## 第一节 库仑定律 电场强度

1, B; 2, C; 3, B;

4, 
$$E_A = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$
;  $E_B = \frac{3\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$ ;  $E_C = -\frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$ 

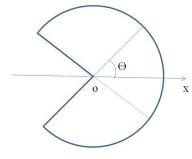
5, 0;

6、. 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 << R, 所以导线l可看作点电荷,



其在圆心处产生的场强为:

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

所以, 截掉 l 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
$$\lambda_1 = \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{2}\pi R} = \frac{2Q}{\pi R}, \lambda_2 = -\frac{Q}{\frac{1}{2}\pi R} = -\frac{2Q}{\pi R},$$

$$d\vec{E}_{+} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{\lambda_{1}dl}{R^{2}} \left(\cos\theta \hat{i} - \sin\theta \hat{j}\right) + Q \stackrel{\text{diff}}{=} \vec{f},$$

$$= \frac{Qd\theta}{2\pi^{2}\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} \left(\cos\theta \hat{i} - \sin\theta \hat{j}\right)$$

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

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

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

一长为L、电量为q的均匀带电细棒,求: 在其延长线上,距其一端为d的P处的电 场强度.

场强度.
$$q L \mapsto d \rightarrow d$$

$$dq = \frac{q}{L} dx$$

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (L + d - x)^2} = \frac{q dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L (L + d - x)^2}$$

$$E = \int_0^L dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \left(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{L + d}\right)$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 d(d + L)}$$