{d_1 + \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2} d_2}.$$  

Similarly,

$$E_2 = \frac{V}{d_2 + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} d_1}.$$
(b)

\[
W_{e_1} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 E_1^2 \cdot \nu_1 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_1 \left( \frac{V}{d_1 + \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2} d_2} \right)^2 \cdot A d_1 = \frac{1}{2} V^2 \left[ \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^2 A d_1}{(\varepsilon_2 d_1 + \varepsilon_1 d_2)^2} \right],
\]

\[
W_{e_2} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2 E_2^2 \cdot \nu_2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_2 \left( \frac{V}{d_2 + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1} d_1} \right)^2 \cdot A d_2 = \frac{1}{2} V^2 \left[ \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^2 A d_2}{(\varepsilon_1 d_2 + \varepsilon_2 d_1)^2} \right],
\]

\[
W_e = W_{e_1} + W_{e_2} = \frac{1}{2} V^2 \left[ \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^2 A d_1 + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^2 A d_2}{(\varepsilon_1 d_2 + \varepsilon_2 d_1)^2} \right].
\]

But \( W_e = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 \), hence,

\[
C = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^2 A d_1 + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2^2 A d_2}{(\varepsilon_2 d_1 + \varepsilon_1 d_2)^2} = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 A \left( \frac{\varepsilon_2 d_1 + \varepsilon_1 d_2}{(\varepsilon_2 d_1 + \varepsilon_1 d_2)^2} \right) = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 A}{\varepsilon_2 d_1 + \varepsilon_1 d_2}.
\]

(c) Multiplying numerator and denominator of the expression for \( C \) by \( A/d_1 d_2 \), we have

\[
C = \frac{\varepsilon_1 A \cdot \varepsilon_2 A}{d_1 A} \cdot \frac{d_2}{d_2 A} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2},
\]

where

\[
C_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 A}{d_1}, \quad C_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_2 A}{d_2}.
\]

**Problem 4.55** Use the expressions given in **Problem 4.54** to determine the capacitance for the configurations in Fig. 4.35(a) (P4.55) when the conducting plates are placed on the right and left faces of the structure.

**Solution:**

\[
C_1 = \varepsilon_1 \frac{A}{d_1} = 2\varepsilon_0 \frac{(2 \times 5) \times 10^{-4}}{1 \times 10^{-2}} = 20\varepsilon_0 \times 10^{-2} = 1.77 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F},
\]

\[
C_2 = \varepsilon_2 \frac{A}{d_2} = 4\varepsilon_0 \frac{(2 \times 5) \times 10^{-4}}{3 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.18 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F},
\]

\[
C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{1.77 \times 1.18 \times 10^{-12}}{1.77 + 1.18} = 0.71 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F}.
\]
Section 4.12: Image Method

Problem 4.56 With reference to Fig. 4-37 (P4.56), charge $Q$ is located at a distance $d$ above a grounded half-plane located in the $x$-$y$ plane and at a distance $d$ from another grounded half-plane in the $x$-$z$ plane. Use the image method to

(a) establish the magnitudes, polarities, and locations of the images of charge $Q$ with respect to each of the two ground planes (as if each is infinite in extent), and

(b) then find the electric potential and electric field at an arbitrary point $P(0,y,z)$.

Solution:
(a) The original charge has magnitude and polarity $+Q$ at location $(0,d,d)$. Since the negative $y$-axis is shielded from the region of interest, there might as well be a conducting half-plane extending in the $-y$ direction as well as the $+y$ direction. This ground plane gives rise to an image charge of magnitude and polarity $-Q$ at location...
In addition, since charges exist on the conducting half plane in the +z direction, an image of this conducting half plane also appears in the −z direction. This ground plane in the x-z plane gives rise to the image charges of −Q at (0, −d, d) and +Q at (0, −d, −d).

(b) Using Eq. (4.47) with \( N = 4 \),

\[
V(x,y,z) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y - d)^2 + (z - d)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y + d)^2 + (z + d)^2}} \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y - d)^2 + (z - d)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y + d)^2 + (z + d)^2}} \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2yd + z^2 - 2zd + 2d^2}}
- \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2yd + z^2 - 2zd + 2d^2}}
+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2yd + z^2 + 2zd + 2d^2}}
- \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2yd + z^2 + 2zd + 2d^2}} \right) \) (V).
From Eq. (4.51),

\[ E = -\nabla V \]

\[ = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon} \left( \nabla \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-d)^2 + (z-d)^2}} - \nabla \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y+d)^2 + (z+d)^2}} \right) + \nabla \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y-d)^2 + (z+d)^2}} - \nabla \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (y+d)^2 + (z-d)^2}} \]

\[ = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon} \left( \hat{x}x + \hat{y}(y-d) + \hat{z}(z-d) \right) \left( \frac{1}{(x^2 + (y-d)^2 + (z-d)^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{1}{(x^2 + (y+d)^2 + (z+d)^2)^{3/2}} \right) \]

\[ + \hat{x}x + \hat{y}(y+d) + \hat{z}(z+d) \left( \frac{1}{(x^2 + (y+d)^2 + (z+d)^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{1}{(x^2 + (y-d)^2 + (z-d)^2)^{3/2}} \right) \text{ (V/m).} \]

**Problem 4.57** Conducting wires above a conducting plane carry currents \( I_1 \) and \( I_2 \) in the directions shown in Fig. 4.38 (P4.57). Keeping in mind that the direction of a current is defined in terms of the movement of positive charges, what are the directions of the image currents corresponding to \( I_1 \) and \( I_2 \)?

**Solution:**

(a) In the image current, movement of negative charges downward = movement of positive charges upward. Hence, image of \( I_1 \) is same as \( I_1 \).