静电场

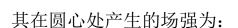
第一节 库仑定律 电场强度 (p61-62)

1, B; 2, C; 3, B; 4,
$$E_A = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$
; $E_B = \frac{3\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$; $E_C = -\frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$ 5, 0;

6、6. 解:由对称性可知,在圆环上截掉长为1一

段后,在圆心处产生的电场强度 \vec{E}_1 等于截掉那段导线 l 在圆心处产生的电场强度 \vec{E}_2 的负值。

因为 $l \ll R$, 所以导线l可看作点电荷,



$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \hat{i} = \frac{\lambda l}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \hat{i}$$
 方向: $+x$ 方向

所以,截掉1一段后的圆环在圆心处产生的电场强度:

$$\vec{E}_1 = -\vec{E}_2 = -\frac{\lambda l}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \hat{i}$$
 方向: $-x$ 方向

7、解: 单位长度上的电量为
$$\lambda_1 = \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{2}\pi R} = \frac{2Q}{\pi R}, \lambda_2 = -\frac{Q}{\frac{1}{2}\pi R} = -\frac{2Q}{\pi R},$$

$$\begin{split} d\vec{E}_{+} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{\lambda_{1}dl}{R^{2}} \Big(\cos\theta \hat{i} - \sin\theta \hat{j}\Big) \\ + Q &\stackrel{\rightleftharpoons}{\to} \vec{\Sigma} \hat{j}, \\ &= \frac{Qd\theta}{2\pi^{2}\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} \Big(\cos\theta \hat{i} - \sin\theta \hat{j}\Big) \end{split}$$

同理, —Q 部分,
$$d\vec{E}_{-} = \frac{Qd\theta}{2\pi^{2}\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} \left(-\cos\theta \hat{i} - \sin\theta \hat{j}\right)$$

$$d\vec{E} = d\vec{E}_{+} + d\vec{E}_{-} = -\frac{Q\sin\theta d\theta}{\pi^{2}\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}}\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{E} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\vec{E} = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{Q \sin \theta d\theta}{\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2} \hat{j} = -\frac{Q}{\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2} \hat{j}$$

第二节 电通量 高斯定律 (p63-64)

1, C; 2, A; 3, B; 4, $\pi R^2 E$

5、解:以 o 为球心, r 为半径作一同心球面作为高斯面,

$$\begin{split} r < R_1, \Phi &= \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint E \cdot dS = 0, E = 0 \\ R_1 < r < R_2, \Phi &= \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint E \cdot dS = E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_1}{\varepsilon_0}, E = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \\ r > R_2, \Phi &= \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint E \cdot dS = E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{\varepsilon}, E = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \end{split}$$

6、解:以轴为中心,以r为半径,作高为1的同心圆柱面作为高斯面。

由高斯定理
$$\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\varepsilon_0}$$
得 $\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2\pi r l E = \frac{Q_{in}}{\varepsilon_0}$

当
$$r > R_2$$
时, $Q_{in} = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)l$, $E = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

7、(1)取同心球面为高斯面,由高斯定理求 E

$$r \leq R: \quad E \cdot 4\pi r^{2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int \rho dV = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{r} \frac{3Q}{\pi R^{3}} (1 - \frac{r'}{R}) 4\pi r'^{2} \cdot dr'$$

$$E = \frac{\rho_{0} r (4R - 3r)}{12\varepsilon_{0} R} = \frac{Qr (4R - 3r)}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} R^{4}}$$

$$r > R: \quad E \cdot 4\pi r^{2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int \rho dV = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{R} \frac{3Q}{\pi R^{3}} (1 - \frac{r'}{R}) 4\pi r'^{2} \cdot dr'$$

$$E = \frac{\rho_{0} R^{3}}{12\varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r^{2}}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{dE}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow \quad r = \frac{2}{3} R \text{ ft}, \quad E = E_{\text{max}} = \frac{\rho_{0} R}{9\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{Q}{3\pi\varepsilon_{0} R^{2}}$$

8、解:以 x 轴为轴线, r 为半径, 作一个圆柱面作为高斯面, 圆柱面的上下底面距离原点 0 距离为 x。

由高斯定理
$$\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_{in}}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 得 $\Phi = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2\pi r^2 E = \frac{Q_{in}}{\varepsilon_0}$ 当 $x < \frac{d}{2}$ 时, $Q_{in} = \pi r^2 \cdot 2x \rho$, $E = \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \pi r^2 \cdot 2x \rho = \frac{x \rho}{\varepsilon_0}$ 当 $x \ge \frac{d}{2}$ 时, $Q_{in} = \pi r^2 \cdot d \rho$, $E = \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \pi r^2 d \rho = \frac{d \rho}{2\varepsilon_0}$

第三节 电势 电势能 (p65-66)

1, C; 2, D; 3,
$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$
; 4, $\frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2}$, 0; $\frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$, $\frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_2}$; 5, >,>;

6、解:由高斯定理可知,空间各处电场分布为:

$$\begin{split} r < R_1, E &= 0 \\ R_1 < r < R_2, E &= \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \\ r > R_2, E &= \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \end{split}$$

r 处的电势和该处电场的关系为: $V = \int_{0}^{\infty} E dr$

$$\begin{split} r < R_1, V &= \int_r^{R_1} E dr + \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} E dr = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}) + \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} \\ R_1 < r < R_2, V &= \int_r^{R_2} E dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} E dr = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R_2}) + \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{R_2}) \\ r > R_2, V &= \int_r^{\infty} E dr = \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \end{split}$$

7、解: 法一: 以场源所在位置为原点,水平向右为正方向,建立直角坐标系, 设 想 将 单 位 正 电 荷 从 M 点 移 到 P 点 , 电 场 力 做 功 为 $W_{MP} = \varphi_{M} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \int_{2a}^{a} \frac{q}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{q}{8\pi\varepsilon \, a}$

法二: 以无限远的位置为零势能点, $V_P = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{2a}, V_M = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{a}$

以 P 点为零势能点,
$$V_{MP} = V_M - V_P = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (\frac{q}{2a} - \frac{q}{a}) = -\frac{1}{8\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{a}$$

8、解:在圆环上取一微元 dl,所带电量为 dq=\ldl,

$$dq$$
 在 P 点处产生的电势为 $dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dl}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}}$,

电势为
$$V = \int dV = \int_0^{2\pi R} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dl}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{2\pi R\lambda}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{R\lambda}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}}$$

电场力所做的功为

$$W = -\Delta E_p = q \left(V_a - V_b \right) = q \left(\frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{R\lambda}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} - \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{R\lambda}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2}} \right) = \frac{qR\lambda}{2\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 + R^2}} \right)$$