一、 选择题(每题3分)

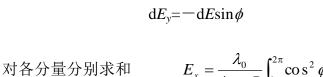
$\mathsf{C} \ \mathsf{D} \ \mathsf{D} \ \mathsf{B} \ \mathsf{D} \ \mathsf{C} \ \mathsf{B} \ \mathsf{B} \ \mathsf{C} \ \mathsf{D} \ \mathsf{B} \ \mathsf{B} \ \mathsf{D} \ \mathsf{B} \ \mathsf{B}$

- 二、计算题(每题10分)
- 16、解:在任意角 ϕ 处取微小电量 $dq=\lambda dl$,它在 O 点产生的场强为:

$$dE = \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{\lambda_0 \cos \phi d\phi}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

它沿x、y轴上的二个分量为:

$$dE_x = -dE\cos\phi$$
$$dE_y = -dE\sin\phi$$



$$E_x = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \phi \, d\phi = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\varepsilon_0 R}$$
$$E_y = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \phi \, d(\sin \phi) = 0$$

故o点的场强为:

$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\varepsilon_0 R} \vec{i}$$

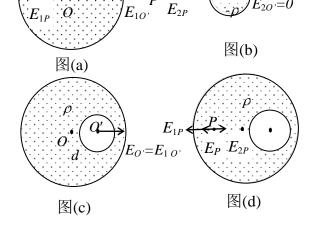
17、解: 挖去电荷体密度为 ρ 的小球,以形成球腔时的求电场问题,可在不挖时求出电场 \bar{E}_1 ,而另在挖去处放上电荷体密度为 $-\rho$ 的同样大小的球体,求出电场 \bar{E}_2 ,并令任意点的场强为此二者的叠加,即可得

$$\vec{E}_0 = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2$$

在图(a)中,以 O 点为球心,d 为半径作球面为高斯面 S,则可求出 O'与 P 处场强的大小.

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{S} = E_{1} \cdot 4\pi d^{2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} d^{3} \rho$$
有
$$E_{10} = E_{1P} = E_{1} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_{0}} d$$

方向分别如图所示.



在图(b)中,以O'点为小球体的球心,可知在O'点 E_2 =0. 又以O' 为心,2d 为半径作球面为高斯面S' 可求得P 点场强 E_{2P}

$$\oint_{S'} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{S}' = E_2 \cdot 4\pi (2d)^2 = 4\pi r^3 (-\rho) / (3\varepsilon_0)$$

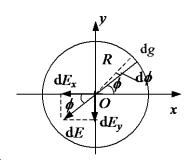
$$E_{2P} = \frac{-r^3 \rho}{12\varepsilon_0 d^2}$$

(1)求O'点的场强 $\vec{E}_{O'}$. 由图(a)、(b)可得

$$E_{O'} = E_{1O'} = \frac{\rho d}{3\varepsilon_0}$$
, 方向如图(c)所示.

(2)求P点的场强 \bar{E}_{P} .由图(a)、(b)可得

$$E_P = E_{1P} + E_{2P} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} \left(d - \frac{r^3}{4d^2} \right)$$
 方向如(d)图所示.



19、解:应用高斯定理可得导体球与球壳间的场强为

$$\vec{E} = q\vec{r} / (4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3) \qquad (R_1 < r < R_2)$$

设大地电势为零,则导体球心o点电势为:

$$U_0 = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E \, \mathrm{d} \, r = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mathrm{d} \, r}{r^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

根据导体静电平衡条件和应用高斯定理可知,球壳内表面上感生电荷应为-q. 设球壳外表面上感生电荷为Q.

以无穷远处为电势零点,根据电势叠加原理,导体球心0处电势应为:

$$U_{0} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{Q}{d} + \frac{Q'}{R_{3}} - \frac{q}{R_{2}} + \frac{q}{R_{1}} \right)$$

假设大地与无穷远处等电势,则上述二种方式所得的 O 点电势应相等,由此可得 Q'=-3Q/4

壳上感生的总电荷应是-[(3Q/4)+q]

20、解:设x为假想平面里面的一边与对称中心轴线距离,

$$\begin{split} \varPhi = \int B \, \mathrm{d} \, S &= \int\limits_x^R B_1 l \, \mathrm{d} \, r + \int\limits_R^{x+R} B_2 l \, \mathrm{d} \, r \; , \\ \mathrm{d} S &= l \mathrm{d} r \end{split}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2} \qquad \qquad (导线内)$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \qquad \qquad (导线外)$$

$$\varPhi = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{4\pi R^2} (R^2 - x^2) + \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{x+R}{R}$$

令 $d\Phi/dx = 0$, 得 Φ 最大时 $x = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5} - 1)R$

20、解:长直导线在周围空间产生的磁场分布为 $B = \mu_0 I_1 / (2\pi r)$ 取 xOy 坐标系如图,则在半圆线圈所在处各点产生的磁感强度大小为:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi R \sin \theta}$$
, 方向垂直纸面向里,

式中 θ 为场点至圆心的联线与y轴的夹角. 半圆线圈上 dl 段线电流所受的力为:

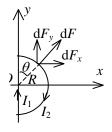
$$\mathrm{d}\,F = \left|I_2\,\mathrm{d}\,\vec{l}\,\times\vec{B}\right| = I_2 B\,\mathrm{d}\,l \quad = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi R \sin\theta} R\,\mathrm{d}\theta$$
 根据对称性知:
$$F_y = \int \mathrm{d}\,F_y = 0$$

$$\mathrm{d}\,F_x = \mathrm{d}\,F\cos\theta \quad ,$$

$$F_x = \int\limits_0^\pi dF_x = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \pi = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2}$$

: 半圆线圈受 I_1 的磁力的大小为:

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2}$$
, 方向: 垂直 I_1 向右.



三、证明题(5分)

21、证:设内表面上感生电量为q'.在导体内部作一包围内表面的高斯面S.在静电平衡时,导体内部场强处处为零,按高斯定理

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = (q+q')/\varepsilon_{0} = 0$$

$$q' = -q$$