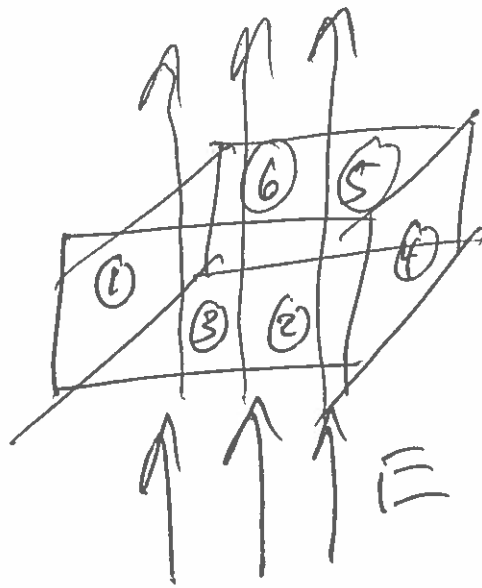


$$\Phi = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}$$



- ① - Left side
- ② - bottom
- ③ - Front
- ④ - Right
- ⑤ - back
- ⑥ - Top

$$\Phi_{NET} = ? = 1$$

$$\Phi_{NET} = \Phi_{left} + \Phi_{right} + \Phi_{front} + \Phi_{back} + \Phi_{bot} + \Phi_{top}$$

$$\Phi_{NET} = 0 + \cancel{EA \cos(180)} + 0 + 0 + EA \cos(180) + EA \cos(0)$$

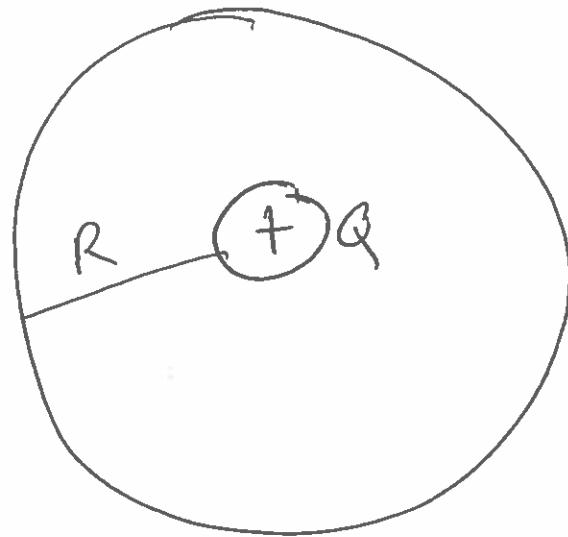
$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta_{AB}$$

$$\Phi_{NET} = EA(-1) + EA(+1) = 0$$

GAUSS'S LAW

$$\Phi_{\text{Net}} = \frac{Q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0} = 0$$

$$Q_{\text{enc}} = 0$$



$$Q = 1 \mu\text{C}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{kQ}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E}(r=R) = \frac{kQ}{R^2} \hat{r}$$

Volume is a sphere of radius R

$$\text{Area of sphere} = 4\pi R^2 \hat{r}$$

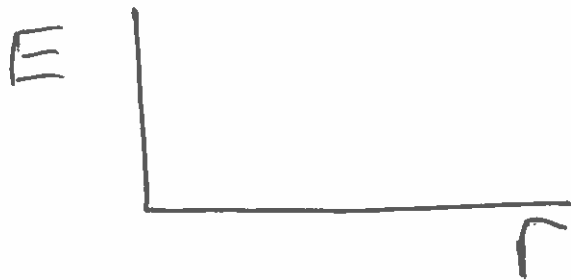
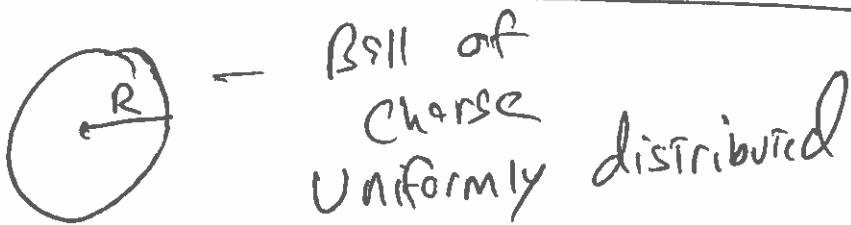
$$\Phi_{\text{net}} = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{kQ}{R^2} \hat{r} \cdot 4\pi R^2 \hat{r}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{net}} = \frac{RQ}{R^2} 4\pi R^2 \underbrace{\hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}}_{(1)(1)\cos(0)} = 1$$

$$\Phi_{\text{net}} = R 4\pi Q$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right) 4\pi Q$$

$$\Phi_{\text{net}} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q_{\text{enc}}}{\epsilon_0}$$



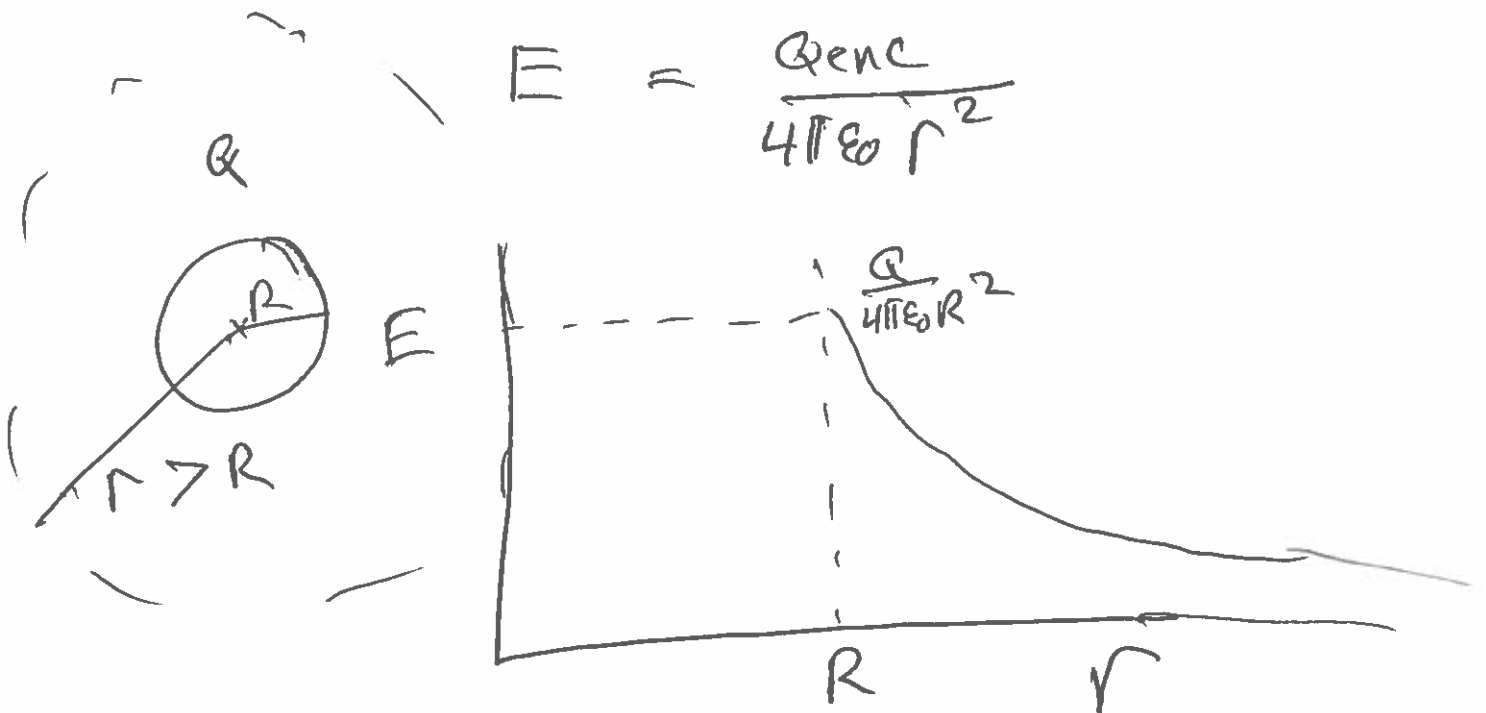
we
want.

To use Gauss's Law
we need a surface that \vec{E} is
constant on.

for a spherical charge distribution
 E is constant on a sphere

$$E \cdot A = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$
$$E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_{enc}}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q_{enc}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$



For

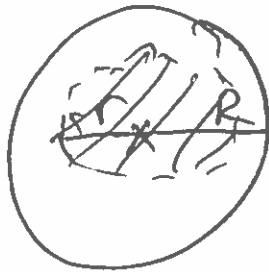
$$r \geq R$$

$$E = \frac{kQ}{r^2}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

For

$$E = \frac{kQ}{R^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}$$



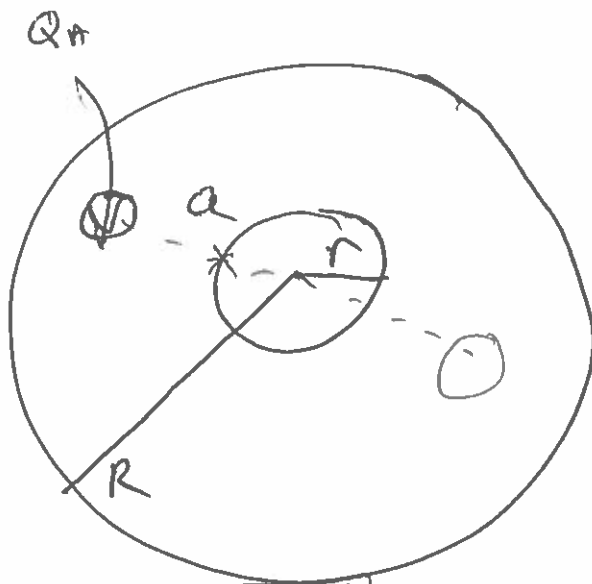
$$Vol_{enc} = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$Q_{enc} = \rho Vol_{enc}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Charge}}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{\frac{4\pi R^3}{3}}$$

$$Q_{enc} = \frac{Q}{\frac{4\pi R^3}{3}} \cdot \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$



$$Q_{enc} = \frac{Q r^3}{R^3}$$

$$Q_{enc} = Q \frac{r^3}{R^3}$$

$$\text{if } r = R \quad Q_{enc} = Q \frac{R^3}{R^3} = Q \quad \checkmark$$

$$r = 0 \quad Q_{enc} = \frac{Q \cdot 0^3}{R^3} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$E = \frac{k Q_{enc}}{r^2} = \frac{k Q \frac{r^3}{R^3}}{r^2}$$

for $r < R$ $E = \frac{kQ}{R^3} r$

