例1 氢原子中,电子与质子距离约5.3×10⁻¹¹ m。求它们之间的万有引力和静电力。

(己知: $m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^{-2}$, $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$)

$$F_{\mathbf{e}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{r^2} = 8.23 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N}$$

$$F_{\mathbf{G}} = G \frac{m_{\mathbf{e}} m_{\mathbf{p}}}{r^2} = 3.64 \times 10^{-47} \ \mathbf{N}$$

$$F_{\rm e}/F_{\rm G} = 2.27 \times 10^{39}$$

计算在电偶极子延长线上任一点A的场强。 例2

解:
$$E_{+} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(r-l/2)^{2}}$$

$$-\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(r-l/2)^{2}}$$

$$E_{-} = \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(r+l/2)^{2}}$$

$$E_{A} = E_{+} + E_{-} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{2rl}{r^{4}} \frac{1}{\left(1 - l^{2}/4r^{2}\right)^{2}}$$

$$\therefore r >> l$$

$$\therefore l^2/4r^2 \approx 0$$

$$E_A \approx \frac{2ql}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} = \frac{2p}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}$$

例3 计算电偶极子中垂线上任一点B的场强。

解:
$$E_B = E_+ \cos \theta + E_- \cos \theta$$

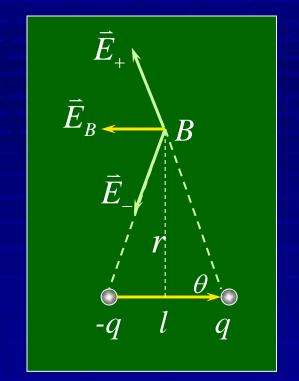
$$E_{+} = E_{-} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(r^{2} + l^{2}/4)}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{l/2}{\sqrt{r^2 + l^2/4}}$$

$$E_B = 2E_+ \cos \theta = \frac{ql}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (r^2 + l^2/4)^{3/2}}$$

因为
$$r >> l$$

$$\pi \mathcal{E}_0(r^2 + l^2/4)^r$$
所以 $E_B \approx \frac{ql}{4\pi \mathcal{E}_0 r^3} = \frac{p}{4\pi \mathcal{E}_0 r^3}$



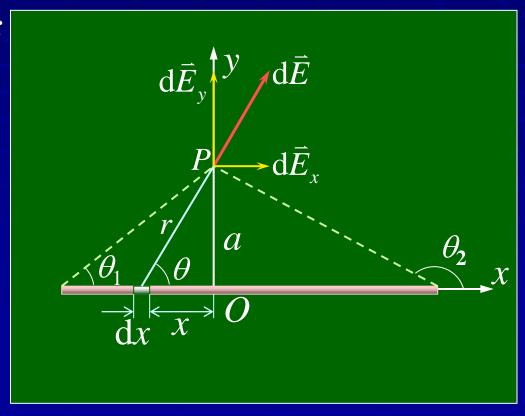
例4 真空中有均匀带电直线,长为L,总电荷量为Q。 线外有一点P,离开直线的垂直距离为a,P点和直线两端连线的夹角分别为 θ_1 和 θ_2 。求P点的场强。(设电荷线密度为 λ)

解: 电荷元: $dq=\lambda dx$

$$\mathbf{d}E = \frac{\lambda \, \mathbf{d}x}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\mathbf{d}E_{x} = \mathbf{d}E\cos\theta$$

$$=\frac{\lambda\cos\theta dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$



$$dE_y = dE \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda \sin \theta \, dx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\mathbf{d}E_x = \frac{\lambda \cos \theta dx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \qquad \mathbf{d}E_y = \frac{\lambda \sin \theta dx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$r = \frac{a}{\sin \theta} \qquad x = -a/\tan \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{d}x = \frac{a}{\sin^2 \theta} \mathbf{d}\theta$$

$$\therefore dE_x = \frac{\lambda \cos \theta dx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a} d\theta$$

$$E_x = \int \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a} d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a} (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1)$$

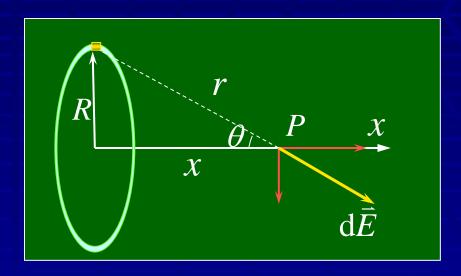
$$E_{y} = \int \mathbf{d}E_{y} = \dots = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a} (\cos\theta_{1} - \cos\theta_{2})$$

无限长带电直线:
$$\theta_1 = 0$$
 , $\theta_2 = \pi$
$$E_x = 0 \qquad E = E_y = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

例5 电荷q均匀地分布在半径为R的圆环。计算圆环的轴线上任一给定点P的场强。

解:
$$dq = \frac{q}{2\pi R} dl$$

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{q dl}{8\pi^2 R \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$



$$E = E_x = \int_L \mathbf{d}E_x = \int_L \cos\theta dE \qquad \cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

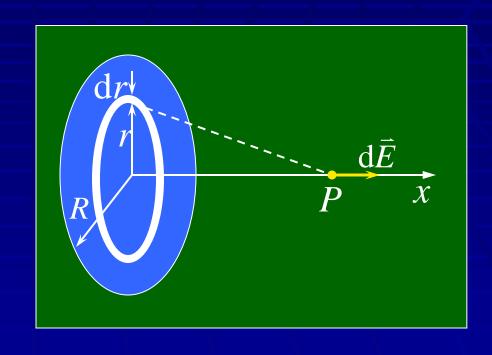
$$E = \int_0^{2\pi R} \frac{qx dl}{8\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 Rr^3} = \frac{qx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \left(x^2 + R^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

例6 均匀带电圆板,半径为R,电荷面密度为 σ 。 求轴线上任一点P的电场强度。

解: 利用带电圆环场强公式

$$E = \frac{qx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \left(x^2 + R^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr$$



$$\mathbf{d}E = \frac{x\sigma 2\pi r \mathbf{d}r}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \left(x^2 + r^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$E = \int dE = \int_0^R \frac{x\sigma 2\pi r dr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{x}{(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}} \right]$$

无限大带电平板的电场强度:

$$R \to \infty$$
 时 $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$

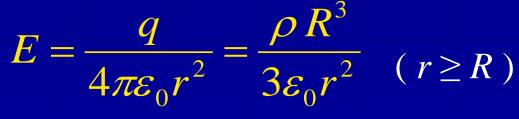
当考察点很接近带电平面时(x << R),可以把带电平面近似看做无限大。 $R \to \infty$

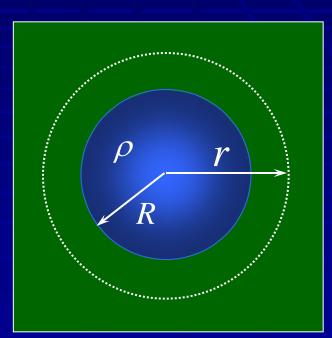
例7 求均匀带电介质球的场强分布。(已知球半径为R,带电荷q,电荷密度为 ρ)

解: (1) 球外某点的场强

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_{o}} \qquad q = \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi R^{3}$$

$$E \oint_{S} \mathbf{d}S = E4\pi r^{2} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$





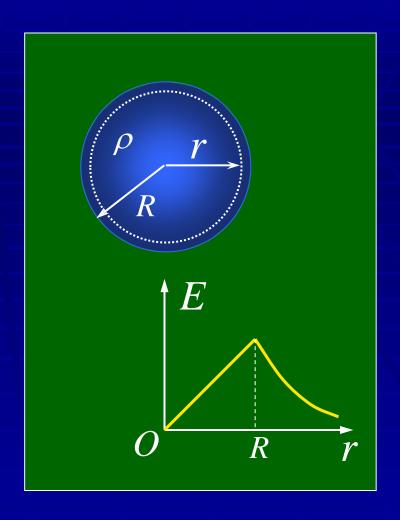
(2) 球内某点的场强

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sum q_{i}}{\varepsilon_{o}}$$

$$E \oint_{S} dS \qquad \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_{o}} \frac{4}{3} \pi r^{3}$$

$$E 4 \pi r^{2}$$

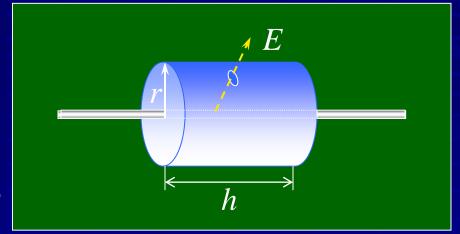
$$E = \frac{\rho \, r}{3\varepsilon_0} \qquad (r < R)$$



例8 求无限长带电直线的场强分布。(已知线电荷密度为λ)

解:
$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sum q_{i}}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \Phi_{e1} + \int_{S_2} E dS + \Phi_{e3}$$



$$\Phi_{e1} = \Phi_{e3} = 0 \qquad \int_{S_2} E dS = E2\pi rh$$

$$E2\pi rh = \frac{\lambda h}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad \therefore E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

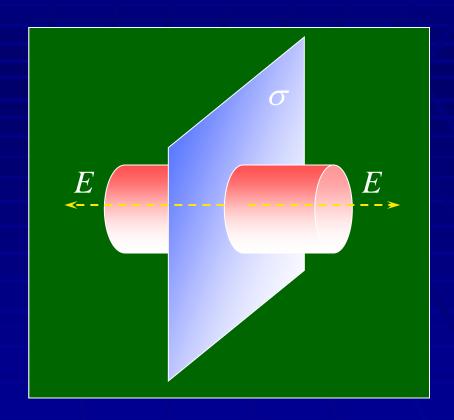
例9 计算无限大均匀带电平面的场强分布。

 $(电荷密度为<math>\sigma$)

解:
$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sigma S}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2\Phi_{\text{eff}} + \Phi_{\text{eff}}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{e}} = 0$$
 $\Phi_{\text{e}} = 2ES$



$$2ES = \frac{\sigma S}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad \therefore E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

例10 计算两无限大均匀带异号电荷平面的场强分布。

解: 电场可叠加:

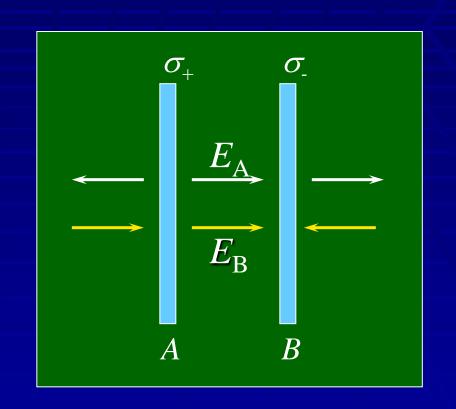
$$E_{\mathbf{A}} = E_{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

平面之间:

$$E_{\mathrm{ph}} = E_{\mathrm{A}} + E_{\mathrm{B}} = \frac{\sigma}{arepsilon_{0}}$$

两平面外侧:

$$E_{\text{Bh}} = E_{\mathbf{A}} - E_{\mathbf{B}} = 0$$



例11 无限大平面挖一圆孔

已知: σ R

求:轴线上一点P的场强

$$+\sigma$$
 全平面 $\Longrightarrow E_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$

$$\boxed{-\sigma} \boxed{\Box} \Longrightarrow E_2 = \frac{-\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \boxed{1 - \frac{x}{(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}}$$

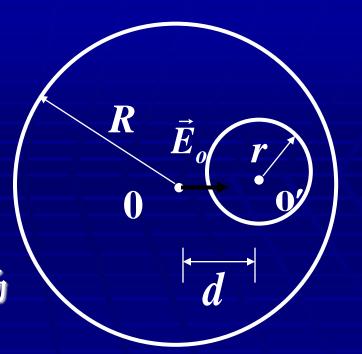
$$E = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{x}{(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}$$

例12 球体内挖一空腔

已知: ρ R r d

求: \vec{E}_{o} $\vec{E}_{o'}$

并证明空腔内为均匀电场



解:

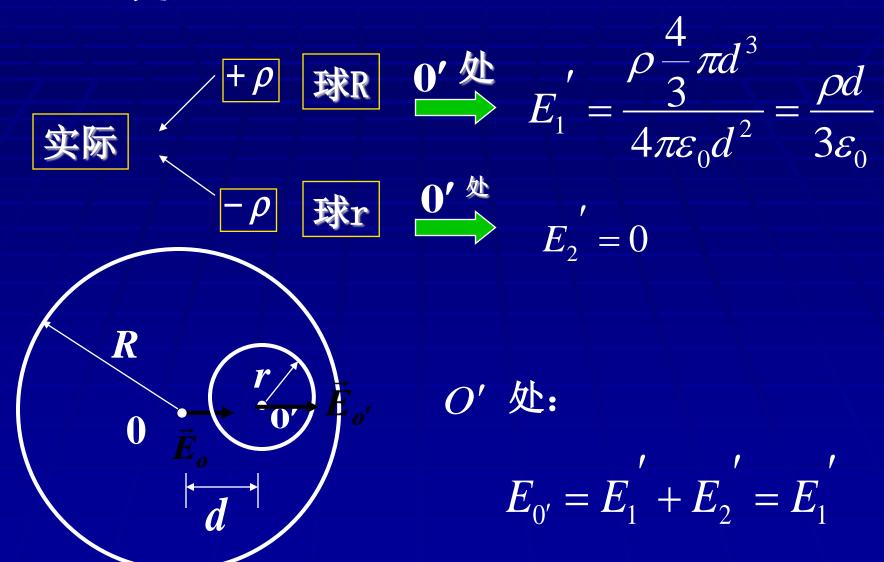
$$+\rho$$
 球R \rightarrow E_1 实际

$$-\rho$$
 球r

$$E_2 = \frac{-\rho \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 d^2}$$

$$O$$
 处: $E_0 = E_1 + E_2 = E_2$

O' 处:



证明空腔内为均匀电场:

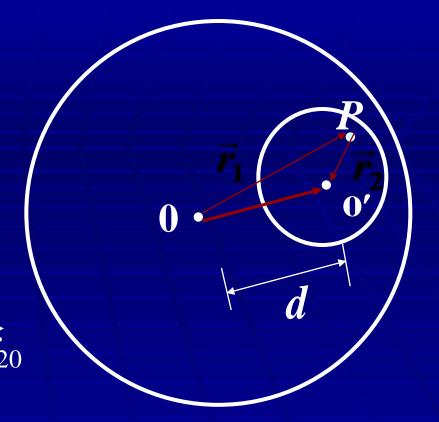
$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_R + \vec{E}_r$$

$$= \frac{\rho \frac{4}{3} \pi r_1^3}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r_1^2} \vec{r}_{10} + \frac{\rho \frac{4}{3} \pi r_2^3}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r_2^2} \vec{r}_{20}$$

$$=\frac{\rho r_1}{3\varepsilon_0}\vec{r}_{10} + \frac{-\rho r_2}{3\varepsilon_0}\vec{r}_{20}$$

$$=\frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0}\vec{r}_{00'}$$

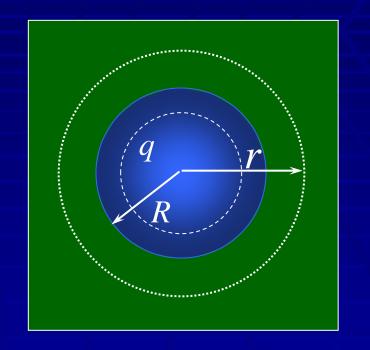
空腔内场强大小、方向处处相同,为均匀电场



例13 半径为R的均匀带电球体,带电荷量为q。求电势分布。

解:
$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum q_{i}$$

$$E_1 4\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{4\pi R^3 / 3} \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$



球内:

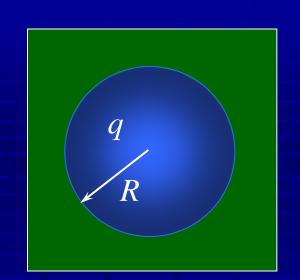
$$E_1 = \frac{qr}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3}$$

球外:

$$E_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$U_1(r) = \int_r^R E_1 \mathbf{d}r + \int_R^\infty E_2 \mathbf{d}r$$

$$= \int_{r}^{R} \frac{qr}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{3}} dr + \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$



$$= \frac{q}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} (R^2 - r^2) + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} = \frac{q(3R^2 - r^2)}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

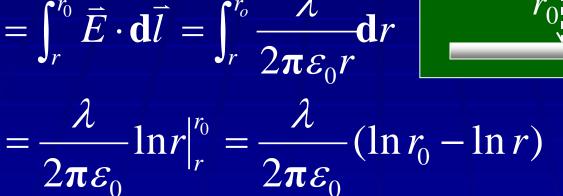
$$U_2(r) = \int_r^{\infty} E_2 dr = \int_r^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

求无限长均匀带电直线外任一点P的电势。

(电荷线密度为λ)

解:
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$U = \int_{r}^{r_0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{r}^{r_o} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r} dr$$



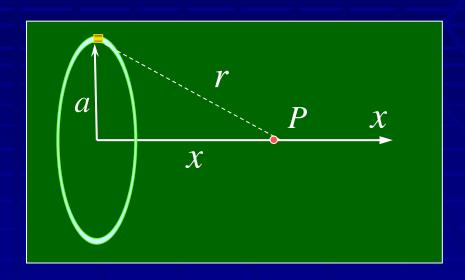
$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln\frac{r_0}{r}$$

例15 均匀带电圆环,带电荷量为q,半径为a,求轴线上任意一点P的电势。

解: 方法一:

$$dq = \lambda dl = \frac{q}{2\pi a} dl$$

$$\mathbf{d}U = \frac{\mathbf{d}q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{q\mathbf{d}l}{8\pi^2\varepsilon_0 ar}$$



$$U = \int dU = \frac{q}{8\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 ar} \int_L \mathbf{d}l = \frac{q^2 \pi a}{8\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 ar}$$

$$U = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

方法二:
$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{qx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$U = \int_{x}^{\infty} E dx = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{x}^{\infty} \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} dx$$

$$U = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

两球半径分别为R1、R2,带电量q1、q2, 相距很远。用导线连接, 电荷将如何分布?

解: 设导线连接后, 两球带电量为 $q_1 \& q_2$

$$q_1' + q_2' = q_1 + q_2$$

$$u_{1} = \frac{q_{1}'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{1}}$$

$$u_{2} = \frac{q_{2}'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}}$$

$$u_{3} = \frac{q_{2}'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}}$$

$$u_{4} = \frac{q_{2}'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}}$$

$$u_{5} = \frac{q_{2}'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}}$$

$$u_{7} = \frac{q_{1}'}{\sigma_{1}4\pi R_{1}^{2}} = \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}}$$

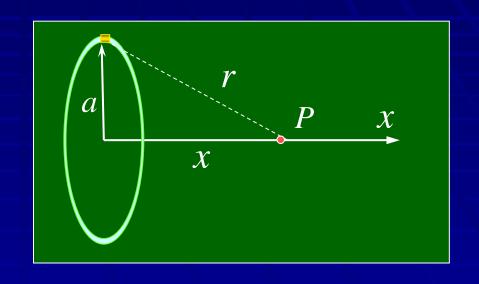
$$\frac{\sigma_1 4\pi R_1^2}{\sigma_2 4\pi R_2^2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

例17 均匀带电圆环,带电荷量为q,半径为a。求轴线上任一点P的场强。

解:

$$U = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$



$$E = E_x = -\frac{dU}{dx} = \frac{qx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla U = -\vec{i} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \vec{j} \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} - \vec{k} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

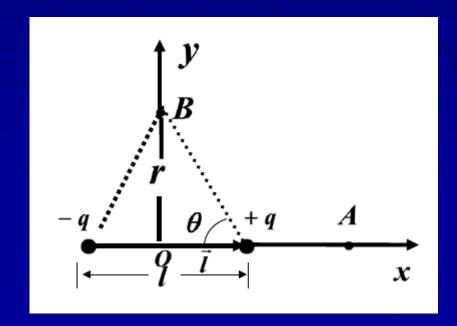
例18 计算电偶极子电场中任一点的场强

解:
$$U(x,y) = \cdots = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{px}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla U = -\vec{i} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \vec{j} \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} - \vec{k} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = \cdots$$

B点(x=0)
$$\vec{E} = -\vec{i} \frac{p}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 y^3}$$

A点(y=0)
$$\vec{E} = \vec{i} \frac{p}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x^3}$$



例1 外半径 R_1 内半径 R_2 的金属球壳。球壳内半径 R_3 的金属球,球壳和球均带10-8C的正电荷。问: (1) 两球电荷分布; (2) 球心电势; (3) 球壳电势。

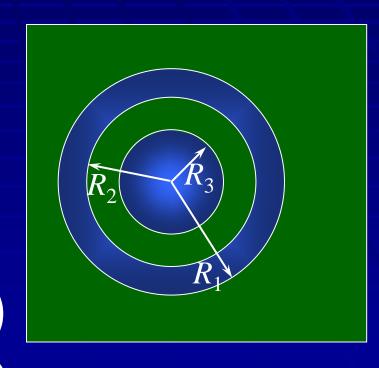
解:(1) 电荷+q分布在内球表面。 球壳内表面带电荷-q。 球壳外表面带电荷 2q。

$$E_{3} = 0 \qquad (r < R_{3})$$

$$E_{2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \qquad (R_{3} < r < R_{2})$$

$$E_{1} = 0 \qquad (R_{2} < r < R_{1})$$

$$E_{0} = \frac{2q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \qquad (r > R_{1})$$



(2)
$$U_{O} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{0}^{R_{3}} + \int_{R_{3}}^{R_{2}} + \int_{R_{2}}^{R_{1}} + \int_{R_{1}}^{\infty}$$

$$U_{O} = \int_{R_{3}}^{R_{2}} E_{2} dr + \int_{R_{1}}^{\infty} E_{0} dr = \int_{R_{3}}^{R_{2}} \frac{q dr}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} + \int_{R_{1}}^{\infty} \frac{2q dr}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_3} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + \frac{2q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_3} - \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{2}{R_1} \right)$$

(3)
$$U_1 = \int_{R_1}^{\infty} \frac{2q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{2q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1}$$

板间距远小于平板的线度。求平板各表面的电荷密度。

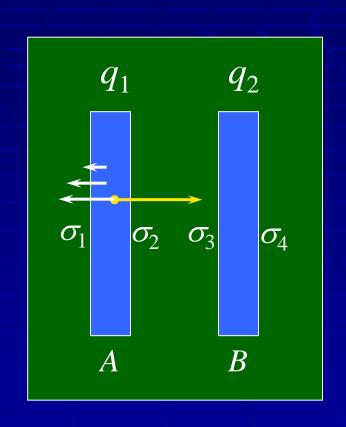
解:
$$\sigma_1 S + \sigma_2 S = q_1$$

电荷守恒:
$$\sigma_3 S + \sigma_4 S = q_2$$

由静电平衡条件,导体板内E=0

$$E_{\rm A} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$

$$E_{\rm B} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$



$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{2S}$$

$$\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{q_1 - q_2}{2S}$$

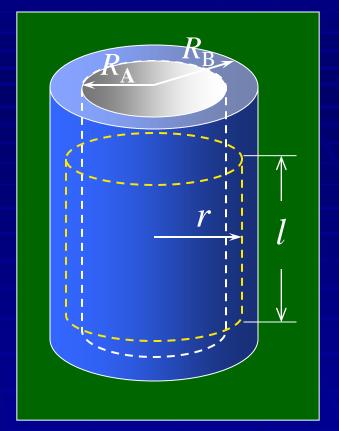
3. 圆柱形电容器

由高斯定理计算得: $E = \frac{q}{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{2\pi rl}$

$$U_{AB} = \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon l} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon l} \ln \frac{R_B}{R_A}$$

圆柱形电容器电容:

$$C = \frac{q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{2 \pi \, \varepsilon l}{\ln(R_{B}/R_{A})}$$



圆柱形电容器电容:

$$C = \frac{q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon l}{\ln(R_{B}/R_{A})}$$

设极板间距为d, $R_{\rm B} = R_{\rm A} + d$

当
$$d << R_A$$
时 $\ln \frac{R_B}{R_A} = \ln \frac{R_A + d}{R_A} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{d}{R_A}\right) \approx \frac{d}{R_A}$

$$C \approx \frac{2\pi\varepsilon lR_{\rm A}}{d} = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d}$$
 $(S = 2\pi lR_{\rm A})$

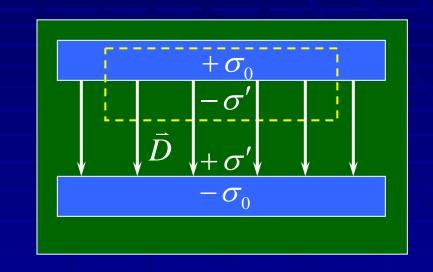
例3 自由电荷面密度为σ₀的平行板电容器,其电容量为多少? 极化电荷面密度为多少?

解: 由介质中的高斯定理

$$D \cdot S = \sigma_0 S$$
 $D = \sigma_0$

$$E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r}$$

$$U_{AB} = Ed = \frac{\sigma_0 d}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r}$$



$$C = \frac{\sigma_0 S}{U_{AB}} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{d}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E' = \frac{\sigma'}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E = E_0 - E'$$

$$\frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma'}{\varepsilon_0}$$

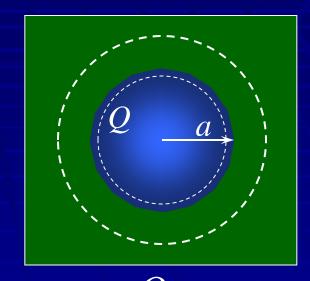
$$\sigma' = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{\rm r}}\right) \sigma_0$$

例7 真空中一半径为a,带电荷量为Q 的均匀球体的静电场能。

解:
$$E_1 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^3/3} \frac{4\pi r^3/3}{\varepsilon_0}$$

球内场强: $E_1 = \frac{Qr}{4\pi\varepsilon a^3}$

球外场强: $E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$



$$\rho = \frac{Q}{4\pi \, a^3 / 3}$$

$$U(r) = \int_{r}^{a} E_{1} dr + \int_{a}^{\infty} E_{2} dr$$

$$= \int_{r}^{a} \frac{Qr dr}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} a^{3}} + \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{Qdr}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} = \frac{Q}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{3}{a} - \frac{r^{2}}{a^{3}}\right)$$

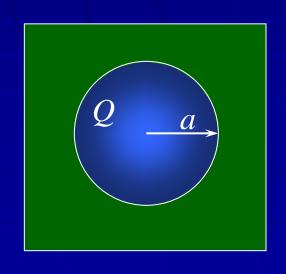
$$U(r) = \int_{r}^{a} \frac{Qr dr}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a^{3}} + \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{Qdr}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} = \frac{Q}{8\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{3}{a} - \frac{r^{2}}{a^{3}} \right)$$

解法一:

$$W_{e} = \frac{1}{2} \int \rho U dV = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{Q}{4\pi a^{3}/3} \frac{Q}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{3}{a} - \frac{r^{2}}{a^{3}} \right) 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{3Q^2}{16\pi\varepsilon_0 a^3} \int_0^a r^2 \left(\frac{3}{a} - \frac{r^2}{a^3}\right) dr$$

$$W_{\rm e} = \frac{3Q^2}{20\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$



解法二:

$$W_{\rm e} = \int w_{\rm e} dV = \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_1^2 dV + \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_2^2 dV$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{Qr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 a^3} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$=\frac{Q^2}{40\pi\varepsilon_0 a} + \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 a} = \frac{3Q^2}{20\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

例8 平行板电容器,面积为S,间距为d。现在把一块厚度为t的铜板插入其中。(1)计算电容器的电容改变量;(2)电容器充电后断开电源,再抽出铜板需做多少功?

解:插入前: $C_0 = \varepsilon_0 S/d$

插入后:
$$\Delta U = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} (d - t)$$

$$C = \frac{\sigma S}{\Delta U} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d - t}$$

$$\Delta C = C - C_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 St}{d(d-t)}$$

$$A = W_0 - W = \frac{Q^2}{2C_0} - \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2t}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$

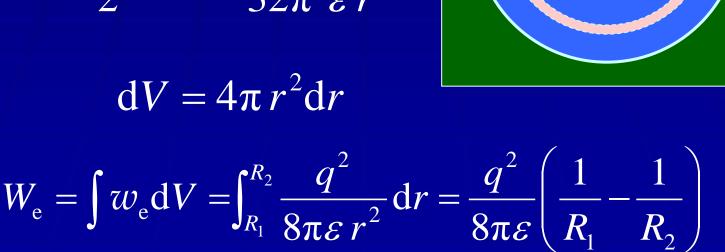


例9 球形电容器带电荷量q,内外半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 ,极板间充满介电常数为 ε 的电介质。计算电场 的能量。

$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi \, \varepsilon r^2}$$

$$w_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 = \frac{q^2}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon r^4}$$

$$dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$$



$$W_{\rm e} = \int w_{\rm e} dV = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon r^2} dr = \frac{q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

计算电容量:

$$W_{\mathbf{e}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C} \longrightarrow C = \frac{4\pi \varepsilon R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

1. 载流直导线的磁场 载流长直导线,电流为I,导线两端到P点的连线与导线的夹角分别为 θ_1 和 θ_2 。求距导线为a处P点的磁感应强度。

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I dx \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$x = -a \cot \theta$$

$$dx = \frac{a d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \quad r = \frac{a}{\sin \theta}$$

$$r = \frac{a d\theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$B = \int dB = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{a}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a^2} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sin\theta \, d\theta$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

无限长载流导线: $\theta_1 = 0$, $\theta_2 = \pi$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$$

半无限长载流导线: $\theta_1 = 0$, $\theta_2 = \pi/2$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a}$$

В

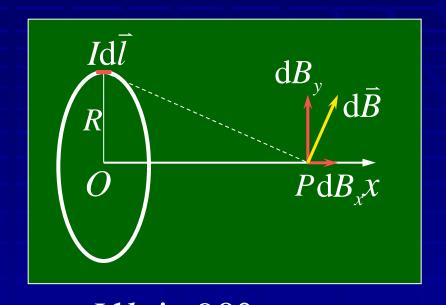
a

2. 圆形载流导线轴线上的磁场 载流圆线圈半径R, 电流I。求轴线上距圆心O为x处P点的磁感应强度。

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$d\vec{l} \perp \vec{r}, \therefore \theta = 90^{\circ}$$

$$B_y = 0$$



$$B = B_x = \int dB \cos \alpha = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \sin 90^{\circ} \cos \alpha}{r^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{R^2 + x^2} \qquad \cos \alpha = R/\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}$$

$$B = \int_0^{2\pi R} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{IRdl}{\left(R^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2\left(R^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

圆心:
$$x = 0$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{2R}$$

轴线上远离圆电流处: (x>>R)

$$B \approx \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I S}{2\pi x^3}$$

 $S = \pi R^2$ 为圆电流的面积

例1 在玻尔的氢原子模型中,电子绕原子核运动相当于一个圆电流,具有磁矩(称轨道磁矩)。求轨道磁矩 μ 与轨道角动量之间的关系。

解: 设电子的轨道半径为r,每秒转圈数为v。

电流: I = ve 圆电流面积: $S = \pi r^2$

磁矩: $\mu = IS = ve\pi r^2$

电子角动量: $L = mvr = m2\pi rvr$

 $\frac{\mu}{L} = \frac{e}{2m}$

例2 无限长载流平板,宽度为a, 电流为I。求正上

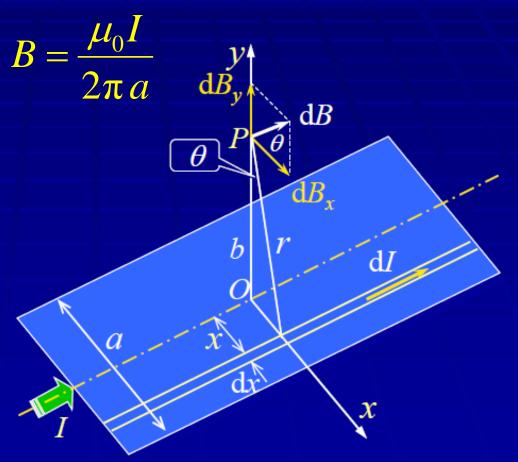
方P点的磁感应强度。

解:
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2\pi r}$$

根据对称性 $B_y = 0$ $dB_x = \cos \theta dB$

$$B = B_{x} = \int \mathbf{d}B_{x}$$

$$= \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \int_{-\arctan\frac{a/2}{y}}^{\arctan\frac{a/2}{y}} d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi a} \arctan\frac{a}{2y}$$



注意: 积分过程中 a y 固定, $\mathbf{r} \times \boldsymbol{\theta}$ 变

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2\pi r}, dI = \frac{I}{a} dx \rightarrow dB = \frac{\mu_0 I dx}{2\pi a r}$$

$$\mathbf{d}B_x = \cos\theta \mathbf{d}B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \mathbf{d}x$$

 $r\cos\theta = y \to d(r\cos\theta) = 0 \to \cos\theta dr = r\sin\theta d\theta$ $r\sin\theta = x \to \sin\theta dr + r\cos\theta d\theta = dx$

$$\therefore dx = \frac{r}{\cos \theta} d\theta$$

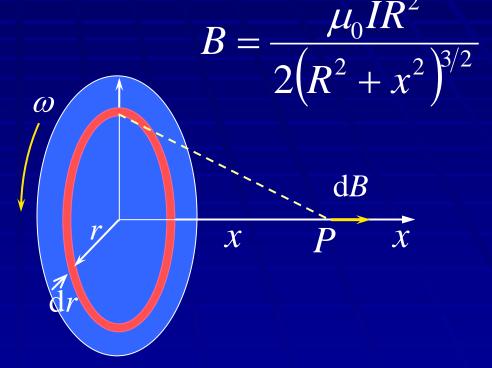
$$\mathbf{d}B_{x} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi a}\mathbf{d}\theta$$

例5 圆盘均匀带电,半径R电荷密度 σ 。若圆盘以角速度 ω 绕圆心O旋转,求轴线上距圆心x处的磁感应强度以及磁矩。

解:

$$dB = \frac{\mu_o r^2 dI}{2(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\mathbf{d}I = \frac{\mathbf{d}q}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \mathbf{d}q$$



$$dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr$$
 $\rightarrow dI = \omega \sigma r dr$

$$B = \int dB = \int_0^R \frac{\mu_0 r^3 \omega \sigma}{2(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} dr$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0\omega\sigma}{2}\left(\frac{R^2+2x^2}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}}-2x\right)$$

磁矩:

$$dp_{m} = \pi r^{2} dI = \pi r^{2} \omega \sigma r dr = \pi r^{3} \omega \sigma dr$$

$$p_{\rm m} = \int_0^R \pi r^3 \omega \sigma dr = \frac{1}{4} \pi \omega \sigma R^4$$

3. 无限长载流圆柱形导体的磁场分布

(1) 圆柱外的磁场:

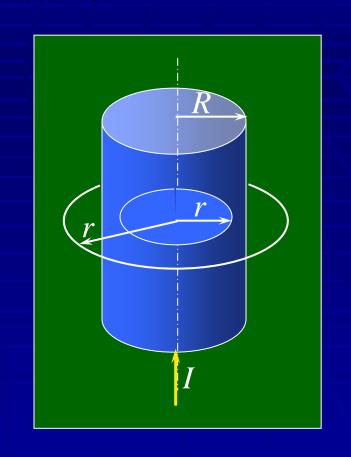
$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B2\pi r = \mu_{0}I$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi r}$$

(2) 圆柱内的磁场:

$$I' = \frac{I}{\pi R^2} \cdot \pi r^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} I$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B2\pi r = \mu_0 \frac{r^2}{R^2} I$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 rI}{2\pi R^2}$$

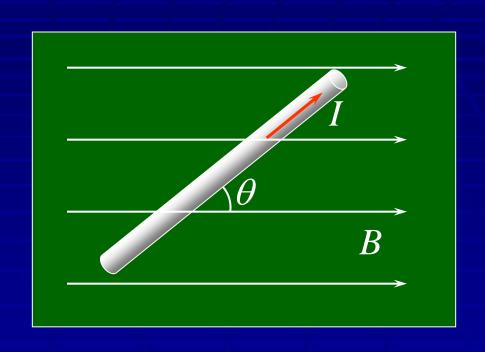
例1 计算长为L的载流直导线在均匀磁场B中所受的力。

解:

$$\vec{F} = \int_{L} I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$F = \int_{L} IB \sin \theta \, \mathrm{d}l$$

$$= IB\sin\theta \int_{L} dl$$



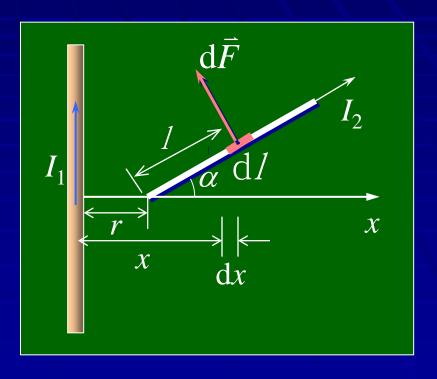
$$F = ILB\sin\theta$$

例2 无限长直载流导线通电流 I_1 ,在同一平面内长为L的载流直导线,通电流 I_2 (如图所示)。求长为L的导线受的磁场力。

解:
$$dF = I_2 dlB = I_2 dl \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x}$$

$$x = r + l \cos \alpha \quad dl = \frac{dx}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$dF = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi x} \frac{dx}{\cos \alpha}$$



$$F = \int \mathbf{d}F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi \cos \alpha} \int_r^{r+L\cos \alpha} \frac{1}{x} \mathbf{d}x = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi \cos \alpha} \ln \frac{r+L\cos \alpha}{r}$$

平行电流间的相互作用

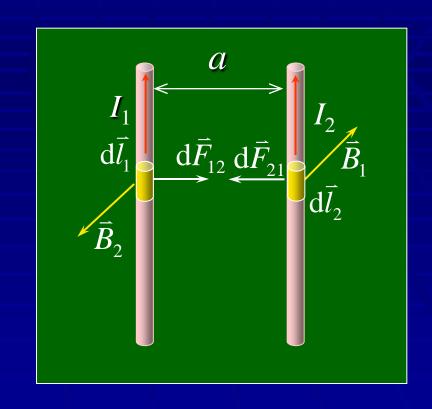
$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi a} \qquad B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi a}$$

$$dF_{12} = I_1 B_2 dl_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi a} dl_1$$

单位长度受力:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{12}}{\mathrm{d}l_1} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi a}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{21}}{\mathrm{d}l_2} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi a}$$



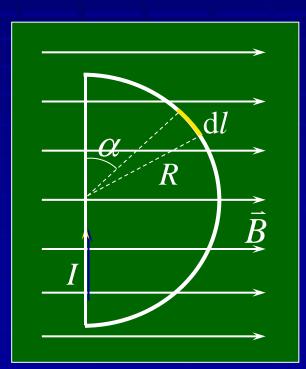
例4 半圆形闭合载流线圈,半径R,电流I。放在均匀磁场中,磁感应强度B,其方向与线圈平面平行。求: (1)以直径为转轴,线圈所受磁力矩的大小和方向; (2)在力矩作用下,线圈转过90°,求力矩做的功。

解:解法一

 $dF = IBdl \sin \alpha = IBR \sin \alpha d\alpha$

作用力垂直于线圈平面

 $dM = dF \cdot R \sin \alpha$ $= IBR^2 \sin^2 \alpha \, d\alpha$



力矩:

$$M = \int \mathbf{d}M = \int_0^{\pi} IBR^2 \sin^2 \alpha \, \mathbf{d}\alpha = I \frac{\pi R^2}{2} B$$

 $m = I \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$

力矩的功:

$$\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

$$W = \int M(\theta) d\theta = \int_{\pi/2}^{0} -mB \sin \theta d\theta = mB$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}\pi R^2 IB$$

解法二:

$$\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B} \qquad \rightarrow M = mB \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore m = I \frac{\pi R^2}{2} \quad \theta = 90^{\circ} \quad \therefore M = \frac{1}{2} \pi IBR^2$$

线圈转过90°时,磁通量的增量为

$$\Delta \Phi = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} B$$

$$W = I \Delta \Phi = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} BI$$

例1 一长直导线通以电流 $i = I_0 \sin \omega t$,旁边有一个共面的矩形线圈abcd。求:线圈中的感应电动势。

解:

$$\Phi = \oint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{r}^{r+l_{1}} \frac{\mu_{0}i}{2\pi x} l_{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}I_{0}l_{2}}{2\pi} \sin \omega t \ln \frac{r+l_{1}}{r}$$

$$\varepsilon_{i} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_{0}I_{0}}{2\pi} l_{2}\omega \cos \omega t \ln \frac{r+l_{1}}{r}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & l_1 \\
 & c \\
 & l_2 \\
 & dx \\
 & d \\
 & r \\
 & x
\end{array}$$

例2 一矩形导体线框,宽为l,与运动导体棒构成闭合回路。如果导体棒一速度v做匀速直线运动,求回路内的感应电动势。

解:解法一

$$\varepsilon_{i} = \int_{a}^{b} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$
$$= \int_{0}^{l} vB dl$$

$$=vBl$$

电动势方向 $A \rightarrow B$

解法二

$$\varepsilon_{\rm i} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\Phi = Blx$$

$$\varepsilon_{i} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -Bl\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\mathbf{i}} = -vBl$$

$$|\varepsilon_{i}| = vBl$$
 电动势方向 $A \rightarrow B$

例3 一根长为L的铜棒,在均匀磁场B中以角速度 ω 在与磁场方向垂直的平面上做匀速转动。求棒的两端之间的感应电动势大小。

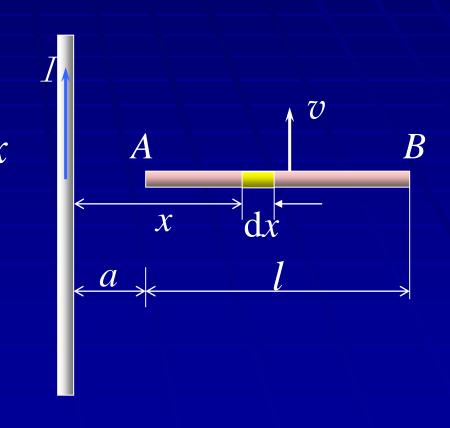
例4 一长直导线中通电流 I=10A,有一长为L=0.2m的金属棒与导线垂直共面。当棒以速度v=2 m/s平行于长直导线匀速运动时,求棒产生的动生电动势。

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$$

$$d\varepsilon_i = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{x} = -Bv dx$$

$$\varepsilon_i = -\int_a^{a+l} \frac{\mu_0 Iv}{2\pi} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 Iv}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+l}{a}$$



电动势方向 B→A

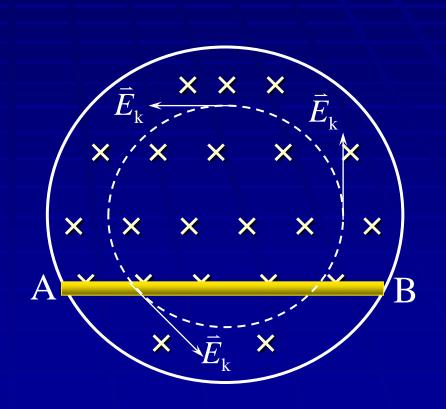
例5 半径为R的圆柱形空间区域,充满着均匀磁场。已知磁感应强度的变化率大于零且为恒量。问在任意半径r处感生电场的大小以及棒AB上的感生电动势。

解: (1)
$$r < R$$
时
$$\Phi = BS = B\pi r^{2}$$

$$\varepsilon_{i} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \oint_{L} \vec{E}_{k} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$-(\pi r^{2})\frac{dB}{dt} = E_{k} 2\pi r$$

$$E_{k} = -\frac{1}{2}r\frac{dB}{dt}$$



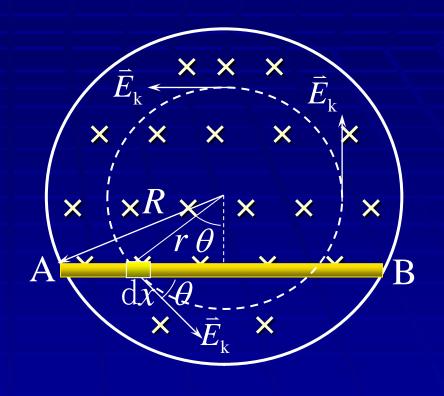
$$r > R$$
 时

$$\Phi = B \cdot \pi R^2$$

$$arepsilon_{\mathrm{i}} = -rac{\mathrm{d} \, arPhi}{\mathrm{d} t} = \oint_{L} \vec{E}_{\mathrm{k}} \cdot \mathrm{d} \vec{l}$$

$$-\left(\pi R^2\right)\frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t} = E_k 2\pi R$$

$$E_{\mathbf{k}} = -\frac{R^2}{2r} \frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



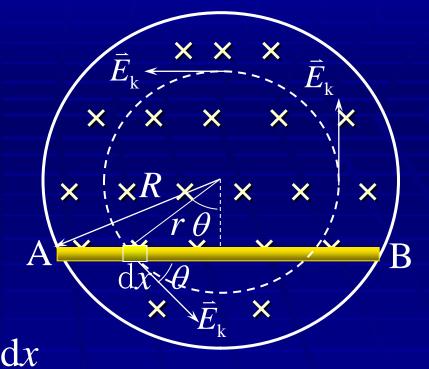
(2)
$$\varepsilon_{\rm i} = \int_0^L \vec{E}_{\rm k} \cdot d\vec{x} = \int_0^L E_{\rm k} \cos\theta \, dx$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - l^2/4}}{r}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\rm i} = \int_0^L E_{\rm k} \cos\theta \, \mathrm{d}x$$

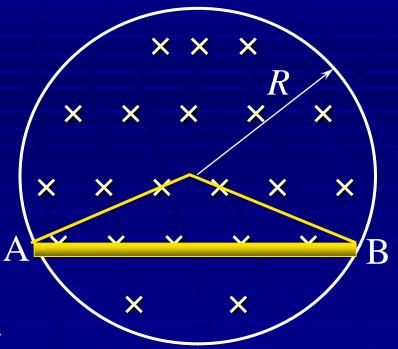
$$= \int_0^L \frac{1}{2} r \frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - L^2/4}}{r}$$

$$=\frac{L}{2}\sqrt{R^2-\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2\frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t}}$$



方法二:

$$\Phi = B \cdot \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2}$$



$$\varepsilon_{\mathbf{i}} = -\frac{\mathbf{d}\Phi}{\mathbf{d}t} = -\frac{L}{2}\sqrt{R^2 - \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 \frac{\mathbf{d}B}{\mathbf{d}t}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\mathbf{i}} = \varepsilon_{AB} + \varepsilon_{BO} + \varepsilon_{OA} = \varepsilon_{AB}$$

例6 长为l的螺线管,横断面为S,线圈总匝数为N,管中磁介质的磁导率为 μ 。求自感系数。

解:
$$B = \mu \frac{N}{l}I$$
 $\Psi = NBS = \mu \frac{N^2}{l}IS$

线圈体积: $V = lS$
 $L = \frac{\Psi}{I} = \mu \frac{N^2}{l}S = \mu \frac{N^2}{l^2}lS$
 $n = \frac{N}{l}$
 $L = \mu n^2 V$

例7 有一电缆,由两个"无限长"的同轴圆桶状导体组成,其间充满磁导率为 μ 的磁介质,电流I从内桶流进,外桶流出。设内、外桶半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 ,求长为I的一段导线的自感系数。

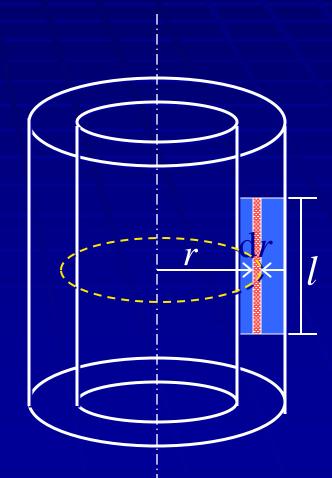
解:

$$B = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r}$$

$$d\Phi = BdS = Bldr$$

$$\Phi = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} l dr = \frac{\mu Il}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



例8 求一环形螺线管的自感。已知: R_1 、 R_2 、h、N

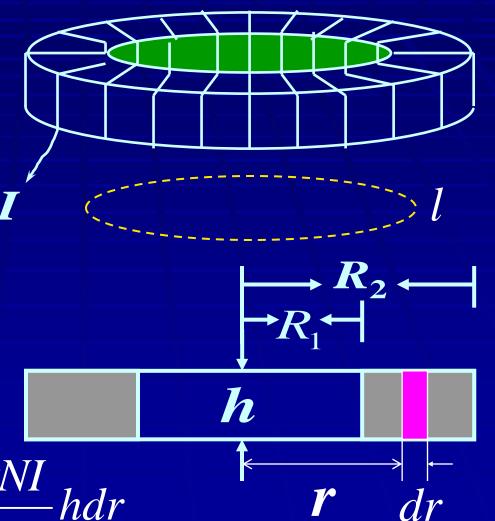
安培环路定理:

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu I$$

$$B2\pi r = \mu NI$$

$$B = \frac{\mu NI}{2\pi r}$$

$$d\Phi_m = \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\mu NI}{2\pi r} h dr$$



$$d\Phi_m = \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\mu NI}{2\pi r} h dr$$

$$\Phi_m = \int d\Phi_m = \frac{\mu NIh}{2\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu NIh}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

$$\Psi_m = N\Phi_m = \frac{\mu N^2 Ih}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

$$L = \frac{\Psi_m}{I} = \frac{\mu N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

例8 设在一长为1m,横断面积S = 10cm 2 ,密绕 $N_1 = 1000$ 匝线圈的长直螺线管中部,再绕 $N_2 = 20$ 匝的线圈。

(1) 计算互感系数(2) 若回路1中电流的变化率为10 A/s。求回路2中引起的互感电动势。(3) M和L的关系。

解:

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{N_1}{l} I_1$$

互感:

$$\Psi_2 = BSN_2 = \mu_0 \frac{N_1 N_2 I_1 S}{I}$$

$$M = \frac{\Psi_2}{I_1} = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 S}{l} = 2.51 \times 10^{-5} \mathbf{H}$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = -M \frac{\mathbf{d}I_1}{\mathbf{d}t} = -2.51 \times 10^{-4} \mathbf{H}$$

自感:
$$\Psi_1 = N_1 \Phi_1 = \frac{\mu_0 N_1^2 I_1 S}{l}$$

$$L_1 = \frac{\Psi_1}{I_1} = \frac{\mu_0 N_1^2 S}{l}$$
 同理: $L_2 = \frac{\Psi_2}{I_2} = \frac{\mu_0 N_2^2 S}{l}$

$$L_1 L_2 = \frac{\mu_0^2 N_1^2 N_2^2 S^2}{L^2} = M^2 \qquad M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

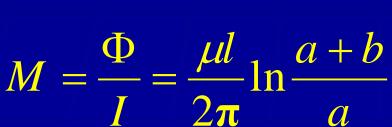
一般情况:
$$M=k\sqrt{L_1L_2}$$

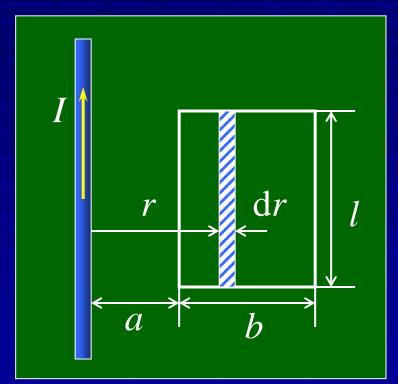
k 称为"耦合系数"

 $0 \le k \le 1$

例9 在磁导率为μ的均匀无限大的磁介质中,有一无限长直导线,与一边长分别为b 和l 的矩形线圈在同一平面内,求它们的互感系数。

解:
$$B = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi r}$$
$$\mathbf{d}\Phi = B\mathbf{d}S = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi r}l\mathbf{d}r$$
$$\Phi = \int_{a}^{a+b} \frac{\mu ll}{2\pi r} \mathbf{d}r = \frac{\mu ll}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a}$$





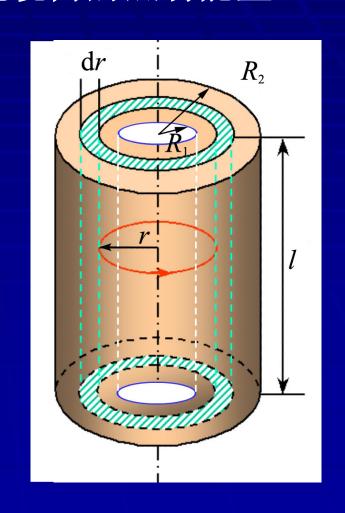
例10 一根长直同轴电缆,由半径为 R_1 和 R_2 的两同心圆柱组成,电缆中有恒定电流I,经内层流进外层流出形成回路。试计算长为I的一段电缆内的磁场能量。

解: 方法一:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$w_{\rm m} = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8\pi^2 r^2}$$

$$dV = 2\pi r l dr$$



$$W_{\rm m} = \int_{V} w_{\rm m} dV = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2} \cdot 2\pi l r dr$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I^2 l}{4\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 l}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

方法二:

先计算自感系数

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$W_{\rm m} = \frac{1}{2}LI^2 = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 l}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

- 例1 杨氏双缝的间距为0.2 mm, 距离屏幕为1m。
- (1) 若第一到第四明纹距离为7.5 mm,求入射光波长;
- (2) 若入射光的波长为600 nm, 求相邻两明纹的间距。

解
$$x = \pm \frac{D}{d} k \lambda$$
 $(k = 0,1,2,\dots)$
$$\Delta x_{1,4} = x_4 - x_1 = \frac{D}{d} (k_4 - k_1) \lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{d}{D} \cdot \frac{\Delta x_{1,4}}{k_4 - k_1} = \frac{0.2 \times 10^{-3}}{1} \frac{7.5 \times 10^{-3}}{4 - 1} \text{m} = 5 \times 10^{-7} \text{m} = 500 \text{nm}$$

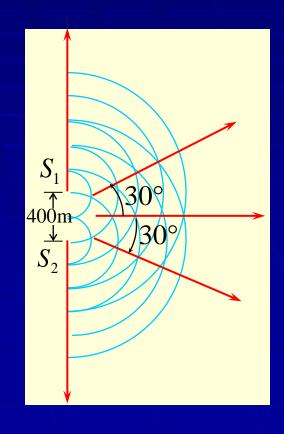
$$\Delta x = \frac{D}{d} \lambda = \frac{1 \times 6 \times 10^{-7}}{0.2 \times 10^{-3}} \text{ m} = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 3 \text{ mm}$$

例2 无线电发射台的工作频率为1500kHz,两根相同的垂直偶极天线相距400m,并以相同的相位做电振动。试问:在距离远大于400m的地方,什么方向可以接受到比较强的无线电信号?

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \,\mathrm{m \cdot s^{-1}}}{1.5 \times 10^6 \,\mathrm{s^{-1}}} = 200 \,\mathrm{m}$$

$$\sin \theta = \pm \frac{k\lambda}{d} = \frac{\pm k \cdot 200}{400} = \pm \frac{k}{2}$$

取
$$k = 0$$
, 1, 2
得 $\theta = 0, \pm 30^{\circ}, \pm 90^{\circ}$

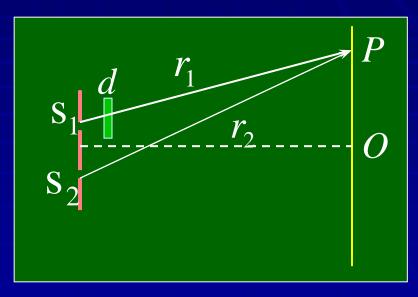


例3 用薄云母片 (*n* = 1.58) 覆盖在杨氏双缝的其中一条缝上,这时屏上的零级明纹移到原来的第七级明纹处。如果入射光波长为550 nm,问云母片的厚度为多少?

解: P 点为七级明纹位置

$$r_2 - r_1 = 7\lambda$$
 插入云母后, P 点为零级明纹

$$r_2 - (r_1 - d + nd) = 0$$
$$7\lambda = (n-1)d$$



$$d = \frac{7\lambda}{n-1} = \frac{7 \times 5500 \times 10^{-10}}{1.58 - 1} \text{ m} = 6.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

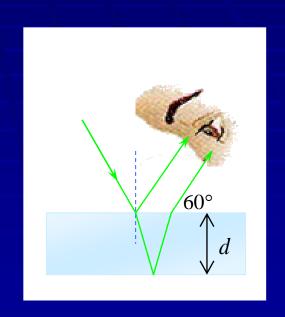
例4 用波长为550nm的黄绿光照射到一肥皂膜上,沿与膜面成60°角的方向观察到膜面最亮。已知肥皂膜折射率为1.33,求此膜至少是多厚?若改为垂直观察,求能够使此膜最亮的光波长。

解: 空气折射率 $n_1 \approx 1$, 肥皂膜 折射率 $n_2 = 1.33$ 。i = 30°

反射光加强条件:

$$\delta = 2d\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i} + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$

解得:
$$d = \frac{k\lambda - \frac{\lambda}{2}}{2\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i}}$$



肥皂膜的最小厚度 (k=1)

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{4\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 i}}$$

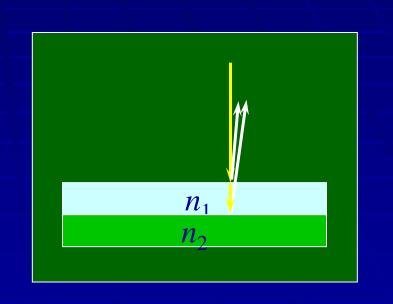
$$= \frac{550 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}}{4\sqrt{1.33^2 - 1^2 \sin^2 30^\circ}} = 1.22 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

垂直入射 反射光加强条件: $\delta = 2n_2d + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$

例5 平面单色光垂直照射在厚度均匀的油膜上,油膜覆盖在玻璃板上。光源波长可以连续变化,波长为500 nm与700 nm 时光在反射中消失。油膜的折射率为1.30,玻璃折射率为1.50,求油膜的厚度。

解:
$$2n_1d = \frac{2k+1}{2}\lambda_1$$

 $2n_1d = \frac{2(k-1)+1}{2}\lambda_2$
 $\therefore (2k+1)\frac{\lambda_1}{2} = (2k-1)\frac{\lambda_2}{2}$



$$\therefore k = 3$$
 $d = 6.73 \times 10^{-4} \,\mathrm{mm}$

例6 有一玻璃劈尖,夹角 $\theta=8\times10^{-6}$ rad,放在空气中。波长 $\lambda=0.589$ μ m 的单色光垂直入射时,测得相邻干涉条纹的宽度为l=2.4 mm,求玻璃的折射率。

解:

$$\Delta d = \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$

$$\Delta d = \lambda$$

$$n = \frac{\lambda}{2\theta l} = \frac{5.89 \times 10^{-7}}{2 \times 8 \times 10^{-5} \times 2.4 \times 10^{-3}} = 1.53$$

2. 牛顿环

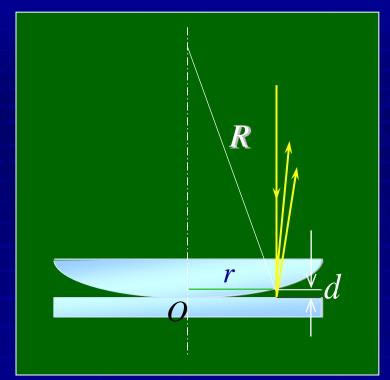
$$2d + \frac{\lambda}{2} = k\lambda$$
 明纹

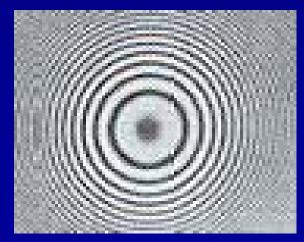
$$2d + \frac{\lambda}{2} = (2k+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$$
 暗纹

$$r^2 = R^2 - (R - d)^2 = 2Rd - d^2$$

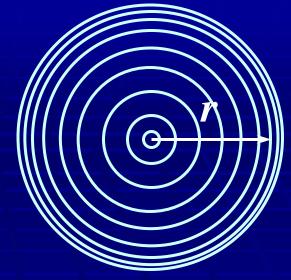
$$R >> d \rightarrow 2Rd >> d^2$$

$$d = \frac{r^2}{2R}$$





牛顿环半径公式:



$$r = \sqrt{\frac{(2k-1)R\lambda}{2}} \qquad (k=1,2,\cdots) \qquad 明环$$

$$r = \sqrt{kR\lambda} \qquad (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$
 暗环

例8 波长为546 nm的平行光垂直照射在 b = 0.437 mm的单缝上,缝后有焦距为40 cm的凸透镜,求透镜焦平面上出现的衍射中央明纹的宽度。

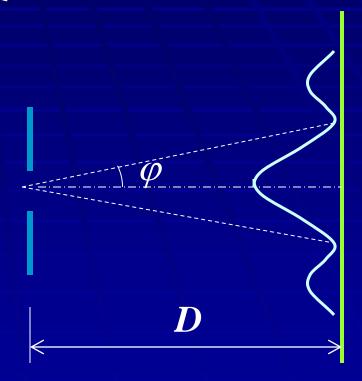
解: 一级暗纹: $b\sin\varphi = \lambda$

$$\varphi \approx \sin \varphi = \frac{\lambda}{b}$$

$$\therefore L = 2x = 2D \cdot \tan \varphi$$

$$\approx 2D\varphi \approx \frac{2\lambda D}{b}$$

$$=1.0\times10^{-3}$$
 m



例11 波长为500 nm和520 nm的两种单色光同时垂直入射在光栅常数为0.002 cm的光栅上,紧靠光栅后用焦距为2 m的透镜把光线聚焦在屏幕上。求这两束光的第三级谱线之间的距离。

解:
$$(b+b')\sin\varphi = k\lambda$$

$$\sin\varphi_1 = \frac{3\lambda_1}{b+b'} \quad \sin\varphi_2 = \frac{3\lambda_2}{b+b'}$$

$$x_1 = f \cdot \tan \varphi_1$$
 $x_2 = f \cdot \tan \varphi_2$ $\sin \varphi \approx \tan \varphi$

$$\Delta x = f(\tan \varphi_2 - \tan \varphi_1) = f(\frac{3\lambda_2}{b+b'} - \frac{3\lambda_1}{b+b'}) = 0.006 \text{ m}$$

例12 用波长为 $\lambda = 600 \text{ nm}$ 的单色光垂直照射光栅, 观察到第二级、第三级明纹分别出现在 $\sin\theta = 0.20$ 和 $\sin\theta = 0.30$ 处,第四级缺级。计算: (1) 光栅常数; (2) 狭缝的最小宽度; (3) 列出全部条纹的级数。

(1)
$$(b+b') = \frac{k\lambda}{\sin\theta} = \frac{2\times6000\times10^{-10}}{0.2} \text{ m} = 6\times10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

(2)
$$(b+b')/b = m$$
 : $b = \frac{(b+b')}{m} = \frac{(b+b')}{4} = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}$

(3)
$$k = \frac{b+b'}{\lambda} \sin \varphi = \frac{6 \times 10^{-6} \times 1}{6 \times 10^{-7}} = 10$$
 $(\varphi = 90^\circ)$

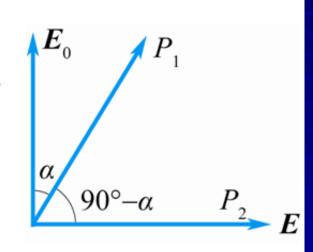
$$k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 6, \pm 7, \pm 9$$

例10 在通常亮度下,人眼的瞳孔直径为3 mm,问:人眼分辨限角为多少?($\lambda = 550 \text{ nm}$)。如果窗纱上两根细丝之间的距离为2.0 mm,问:人在多远恰能分辨。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{P}: \quad \theta_0 &= 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D} \\
&= 1.22 \times \frac{5500 \times 10^{-10}}{3 \times 10^{-3}} \text{ rad} = 2.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ rad} \approx 1' \\
&\therefore \theta_0 = \frac{l}{s} \\
&\therefore s = \frac{l}{\theta_0} = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-3}}{2.2 \times 10^{-4}} \mathbf{m} = 9.1 \mathbf{m}
\end{aligned}$$

例1. 要使一束线偏振光通过偏振片后振动方向转过90°,至少需要让这束光通过几块理想偏振片?在此情况下,透射光强最大是原来光强的多少倍?

解 至少需要两块理想偏振片(如图所示).其中 P_1 透光轴与线偏振光振动方向的夹角为 α ,第二块偏振片透光轴与 P_1 透光轴夹角为 $(90°-\alpha)$.设入射线偏振光原来的光强为 I_0 ,则透射光强



 $I = I_0 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 (90^\circ - \alpha) = I_0 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{I_0}{4} \sin^2 2\alpha$ 当2 $\alpha = 90^\circ$,即 $\alpha = 45^\circ$ 时, $I = I_{\text{max}} = \frac{I_0}{4}$ 例2 一東光由自然光和线偏振光组成,使它通过一偏振片。转动偏振片,透射光的强度可以变化到五倍。求入射光中自然光和线偏振光的强度各占入射光强度的几分之几?

解: 设入射光强度: I_0 ;

其中自然光强度: I_{10} ; 偏振光强度: I_{20}

$$I_o = I_{10} + I_{20}$$

设通过偏振片后的光强分别为: I , I_1 , I_2

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2}I_{10}$$
 $I_2 = I_{20}\cos^2\alpha$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{1}{2}I_{10} + I_{20}\cos^2\alpha$$

$$\alpha = 0, \pi \text{ fri}: I = I_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}I_{10} + I_{20}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$
 时: $I = I_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}I_{10}$

$$I_{\text{max}} = 5I_{\text{min}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}I_{10} + I_{20} = 5 \times \frac{1}{2}I_{10} \rightarrow I_{20} = 2I_{10}$$

$$\frac{I_{10}}{I_0} = \frac{I_{10}}{I_{10} + I_{20}} = \frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{I_{20}}{I_0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

布儒斯特定律: 当自然光以布儒斯特角入射到两不同介质的界面时,其反射光为线偏振光,光振动垂直于入射面。

$$i_0 + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tan i_0 = \frac{\sin i_0}{\cos i_0} = \frac{\sin i_0}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

★布儒斯特角:

$$\tan i_0 = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$