## 作业二十(静电场四)

20.1 先利用高斯定理和球对称性求出空间 P 点的场强大小(其方向沿径向):

$$E_{\rm pl}=0$$
  $(r < R_1)$ 

$$E_{P2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} (R_1 \leqslant r < R_2)$$

$$E_{P_3} = \frac{Q + q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad (r \gg R_2)$$

$$U_{P1}(r) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{p} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{0}^{R_{1}} \vec{E}_{p1} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \vec{E}_{p2} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{p3} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}) + \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}} \quad (r \leqslant R_{1})$$

$$U_{P2}(r) = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{p} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r}^{R_{2}} \vec{E}_{p2} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{p3} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}) + \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}} \quad (R_{1} \le r \le R_{2})$$

$$U_{P3}(r) = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{P3} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \qquad (r > R_{2})$$

20. 2 
$$U_{|r|} = \frac{Q}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} [3R^2 - r^2]$$

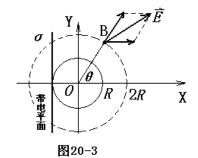
20.3 (1) 
$$U_P = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} [\sqrt{R^2 + x^2} - x]$$

(2) 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}\right] \hat{i}$$

(3) 
$$x = 6.0 \times 10^{-2} m$$
,  $U = 4.5 \times 10^{4} (V/m)$ ;  $E = 4.5 \times 10^{5} (V/m)$ 

20. 4 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} \hat{i}$$
 ;  $U_o = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \alpha$ 

20.5 (1) 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{i} \ (r < R)$$



$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{i} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} (\cos\theta \, \hat{i} + \sin\theta \, \hat{j}) \quad (r > R)$$

其中r为场点到球心的距离, $\theta$ 为r和 X 轴之间的夹角。

(2) 见图 20-3。

(3) 
$$U_A - U_B = U_{\overline{m} + \overline{x}}(A) - U_{\overline{m} + \overline{x}}(B)$$

$$U_{\text{FR}}(A) = U_{\text{FR}}(B)$$
  $U_A - U_B = U_{\text{III}}(A) - U_{\text{III}}(B) = \int_{2R}^{R} E dx = -\frac{\sigma R}{2\varepsilon_0}$ 

20.6 (1) 对于三维空间一定;对于二维及一维空间不一定。因为 E = -gradU,

在三维空间 U 处处为 0,则 E 为 0。但在二维空间,比如 XY 平面内 U 处处为 0,不能保证  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = 0$ ,即 E 的 Z 轴分量不一定为 0。

(2) 不一定。电势是相对值,可以定义任意点电势为零,场强不一定是零。如:无限长带电线,可定义任意点(非无限远)电势为零,场强不为零。

## 作业二十一(静电场五)

21.1 是; 否。

20.2

(1) 在达到静电平衡时,导体球内部的电场强度为0,则感应电荷在球心处产生的场强 $\bar{E}_{0}$ 与电荷Q在球心处产生的场强 $\bar{E}_{0}$ 大小相等,方向相反。

$$\therefore \vec{E}'_{\rm O} = -\vec{E}_{\rm QO} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{\rm o}r^2}\hat{r}_{\rm OQ}$$

其中 $\hat{r}_{oo}$ 为由球心O指向Q所在位置的单位矢量。

$$(2) \ \ U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

20.3 (1) 
$$Q_{ } = -q \quad Q_{ } = q$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_{\rm op}^2} \hat{r}_{\rm op}$$

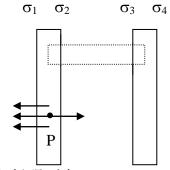
$$20.4 \ \vec{E}_{A} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{A}^{2}}\hat{r}_{A}, \ \vec{E}_{B} = 0$$

20.5 两导体球使用导线连接后电势相等,即:  $\frac{\sigma_r 4\pi r^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_o r} = \frac{\sigma_R 4\pi R^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_o R}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{\sigma_R}{\sigma_r} = \frac{r}{R}$ 

20.6 证明: (1)做出如图所示的高斯面  $S_1$ ,由于导体内部场强为零,侧面法线方向与场强方向垂直,故由高斯定理有  $S_1$ 面内电荷数为零,即  $\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3$ 。

(2) 左板选 P 点场, 
$$\frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$
  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_4$ 

(3) 
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = 3 \\ \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 = 7 \\ \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = 5C \cdot m^{-2} \\ \sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = -2C \cdot m^{-2} \end{cases}$$



21.7 (1) 一定相等。是等势体; (2) 不一定。

21.8 (1)方向为垂直导体面向外; (2)没有变化; (3)内部场强不变。 ▶ >

## 作业二十二(静电场六)

22.1 由高斯定理,
$$E_A = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r_A^2}$$
  $E_B = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_B^2}$ 

22.2 
$$\frac{\sigma'}{\varepsilon_0}$$

22. 3 
$$\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = q_o = \lambda l$$

$$\bar{D} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r} \hat{r}_{_0}$$
 (  $R_I \leq r < R_3$ ; 设内筒带正电,则方向沿径向向外指)

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\varepsilon_{1}} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r1}r}\hat{r}_{0} \qquad (R_{1} < r \leq R_{2})$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{\vec{D}}{\varepsilon_2} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_{r2}r} \hat{r}_0 \qquad (R_2 < r < R_3)$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\lambda \cdot 1}{\int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R_2}^{R_3} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r}} = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r_1} \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_2} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \varepsilon_{r_1} \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}}$$

22. 4 
$$U = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

22.5 
$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_1^2} = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r_2^2}$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\varepsilon_r = \frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2}$ 

22.6 (1) 
$$D = \varepsilon E = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E = 2.655 \times 10^{-5} C \cdot m^{-2}$$

(2) 
$$E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \Rightarrow \sigma_{e0} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E = 2.655 \times 10^{-5} C \cdot m^{-2}$$

(3) 
$$P = \chi_e \varepsilon_0 E = (\varepsilon_r - 1)\varepsilon_0 E = 1.77 \times 10^{-5} C \cdot m^{-2}$$

(4) 
$$\sigma'_{a} = P = 1.77 \times 10^{-5} \, \text{C} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$$

(5) 
$$E_0 = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0} = 3.0 \times 10^6 V \cdot m^{-1},$$

$$E' = E_0 - E = (\varepsilon_r - I)E = 2.0 \times 10^6 V \cdot m^{-1}$$

$$\begin{split} &U_{1} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r}^{R} \overrightarrow{E_{1}} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R}^{R+d} \overrightarrow{E_{2}} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R+d}^{\infty} \overrightarrow{E_{3}} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r1}} (\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+d}) + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(R+d)} \\ &U_{2} = \int_{r}^{R+d} \overrightarrow{E_{2}} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R+d}^{\infty} \overrightarrow{E_{3}} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r1}} (\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R+d}) + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{1}{R+d} \qquad (R \leqslant r \leqslant R+d) \\ &U_{3} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \qquad (R+d \leqslant r) \end{split}$$

- 22.8 (1) 穿过 S 面的电场强度通量发生改变。因为该通量与面内包围的所有电荷量有关,包括自由点电荷+Q<sub>0</sub>和电介质 A 上的极化电荷,而后者被 S 面包围的极化电荷数量发生了改变。
  - (2)电位移通量不发生改变。因为电位移通量仅与面内包围的自由电荷量(+Q<sub>0</sub>)有关。

## 作业二十三(静电场七)

23.1 两球外面的场强相同,分布区域相同,故外面静电能相同;而球体(并不是导体)

内部也有电荷分布,也是场分布,故也有静电能。所以球体的静电能大于球面的静电能。

- 23. 2 电源断开后,电量不变, 即 $Q=Q_1=Q_2$  且不变,而 $C_1$ 因为插入介质,电容增加,由 $C=\frac{Q}{U}$   $\therefore U_1$ 减小。 而 $C_2$ 不变,  $\therefore U_2$ 不变。
- 23.3 原来:  $C_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$ , 插入后  $C = \varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{\frac{d}{2}} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{2S}{d} = 2C_0$
- 23. 4  $W = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R \cdot U^2 \approx 2 \times 3.14 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.1 \times 3000^2 \approx 5.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$
- 23.5 未并联前,两电容器的总能量为:  $W_0 = \frac{Q^2}{2C} + \frac{(2Q)^2}{2C} = \frac{5Q^2}{2C}$

当并联后,总电容为:  $C_{\vec{\mathbf{a}}} = 2\mathbf{C}$ , 总电压为:  $U = \frac{Q_{\vec{\mathbf{a}}}}{C_{\vec{\mathbf{a}}}} = \frac{3Q}{2C}$ 

并联后的总能量为:  $W = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2C \cdot (\frac{3Q}{2C})^2 = \frac{9Q^2}{4C}$ 

系统的能量变化为:  $\Delta W = W - W_0 = \frac{9Q^2}{4C} - \frac{5Q^2}{2C} = -\frac{Q^2}{4C}$ 

- 23.6 (1)  $Q = C_0 U = C_0 \mathcal{E}$ 
  - (2) 因为电源未切断,故电容两端 U 不变,电容器内是均匀电场。

$$E_0 d = E' \cdot 2d \quad \therefore E' = \frac{E_0}{2}$$

$$W' = \Delta V \cdot \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E'^2 = \frac{1}{2} W_0 \quad \therefore \Delta W = W' - W_0 = -\frac{1}{2} W_0 = -\frac{1}{4} C_0 \mathcal{E}^2$$

23.7 (1)由导体的静电平衡条件和电荷守恒定律、高斯定理,可分析得:导体球上所带电量在球面,球壳内表面带电量为-Q,外表面带电量为+Q,由高斯定理可

$$E_0=0 \quad (r < R_1)$$
 
$$E_1=\frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad (R_1 < r < R_2)$$
 得各个区域的电场分布: 
$$E_2=0 \quad (R_2 < r < R_3)$$
 
$$E_3=\frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad (r > R_3)$$

带电系统所储存的能量为:

$$W_{e} = \int dW_{e} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} E_{1}^{2} dV + \int_{R_{3}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} E_{3}^{2} dV$$
$$= \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}}\right)$$

- (2) 当内球与球壳连在一起时,两面上的电量中和,只有球壳外表面带+Q 电量,这里电场只分布在  $r>R_3$  区域,同上一样,可求得:  $W_e = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_o} \cdot \frac{1}{R_o}$
- 23.8 (1)有电介质和无电介质时,电容器的电容间的关系:  $C = \varepsilon_r C_0$ ,切断电源,电容器带电量不变, $\therefore CU = C_0 U_0$  ,  $\varepsilon_r C_0 U = C_0 U_0$  ,  $\therefore \varepsilon_r = \frac{U_0}{U} = 3$

(2) 
$$C_0 = \frac{C}{\varepsilon_r} = 6.7 \times 10^{-4} \,\mu\text{F}$$

(3) 
$$W = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}, W_0 = \frac{1}{2}C_0U_0^2 = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$
  $A_{fh} = W_0 - W = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$ 

作业二十四(稳恒电流与电场)

24. 1 
$$j = \sigma E \rightarrow E = \frac{j}{\sigma}$$
  $E = \frac{j}{\gamma} = \frac{I/2\pi rl}{\gamma} = \frac{I}{2\pi rl\gamma}$ 

24. 2 
$$I = \frac{e}{T} = \frac{e}{2\pi/\omega} = \frac{e\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{ev}{2\pi R} = \frac{ev}{4\pi a_0}$$

24.3 (1) 
$$j = \frac{I}{S} = \frac{I}{ac}$$

(2) 
$$E = \frac{j}{\sigma} = \rho j = \frac{\rho I}{ac}$$

24. 4 
$$I = \frac{U}{R}$$
  $R = \rho \frac{L}{S} = \rho \frac{L}{\pi (d/2)^2} = \frac{4\rho L}{\pi d^2}$   $\therefore I = \frac{\pi d^2 \cdot U}{4\rho L}$   $N = \frac{I}{e} = \frac{\pi d^2 \cdot U}{4\rho Le}$ ,  
 $j = nev_d \rightarrow v_d = \frac{j}{ne} = \frac{I}{Sne} = \frac{U}{\rho \frac{L}{S}Sne} = \frac{U}{n\rho Le}$ 

24.5 (1) 
$$J_a = \frac{I}{S_1} = 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2}$$
  $J_b = \frac{I}{S_2} = 2 \times 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2}$   $J_a = \frac{I}{S_3 \cos \theta} = J_b = 2 \times 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2}$ 

(2) 
$$dI_1 = J_a = 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2}$$
  $dI_2 = J_b = 2 \times 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2}$   $dI_3 = J_c \cos 60^\circ = \frac{J_c}{2} = 10^5 \frac{A}{m^2}$ 

24.6 (1)  $R = \int dR = \int \rho \frac{dr}{S}$  这里  $r \to r + dr$  的球壳层的横截面可认为相同, 球壳层的漏

电阻: 
$$dR = \rho \frac{dr}{S} = \rho \frac{dr}{2\pi rl}$$
  $(r_A < r < r_B)$   $\therefore R = \int \rho \cdot \frac{dr}{2\pi rl} = \frac{\rho}{2\pi l} \ell_n \frac{r_B}{r_A}$ 

(2) 
$$I = \frac{V_{AB}}{R} = \frac{V_{AB} \cdot 2\pi l}{\rho \cdot \ell_n \frac{r_B}{r_A}}$$
 (3)  $j = \frac{I}{2\pi r l} = \frac{V_{AB}}{r \rho \cdot \ell_n \frac{r_B}{r_A}}$  (4)  $E = \frac{j}{l} = \frac{V_{AB}}{r \rho \gamma \cdot \ell_n \frac{r_B}{r_A}}$ 

24.7 (卷上错为 24.8) 单位正电荷从电源的负极通过电源内部移到正极时非静电力所做的功定义为该电源的电动势:  $\varepsilon = \int_{-}^{+} \vec{E}_k \cdot d\vec{r}$