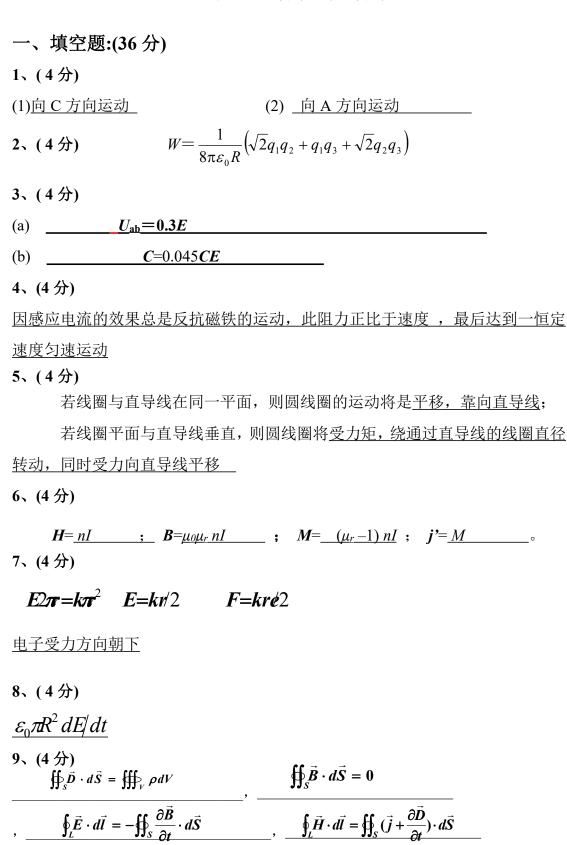
07级 II-2期中试卷答案



二、计算题 (64 分)

1、(12分)

解: (1)由高斯定理求得介质中 $D_2=Q/4\pi r^2$ 又 $D=\epsilon_0\epsilon_r E$, 故介质层内

场强
$$E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r r^2}$$

在介质外场强为 $E_3 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$

(2)介质内电势为
$$U_2 = \int_r^{R_2} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_*} \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{R_2} \right)$$

介质外电势为

$$U_3 = \int_r^\infty \bar{E}_3 \cdot d\bar{l} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

(3)金属球电势为

$$U_{\widehat{x}} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{R_2} \right)$$

(4)系统所储存的静电能为

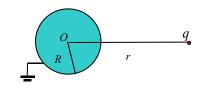
$$W = \int \omega_e dV = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E_2^2 \left(4\pi r^2 dr \right) + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_3^2 \left(4\pi r^2 dr \right) = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{R_2} \right)$$

2、(10分)

解:1、金属球为等势体,2、金属球上任意点的电势等于点电荷 q 和金属球表面上感应电荷 q ,在球心处激发的电势和。

取球面上感应电荷元 dg'在球心处电势为

$$U' = \int_{S} \frac{dq'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$



点电荷 q 在球心处电势为

$$U_{0} = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0} r}$$

球心处总电势为零,所以,
$$U=U'+U_0=\int_S \frac{dq'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}+\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}=0$$

$$\int_S \frac{dq'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}+\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}=\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}q'+\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}=0$$

$$q' = -\frac{R}{r}q$$

3、(12分)

解: c、d两点开路时回路电流:

a、b 两点的电势差;

$$V_{ab} = \varepsilon_2 + I(R_2 + r_2 + R_4) = 1.05(V)$$

$$c$$
、 d 两点的电势差; $V_{cd}=V_{ab}+V_{bd}=25(V)$

$$c$$
、 d 两点短路
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = I_2 + I_3 \\ -\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3 + I_1(r_1 + R_1 + R_3) + I_3(r_3 + R_5) = 0 \\ -\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_2 + I_2(r_2 + R_2 + R_4) - I_3(r_3 + R_5) = 0 \end{cases}$$

这时通过 R_5 的电流是多少? $I_3 = 0.357 (A)$

4、(15分)

解: (1)由于电流分布有轴对称性,应用安培环路定理 $\because \oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \mu_r I$

取轴上一点为圆心, 在垂直于轴的平面内的同心圆为安培回路, 得:

$$\therefore \oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi r B = \mu_{0} \mu_{r} \frac{I \pi r^{2}}{\pi R^{2}} \qquad r \leq R_{1}$$

$$\therefore B = \mu_{0} \mu_{r} \frac{Ir}{2\pi R^{2}} \qquad r \leq R_{1} \qquad \therefore B = \mu_{0} \mu_{r} \frac{I}{2\pi r} \qquad R_{1} \leq r \leq R_{2}$$

$$\therefore B = \mu_0 \mu_r \frac{I}{2\pi r} (1 - \frac{r^2 - R_2^2}{R_2^2 - R_2^2}) \qquad R_2 \le r \le R_3 \qquad \therefore B = 0 \qquad r \ge R_3$$

(2)
$$L = \frac{\Psi}{I} = \frac{\int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_{r_2}}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

5、(15分)

$$M=2=1.6\times10^{5}\times0.693=1.1\times10^{5}$$
 (字)

(2)
$$\varepsilon_m = -\frac{d\Psi}{dt} = -d(\frac{\mu_0 NIb}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R+a}{R})/dt = -\frac{\mu_0 NIb}{2\pi} (\frac{1}{R+a} - \frac{1}{R}) \frac{dR}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon_{m} = \frac{\mu_{0}NIb}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+a}\right) V = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{7} \times 10^{3} \times 5 \times 8 \times 10^{2}}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{5 \times 10^{2}} - \frac{1}{10 \times 10^{2}}\right) \times 3.0 \times 10^{2} = 2.4 \times 10^{5} \text{ f/s}$$

方向顺时针