



班级: 计01

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科目: 物理

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2. 已知: 球半径 R_1 , 内、外半径 R_2, R_3 厚导体壳, 内球电势 φ_1 , 外球带电 Q .求: 电势 φ , 电场 E 分布.解: 设内球表面带电 q_1 , 由高斯定律知球壳内表面带电 $-q_1$, 外表面 $q_1 + Q$. 此时有

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{R_1} + \frac{-q_1}{R_2} + \frac{Q+q_1}{R_3} \right) \Rightarrow q_1 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1 R_2 R_3 \varphi_1 - R_1 R_2 Q}{R_2 R_3 - R_1 R_3 + R_1 R_2}$$

对于 $r < R_1$: $\varphi = \varphi_1, E = 0$

$$R_1 < r < R_2: \varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{r} + \frac{-q_1}{R_2} + \frac{Q+q_1}{R_3} \right), E = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$R_2 < r < R_3: \varphi = \frac{Q+q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_3}, E = 0$$

$$r > R_3: \varphi = \frac{Q+q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}, E = \frac{Q+q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

3. 已知: 球半径 $R_1 = 6\text{cm} = 6 \times 10^{-2}\text{m}$, 球壳 $R_2 = 8\text{cm} = 8 \times 10^{-2}\text{m}$, $R_3 = 10\text{cm} = 10^{-1}\text{m}$, $Q_A = 3 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}$, $Q_B = 2 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}$ 求: (1) 球壳 B 内、外表面电量 $Q_{B\text{内}}, Q_{B\text{外}}$, 球 A、球壳 B 电势 φ_A, φ_B (2) B 接地断开, A 接地, 求: 球 A、球壳 B 内、外表面电量 $q'_A, q'_{B\text{内}}, q'_{B\text{外}}$, 球 A、球壳 B 电势 φ'_A, φ'_B 解: (1) 由高斯定律知 $Q_{B\text{内}} = -Q_A = -3 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}$, 故 $Q_{B\text{外}} = Q_B + Q_A = 2 \times 10^{-8} + 3 \times 10^{-8} = 5 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}$

$$\text{此时 } \varphi_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \left(\frac{Q_A}{R_1} + \frac{Q_{B\text{内}}}{R_2} + \frac{Q_{B\text{外}}}{R_3} \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \left(\frac{3 \times 10^{-8}}{6 \times 10^{-2}} + \frac{-3 \times 10^{-8}}{8 \times 10^{-2}} + \frac{5 \times 10^{-8}}{10^{-1}} \right) = 5.62 \times 10^3 \text{V}$$

$$\varphi_B = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q_{B\text{外}}}{R_3} = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \times \frac{5 \times 10^{-8}}{0.1} = 4.49 \times 10^3 \text{V}$$

(2) B 接地, 此时电量 $Q'_B = Q_{B\text{内}} = -3 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}$, A 接地, 则 $\varphi'_A = 0$, 设 A 带电量为 q'_A , 有

$$\varphi'_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \left(\frac{q'_A}{R_1} + \frac{-q'_A}{R_2} + \frac{Q'_B + q'_A}{R_3} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow q'_A = -\frac{12}{17} Q'_B = -\frac{12}{17} \times (-3 \times 10^{-8}) = 2.12 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}$$

$$q'_{B\text{内}} = -q'_A = -2.12 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}, q'_{B\text{外}} = Q'_B + q'_A = -3 \times 10^{-8} + 2.12 \times 10^{-8} = -8.8 \times 10^{-9}\text{C}$$

$$\varphi'_B = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q'_B + q'_A}{R_3} = \frac{-3 \times 10^{-8} + 2.12 \times 10^{-8}}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.1} = -791 \text{V}$$

4. 已知: 半径 R , 点电荷 q , 球外距球心 r .求: 球上感生电荷量 q' 解: 点电荷 q 在球心产生电势 $\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$, q' 在球心产生电势 $\frac{q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$, 由电势叠加原理有:

$$\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = 0 \Rightarrow q' = -\frac{R}{r} q$$



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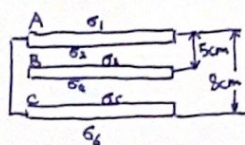
5. 已知: 中间板 $\sigma_3 + \sigma_4 = q = 1.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C/m}^2$, 板内不带电, $d_{AB} = 5 \text{ cm} = 0.05 \text{ m}$, $d_{AC} = 8 \text{ cm} = 0.08 \text{ m}$

求: 每块板两面的面电荷密度 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4, \sigma_5, \sigma_6$.

解: 由于板内不带电, 故 A 板电场: $\sigma_1 - \sigma_2 - \sigma_3 - \sigma_4 - \sigma_5 - \sigma_6 = 0$

B 板电场: $\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 - \sigma_4 - \sigma_5 - \sigma_6 = 0$

C 板电场: $\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 - \sigma_6 = 0$



又因 A, C 板相连, 故 $U_{AB} = U_{CB}$ 即 $(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 - \sigma_3 - \sigma_4 - \sigma_5 - \sigma_6) d_{AB} = (\sigma_5 + \sigma_6 - \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 - \sigma_3 - \sigma_4) d_{AC}$

同时有 $\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6 = 0$

结合 $\sigma_3 + \sigma_4 = 1.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C/m}^2$, 代入 $d_{AB} = 0.05 \text{ m}$, $d_{AC} = 0.08 \text{ m}$, $d_{BC} = d_{AC} - d_{AB} = 0.03 \text{ m}$

解以上方程, 得

$\sigma_1 = 6.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$	$\sigma_4 = 8.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$
$\sigma_2 = -4.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$	$\sigma_5 = -8.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$
$\sigma_3 = 4.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$	$\sigma_6 = 6.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$

12. 已知: 长直导线带电 $\lambda = 1.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C/m}$, 距地面 $h = 5 \text{ m}$

求: 正下方地面电场 E , 面电荷密度 σ , 导线单位长度受力 F .

解: 利用镜像法, 设地面有长导线的镜像, 此时地面电场方向向下, 大小:

$$E = 2 \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 h} = 2 \cdot \frac{1 \times 10^{-8}}{2\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 5} = 72 \text{ V/m}$$

$$\text{面密度 } \sigma = -\epsilon_0 E = \frac{-\lambda}{\pi h} = \frac{-1 \times 10^{-8}}{\pi \times 5} = -6.4 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C/m}^2$$

$$\text{单位长度受力 } F = \lambda \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 (2h)} = \frac{(1 \times 10^{-8})^2}{2\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 2 \times 5} = 1.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/m}$$