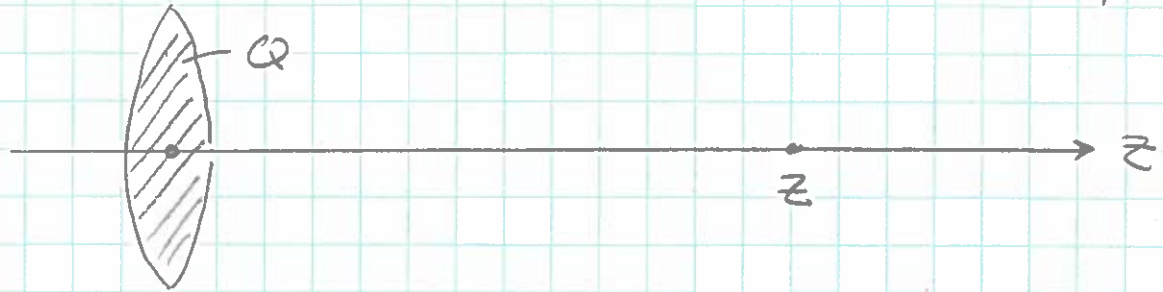


Radius = R

WB 26-5
1



From Chap. 28, example 25-11:

$$V(z) = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \left\{ \sqrt{R^2 + z^2} - z \right\} \quad \text{for } z > 0$$

So:

$$E_z = -\frac{\partial V(z)}{\partial z} = -\frac{d}{dz} V(z)$$

$$= -\frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \left\{ \frac{d}{dz} (R^2 + z^2)^{1/2} - \frac{dz}{dz} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (R^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} 2z - 1 \right\}$$

$$E_z = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \right\}$$

which is the same as eqn 23.24
with

$$\eta = \frac{Q}{\pi R^2}$$

