



班级: 计01

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科目: 物理

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2. 已知: 内、外球壳半径分别为 $R_1 = 0.02\text{m}$, $R_2 = 0.06\text{m}$, $\epsilon_1 = 6$, $\epsilon_2 = 3$, 半径 $R = 0.04\text{m}$, 内球带电 $Q = -6 \times 10^{-8}\text{C}$

求: (1) D, E 分布, $D-r, E-r$ 曲线 (2) 球壳间电势差 U (3) 内壳电介质面束缚电荷密度 σ

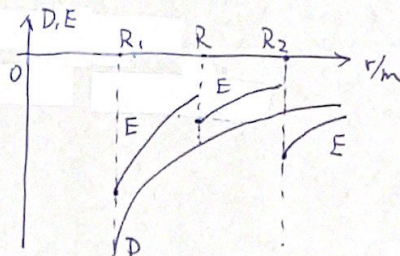
解: (1) 由 D 的高斯定律, 有 $r < R_1, D = 0$; $r > R_1, D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$

又 $E = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}$, 有: $r < R_1, E = 0$;

$$R_1 < r < R, E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 r^2};$$

$$R < r < R_2, E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_2 r^2};$$

$$r > R_2, E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}.$$



$$\begin{aligned} (2) U &= \int_{R_1}^R E dr + \int_R^{R_2} E dr = \int_{R_1}^R \frac{Q dr}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 r^2} + \int_R^{R_2} \frac{Q dr}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_2 r^2} \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left(-\frac{1}{r\epsilon_1} \Big|_{R_1}^R - \frac{1}{r\epsilon_2} \Big|_R^{R_2} \right) \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1 \epsilon_1} - \frac{1}{R \epsilon_1} + \frac{1}{R \epsilon_2} - \frac{1}{R_2 \epsilon_2} \right) \\ &= 9 \times 10^9 \times -6 \times 10^{-8} \times \left(\frac{1}{0.02 \times 6} - \frac{1}{0.04 \times 6} + \frac{1}{0.04 \times 3} - \frac{1}{0.06 \times 3} \right) \\ &= -3750 \text{ V}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \sigma' = P \cdot e_n = -P_n = -\epsilon_0 (\epsilon_1 - 1) E = -\epsilon_0 (\epsilon_1 - 1) \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 r^2} = -(6-1) \frac{-6 \times 10^{-8}}{4\pi \times 6 \times 0.02^2} = 9.95 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C/m}^2$$

3. 已知: 圆筒内半径 R_1 , 外半径 R_2 , $R_2 < 2R_1$, 分界面 r_0 , 内层介质介电常数 ϵ_1 , 外层 ϵ_2 , $\epsilon_2 = \epsilon_1/2$, E_{\max} .

求: 先击穿介质, 最大电势差 U_{\max} .

解: 设线电荷为 λ , 则 $D \cdot 2\pi r l = \lambda \cdot l \Rightarrow D = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r}$; 又 $E = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}$

$$\text{故 } E_{\text{内}} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 r}, \quad E_{\text{外}} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_2 r} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 r} \quad (R_1 < r < r_0) \quad (r_0 < r < R_2)$$

注意到 $R_1 < r_0 < R_2 < 2R_1$, 且 $r_0 < 2R_1$

$$\text{又 } \frac{E_{\text{外},m}}{E_{\text{内},m}} = \frac{\frac{\lambda}{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 r_0}}{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 R_1}} = \frac{2R_1}{r_0} > 1, \text{ 且 } E_{\text{外},m} > E_{\text{内},m}, \text{ 故外层介质先被击穿.}$$

$$\text{此时 } E_{\text{外},m} = E_{\max} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 r_0} \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1} = r_0 E_{\max}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而电势差 } U &= \int_{R_1}^{r_0} \frac{\lambda dr}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 r} + \int_{r_0}^{R_2} \frac{\lambda dr}{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 r} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1} \cdot \ln \frac{r_0}{R_1} + \frac{\lambda}{\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_1} \cdot \ln \frac{R_2}{r_0} \\ &= \frac{r_0 E_{\max}}{2} \cdot \left(\ln \frac{r_0}{R_1} + 2 \ln \frac{R_2}{r_0} \right) = \frac{r_0 E_{\max}}{2} \cdot \ln \frac{R_2^2}{R_1 r_0}. \end{aligned}$$



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6. 已知: 细胞壁厚度 $5.2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$, 面电荷密度 $\sigma = \pm 0.52 \times 10^{-3} \text{ C/m}^2$, 内表面为正, $\epsilon_r = 6$

求: 场强 E , 电势差 U .

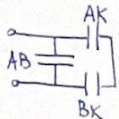
解: $E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} = \frac{0.52 \times 10^{-3}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 6} = 9.79 \times 10^6 \text{ V/m}$

$U = Ed = 9.79 \times 10^6 \times 5.2 \times 10^{-9} = 0.051 \text{ V}$

14. 已知: 板面积 $S = 0.02 \text{ m}^2$, 板距 $d_1 = 0.5 \text{ mm} = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$, 板到上下底面距离 $d_2 = 0.25 \text{ mm} = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$

求: 电容 C , 板和盒相连: 电容 C'

解: 电路相当于:



$$C = C_{AB} + \frac{C_{AK} C_{BK}}{C_{AK} + C_{BK}}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d_1} + \frac{\left(\frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d_2}\right)^2}{2 \left(\frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d_2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d_1} + \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{2d_2}$$

$$= \epsilon_0 S \left(\frac{1}{d_1} + \frac{1}{2d_2} \right)$$

$$= 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.02 \left(\frac{1}{5 \times 10^{-4}} + \frac{1}{2 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-4}} \right)$$

$$= 7.08 \times 10^{-10} \text{ F}$$

板盒相连后, 电容 $C = C_{AB} + C_{AK}$



$$= \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d_1} + \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d_2}$$

$$= \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.02}{5 \times 10^{-4}} + \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 0.02}{2.5 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 1.062 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F}$$

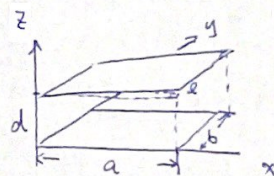
15. 已知: 板长 a , 宽 b , 一边板距 d , 另一端 $l+d$ ($l \ll d$)

求: 电容 C

解: 注意到, $y = d + \frac{l}{a} x$

$$\text{故 } C = \int_0^a \frac{\epsilon_0 b dx}{d + \frac{l}{a} x} = \frac{\epsilon_0 ab}{l} \ln \frac{d+l}{d} = \frac{\epsilon_0 ab}{l} \ln \left(1 + \frac{l}{d} \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{\epsilon_0 ab}{l} \left(\frac{l}{d} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{l}{d} \right)^2 \right) = \frac{\epsilon_0 ab}{d} \left(1 - \frac{l}{2d} \right)$$



16. 已知: $d_0 = 2 \text{ cm} = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$, 板 $d = 1.5 \text{ cm} = 1.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$, 电势差 $U = 0.6 U_0$

求: 相对介电常数 ϵ_r

解: $U = E_0(d_0 - d) + \frac{E_0}{\epsilon_r} d = E_0 d_0 \left(1 - \frac{d}{d_0} + \frac{d}{\epsilon_r d_0} \right) = U_0 \left(1 - \frac{d}{d_0} + \frac{d}{\epsilon_r d_0} \right)$

由于 $U = 0.6 U_0$, 故 $1 - \frac{d}{d_0} + \frac{d}{\epsilon_r d_0} = 0.6 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-2}}{2 \times 10^{-2}} + \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-2}}{\epsilon_r \times 2 \times 10^{-2}} = 0.6 \Rightarrow \epsilon_r = 2.14$

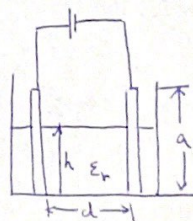
20. 已知: $\epsilon_{r, \text{eff}}$, 高度 a ,

求: 油的相对介电常数 ϵ_r 与高度 h 的关系

解: 不妨设板间距为 d , 板宽为 b . 有

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0}{d} (a-h)b + \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r hb}{d} = \frac{\epsilon_0 b}{d} [a-h + h \epsilon_r] = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_{\text{eff}} ab}{d}$$

故 $a \epsilon_{r, \text{eff}} = a - h + h \epsilon_r \Rightarrow \epsilon_{r, \text{eff}} = 1 - \frac{h}{a} (1 - \epsilon_r)$, 故 ϵ_r 越大, 介电常数变化越明显, 因此 甲醇 ($\epsilon_r = 33$) 更适合此油量计





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24. 已知: 极面积 S , 极间距 d , 电量 Q 不变, 金属板厚 b 求: (1) 电容器储能增量 ΔW , (2) 外力做功 (3) U 不变.

$$\text{解: (1) } C_0 = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d}, \quad C = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d-b}, \quad \Delta W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C_0} = \frac{Q^2}{2} \left(\frac{d-b-d}{\epsilon_0 S} \right) = -\frac{Q^2 b}{2\epsilon_0 S}$$

(2) $W_{\text{外}} = \Delta W < 0$, 外力做负功, 即电场力做功, 极板被吸入(3) U 不变时电量改变, $\Delta Q = (C - C_0)U$, 故 $W_{\text{电}} = \Delta Q \cdot U = (C - C_0)U^2$

$$\text{故电容器储存的能量增加为 } \Delta W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} - \frac{Q^2}{2C_0} = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 - \frac{1}{2} C_0 U^2 = \frac{U^2}{2} \frac{\epsilon_0 S b}{d(d-b)}$$

$$\text{又 } \Delta W = W_{\text{电}} + W_{\text{外}} \Rightarrow W_{\text{外}} = \Delta W - W_{\text{电}} = \frac{1}{2} U^2 (C - C_0) - (C - C_0) U^2 = -\frac{1}{2} U^2 (C - C_0) = -\frac{U^2 \epsilon_0 S b}{2d(d-b)}$$

25. 已知: 外筒半径 $R_1 = 7\text{cm} = 7 \times 10^{-2}\text{m}$, $R_2 = 5\text{cm} = 5 \times 10^{-2}\text{m}$, $U = 5\text{kV} = 5 \times 10^3\text{V}$ 求: 内筒受向下电力 F 解: 不妨设内筒在外筒的长度为 x , 此时两筒组成的电容器

$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 x}{\ln(R_1/R_2)}, \quad Q = CU = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 x U}{\ln(R_1/R_2)}, \quad W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 x \cdot U^2}{\ln(R_1/R_2)}$$

$$F = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \frac{\pi\epsilon_0 U^2}{\ln(R_1/R_2)} = \frac{\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times (5 \times 10^3)^2}{\ln(7 \times 10^{-2} / 5 \times 10^{-2})} = 2.07 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}$$

28. 已知: 面积 S , 极间距 y_0 , 电介质 $\epsilon_r = 1 + \frac{3}{y_0} y$ 求: (1) 电容 C (2) 电量 Q 时面束缚电荷密度 σ_{\pm} (3) 介质内体束缚电荷密度 $\rho_{\text{体}}$ (4) 底面束缚电荷为 0

$$\text{解: (1) } dC = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S}{dy}, \quad C = \int dC = \int \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r S}{dy} = \frac{1}{\int_{y_0}^{y_0+y} \frac{dy}{\epsilon_r}} = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{y_0 \ln 4} = \frac{3\epsilon_0 S}{y_0 \ln 4}$$

$$(2) \sigma_{\pm} = -\epsilon_0 (\epsilon_r - 1) E = -\epsilon_0 (\epsilon_r - 1) \frac{D}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r y_0} = -\frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r y_0} \cdot Q = -\frac{3}{4} \sigma = -\frac{3Q}{4S}$$

$$\sigma'_{\text{下}} = -\epsilon_0 (\epsilon_r - 1) E = -\epsilon_0 (1 - 1) E = 0$$

(3) 板内取底面为单单位面, 高为 dy 的高斯面, 由高斯定律有:

$$dQ = \rho dy = \epsilon_0 \cdot dE = d\left(\frac{D}{\epsilon_r}\right) = -\frac{Q}{S} \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_r}\right)$$

$$\text{故体束缚电荷 } \rho_{\text{体}} = \int_0^{y_0} \rho dy = \int_0^{y_0} -\frac{Q}{S} \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_r}\right) = \frac{3Q}{4}$$

$$(4) \sigma_{\pm} \cdot S + \rho = -\frac{3Q}{4S} \cdot S + \frac{3Q}{4} = 0$$

29. 已知: $\epsilon_r = 3$, $Q = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$ 求: $Q_{\text{上}}$, $Q_{\text{下}}$ 解: 上半部电势 $U_{\text{上}} = \frac{Q_{\text{上}}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$, 下半部 $U_{\text{下}} = \frac{Q_{\text{下}}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$, 上下部相连, 故 $U_{\text{上}} = U_{\text{下}}$, 因此 $Q_{\text{下}} = \epsilon_r Q_{\text{上}} = 3Q_{\text{上}}$ 又因为 $Q = Q_{\text{上}} + Q_{\text{下}}$, 解得: $Q_{\text{上}} = \frac{Q}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times 10^{-6} = 5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ C}$

$$Q_{\text{下}} = Q - Q_{\text{上}} = \frac{3}{4} Q = \frac{3}{4} \times 2 \times 10^{-6} = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$