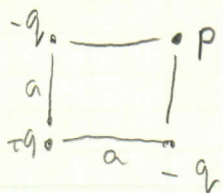


2.31



$$a) \quad V_P = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{-q}{a} + \frac{-q}{a} + \frac{q}{\sqrt{2}a} \right) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \left( \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{2} \right) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}-4}{2} \right)$$

$$V_P = \frac{q}{8\pi\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{2}-4); \quad W = qV_P = \frac{q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{2}-4)$$

b) Starting w/ point P, let's consider each charge in counterclockwise order.

$$1. \quad W_1 = 0$$

$$2. \quad W_2 = -V_2 q = -q \left( -k \frac{q}{a} \right) = -\frac{kq^2}{a} \left( \frac{-2}{2} \right)$$

$$3. \quad W_3 = V_3 q = q \left( -\frac{kq}{a} + \frac{kq}{\sqrt{2}a} \right) = \frac{kq^2}{a} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{2} \right)$$

$$4. \quad W_4 = -V_4 q = -qk \left( \frac{q}{a} + \frac{q}{\sqrt{2}a} + \frac{q}{a} \right) = \frac{kq^2}{a} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}-4}{2} \right)$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i=1}^4 W_i = \frac{kq^2}{2a} (-2 + \sqrt{2} - 2 + \sqrt{2} - 4) = \frac{kq^2}{2a} 2(\sqrt{2}-4)$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} (\sqrt{2}-4)$$

b) (alternative method)

$$W = \frac{k}{2} \sum_{i=1}^4 \left( \sum_{j \neq i}^4 \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}} \right) = \frac{k}{2} \left( \frac{-q^2}{a} + \frac{q^2}{\sqrt{2}a} + \frac{-q^2}{a} + \frac{-q^2}{a} + \frac{-q^2}{a} + \frac{q^2}{\sqrt{2}a} + \frac{-q^2}{a} + \frac{-q^2}{a} + \frac{-q^2}{a} + \frac{q^2}{\sqrt{2}a} \right) = \frac{4k}{2} \left( \frac{-2q^2}{a} + \frac{q^2}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$W = \frac{q^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 2 \right) = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} (\sqrt{2}-4)$$