

8. (10 points) The *electric potential* is a quantity of great importance in electrostatics. The electric potential $V(R)$ at a distance R along the axis perpendicular to the center of a charged disk with radius 1 is given by

$$V(R) = C \left(\sqrt{R^2 + 1} - R \right)$$

where C is a constant that depends on the choice of units that are being used.

(a) Show that for large numbers R ,

$$V(R) \approx \frac{C}{2R}.$$

(Hint: $\sqrt{R^2 + 1} = R\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{R^2}}$ and remember that R is large.)

As the hint says, $\sqrt{R^2 + 1} = R\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{R^2}} = R(1 + \frac{1}{R^2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Recall (or calculate) that for $-1 < x < 1$, we have $(1 + x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \dots$

Thus for R large (enough so that $-1 < \frac{1}{R^2} < 1$) we have

$$(1 + \frac{1}{R^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{8}(\frac{1}{R^2})^2 + \frac{1}{16}(\frac{1}{R^2})^3 - \dots = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{R^4} + \frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{R^6} - \dots$$

$$\text{So } R(1 + \frac{1}{R^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = R + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{R^3} + \frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{R^5} - \dots$$

$$\text{Therefore } R(1 + \frac{1}{R^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} - R = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{R^3} + \frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{R^5} - \dots$$

$$\text{So } C(R(1 + \frac{1}{R^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} - R) = \frac{C}{2}\frac{1}{R} - \frac{C}{8}\frac{1}{R^3} + \frac{C}{16}\frac{1}{R^5} - \dots$$

And so we have that for large numbers R , we can approximate $C(R(1 + \frac{1}{R^2})^{\frac{1}{2}} - R)$ by $\frac{C}{2}\frac{1}{R}$.

(b) Approximately how large should R be in order that the error in the approximation of $V(R)$ by $C/2R$ is less than 4% of $V(R)$?

For large R , the error in the approximation of $V(R)$ by $C/2R$ is approximately $\frac{-C}{8R^3}$.

So, we want to solve $\frac{C}{8R^3} < .04V(R)$ for R .

This is approximately the same as solving $\frac{C}{8R^3} < .04\frac{C}{2R}$ for R .

That is, $1/4 < .04R^2$ or $R > 1/.4 = 2.5$. Thus

R should approximately be greater than 2.5