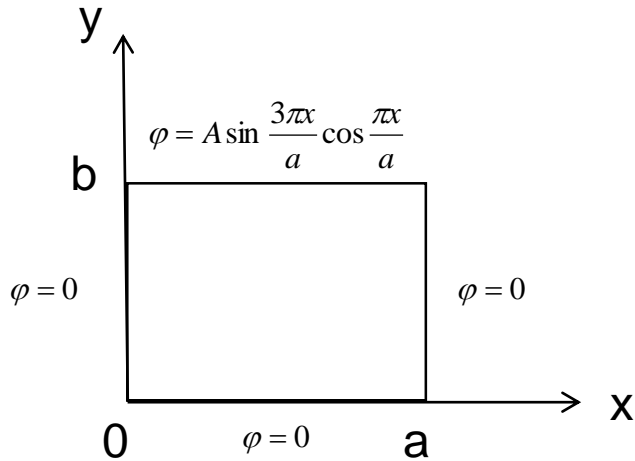


分离变量法求解方法

3-19 一矩形域，其边界条件如图所示，求此域内的电位解（其中电位满足拉普拉斯方程）

第一步：根据题目条件，列出电位方程（1）和电位边界条件（2）~（5）



$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0 & (1) \\ \varphi(x, 0) = 0 & (2) \\ \varphi(x, b) = A \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} & (3) \\ \varphi(0, y) = 0 & (4) \\ \varphi(a, y) = 0 & (5) \end{cases}$$

第二步：利用分离变量法和电位方程（1）给出电位的形式解

将 $\varphi(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$ 代入(1),再方程两边同除以 $\varphi(x, y)$ , 得

$$\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} + \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = 0$$

查教材P82，表3-1可得/ppt ch3 p60

- $X(x), Y(y)$ 取常数或线性函数,  $k_1^2 = k_2^2 = 0$
- $X(x)$ 取三角函数,  $Y(y)$ 取双曲函数,  $k_1^2 > 0, k_2^2 < 0$
- $X(x)$ 取双曲函数,  $Y(y)$ 取三角函数,  $k_1^2 < 0, k_2^2 > 0$

令  $\frac{X''(x)}{X(x)} = -k_1^2, \frac{Y''(y)}{Y(y)} = -k_2^2$ , 有  $k_1^2 = -k_2^2$

$$\varphi(x, y) = (C_1 \sin k_1 x + C_2 \cos k_1 x)(D_1 \text{sh} k_1 y + D_2 \text{ch} k_1 y)$$

由边界条件(4)、(5)知电位沿x方向要求有重复零点，  
X(x)取三角函数，Y(y)取双曲函数，得出电位形式解

第三步：利用边界条件确定电位的形式解中的未知系数

由边界条件(4)知 $C_2 = 0$ ,  $\varphi(x, y)$ 简化为

$$\varphi(x, y) = (C_1 \sin k_1 x)(D_1 \text{sh} k_1 y + D_2 \text{ch} k_1 y)$$

由边界条件(5)知 $k_1 = \frac{n\pi}{a} (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$

由边界条件(2)知  $\varphi(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \right) (D_{1n} \text{sh} 0 + D_{2n} \text{ch} 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \right) (D_{2n}) = 0$

$$D_{2n} = 0, \varphi(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( C_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \right) \left( D_{1n} \text{sh} \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right)$$

$f'' + k_x^2 f = 0 \iff f(x) = A e^{-jk_x x} + B e^{jk_x x}$

x-方向齐次	x-方向非齐次
$k_x^2 > 0, k_x \text{为实数}$	$k_x^2 \leq 0, k_x \text{为虚数}$
$\begin{cases} \sin k_x x \\ \cos k_x x \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} x \\ 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} \text{sh}  k_x  x \\ \text{ch}  k_x  x \end{cases}$ 取 $e^{\pm  k_x  x}$ 及其组合 (sinh, cosh)

——齐次方向：  
选择振荡型函数

——非齐次方向：  
选择衰减型函数

由边界条件(3)知 $\varphi(x,y)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(C_n\sin\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right)\left(D_nsh\frac{n\pi}{a}b\right)=A\sin\frac{3\pi x}{a}\cos\frac{\pi x}{a}$  积化和差公式  $=A\frac{\sin\frac{4\pi x}{a}+\sin\frac{2\pi x}{a}}{2}$  →  $=\frac{1}{2}[\sin(\alpha+\beta)+\sin(\alpha-\beta)]$   $\sin\alpha\sin\beta$

令 $C_nD_n=A_n$ ,方程两边对应系数相等,得

$$A_2=\frac{A}{2sh\frac{2\pi b}{a}},A_4=\frac{A}{2sh\frac{4\pi b}{a}},A_n=0(n\neq 2,4),\varphi(x,y)=\frac{A}{2sh\frac{2\pi b}{a}}\sin\frac{2\pi x}{a}sh\frac{2\pi y}{a}+\frac{A}{2sh\frac{4\pi b}{a}}\sin\frac{4\pi x}{a}sh\frac{4\pi y}{a}$$

# 第一章作业

1 求  $\nabla' \frac{e^{-jkR}}{R}$

$\nabla[f(u)] = f'(u) \nabla u$  (ppt ch1 p73)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla' \frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} &= \nabla \frac{e^{-jkR}}{R} = - \left[ \nabla e^{-jkR} \cdot \frac{1}{R} + e^{-jkR} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{R} \right] \\ &= - \left[ -jke^{-jkR} \nabla R \cdot \frac{1}{R} + e^{-jkR} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{R} \right] \\ &= - \left[ -jke^{-jkR} \hat{R} \cdot \frac{1}{R} + e^{-jkR} \cdot \left( -\frac{\hat{R}}{R^2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{(j k R + 1) e^{-jkR} \hat{R}}{R^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla' R &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial x'} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y'} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z'} \hat{z} = \frac{-2(x-x')}{2R} \hat{x} + \frac{-2(y-y')}{2R} \hat{y} + \frac{-2(z-z')}{2R} \hat{z} = -\frac{\vec{R}}{R} \\ \nabla R &= -\nabla' R = \frac{\vec{R}}{R}, \nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{\nabla R}{R^2} = -\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \end{aligned}$$

(ppt ch1 p72)

(教材P8, 例1-2)

2 证明  $\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{A} = \nabla \nabla \cdot \vec{A} - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} = \left( \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left( \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} = \nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{A} &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial z \partial x} \right) \hat{x} \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial z^2} \right) \hat{y} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial y \partial z} \right) \hat{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial z \partial x} \right) \hat{x} \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial y \partial z} \right) \hat{y} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial y \partial z} \right) \hat{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \vec{A} &= \nabla \cdot \nabla \vec{A} = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial z^2} \right) \hat{x} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial z^2} \right) \hat{y} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial z^2} \right) \hat{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} = \nabla \nabla \cdot \vec{A} - \nabla^2 \vec{A} &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial z \partial x} \right) \hat{x} \\ &\quad - \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial z^2} \right) \hat{y} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial y \partial z} \right) \hat{z} = \text{左边} \end{aligned}$$

即证明成立

3 若有  $\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \iiint_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV'$ , 求  $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi = ?$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \left( \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} dV' \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \rho(\vec{r}') \nabla \frac{1}{R} dV'$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R^2} \hat{R} dV'$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi$$

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV'$$

$$\nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{\hat{R}}{R^2}$$

源~场关系: 库伦实验表明, 静电场随距离的变化不慢于1/R。

契合Helmholtz定理推导条件!

Coulomb

Helmholtz

库仑定律

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \iiint_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R^3} \vec{R} dv'$$

4 证明  $\nabla \times \nabla \times (\phi \vec{A}) = \nabla \phi \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A} \nabla^2 \phi + (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \nabla \phi + \phi \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) + (\nabla \phi) \nabla \cdot \vec{A} - (\nabla \phi \cdot \nabla) \vec{A}$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times (\phi \vec{A}) = \nabla \times (\phi (\nabla \times \vec{A}) + \nabla \phi \times \vec{A}) = \nabla \times (\phi (\nabla \times \vec{A})) + \nabla \times \nabla \phi \times \vec{A} \text{ (使用公式 (1-49))} \tag{1}$$

$$\nabla \times (\phi (\nabla \times \vec{A})) = \phi (\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{A}) + \nabla \phi \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \text{ (使用公式 (1-49))} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \nabla \phi \times \vec{A} &= (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \nabla \phi - \vec{A} (\nabla \cdot \nabla \phi) - (\nabla \phi \cdot \nabla) \vec{A} + \nabla \phi (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) \text{ (使用公式 (1-50))} \\ &= (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \nabla \phi - \vec{A} \nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi \cdot \nabla) \vec{A} + \nabla \phi (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

将(2)、(3)代入(1), 证明成立

$$\nabla r = \dots = \hat{r}$$

1.3 证明  $\nabla r^n = n r^{n-2} \vec{r}$        $\nabla f(r) = \dots = f'(r) \nabla r = \dots = f'(r) \hat{r}$

$$\nabla f(r) = f'(r) \nabla r \quad \nabla r^n = n r^{n-1} \nabla r = n r^{n-2} \vec{r}$$

1.5 证明  $\nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = 0$

$$\nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = \nabla \frac{1}{r^3} \cdot \vec{r} + \frac{1}{r^3} \nabla \cdot \vec{r} = -\frac{3\vec{r}}{r^5} \cdot \vec{r} + \frac{3}{r^3} = 0$$

1.15 证明  $\nabla \times (f \nabla f) = 0$

$$\nabla \times (f \nabla f) = f \nabla \times \nabla f + \nabla f \times \nabla f \text{ (使用公式(1-49))}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \nabla f &= 0 \text{ (梯度场总是无旋的, ppt ch1 p66)} \\ \nabla f \times \nabla f &= 0, \text{ 证毕} \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \cdot f \vec{A} = f \nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \nabla f \cdot \vec{A}$$

6 证明(1) $\nabla \times (f(r)\vec{r}) = 0$

(2) $f(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')$ 的泰勒展开式可表示为

$$f(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')=f(\vec{r})-(\vec{r}'\bullet\nabla)f(\vec{r})+\frac{1}{2}(\vec{r}'\bullet\nabla)^2f(\vec{r})+\cdots$$

(1) $\nabla \times (f(r)\vec{r})=f(r)(\nabla \times \vec{r})+\nabla f(r)\times \vec{r}$ (使用公式(1-49))

$\vec{r}=x\hat{x}+y\hat{y}+z\hat{z}$

$$\nabla \times \vec{r}=\begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}=0$$

$$\nabla f(r)\times \vec{r}=\begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}=0$$

(2)根据三元函数的泰勒展开式

$$f(x_0+h,y_0+k,z_0+l)=\sum_{m=0}^n\frac{1}{m!}\left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+l\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^mf(x,y,z)+R_0$$

令 $h=-x',k=-y',l=-z'$

$$f(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')=f(x-x',y-y',z-z')=f(x,y,z)+\left(-x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x}-y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y}-z'\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)f(x,y,z)$$

$$+\frac{1}{2!}\left(-x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x}-y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y}-z'\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2+\cdots$$

由于 $\vec{r}'\bullet\nabla=(x'\hat{x}+y'\hat{y}+z'\hat{z})\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{x}+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{y}+\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{z}\right)=x'\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y'\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z'\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$

代入上式, 可得 $f(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')=f(\vec{r})-(\vec{r}'\bullet\nabla)f(\vec{r})+\frac{1}{2!}(\vec{r}'\bullet\nabla)^2f(\vec{r})+\cdots$

即证明成立

**2.11 证明：**如果一个点电荷在一个半径为 $a$ 的球面内（球外无电荷），则 $q$ 在球面上产生的电位平均值： $\bar{\varphi} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$ 。对球内任意一点，其电位可表示为球内电荷和边界对其贡献的总和

设点电荷距离球心为 $d$ ，选无穷远为零电势点，则球心的电势为：

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_s \left( \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} - \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \frac{1}{R} \right) ds' = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_s \left( \frac{1}{R} \nabla \varphi \cdot \hat{n} + \varphi \frac{\hat{R} \cdot \hat{n}}{R^2} \right) ds' \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_s \left( \frac{\nabla \varphi \cdot \hat{n}}{R} + \frac{\varphi}{R^2} \right) ds' = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} + \frac{1}{4\pi a} \int_s -\vec{E} \cdot \hat{n} ds' + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \oint_s \varphi ds' \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} - \frac{1}{4\pi a} \oint_s \vec{E} ds' + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \oint_s \varphi ds' = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} + \bar{\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

得泊松方程的形式解：

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} dV'}_{\text{区域内的源产生的位}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_s \left\{ \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} - \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) \right\}}_{\text{边值 (包括区域外电荷的贡献)}} ds'$$

则有： $\bar{\varphi} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$

唯一性定理  $\longleftrightarrow$   $V$ 区域内的源产生的位

边值 (包括区域外电荷的贡献)

第1、2、3类边值条件

**2.21** 已知某种形式分布的电荷在球坐标系中所产生的电位为  $\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{qe^{-br}}{r}$ ，其中 $q, b$ 均为常数，求此电荷分布。有源区域内电荷和电位分布满足泊松方程  $\nabla^2 \varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0}$

球坐标系下Laplace表示式为 ( $r \neq 0$ )

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \tan \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2} \quad (\text{公式(1-152)})$$

又  $\nabla^2 \varphi(r) = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$ , 则电荷分布  $\rho = -\epsilon_0 \nabla^2 \varphi(r)$

有  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{r \times qe^{-br} \times (-b) - qe^{-br}}{r^2} = \frac{-(br+1)qe^{-br}}{r^2}, \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} = \frac{(b^2 r^3 + 2br^2 + 2r)qe^{-br}}{r^4}$

综合上式，整理得  $\rho = \frac{-b^2 q \epsilon_0}{r} e^{-br}$

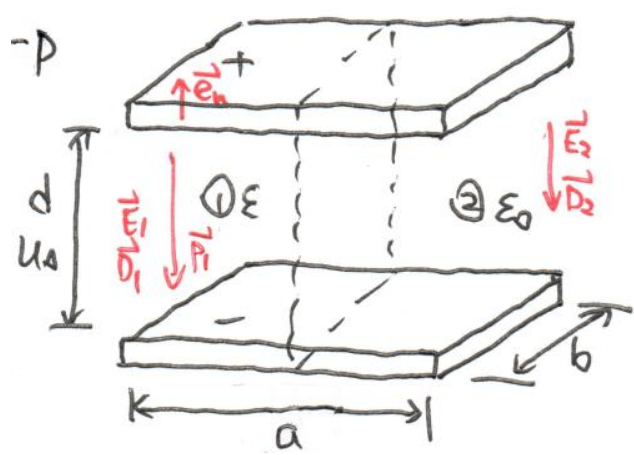
$r = 0$  时，取  $r \rightarrow 0$  的高斯球面，利用高斯定理： $\rho = \epsilon_0 \oint_s -\nabla \frac{qe^{-br}}{r} \cdot d\vec{S} = -q \epsilon_0 \oint_s \left( -be^{-br} \nabla r \frac{1}{r} + e^{-br} \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right) \cdot d\vec{S} = -q \epsilon_0 \oint_s \left( -be^{-br} \frac{\hat{r}}{r} + e^{-br} \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right) \cdot d\vec{S}$

$= -q \epsilon_0 e^{-br} \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} dV = -q \epsilon_0 e^{-br} \iiint_V \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} dV = -q \epsilon_0 e^{-br} \iiint_V -4\pi \delta(r) dV = 4\pi \delta(r) q \epsilon_0 e^{-br}$

综上所述  $\rho = 4\pi \delta(r) q \epsilon_0 e^{-br} - \frac{b^2 q \epsilon_0}{r} e^{-br}$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \rho &= -\epsilon_0 \nabla^2 \varphi = -q \epsilon_0 \nabla^2 \frac{e^{-br}}{r} \\ &= -q \epsilon_0 \left( e^{-br} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \nabla^2 e^{-br} + 2 \nabla \frac{1}{r} \cdot \nabla e^{-br} \right) \\ &= -q \epsilon_0 \left[ -4\pi \delta(r) e^{-br} + \frac{b^2 e^{-br}}{r} \right] \end{aligned}$$

2.27 一平板电容器的长宽为a、b,极板间距离d,其中一半(0~a/2)用介电常数为ε的介质充填, 另一半为空气, 极板间加电压U<sub>0</sub>。求极板上自由电荷密度与介质表面上极化电荷密度。(2)



$$E_1 = E_2 = \frac{U_0}{d} \quad D_1 = \epsilon E_1 = \epsilon \frac{U_0}{d}, \quad D_2 = \epsilon_0 E_2 = \epsilon_0 \frac{U_0}{d}$$

$$\text{极化面电荷 } \rho_{sb} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}, \quad \vec{P} = \vec{D} - \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

I区自由面电荷密度 $\rho_{f1+} = D_1 = \epsilon \frac{U_0}{d}$ , 则极化面电荷 $\rho_{sb1+} = \rho_+ - \rho_{f1+} = (\epsilon_0 - \epsilon) \frac{U_0}{d}$ ( $\hat{n}$ 和 $\vec{E}$ 反向)

II区自由面电荷密度 $\rho_{f2+} = D_2 = \epsilon_0 \frac{U_0}{d}$ , 由于无介质, 则极化面电荷为0,

对下极板, 所有结果取相反, 结果略

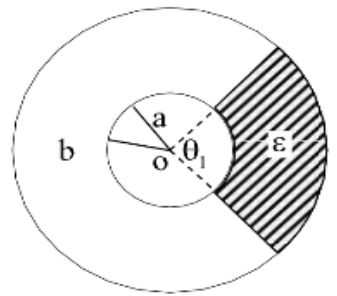
2.28 两个同轴圆筒之间,  $0 < \theta < \theta_1$  部分填充了介电常数为ε的介质, 其余部分为空气, 求它单位长度的电容量。(2)

取一个单位长度的圆柱, 其半径为r ( $a < r < b$ ), 设内筒的电量为Q, 由高斯定理:

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0(2\pi - \theta_1) + \epsilon\theta_1} \frac{1}{r} \hat{r}$$

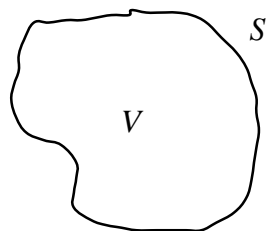
$$U = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0(2\pi - \theta_1) + \epsilon\theta_1} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\epsilon_0(2\pi - \theta_1) + \epsilon\theta_1}{\ln \frac{b}{a}}$$



2.33 试证在没有电荷存在的区域V内，如V的边界S上，电位 $\varphi_s = \text{常数}$ ，则区域V内也是等位的。（1）

根据有界区域内电势泊松方程的形式解(ppt ch2 p8)，有



$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} dV' + \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_S \left\{ \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} - \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) \right\} dS' \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_S \left\{ \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} - \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) \right\} dS' \quad (V \text{ 内无电荷}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_S \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} dS' - \frac{\varphi_s}{4\pi} \oint_S \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) dS' \quad (\text{边界 } \varphi = \varphi_s) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_S \frac{1}{R} \nabla \varphi \cdot \hat{n} dS' - \frac{\varphi_s}{4\pi} \oint_S \nabla \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) \cdot \hat{n} dS' \quad (\text{ppt ch1 p51}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_S \frac{1}{R} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}' + \frac{\varphi_s}{4\pi} \oint_S \frac{\hat{R}}{R^2} \cdot \hat{n} dS' \quad (\text{公式(2-15)}) \\ &= 0 + \frac{\varphi_s}{4\pi} 4\pi = \varphi_s\end{aligned}$$

得泊松方程的形式解：

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} dV' + \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_S \left\{ \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} - \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left( \frac{1}{R} \right) \right\} dS'$$

唯一性定理  $\longleftrightarrow$  V区域内的源产生的位 边值 (包括区域外电荷的贡献) 第1、2、3类边值条件

2.34 试证偶极矩为

**p**

的电偶极子所产生的电位  $\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3}$ ，在  $r \neq 0$  的区域内满足Laplace方程。（1）

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{ql \cos \theta}{r^2} \quad (\text{公式(2-79)}) \quad \text{参照书49~50页}$$

球坐标系下Laplace表示式为

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2 \varphi &= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \tan \theta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \phi^2} \quad (\text{公式(1-152)}) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \tan \theta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{-2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{ql \cos \theta}{r^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} = \frac{6}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{ql \cos \theta}{r^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-ql \sin \theta}{r^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-ql \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

综合上式，整理得 $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$ ，证明成立



## 第三章作业

3-1 如图，一导体球半径为 $R_1$ ，其中有一球形空腔，球心为 $o'$ ，半径为 $R_2$ ，腔内有一点电荷置于距 $o'$ 为 $d$ 处，设导体球所带净电荷为零，求空间各个区域内的电位表示式。

设球外为Ⅰ区，球壳为Ⅱ区，空腔为Ⅲ区

1、选择略大于 $R_2$ 面Gauss积分

$$\int E ds = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

导体内部 $E=0$ 则 $Q=0$ ，内壁感应电荷 $q'=-q$   
球壳为电中性，外壁感应电荷 $q$

2、选择大于 $R_1$ 面Gauss积分

$$\int E ds = 4\pi r^2 E = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

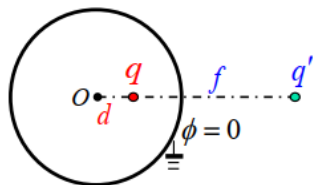
3、 $\varphi_{II} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1}$  (导体球等势体)

4、对Ⅲ区球形腔，其电位可以看成是表面电位为0且内部含有点电荷 $q$ 的球形腔和表面电位为 $\varphi_{II}$ 且腔内不含电荷的球形腔

内表面电位  $\varphi_{II} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1}$  若内表面电位为0， $q$ 有一镜像电荷  $q' = \frac{-R_2 q}{d}$   
距离 $o'$ 为  $\frac{R_2^2}{d}$

电荷+镜像电荷+球面电势

$$\varphi_{III} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} + \frac{-R}{d} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R'} \quad \text{参考ppt ch3 p22例}$$



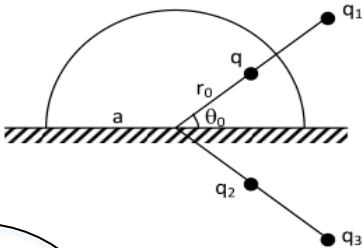
$$q = -\frac{a}{f} q' \Rightarrow q' = -\frac{f}{a} q = -\frac{a}{d} q$$

$$d = \frac{a^2}{f} \Rightarrow f = \frac{a^2}{d}$$

### 3-2 球面镜像+平面镜像

$$q_1 = \frac{-a}{r_0} q, q_2 = -q, q_3 = \frac{a}{r_0} q, \text{到球心距离为 } \frac{a}{r^2}, r_0, \frac{a^2}{r_0}$$

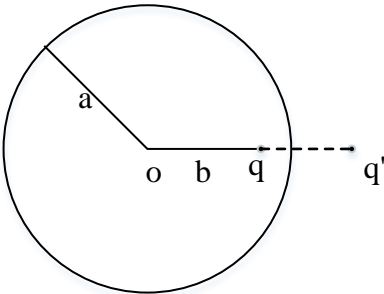
$$\phi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{aq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0 R_1} - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} + \frac{aq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0 R_3}, R, R_1, R_2, R_3 \text{是} q, q_1, q_2, q_3 \text{到场点的距离}$$



### 3-5

镜像电荷如图所示,  $q' = -\frac{a}{b} q$ , 其到圆心距离为  $b' = \frac{a^2}{b}$ ,  $q$  受到的静电力来自  $q'$

$$F = \frac{abq^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (a^2 - b^2)^2}, \text{方向由电荷指向镜像电荷}$$



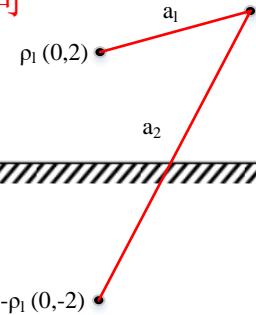
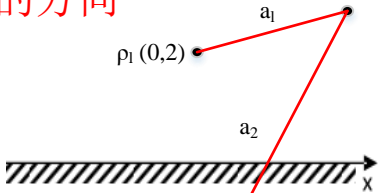
该电荷所受的力仅与球壳内电荷有关, 当导体球壳接地时, **球面镜像, 注意力的方向**  
球壳内电荷保持不变, 即该电荷受力大小与接地与否无关

### 3-8 采用保角变换法 (教材p80 例3-3/ppt ch3 p16)

将区域映射为上半平面, 再利用镜像法求解

**保角变换+平面镜像**

**注意: 无限长线电荷的场和电势公式 (ppt ch3 p24)**

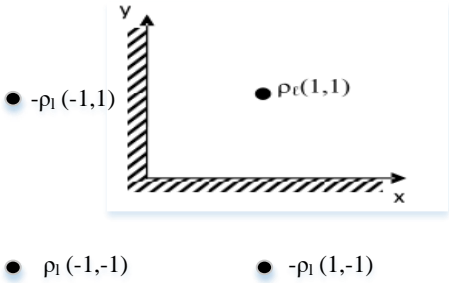


$$W=z^2, \begin{cases} u = x^2 - y^2 \\ v = 2xy \end{cases}, x_0 = 1, y_0 = 1, \text{则} u_0 = 0, v_0 = 2, u'_0 = 0, v'_0 = -2$$

$$E_r = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}, \phi(r) = \int_r^{r_0} E_r dr = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_0}{r}, \text{其中} r_0 \text{为电势为0的点的位置}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_0}{R} + \frac{\rho'_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{r'_0}{R'} = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \ln \frac{r_0}{\sqrt{(u-u_0)^2 + (v-v_0)^2}} - \ln \frac{r'_0}{\sqrt{(u-u'_0)^2 + (v-v'_0)^2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + (v+2)^2}}{\sqrt{u^2 + (v-2)^2}}$$



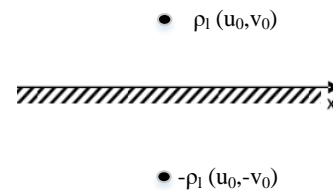
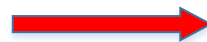
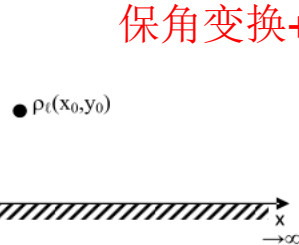
镜像法结果:  $\frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2} \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y-1)^2}}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2}}$

**两者相等**

$$3-9: W=\sqrt{z}, \phi = \frac{\rho_l}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{(u-u_0)^2 + (v+v_0)^2}}{\sqrt{(u-u_0)^2 + (v-v_0)^2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = u_0^2 - v_0^2 \\ y_0 = 2u_0v_0 \end{cases}$$

保角变换+平面镜像

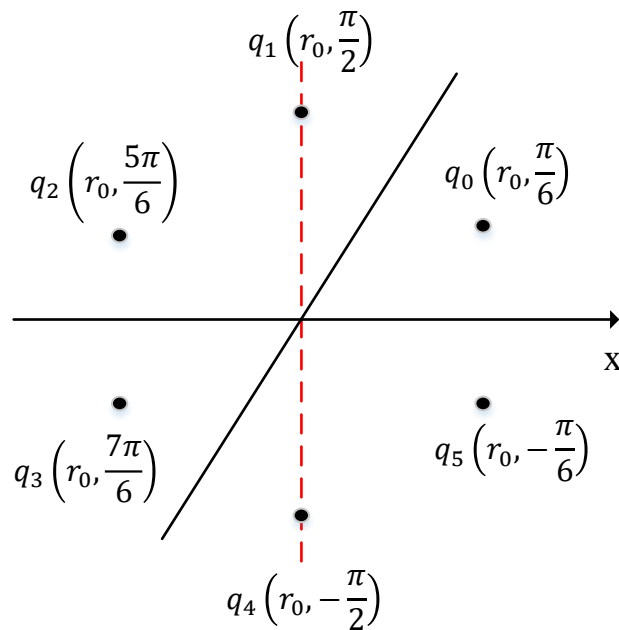
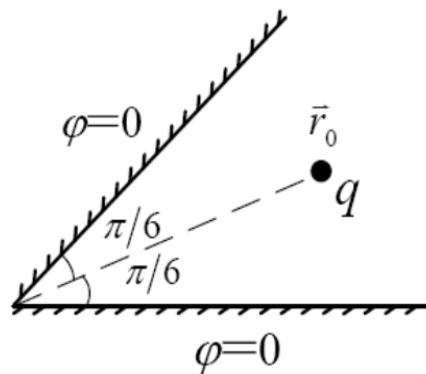


(2)

一、镜像法

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=0}^5 \frac{q_i}{R_i}$$

其中,  $R_i$  为  $q_i$  到观察点的距离



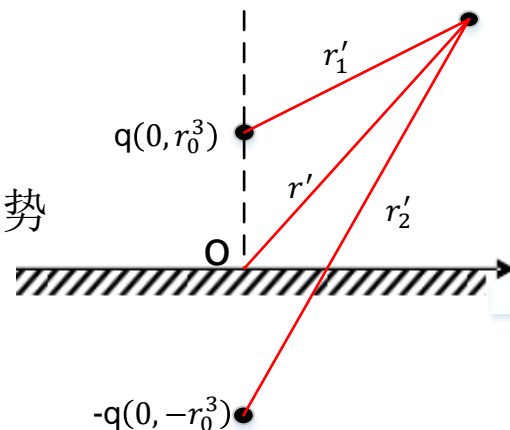
二、保角变换法


$$\text{取 } W = Z^3 = r_0^3 e^{i3\theta_0} \quad \theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad r' = r^3 \quad \theta' = 3\theta$$

$$\begin{cases} r'_1 = |r' e^{i\theta'} - r_0^3 e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}| \\ r'_2 = |r' e^{i\theta'} - r_0^3 e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}}| \\ \varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r'_1} - \frac{1}{r'_2} \right) \end{cases}$$

代入  $r'$ 、 $\theta'$  反变换回  $z$  平面即可得到电势

保角变换+平面镜像





**镜像法实质：**反过来寻找符合边界上场/位分布的等效电荷分布，  
以代替边界的作用（包括其上的感应、极化电荷）！

**镜像法的关键：**

➤着眼点：边界及边界条件

➤注意等效、求解区域！！

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### ◆镜像法小结

- 镜像法是等效问题的反问题，其理论基础是静电场唯一性定理；
- 镜像法的实质是用虚设的镜像电荷替代未知（或已知）区域外以及边界上的电荷分布，使计算场域为无限大均匀介质；
- 镜像法的关键是：确定镜像电荷的个数、大小及位置；
- 应用镜像法解题时，注意：镜像电荷只能放在待求场域以外的区域。
- 叠加时，要注意场的适用区域。

■ 方法虽好，但过分局限于特殊形状边界！

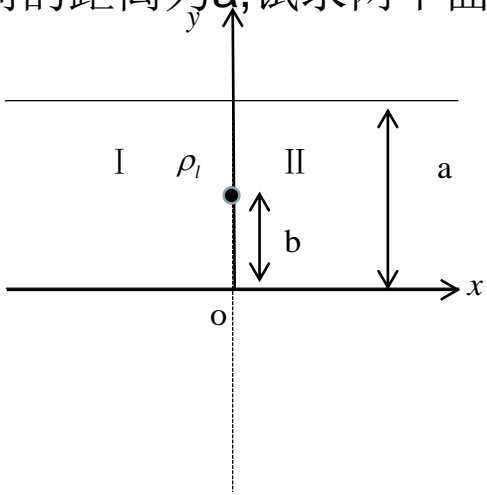
## 保角变换法:

1. 选择合适的解析函数将 $Z$ 平面上较为复杂的边界变换为 $W$ 平面上较易求解的边界;
2. 在 $W$ 平面上求解后, 再反变换到原平面上。

## 几点说明:

- 如果一函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $Z$ 平面上是拉普拉斯方程的解, 通过保角变换后变成 $u, v$ 的函数, 此函数在 $W$ 平面上仍满足拉氏方程。
- 保角变换前后, 电荷密度分布发生变化, 但总荷电量不变。  $Z$ 平面和 $W$ 平面上对应点的电场强度要改变, 它们之间的关系是:  $E^{(z)} = |f'(z)| E^{(w)}$
- 保角变换前后两导体之间的电容量不变。若只求电容, 不必反变换!
- 如果一次变换不足以简化问题, 可以采取多次变换。

**3-11** 在接地的两个无限大平行导体平面之间，有一线电荷  $\rho_l$ ，它到一板的距离为**b**,两平面间的距离为**a**,试求两平面间的电位分布、电场强度和两极板上的感应电荷面密度。



第一步：根据题目条件，列出电位方程（1）和电位边界条件（2）~（4）

$$\left\{\begin{aligned}\nabla^2\phi &= \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\rho_l\delta(x)\delta(y-b)}{\epsilon_0} & (1) \\ \phi(x,0) &= 0 & (2) \\ \phi(x,a) &= 0 & (3) \\ \phi(\infty,y) &= 0 & (4)\end{aligned}\right.$$

为使用分离变量法求解，设法将上式中自由项转移到边界上，使非齐次方程变为齐次方程，可人为将场域划分为两个部分 **I**、**II**，使源点恰好位于分区的公共边界上

**I** 区电位方程和边界条件

$$\left\{\begin{aligned}\nabla^2\phi &= \frac{\partial^2\phi_I}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi_I}{\partial y^2} = 0 & (1) \\ \phi_I(x,0) &= 0, \phi_I(x,a) = 0 & (2) \\ \phi_I(0,y) - \phi_{II}(0,y) &= 0 & (3) \\ \frac{\partial\phi_I}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} - \frac{\partial\phi_{II}}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} &= -\frac{\rho_l\delta(y-b)}{\epsilon_0} & (4) \\ \phi_I(\infty,y) &= 0 & (5)\end{aligned}\right.$$

**II** 区电位方程和边界条件

$$\left\{\begin{aligned}\nabla^2\phi &= \frac{\partial^2\phi_{II}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi_{II}}{\partial y^2} = 0 & (1) \\ \phi_{II}(x,a) &= 0, \phi_{II}(x,0) = 0 & (2) \\ \phi_I(0,y) - \phi_{II}(0,y) &= 0 & (3) \\ \frac{\partial\phi_I}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} - \frac{\partial\phi_{II}}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} &= -\frac{\rho_l\delta(y-b)}{\epsilon_0} & (4) \\ \phi_{II}(-\infty,y) &= 0 & (5)\end{aligned}\right.$$

解法类似教材P105，例3-12

第二步：利用分离变量法和电位方程（1）给出电位的形式解

由分离变量法知识，写出 **I**、**II** 区域内形式解

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_I &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} y\right) e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a} x} \\ \phi_{II} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} y\right) e^{\frac{n\pi}{a} x}\end{aligned}$$

y方向有重复零点，x方向无穷远处为0

第三步：利用边界条件确定电位的形式解中的未知系数

由边界条件(3)知 $A_n = B_n$ ,由边界条件(4)知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} y\right) \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right) = \frac{\rho_l\delta(y-b)}{\epsilon_0}$

x-方向齐次	x-方向非齐次
$k_x^2 > 0, k_x \text{ 为实数}$	$k_x^2 \leq 0, k_x \text{ 为虚数}$
$\begin{cases} \sin k_x x \\ \cos k_x x \end{cases}$	$k_x^2 = 0: \begin{cases} x \\ 1 \end{cases}$ $k_x^2 \neq 0: \begin{cases} \text{sh} k_x  x \\ \text{ch} k_x  x \end{cases} \quad \text{取 } e^{\pm k_x x} \text{ 及其组合 (sinh, cosh)}$

——齐次方向：  
选择振荡型函数

——非齐次方向：  
选择衰减型函数

利用三角函数的正交性，方程两边同乘 $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right)$ ，并在 $0 \sim a$  上对 $y$ 积分，得

$$A_n = \frac{\rho_l}{n\pi\epsilon_0} \sin \frac{n\pi b}{a}$$

$$\varphi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\rho_l}{n\pi\epsilon_0} \sin \frac{n\pi b}{a} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}y\right) e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}|x|}$$

电场强度

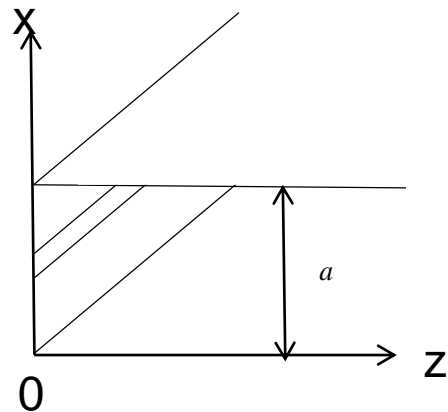
$$\vec{E} = -\nabla\varphi = -\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}\hat{x} - \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}\hat{y}$$

感应电荷面密度

$$\rho_s = D_n|_{y=0/a} = \epsilon_0 E_y|_{y=0/a}$$

**3-13 一导体制成的矩形槽，在端面的中心( $x=a/2$ )有一小缝，如图所示，上板电位为 $U_0$ ，下板电位为0，求 $0 < x < a, z > 0$  区间内的电位解**

**第一步：根据题目条件，列出电位方程（1）和电位边界条件（2）~（6）**  
（其中，电位与 $y$ 无关， $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时， $x=0$ 处的边界情况不影响 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 处场分量，故此处边界条件为（4））

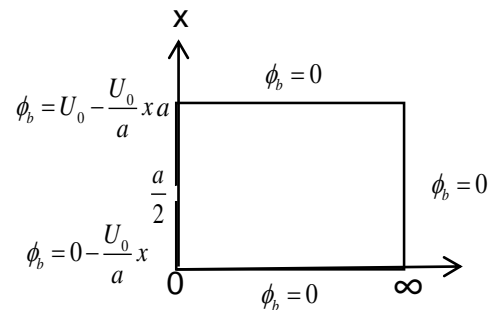
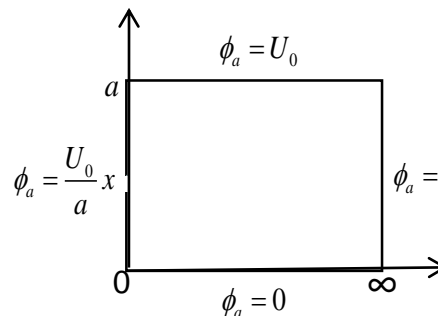
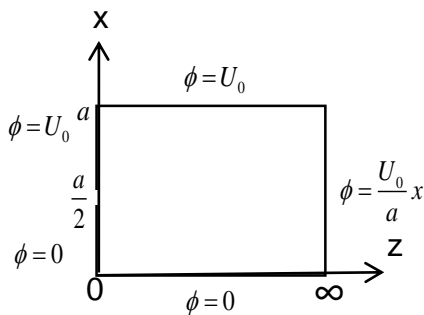


$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2\phi = \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial z^2} = 0 & (1) \\ \phi(x, 0) = 0, 0 < x < \frac{a}{2} & (2) \\ \phi(x, 0) = U_0, \frac{a}{2} < x < a & (3) \\ \phi(x, \infty) = \frac{U_0}{a}x & (4) \\ \phi(0, z) = 0 & (5) \\ \phi(a, z) = U_0 & (6) \end{cases}$$

解法类似教材P84，例3-5

利用叠加原理将问题分解

所求解 $\varphi = \varphi_a + \varphi_b$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \phi_a = \frac{\partial^2 \phi_a}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi_a}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (1) \\ \phi_a(x, 0) = \frac{U_0}{a} x \quad (2) \\ \phi_a(x, \infty) = \frac{U_0}{a} x \quad (3) \\ \phi(0, z) = 0 \quad (4) \\ \phi(a, z) = U_0 \quad (5) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\phi_a = \frac{U_0}{a} x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \phi_b = \frac{\partial^2 \phi_b}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi_b}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (1) \\ \phi_b(x, 0) = 0 - \frac{U_0}{a} x, 0 < x < \frac{a}{2} \quad (2) \\ \phi_b(x, 0) = U_0 - \frac{U_0}{a} x, \frac{a}{2} < x < a \quad (3) \\ \phi_b(x, \infty) = 0 \quad (4) \\ \phi(0, z) = 0 \quad (5) \\ \phi(a, z) = 0 \quad (6) \end{array} \right.$$



<b>x-方向齐次</b>	<b>x-方向非齐次</b>
$k_x^2 > 0, k_x \text{ 为实数}$	$k_x^2 \leq 0, k_x \text{ 为虚数}$
$\begin{cases} \sin k_x x \\ \cos k_x x \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} k_x^2 = 0 & \begin{cases} x \\ 1 \end{cases} \\ k_x^2 \neq 0 & \begin{cases} \text{sh} k_x  x \\ \text{ch} k_x  x \end{cases} \end{cases}$
	取 $e^{\pm k_x x}$ 及其组合 ( $\sinh, \cosh$ )

——齐次方向：  
选择振荡型函数

——非齐次方向：  
选择衰减型函数

**第二步：利用分离变量法和电位方程（1）给出电位的形式解**

由(4)知，沿z方向的本征函数不应该取为双曲函数（在无穷远处发散），应取指数形式  $e^{-n\pi/a}$ ，由边界条件(5)、(6)知，沿x方向的本征函数要求有重复的零点，应取  $\sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$ ，最终得到电位形式解  $\phi_b = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} x\right) e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a} z}$

**第三步：利用边界条件确定电位的形式解中的未知系数**

$$\text{由边界条件(2)、(3)知 } \phi_b(x, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} x\right) = \begin{cases} 0 - \frac{U_0}{a} x, & 0 < x < \frac{a}{2} \\ U_0 - \frac{U_0}{a} x, & \frac{a}{2} < x < a \end{cases}$$

利用三角函数的正交性，方程两边同乘  $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} x\right)$ ，并在  $0 \sim a$  上对x 积分，得

$$A_n = \frac{2}{a} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \left(-\frac{U_0}{a} x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} x\right) dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^a \left(U_0 - \frac{U_0}{a} x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a} x\right) dx \right] = \frac{2U_0}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

$$\phi_b = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2U_0}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a} z}$$

$$\text{最终, } \phi = \phi_a + \phi_b = \frac{U_0}{a} x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2U_0}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a} z}$$

分步积分

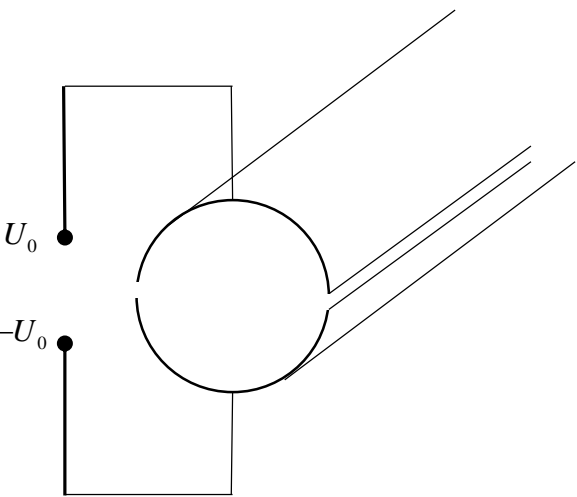
$$(uv)' = u'v + uv', uv' = (uv)' - u'v$$

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$$





3-17 一圆形电容器，其半径为a,上半部分加电压U0， 下半部分加电压-U0， 如图， 求此电容器内的电位分布（极板间缝隙的影响忽略）



第一步：根据题目条件，列出电位方程（1）和电位边界条件（2）~（6）  
（其中，电位与Z无关，采用圆柱坐标系）

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \phi &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left( \rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 & (1) \\ \phi(a, \theta) &= U_0, 0 < \theta < \pi & (2) \\ \phi(a, \theta) &= -U_0, \pi < \theta < 2\pi & (3) \\ \phi(0, \theta) &= \text{有限值} & (4) \\ \phi(\rho, \theta) &= \phi(\rho, \theta + 2\pi) & (5) \\ \phi &\text{关于 } \theta = \pi/2 \text{ 对称} & (6) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$G'' + k_\theta^2 G = 0 \implies G$  通解为:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= A \sin(k_\theta \theta) + B \cos(k_\theta \theta) & k_\theta &= m \quad (m=1, 2, 3, \dots) \\ G &= A_0 \theta + B_0 & k_\theta &= 0 \quad (m=0) \end{aligned}$$

——电位关于 $\theta$ 以 $2\pi$ 为周期!

$\rho^2 R'' + \rho R' - m^2 R = 0$  (欧拉方程)

$\left\{ \begin{aligned} m=0 &\implies R_0(\rho) = c_0 \ln \rho + d_0 \\ m \neq 0 &\implies R_m(\rho) = c_m \rho^m + d_m \rho^{-m} \end{aligned} \right.$

$\therefore \phi_0(\rho, \theta) = (c_0 \ln \rho + d_0)(A_0 \theta + B_0)$

$\phi_m(\rho, \theta) = (c_m \rho^m + d_m \rho^{-m})[A_m \sin(m\theta) + B_m \cos(m\theta)]$

第二步：利用分离变量法和电位方程（1）给出电位的形式解

由(5)知，沿 $\theta$ 方向为齐次边界，选择振荡型函数，且满足（6），故应取为 $\sin(n\theta)$ ，  
 又根据z向平面场和沿 $\rho$ 方向为非齐次边界的条件，满足欧拉方程解 $c_n \rho^n + d_n \rho^{-n}$ ,再由  
 (4)知，应取 $\rho^n$  ( $\rho^{-n}$ 在 $\rho=0$ 处发散),最终得到电位形式解 $\phi_b = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\theta) \rho^n$

参考ppt ch3 p68 和 ppt ch3 p83

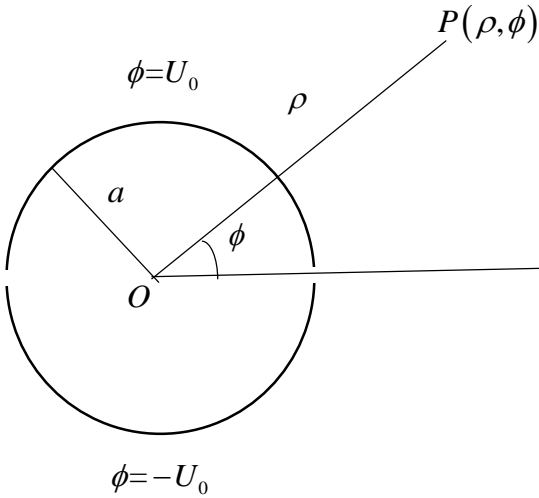
第三步：利用边界条件确定电位的形式解中的未知系数

由边界条件(2)、(3)知 $\phi(a, \theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\theta) a^n = \begin{cases} U_0, & 0 < \theta < \pi \\ -U_0, & \pi < \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$

利用三角函数的正交性，方程两边同乘 $\sin(n\theta)$ ,并在0~2 $\pi$ 上对 $\theta$ 积分，得

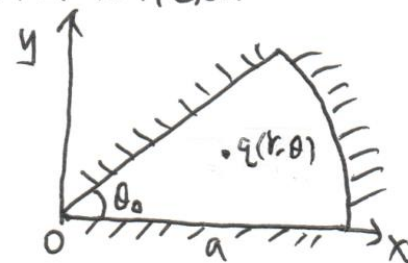
$$A_n = \frac{2}{2\pi a^n} \left[ \int_0^\pi (U_0) \sin(n\theta) d\theta + \int_\pi^{2\pi} (-U_0) \sin(n\theta) d\theta \right] = \frac{2U_0}{n\pi a^n} (1 - \cos n\pi)$$

$$\phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2U_0}{n\pi a^n} (1 - \cos n\pi) \sin(n\theta) \rho^n$$



11. 一扇形域如图所示, 此域由  $\varphi=0$ ,  $\varphi=\theta_0$  和  $r=a$  所围成, 求此域内第一类边值问题的格林函数  
(3-27)

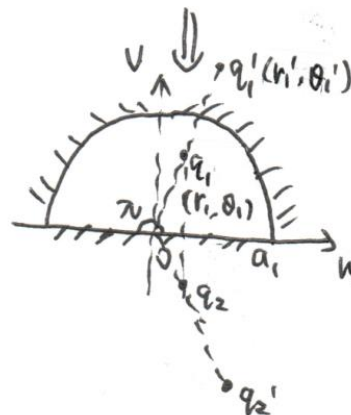
解:  $z = re^{j\theta}$ ,  $w = r_1 e^{j\theta_1}$  (与区较复杂!)  $\frac{\pi}{a}$   
作保角变换,  $w = z^{\frac{\pi}{\theta_0}}$   $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_1 = r^{\frac{\pi}{\theta_0}} \\ \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{\theta_0} \theta \end{cases}$  且  $a_1 = a^{\frac{\pi}{\theta_0}}$ , 电荷不变  $q_1 = q = 1$



在  $w$  平面使用镜像法:  $\begin{cases} q_2 = -q_1 \\ q_1' = -\frac{a_1}{r_1} q_1 \\ q_2' = -q_1' \end{cases}, \begin{cases} r_2 = r_1 \\ r_2' = r_1' = \frac{a_1^2}{r_1} \end{cases}$

$\therefore w$  平面上  $\varphi(w) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{q_1}{R_1} + \frac{q_1'}{R_1'} + \frac{q_2}{R_2} + \frac{q_2'}{R_2'} \right)$

反变换回  $z$  平面即可.



保角变换+球面镜像+平面镜像