静电场习题讲解 1

- 1. 在直角坐标系中,已知电场强度 $\bar{E} = 6x^2\bar{e}_x + 6y\bar{e}_y + 4\bar{e}_z$ V/m,点 M和 N 的坐标分别为点 M(2,6,-1)、点 N(-3,-3,2),试求:
 - (1) $\varphi_{MN} = ?$;
 - (2) 若点Q(4,-2,-35)为参考点,则 $\varphi_{M}=?$;
 - (3) 若点P(1,2,-4)处的电位为2V,则 $\varphi_N = ?$

$$RP: (1) P_{MN} = \int_{M}^{N} (6x^{2}e^{x} + 6y^{2}e^{y} + 4e^{2}e^{y}) \cdot (dx^{2}e^{x} + dy^{2}e^{y} + de^{2}e^{y})$$

$$= \int_{M}^{N} (6x^{2}dx + 6y^{2}dy + 4e^{2}e^{y}) \cdot (dx^{2}e^{x} + dy^{2}e^{y} + de^{2}e^{y})$$

$$= -139V$$

- 1. 在直角坐标系中,已知电场强度 $\bar{E} = 6x^2\bar{e}_x + 6y\bar{e}_y + 4\bar{e}_z$ V/m,点 M和 N 的坐标分别为点 M(2,6,-1)、点 N(-3,-3,2),试求:
 - (1) $\varphi_{MN} = ?$;
 - (2) 若点Q(4,-2,-35)为参考点,则 $\varphi_{M}=?$;
 - (3) 若点P(1,2,-4)处的电位为2V,则 $\varphi_N = ?$

(2)
$$\mathcal{P}_{M} = \int_{M}^{Q} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = (2\chi^{3} + 3y^{2} + 4\xi) \left| (2,6,-1) \right|$$

$$=0-(16+108-4)=-120V$$

- 1. 在直角坐标系中,已知电场强度 $\bar{E} = 6x^2\bar{e}_x + 6y\bar{e}_y + 4\bar{e}_z$ V/m,点 M和 N 的坐标分别为点 M(2,6,-1)、点 N(-3,-3,2),试求:
 - (1) $\varphi_{MN} = ?$;
 - (2) 若点Q(4,-2,-35)为参考点,则 $\varphi_{M}=?$;
 - (3) 若点P(1,2,-4)处的电位为2V,则 $\varphi_N = ?$

13)
$$\varphi_{N} = \int_{N}^{\Omega} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{i} = \int_{N}^{P} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{i} + \varphi_{P}$$

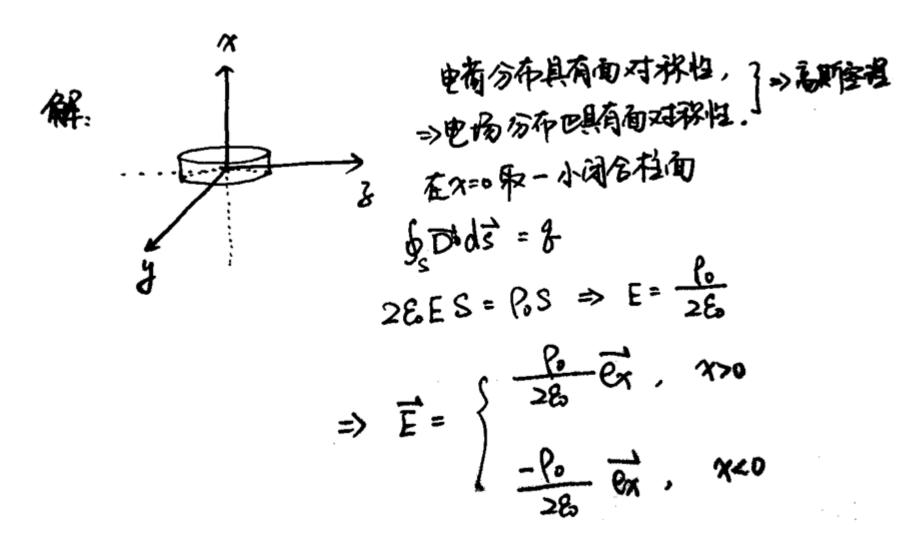
$$= (3x^{3} + 3y^{2} + 4\delta) \Big|_{(-3, -3, 2)}^{(1, 2, -4)} + 2$$

$$= 19V$$

第1题的补充答案(另一种算法)

2. 在直角坐标系中电荷分布为 $\rho(x,y,z)$, 试求电场强度 \bar{E} , 其中

$$\rho(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} \rho_0, x = 0 \\ 0, x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



2. 在直角坐标系中电荷分布为 $\rho(x,y,z)$, 试求电场强度 \bar{E} , 其中

$$\rho(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} \rho_0, x = 0 \\ 0, x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

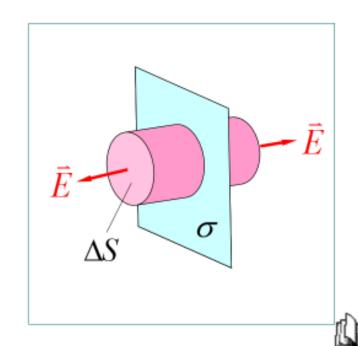
例 设有一无限大均匀带电平面,电荷面密度为 σ ,求 距平面为r处某点的电场强度.(教材 P_{344} 例10.4.2)

解 对称性:轴对称

高斯面:闭合圆柱面

$$2E\Delta S = \frac{\sigma\Delta S}{\varepsilon_{o}}$$
$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon}$$

矢量式
$$\bar{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{\circ}}\bar{n}$$



另一种解题法,这个题 目和原来题目的已知条 件表达式略有不同,但 思路相同 3. 对于下面给出的几种 D 场, 试求相应的体电荷密度表达式,

(1)
$$\vec{D} = \frac{4xy}{z}\vec{e}_x + \frac{2x^2}{z}\vec{e}_y - \frac{2x^2y}{z^2}\vec{e}_z;$$

(2) $\vec{D} = z \sin \phi \vec{e}_{\rho} + z \cos \phi \vec{e}_{\phi} + \rho \sin \phi \vec{e}_{z}$

解. 楼路考察:静略多基本行程 V·D=Ps

(1)
$$G = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{48}{2} + \frac{4x^2y}{2^3} = \frac{44}{2^3} (x^2 + \delta^2)$$

(2)
$$\beta = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{1}{P} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (PAP) + \frac{1}{P} \frac{\partial A\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial Az}{\partial \delta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{P} Z \sin \phi + \frac{1}{P} (-3 \sin \phi) + 0$$

在空间区域为x=0到 1, y=0到 2, z=0到 3 的平行六面体内, 有矢量场 $\bar{D} = 2xy\bar{e}_x + x^2\bar{e}_y$ C/m²。试计算平行六面体内的总电荷量。

$$\frac{\partial D \cdot \partial s}{\partial s} = \int_{V} (\nabla \cdot \vec{D}) dV = \int_{V} (2 \theta) dV = \int_{V} 2 \theta dx dy dx$$

5. 无限长同轴圆柱面,半径分别为a和b(b>a),每单位长度上电荷:内柱上为 τ ,外柱为 $-\tau$ 。求真空中带电面之间的电压:

 $U = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{7}{E \cdot dP} = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{7}{276P} dP \Rightarrow U = \frac{7}{276} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{8}$

从静电场基本性质出发,证明当电介质均匀时,极化电荷密度 ρ_P 存在的条件是自由电荷的体密度 ρ 不为零,且有关系式 $\rho_P = -(1 - \varepsilon_0 / \varepsilon) \rho$

证明。

$$\vec{D} = \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}}{\vec{E}} + \vec{P}$$

$$=> (1-\frac{3}{3}-1) <=$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\frac{2}{9}) \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot \vec{P}$$

当日中的时,个中的12

即作存在的条件是自由的所以体密度好到零.

7. 已知真空中有三个点电荷 $q_1 = 1$ C , $q_2 = 1$ C , $q_3 = 4$ C ,分别位于 (1,0,0) , (0,1,0) , (-1,0,0) 点,求 (1,1,1) 点的电场强度。

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\overrightarrow{R} : & \overrightarrow{R} : \overrightarrow{F} = \overrightarrow{ex} + \overrightarrow{ey} + \overrightarrow{ez} \\
\overrightarrow{R} : & \overrightarrow{\Gamma}' = \overrightarrow{ex} , & \overrightarrow{\Gamma}' = \overrightarrow{ey} , & \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3 = -\overrightarrow{ex} \\
\overrightarrow{R} : & \overrightarrow{\Gamma}' = \overrightarrow{ex} , & \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3 = \overrightarrow{ey} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_y} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R} : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}') = \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_y} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_y} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_y} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_y} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_y} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_y} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_y} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_{R_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_z} + \overrightarrow{e_z} , & \overrightarrow{e_z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overrightarrow{e_z} \\
\overrightarrow{R}_3 : & (\overrightarrow{\Gamma} - \overrightarrow{\Gamma}'_3) = 2\overrightarrow{e_x} + \overrightarrow{e_z} + \overrightarrow{e_z}$$