## 静电场中的导体与电介质 (一)参考答案

## 一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5
答案	С	С	D	С	С

## 二、填空题

- 1. -2q/3
- 2. 减小
- 3. QR(R+r), Qr/(R+r)
- 4.  $\frac{q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_r\varepsilon_0}$
- 5.  $(1-\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r})\frac{q}{4\pi R^2}$

## 三、计算题

1.

(1) 设A、B和C三块板上的电荷分别是 $q_A$ 、 $q_B$ 、 $q_C$ 。

则 A、B 板间电场为:

$$\frac{q_{\scriptscriptstyle A}}{2\varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}S} - \frac{q_{\scriptscriptstyle B}}{2\varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}S} - \frac{q_{\scriptscriptstyle C}}{2\varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}S}$$
,也可表示为 $\frac{q_{\scriptscriptstyle A}}{\varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}S}$ (取向右方向为正)

说明: 
$$q_A + q_B + q_C = 0$$
 (1) 考虑:  $V_B = 100V$ 

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所以: 
$$\frac{q_A}{\varepsilon_0 S} \times d_{AB} = -100V$$
 (2)

类似地:

C、B 板间电场为:

$$-rac{q_{c}}{arepsilon_{0}S}$$
(取向右方向为正)

$$\mathbb{E} : -\frac{q_C}{\varepsilon_0 S} \times d_{BC} = 100V \tag{3}$$

联立(1)(2)(3), 得:

$$q_A = -100V \times \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d_{AB}} = -4.425 \times 10^{-9} C$$

$$q_C = -100V \times \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d_{BC}} = -2.2125 \times 10^{-9} C$$

$$q_B = -q_A - q_C = 6.6375 \times 10^{-9} C$$

(2) 若在A、B和C之间充满相对介电常数为 $\varepsilon$ ,的均质电介质,

$$q_A + q_B + q_C = 0$$

$$\frac{q_{\scriptscriptstyle A}}{\varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}\varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle r}S}\times d_{\scriptscriptstyle AB}=-100V$$

$$-\frac{q_C}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S} \times d_{BC} = 100V$$

得:

$$q_{A} = -100V \times \frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}S}{d_{AB}} = -1.77 \times 10^{-8} C$$

$$q_C = -100V \times \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d_{BC}} = -8.85 \times 10^{-9} C$$

$$q_B = -q_A - q_C = 2.655 \times 10^{-8} C$$

2.

(1) 根据高斯定理: 
$$E \cdot 2\pi r \cdot L = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 ( $R_2 > r > R_1$ )

$$E = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 rL} \qquad (R_2 > r > R_1) 方向沿矢径向外$$

或: 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 rL}\vec{e}_r$$

(2) 外圆筒内表面电荷为q,外表面电荷为q。

$$E = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 rL} \qquad (r > R_2)$$

$$V_{\text{H}} = \int_{R_2}^{\infty} E dx = \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 rL} dx = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{R_0}{R_2}$$

(3) 外圆筒接地,其内表面电荷仍为-q,外表面电荷变为 q'。

$$V_{\text{gh}} = \frac{q'}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{R_0}{R_2} = 0$$

$$q'=0$$

外圆筒所带总电荷: -q

(4) 然后把内圆筒接地,内筒电荷变成 q":

$$V_{\rm ph} = \int_{R_1}^{R_0} E dx = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{q''}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 rL} dx + \int_{R_2}^{R_0} \frac{q'' - q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 rL} dx = 0$$

$$\frac{q"}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{R_0}{R_1} - \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{R_0}{R_2} = 0$$

内筒电荷: 
$$q''=q\ln\frac{R_0}{R_2}/\ln\frac{R_0}{R_1}$$

外筒电势: 
$$V_{\text{h}} = \frac{\frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \ln \frac{R_0}{R_2} \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}}{\ln \frac{R_0}{R_1}}$$