



班级: 计01

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科目: 物理

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2. 已知: 球壳同心, 半径 R_1, R_2 , 电势差 U_{12} 求: E

$$\text{解: } U_{12} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E \cdot dr = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot r^2} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = \frac{q(R_2 - R_1)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1 R_2}$$

$$\text{故 } E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \cdot r^2} = \frac{R_1 R_2 U_{12}}{(R_2 - R_1) \cdot r^2}, \text{ 方向沿球半径.}$$

3. 已知: 带电球面 $R_1 = 5\text{cm} = 5 \times 10^{-2}\text{m}$, $R_2 = 20\text{cm} = 2 \times 10^{-1}\text{m}$, $\varphi_1 = 60\text{V}$, $\varphi_2 = -30\text{V}$ 求: (1) 内外球面带电量 q_1, q_2 (2) 电势为零处位置 r .

$$\text{解: (1) 内球面 } r = R_1 \text{ 处, } \varphi_1 = \varphi_{A1} + \varphi_{B1} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} = 60$$

$$\text{外球面 } r = R_2 \text{ 处, } \varphi_2 = \varphi_{A2} + \varphi_{B2} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} = -30$$

$$\text{代入 } R_1 = 5 \times 10^{-2}\text{m}, R_2 = 2 \times 10^{-1}\text{m}, \text{ 得 } q_1 = 6.68 \times 10^{-10}\text{C}, q_2 = -1.34 \times 10^{-9}\text{C}.$$

(2) 电势为零处显然位于两球之间, 不妨设该处离球心距离为 r .

$$\text{此时 } \varphi_3 = \varphi_{A3} + \varphi_{B3} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} = 0 \Rightarrow r = -\frac{q_1}{q_2} \cdot R_2 = \frac{6.68 \times 10^{-10}}{1.34 \times 10^{-9}} \times 0.2 = 0.100\text{m}.$$

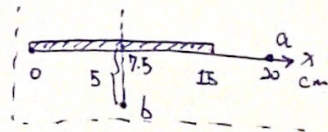
6. 已知: 均匀带电细杆长 $l = 15\text{cm} = 0.15\text{m}$, 线电荷密度 $\lambda = 2 \times 10^{-7}\text{C/m}$.求: (1) 杆延长线上与杆距 $a = 5\text{cm}$ 处电势 (2) 中垂线上与杆距 $b = 5\text{cm}$ 处电势

$$\text{解: (1) 如右图, } \varphi_1 = \int_0^l \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (l+a-x)} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{l+a}{a}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^{-7}}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \times \ln \frac{0.15+0.05}{0.05} = 2.69 \times 10^3 \text{V}$$

$$(2) \varphi_2 = \int_0^l d\varphi = \int_0^l \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (b^2 + (x - \frac{l}{2})^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \ln \frac{\frac{l}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{l^2}{4} + b^2}}{-\frac{l}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{l^2}{4} + b^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^{-7}}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \times \ln \frac{\frac{0.15}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{0.15^2}{4} + 0.05^2}}{-\frac{0.15}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{0.15^2}{4} + 0.05^2}} = 4.30 \times 10^3 \text{V}.$$

7. 已知: 带电圆柱, 体电荷密度 ρ , 截面半径 a .求: (1) 柱内外电场强度分布 (2) 电势分布 (轴为势能零点) (3) E 和 φ - r 曲线.解: (1) 作半径为 r , 轴为中心的高斯面, 此时:

$$E \cdot 2\pi r l = \frac{q_{\text{内}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

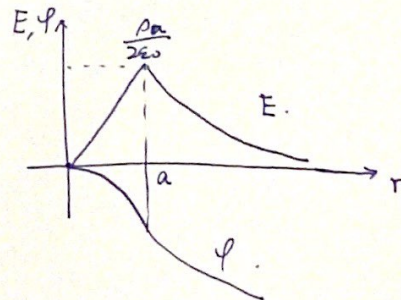
$$\text{当 } r \leq a \text{ 时, } q_{\text{内}} = \pi r^2 l \cdot \rho, E_{\text{内}} = \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{当 } r > a \text{ 时, } q_{\text{内}} = \pi a^2 l \cdot \rho, E_{\text{外}} = \frac{a^2 \rho}{2\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } r \leq a \text{ 时, } \varphi_{\text{内}} = \int_r^a E_{\text{内}} \cdot dr = \int_r^a \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} dr = -\frac{\rho r^2}{4\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{当 } r > a \text{ 时, } \varphi_{\text{外}} = \int_r^a E_{\text{外}} \cdot dr + \int_a^0 E_{\text{外}} \cdot dr$$

$$= \int_r^a \frac{a^2 \rho}{2\epsilon_0 r} dr + \int_a^0 \frac{\rho r}{2\epsilon_0} dr = \frac{a^2 \rho}{4\epsilon_0} (2 \ln \frac{a}{r} - 1)$$





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15. 已知: 杆 $z=a$ 到 $z=a$, 密度 λ , 求: $x>0$ 各点电场强度 E .

解: $\varphi = \int_a^a d\varphi = \int_a^a \frac{\lambda dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0(x^2+z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}+a}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}-a}$

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\lambda a}{2\pi\epsilon_0 x \sqrt{x^2+a^2}}, \quad E_y = -\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} = 0, \quad E_z = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z} = 0$$

故 $E = E_x = \frac{\lambda a}{2\pi\epsilon_0 x \sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$.

20. 已知: 边长 a 正 Δ , 顶点上各放置 $q, -q$ 点电荷,

求: 重心电势, 将 $+Q$ 点电荷从无限远处移到重心做功 W .

解: 重心电势 $\varphi_0 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{-2q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{-2q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a}$

做功 $W' = -W = -Q(\varphi_\infty - \varphi_0) = Q\varphi_0 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}Qq}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a}$.

22. 已知: 第一筒长度 L_1 ,

求: (1) 筒长 $L_1 \cdot n^{1/2}$ (2) 电势差峰值 U_0 , 频率 ν , 求 L_1 长 (3) 电子 n 筒后动能.

解: (1) 第一筒初速度 $v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m_e}}$, 长度应为 $L_1 = \frac{v_1 \cdot T}{2}$

进入第二筒初速度 $v_2 = \sqrt{v_1^2 + \frac{2qU_0}{m_e}} = \sqrt{2}v_1$, 长度 $L_2 = \frac{v_2 T}{2} = \sqrt{2}L_1$

同理可得 $L_3 = \sqrt{3}L_1$, 故 $L_n = \sqrt{n}L_1$

(2) $L_1 = \frac{v_1 T}{2} = \frac{1}{2\nu} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2qU_0}{m_e}}$

(3) $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_e \cdot v_n^2 = \frac{m_e}{2} (\sqrt{n}v_1)^2 = n \cdot e \cdot U_0$.

29. 已知: 铀核带电量 $q_u = 92e$. 分布在 $R_u = 7.4 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$ 的球内. 裂变后产生两个核, 带电量 $q_{Pd} = 46e$, 总质量不变, 可看作球.

求: 铀核静电势能 W_u , 钯核总静电势能 W_{Pd} , 裂变释放静电势能 ΔW , 1 kg 铀裂变释放静电能 ΔW_0 .

解: $W_u = \frac{3q_u^2}{20\pi\epsilon_0 R_u} = \frac{3 \times (92e)^2}{20\pi\epsilon_0 \times 7.4 \times 10^{-15}} = \frac{3 \times (92 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2}{20\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 7.4 \times 10^{-15}} = 1.58 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}$.

$W_{Pd} = 2 \times \frac{3 \times q_{Pd}^2}{20\pi\epsilon_0 R_u} = 2 \times \frac{3 \times (46 \times 10^{-19})^2}{20\pi \times 7.4 \times 10^{-15} \times \sqrt{2}} = 9.97 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J}$.

$\Delta W = W_u - W_{Pd} = (1.58 - 9.97) \times 10^{-11} = 5.86 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J}$

1 kg 铀裂变 $\Delta W_0 = \Delta W \times \frac{1000}{235} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 1.50 \times 10^{14} \text{ J}$.