第七章 真空中的静电场

1. C; 2. C; 3. D; 4. C; 5. C; 6. C; 7. A; 8. $4.55 \times 10^5 C$;

9. q/ε_0 ; 0; $-q/\varepsilon_0$; 10. $(q_2+q_3)/\varepsilon_0$; q_1,q_2,q_3,q_4 ; 11. 0, $\lambda/(2\varepsilon_0)$;

12.
$$\frac{q}{6\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$
, $\frac{q}{6\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$; 13. 90V; -30V.

14. 解:将直导线分割成若干电荷元: $dq = \lambda dx$,

dq在P点产生的场强:

大小:
$$dE_P = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{\left(\frac{l}{2} + d - x\right)^2} = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{l}{2} + d - x\right)^2}$$
,

方向均为水平向右(沿X轴正方向)。

则:
$$E_P = \int dE_P = \int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (\frac{l}{2}+d-x)^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 l} (\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{l+d}) , 方向水平向右。$$

$$dq$$
 在 P 点产生的电势: $dU_P = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(\frac{l}{2}+d-x)} = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(\frac{l}{2}+d-x)}$

则:
$$U_P = \int dU_P = \int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(\frac{l}{2} + d - x)} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 l} \ln \frac{l + d}{d}$$

15. 解:在球内取半径为 r 厚为 dr 的薄球壳,该球壳包含的电荷为 $dq=\rho dV=Ar\cdot 4\pi r^2 dr$

在半径为 r 的球面内包含的总电荷为
$$q = \int_V \rho dV = \int_0^r 4\pi A r^3 dr = \pi A r^4, (r \le R)$$

以该球面为高斯面,按高斯定理有 $E_1 = Ar^2/(4\varepsilon_0), (r \le R)$

方向沿径向, A>0 时向外; A<0 时向内。

在球体外作一半径为 r 的同心高斯球面,按高斯定理有 $E_2 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \pi A R^4 / \varepsilon_0$

得到 $E_2=AR^4/(4\varepsilon_0r^2)$,方向沿径向,A>0时向外;A<0时向内。

16. 解:(1)分析球对称性, \vec{E} 方向应沿半径方向向外,相同 \mathbf{r} 处, \vec{D} 大小相同,取同心球面为高斯面,则根据高斯定理,有:

$$r < R_1$$
时, $\oint \overrightarrow{E_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{ds} = \sum q_i / \varepsilon_0 \implies E_1 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = 0 \implies E_1 = 0$

$$R_1 < r < R_2 \\ \bowtie, \oint \stackrel{\rightarrow}{E_2} \cdot \stackrel{\rightarrow}{ds} = \sum q_i / \varepsilon_0 \\ \implies E_2 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = q_1 / \varepsilon_0 \\ \implies E_2 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$r > R_2$$
时, $\oint \overrightarrow{E_3} \cdot \overrightarrow{ds} = \sum q_i / \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow E_3 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = (q_1 + q_2) / \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow E_3 = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$

方向均沿半径方向向外。

(2) 球心处的电势

$$\begin{split} U &= \int_{0}^{R_{1}} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{3} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \int_{0}^{R_{1}} 0 dr + \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \frac{q_{1} + q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr \\ &= \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}) + \frac{q_{1} + q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{R_{2}} \\ &= \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{R_{2}} \end{split}$$

17. 解:分析对称性, \bar{E} 方向应垂直于柱面向外辐射,且,相同 r 处, \bar{E} 大小相同,取高斯面为以 r 为半径,长为l 的同心圆柱面,则根据高斯定理,有:

$$\oint \stackrel{\rightarrow}{E} \cdot d \stackrel{\rightarrow}{s} = \iint_{\stackrel{\rightarrow}{\mathbb{R}}} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{E} \cdot d \stackrel{\rightarrow}{s} + \iint_{\stackrel{\rightarrow}{\mathbb{R}}} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{E} \cdot d \stackrel{\rightarrow}{s} = \iint_{\stackrel{\rightarrow}{\mathbb{R}}} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{E} \cdot d \stackrel{\rightarrow}{s} = E \cdot 2\pi r l = \sum_{\stackrel{\rightarrow}{I}} q_i / \varepsilon_0$$

(1)
$$r < R_1$$
 $\exists f, E_1 \cdot 2\pi rl = 0 \implies E_1 = 0$

(2)
$$R_1 < r < R_2$$
FJ, $E_2 \cdot 2\pi rl = \lambda l / \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow E_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

(3)
$$r > R_2$$
时, $E_3 \cdot 2\pi rl = 0 \Rightarrow E_3 = 0$

18. 在 θ 处取一微小点电荷 $dq = \lambda dl = Qd\theta/\pi$

它在 O 点处产生场强:

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi^2\varepsilon_0 R^2} d\theta$$

接 θ 角的变化,将 dE 分解成两个分量: dE_x,dE_y。由对称性知道 E_y=0,而

$$dE_x = dE \sin \theta = \frac{Q}{4\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2} \sin \theta d\theta$$

积分:

$$\vec{E} = E_x \hat{i} = \hat{i} 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{Q}{4\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{Q}{2\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2} \hat{i}$$