一、单选题

二、判断题

7.
$$\times$$
 8. \times 9. $\sqrt{}$ 10. \times 11. \times 12. \times

三、填空题

13.
$$(\sqrt{2}-1)R$$
 14. 2, 2 15. 0, $Q/(4\pi\epsilon_0 R)$ 16. $\epsilon_0 S/(d-t)$ 17. 低,高,减小 18. $q/(24\epsilon_0)$ 19. a, 负 20. $Qq/(8\pi\epsilon_0 R)$ 四. 计算题

21. 解: (1) (图略) 电荷分布具有轴对称性,电场强度垂直于轴沿径向,高斯面为同轴柱面,真空中的高斯定理 $\oint_{\mathbf{c}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = E \ 2\pi rh = \sum q/\epsilon_0$,空间分三部分,

$$\begin{cases} E_1 & 2\pi r h = 0, & E_1 = 0, & 0 < r < R_1 \\ E_2 & 2\pi r h = \frac{\lambda h}{\varepsilon_0}, & E_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r}, & R_1 < r < R_2 \\ E_2 & 2\pi r h = 0, & E_2 = 0. & R_2 < r \end{cases}$$

(2) 两柱面间电势差,场强积分与路径无关,积分沿径向, $\vec{E}\cdot d\vec{l}=\vec{E}\cdot d\vec{r}=E\;\;dr.$ 注意:非匀强场, $U\neq Ed\neq E(R_2-R_1)$

$$U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

22. 解: (1) (图略) 电荷分布具有轴对称性,电场强度垂直于轴沿径向,高斯面为同轴柱面,真空中的高斯定理 $\oint_{\mathbf{c}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = E \ 2\pi r h = \sum q/\epsilon_0$,空间分两部分,

$$\begin{cases} E_1 & 2\pi rh = \frac{\rho_e \pi r^2 h}{\varepsilon_0}, & E_1 = \frac{\rho_e r}{2\varepsilon_0}, & 0 < r < R \\ E_2 & 2\pi rh = \frac{\rho_e \pi R^2 h}{\varepsilon_0}, & E_2 = \frac{\rho_e R^2}{2\varepsilon_0 r}, & R < r \end{cases}$$

空间电势分布,场强积分与路径无关,积分沿径向, $\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = E dr$,

$$\begin{split} V_1 &= \int_r^0 \!\! \vec{E} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} = \int_r^0 \!\! \frac{\rho_e r}{2\varepsilon_0} \mathrm{d}r \\ &= -\frac{\rho_e r^2}{4\varepsilon_0}, \\ &< R \end{split} \tag{0 < } r \end{split}$$

$$V_2 = \int_r^0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_r^R \frac{\rho_e R^2}{2\varepsilon_0 r} dr + \int_R^0 \frac{\rho_e r}{2\varepsilon_0} dr = \frac{\rho_e R^2}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R}{r} - \frac{\rho_e R^2}{4\varepsilon_0}, \qquad R < r$$

23. 解: (图略) 电荷分布具有球对称性,电场强度沿径向,高斯面为同心球面,有各向同性

均匀介质的高斯定理 $\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = D 4\pi r^2 = \sum q$, 空间分两部分,

$$\begin{cases} D_1 4\pi r^2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho_0, & E_1 = \frac{Qr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3}, & 0 < r < R \\ D_2 4\pi r^2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rho_0 = Q, & E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2}, & R < r \end{cases}$$

球体积元 $dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$, 静电能

$$\begin{split} W_e &= \int_V \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 \mathrm{d}V = \int_0^R \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{Qr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 \mathrm{d}r + \int_R^\infty \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \frac{Q^2}{40\pi \varepsilon_0 R} + \frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r R} = \frac{Q^2}{40\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r R} (5 + \varepsilon_r) \end{split}$$

24. 解: (1)(图略) 由电容器的串并联

$$C_{AB} = \frac{(C_1 + C_2)C_4}{(C_1 + C_2) + C_4} + C_3 = \frac{(5+5) \cdot 10}{(5+5) + 10} + 5 = 10 \quad (\mu F)$$

(2) 电容的串联,各电容器带电荷量相同,总电压为各电容器电压之和;电容的并联,各电容器极板间电势差相同,总电荷为各电容器极板带电荷量之和

$$Q_{AD} = (C_1 + C_2)U_{AD} = C_4(U_{AB} - U_{AD})$$

$$U_{AD} = \frac{C_4}{C_1 + C_2 + C_4}U_{AB} = \frac{10}{5 + 5 + 10}10 = 5 \text{ (V)}$$

或 AD 间 C_1 和 C_2 并联的电容量与 C_4 的电容量相等,二者是串联关系,各分 AB 间一半的电压,则 $U_{AD}=\frac{1}{2}U_{AB}=5$ V.

25. 解: (1) (图略) 空心导体球壳静电平衡时,电荷均匀分布在导体球壳内外表面上,球心点电荷 q,内表面电荷-q,外表面电荷 2q. 电荷分布具有球对称性,电场强度沿径向,高斯面为同心球面,真空中的高斯定理 $\oint_{\mathcal{C}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = E \ 4\pi r^2 = \sum q/\epsilon_0$,空间分三部分,

$$\begin{cases} E_1 & 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0}, & E_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}, & 0 < r < R_1 \\ E_2 & 4\pi r^2 = 0, & E_2 = 0, & R_1 < r < R_2 \\ E_3 & 4\pi r^2 = \frac{2q}{\varepsilon_0}, & E_3 = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}, & R_2 < r \end{cases}$$

(2) 电荷有限分布,无穷远点作为电势零点,积分沿径向, $\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = E \ dr$,

$$\begin{split} V_1 &= \int_r^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_r^{R_1} E_1 \, dr + \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E_2 \, dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} E_3 \, dr \\ &= \int_r^{R_1} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \, dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \, dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \Big(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{2}{R_2} \Big), \\ &< R_1 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} V_2 &= \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} = \int_r^{R_2} E_2 \, \mathrm{d}r + \int_{R_2}^\infty E_3 \, \mathrm{d}r = \int_{R_2}^\infty \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2}, \qquad R_1 < r < R_2 \\ V_3 &= \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} = \int_r^\infty E_3 \, \mathrm{d}r = \int_r^\infty \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}, \\ &< r \end{split}$$

五. 证明题

26. 证明: (图略) 电荷分布具有平面对称性,电场强度沿竖直方向由正极指向负极. 电介质分界面作钱币形高斯面,介质内无自由电荷,有各向同性均匀介质的高斯定理

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = -D_{1}\Delta S + D_{2}\Delta S = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{D}_{1} = \vec{D}_{2} = \vec{D}$$

正极板和其相邻电介质分界面做钱币形高斯面, 导体内无电场

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = D\Delta S = \sigma \Delta S \quad \Rightarrow \quad D = \sigma = \frac{Q}{S} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_{1} = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{1}} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{1} S}, \quad E_{2} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{2} S}$$

积分沿强度方向,匀强场电势差

$$U = \int_{I} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{I} E \ dl = E \int_{I} dl = Ed$$

电容器两极板电势差

$$U = U_1 + U_2 = E_1 d_1 + E_2 d_2 = \frac{Q d_1}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1 S} + \frac{Q d_2}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_2 S}$$

电容器的电容量

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 S}{\varepsilon_1 d_2 + \varepsilon_2 d_1}$$