

## 第八章 静电场中的导体和电介质

1. D;    2. C;    3. C;    4. B;    5. B;    6.  $1/\varepsilon_r, 1/\varepsilon_r$ ;    7.  $\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{R_2}$ ;

$$8. \text{ 解: } \begin{cases} U_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1}{R_1} \\ U_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_2}{R_2} \\ q_1 + q_2 = q \\ U_1 = U_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} q = \frac{2}{3} \times 10^{-8} C \\ q_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} q = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-8} C \\ U_1 = U_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{R_1 + R_2} = 6000V \end{cases}$$

9. 解: (1) 根据高斯定理, 可求得两圆柱间的场强为:

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r},$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\lambda L}{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r L}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$(2) W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{\lambda^2 L \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r};$$

10. 解: 设极板上自由电荷面密度  $\sigma$ , 应用 D 的高斯定理可得两极板之间的电位移为:  $D = \sigma$

则空气中的电场强度为:  $E_0 = \sigma / \varepsilon_0$ ;

介质中的电场强度为:  $E = \sigma / \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r$

两极板之间的电势差为:

$$U = E_0(d-t) + Et = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}(d-t) + \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r}t = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r}[\varepsilon_r d + (1-\varepsilon_r)t]$$

电容器的电容:

$$C = \frac{\sigma S}{U} = \frac{\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r S}{\varepsilon_r d + (1-\varepsilon_r)t}$$

11. 解: (1) 已知内球壳上带正电荷  $Q$ , 则两球壳中间的场强大小为  $E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$

$$\text{两球壳间电势差 } U_{12} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = \frac{Q(R_2 - R_1)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1 R_2}$$

$$\text{电容 } C = \frac{Q}{U_{12}} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 电场能量 } W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2(R_2 - R_1)}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R_1 R_2}。$$