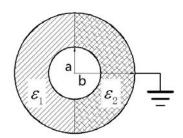
三、计算题 (共70分)

1、(20 分)已知一个球形电容器,其内外导体半径分别为 a 和 b。电容器内填充有介电常数分别为 ε_1 、 ε_2 电介质。假设内导体带电荷 q,外球接地,如下图所示,求电容器两球壳间的①电场分布:②电位分布:③电容:④电场能量



解: (1) 电容器两球壳间的电场分布: 由高斯定理:

$$\oint \overrightarrow{D} \cdot d\overrightarrow{s} = 2\pi r^2 \left(\overrightarrow{D}_1 + \overrightarrow{D}_2 \right) = q$$
 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

由
$$\vec{D}_1 = \varepsilon_1 \vec{E}_1$$
 $\vec{D}_2 = \varepsilon_2 \vec{E}_2$ 以及 $\vec{E}_1 = \vec{E}_2 = \vec{E}$, 3分

可得两球壳间的电场强度为

$$\vec{E}(r) = \vec{e_r} \frac{q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2) r^2}$$
 3 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\)

(2) 电容器两球壳间的电位分布为:

$$\varphi(r) = \int_{r}^{b} \vec{E}(r) \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})} \int_{r}^{b} \frac{1}{r^{2}} dr = \frac{q(b-r)}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2}) br}$$
 2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)

内外导体间的电位差为:

$$U = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{E}(r) \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{r^{2}} dr = \frac{q(b-a)}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})ba}$$
 2 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)

(3) 电容器两球壳间的电容为

$$C = \frac{q}{U} = \frac{2\pi \left(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2\right)ba}{\left(b - a\right)}$$

(4) 电容器两球壳间的电场能量为

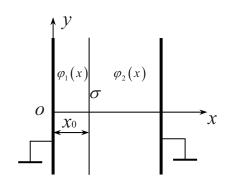
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}qU = \frac{q^2(b-a)}{4\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)ba}$$

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4、(15 分)已知两块无限大接地导体板分别置于 x=0 和 x=a 处,如下图所示,其中,在 x=x0 处有一面密度为 σ C/m² 的均匀电荷分布。求两导体板间的电场和电位分布。



解:
$$\frac{d^2 \varphi_1}{dx^2} = 0$$
 $(0 < x < x_0)$;

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \varphi_2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = 0 \qquad \left(x_0 < x < a \right)$$

得
$$\varphi_1(x) = C_1 x + D_1$$
 $(0 < x < x_0);$

$$\varphi_2(x) = C_2 x + D_2 \qquad (x_0 < x < a)$$

 $\varphi_1(x)$ 和 $\varphi_2(x)$ 满足得边界条件为

解得
$$C_1 = -\frac{\sigma(x_0 - a)}{\varepsilon_0 a}$$
, $D_1 = 0$, $C_2 = -\frac{\sigma x_0}{\varepsilon_0 a}$, $D_2 = \frac{\sigma x_0}{\varepsilon_0}$

所以
$$\varphi_1(x) = \frac{\sigma(a-x_0)}{\varepsilon_0 a} x$$
 $(0 \le x \le x_0),$ 1分

$$\varphi_2(x) = \frac{\sigma x_0(a-x)}{\varepsilon_0 a} \qquad (x_0 \le x \le a)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{1} = -\nabla \varphi_{1}(x) = -\boldsymbol{e}_{x} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_{1}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\boldsymbol{e}_{x} \frac{\sigma(a - x_{0})}{\varepsilon_{0}a} \qquad (0 < x < x_{0})$$
1 \(\frac{\psi}{2}\)

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{2} = -\nabla \varphi_{2}(x) = -\boldsymbol{e}_{x} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_{2}(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = \boldsymbol{e}_{x} \frac{\sigma x_{0}}{\varepsilon_{0} a} \qquad (x_{0} < x < a)$$
1 \(\frac{\partial}{\partial}\)