

1. 根据算符 ∇ 的微分性与矢量性, 推导下列公式:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) &= \vec{B} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) + (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla) \vec{A} + \vec{A} \times (\nabla \times \vec{B}) + (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B} \\ \vec{A} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) &= \frac{1}{2} \nabla \vec{A}^2 - (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \vec{A}\end{aligned}$$

解: 1) $\nabla(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) + (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla) \vec{A} + \vec{A} \times (\nabla \times \vec{B}) + (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B}$

首先, 算符 ∇ 是一个微分算符, 其具有对其后所有表达式起微分的作用, 对于本题, ∇ 将作用于 \vec{A} 和 \vec{B} 。

又 ∇ 是一个矢量算符, 具有矢量的所有性质。

因此, 利用公式 $\vec{c} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{b}) - (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{b}$ 可得上式, 其中右边前两项是 ∇ 作用于 \vec{A} , 后两项是 ∇ 作用于 \vec{B}

2) 根据第一个公式, 令 $\vec{A} = \vec{B}$ 可得证。

2. 设 u 是空间坐标 x, y, z 的函数, 证明:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla f(u) &= \frac{df}{du} \nabla u \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{A}(u) &= \nabla u \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{du} \\ \nabla \times \vec{A}(u) &= \nabla u \times \frac{d\vec{A}}{du}\end{aligned}$$

证明:

1)

$$\nabla f(u) = \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z = \frac{df}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{df}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{df}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z = \frac{df}{du} \nabla u$$

2)

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A}(u) = \frac{\partial \vec{A}_x(u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}_y(u)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}_z(u)}{\partial z} = \frac{d\vec{A}_x(u)}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{d\vec{A}_y(u)}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{d\vec{A}_z(u)}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \nabla u \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{du}$$

3)

$$\nabla \times \vec{A}(u) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \vec{A}_x(u) & \vec{A}_y(u) & \vec{A}_z(u) \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial \vec{A}_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \vec{A}_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_x + \left(\frac{\partial \vec{A}_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \vec{A}_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial \vec{A}_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \vec{A}_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{e}_z =$$

$$= \left(\frac{d\vec{A}_z}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{d\vec{A}_y}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_x + \left(\frac{d\vec{A}_x}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{d\vec{A}_z}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \vec{e}_y + \left(\frac{d\vec{A}_y}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{d\vec{A}_x}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \vec{e}_z = \nabla u \times \frac{d\vec{A}}{du}$$

3. 设 $r = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}$ 为源点 x' 到场点 x 的距离, r 的方向规定为从源点指向场点。

1) 证明下列结果, 并体会对源变数求微商 ($\nabla' = \vec{e}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \vec{e}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} + \vec{e}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z'}$) 与对场变数求

微商 ($\nabla = \vec{e}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{e}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{e}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$) 的关系。

$$\nabla r = -\nabla' r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}, \nabla \frac{1}{r} = -\nabla' \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}, \nabla \times \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = 0, \nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = -\nabla' \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = 0 \quad (r \neq 0)$$

(最后一式在 $r=0$ 点不成立, 见第二章第五节)。

2) 求

$\nabla \cdot \vec{r}, \nabla \times \vec{r}, (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{r}, \nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}), \nabla \cdot [\vec{E}_0 \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})]$ 及 $\nabla \times [\vec{E}_0 \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})]$, 其中 \vec{a}, \vec{k} 及 \vec{E}_0 均为常矢量。

$$\text{证明: } \nabla \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{\partial(x-x')}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(y-y')}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(z-z')}{\partial z} = 3$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x-x' & y-y' & z-z' \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{r} = [(a_x \vec{e}_x + a_y \vec{e}_y + a_z \vec{e}_z) \cdot (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z)] [(x-x') \vec{e}_x + (y-y') \vec{e}_y + (z-z') \vec{e}_z]$$

$$= (a_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + a_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}) [(x-x') \vec{e}_x + (y-y') \vec{e}_y + (z-z') \vec{e}_z]$$

$$= a_x \vec{e}_x + a_y \vec{e}_y + a_z \vec{e}_z = \vec{a}$$

$$\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}) = \vec{a} \times (\nabla \times \vec{r}) + (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{r} + \vec{r} \times (\nabla \times \vec{a}) + (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla) \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$= (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{r} + \vec{r} \times (\nabla \times \vec{a}) + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$= \vec{a} + \vec{r} \times (\nabla \times \vec{a}) + (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla) \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\nabla \cdot [\vec{E}_0 \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})] = [\nabla(\sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}))] \cdot \vec{E}_0 + \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})(\nabla \cdot \vec{E}_0)$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{e}_z \right] E_0$$

$$= \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) (k_x \vec{e}_x + k_y \vec{e}_y + k_z \vec{e}_z) \vec{E}_0 = \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E})$$

$$\nabla \times [\vec{E}_0 \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})] = [\nabla \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})] \times \vec{E}_0 + \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) \nabla \times \vec{E}_0$$

4. 应用高斯定理证明

$$\int_V dV \nabla \times \vec{f} = \oint_S d\vec{S} \times \vec{f}$$

应用斯托克斯 (Stokes) 定理证明

$$\int_S d\vec{S} \times \nabla \phi = \oint_L d\vec{l} \phi$$

证明: 1) 由高斯定理

$$\int_V dV \nabla \cdot \vec{g} = \oint_S d\vec{S} \cdot \vec{g}$$

$$\text{即: } \int_V \left(\frac{\partial g_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g_z}{\partial z} \right) dV = \oint_S g_x dS_x + g_y dS_y + g_z dS_z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \int_V \nabla \times \vec{f} dV &= \int_V \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_z - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f_y \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} f_x - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_z \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_x \right) \vec{k} \right] dV \\ &= \int_V \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_y \vec{k} - f_z \vec{j}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_z \vec{i} - f_x \vec{k}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (f_x \vec{j} - f_y \vec{i}) \right] dV \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又: } \oint_S d\vec{S} \times \vec{f} &= \oint_S [(f_z dS_y - f_y dS_z) \vec{i} + (f_x dS_z - f_z dS_x) \vec{j} + (f_y dS_x - f_x dS_y) \vec{k}] \\ &= \oint_S (f_y \vec{k} - f_z \vec{j}) dS_x + (f_z \vec{i} - f_x \vec{k}) dS_y + (f_x \vec{j} - f_y \vec{i}) dS_z \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若令 } H_x = f_y \vec{k} - f_z \vec{j}, H_y = f_z \vec{i} - f_x \vec{k}, H_z = f_x \vec{j} - f_y \vec{i}$$

则上式就是:

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{H} dV = \oint_S d\vec{S} \cdot \vec{H}, \text{高斯定理, 则证毕。}$$

2) 由斯托克斯公式有:

$$\oint_L \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_S \nabla \times \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\oint_L \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_L (f_x dl_x + f_y dl_y + f_z dl_z)$$

$$\int_S \nabla \times \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_S \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_z - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f_y \right) dS_x + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} f_x - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_z \right) dS_y + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_x \right) dS_z$$

$$\text{而 } \oint_L d\vec{l} \phi = \oint_L (\phi_i dl_x + \phi_j dl_y + \phi_k dl_z)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_S d\vec{S} \times \nabla \phi &= \int_S \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} dS_y - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} dS_z \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} dS_z - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} dS_x \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} dS_x - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} dS_y \right) \vec{k} \\ &= \int \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \vec{k} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \vec{j} \right) dS_x + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \vec{i} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \vec{k} \right) dS_y + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \vec{j} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \vec{i} \right) dS_z\end{aligned}$$

若令 $f_x = \phi_i, f_y = \phi_j, f_z = \phi_k$

则证毕。

5. 已知一个电荷系统的偶极矩定义为：

$$\vec{P}(t) = \int_V \rho(\vec{x}', t) \vec{x}' dV'$$

利用电荷守恒定律 $\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$ 证明 \vec{P} 的变化率为：

$$\frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}', t) dV'$$

$$\text{证明: } \frac{\partial \vec{P}}{\partial t} = \int_V \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} \vec{x}' dV' = - \int_V \nabla' \cdot \vec{j}' \vec{x}' dV'$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\partial \vec{P}}{\partial t} \right)_x &= - \int_V \nabla' \cdot \vec{j}' x' dV' = - \int_V [\nabla' \cdot (x' \vec{j}') - (\nabla' x') \cdot \vec{j}'] dV' = \int_V (j'_x - \nabla' \cdot (x' \vec{j}')) dV' \\ &= \int j_x dV' - \oint_S x \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S}\end{aligned}$$

若 $S \rightarrow \infty$, 则 $\oint_S (x \vec{j}) \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$ ($j'_x|_S = 0$)

$$\text{同理, } \left(\frac{\partial \vec{P}}{\partial t} \right)_y = \int j_y dV', \left(\frac{\partial \vec{P}}{\partial t} \right)_z = \int j_z dV'$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = \int_V \vec{J}(\vec{x}', t) dV'$$

6. 若 \vec{m} 是常矢量, 证明除 $R=0$ 点以外, 矢量 $\vec{A} = \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{R}}{R^3}$ 的旋度等于标量 $\varphi = \frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{R}}{R^3}$ 的梯

度的负值, 即

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = -\nabla \varphi$$

其中 R 为坐标原点到场点的距离, 方向由原点指向场点。

证明:

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \nabla \times \left(\frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{R}}{R^3} \right) = -\nabla \times \left[\vec{m} \times \left(\nabla \frac{1}{R} \right) \right] = (\nabla \cdot \vec{m}) \nabla \frac{1}{r} + (\vec{m} \cdot \nabla) \nabla \frac{1}{r} - [\nabla \cdot (\nabla \frac{1}{r})] \vec{m} - [(\nabla \frac{1}{r}) \cdot \nabla] \vec{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\vec{m} \cdot \nabla) \nabla \frac{1}{r}, (r \neq 0) \\
 \nabla \varphi &= \nabla \left(\frac{\vec{m} \cdot \vec{R}}{R^3} \right) = -\nabla \left[\vec{m} \cdot \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] = -\vec{m} \times [\nabla \times \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)] - \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right) \times (\nabla \times \vec{m}) - (\vec{m} \cdot \nabla) \nabla \frac{1}{r} \\
 &\quad - \left[\left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right) \cdot \nabla \right] \vec{m} = -(\vec{m} \cdot \nabla) \nabla \frac{1}{r} \\
 \therefore \nabla \times \vec{A} &= -\nabla \varphi
 \end{aligned}$$

7. 有一内外半径分别为 r_1 和 r_2 的空心介质球，介质的电容率为 ε ，使介质内均匀带静止自由电荷 ρ_f ，求

- (1) 空间各点的电场
- (2) 极化体电荷和极化面电荷分布

解：1) $\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int \rho_f dV, \quad (r_2 > r > r_1)$

$$\text{即： } D \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} (r^3 - r_1^3) \rho_f$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{(r^3 - r_1^3) \rho_f}{3\varepsilon r^3} \vec{r}, (r_2 > r > r_1)$$

$$\text{由 } \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_f}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{4\pi}{3\varepsilon_0} (r_2^3 - r_1^3) \rho_f, (r > r_2)$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{(r_2^3 - r_1^3)}{3\varepsilon_0 r^3} \rho_f \vec{r}, (r > r_2)$$

$$r < r_1 \text{ 时, } \vec{E} = 0$$

$$2) \vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0} \vec{E} = (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0) \vec{E}$$

$$\therefore \rho_p = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0) \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0) \nabla \cdot \left[\frac{(r^3 - r_1^3)}{3\varepsilon r^3} \rho_f \vec{r} \right] = -\frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{3\varepsilon} \rho_f \nabla \cdot \left(\vec{r} - \frac{r_1^3}{r^3} \vec{r} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{3\varepsilon} \rho_f (3 - 0) = -\left(\frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \right) \rho_f$$

$$\sigma_P = P_{1n} - P_{2n}$$

考虑外球壳时， $r=r_2$ ， \vec{n} 从介质 1 指向介质 2（介质指向真空）， $P_{2n} = 0$

$$\sigma_P = P_{1n} = (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0) \frac{r^3 - r_1^3}{3\varepsilon r^3} \rho_f \vec{r} \Big|_{r=r_2} = (1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon}) \frac{r_2^3 - r_1^3}{3r_2^3} \rho_f$$

考虑到内球壳时, $r=r_1$

$$\sigma_P = -(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0) \frac{r^3 - r_1^3}{3\varepsilon r^3} \rho_f \vec{r} \Big|_{r=r_1} = 0$$

8. 内外半径分别为 r_1 和 r_2 的无穷长中空导体圆柱, 沿轴向流有恒定均匀自由电流 J_f , 导体的磁导率为 μ , 求磁感应强度和磁化电流。

解:

$$\oint_l \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_f + \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = I_f$$

当 $r < r_1$ 时, $I_f = 0$, 故 $\vec{H} = \vec{B} = 0$

$$\text{当 } r_2 > r > r_1 \text{ 时, } \int_l \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi r H = \int_S \vec{j}_f \cdot d\vec{S} = j_f \pi (r^2 - r_1^2)$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu j_f (r^2 - r_1^2)}{2r} = \frac{\mu (r^2 - r_1^2)}{2r^2} \vec{j}_f \times \vec{r}$$

当 $r > r_2$ 时, $2\pi r H = \pi j_f (r_2^2 - r_1^2)$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 (r_2^2 - r_1^2)}{2r^2} \vec{j}_f \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{J}_M = \nabla \times \vec{M} = \nabla \times (\chi_M \vec{H}) = \nabla \times \left(\frac{\mu - \mu_0}{\mu_0} \right) \vec{H} = \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 \right) \nabla \times \left(\vec{j}_f \times \vec{r} \frac{r^2 - r_1^2}{2r^2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 \right) \nabla \times \vec{H} = \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 \right) \vec{j}_f, (r_1 < r < r_2)$$

$$\vec{\alpha}_M = \vec{n} \times (\vec{M}_2 - \vec{M}_1), (\vec{n} \text{ 从介质1指向介质2})$$

$$\text{在内表面上, } M_1 = 0, M_2 = \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 \right) \frac{r^2 - r_1^2}{2r^2} \Big|_{r=r_1} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \vec{\alpha}_M = \vec{n} \times \vec{M}_2 = 0, (r = r_1)$$

在上表面, $r=r_2$ 时

$$\vec{\alpha}_M = \vec{n} \times (-\vec{M}_1) = -\vec{n} \times \vec{M}_1 \Big|_{r=r_2} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r} \times \frac{r^2 - r_1^2}{2r^2} \vec{j}_f \times \vec{r} \Big|_{r=r_2} = -\frac{r^2 - r_1^2}{2r} \vec{j}_f \Big|_{r_2} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 \right)$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 \right) \frac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{2r^2} \vec{j}_f$$

9. 证明均匀介质内部的体极化电荷密度 ρ_P 总是等于体自由电荷密度 ρ_f 的 $-(1 - \frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon})$ 倍。

$$\text{证明: } \rho_P = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\nabla \cdot (\epsilon - \epsilon_0) \vec{E} = -(\epsilon - \epsilon_0) \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -(\epsilon - \epsilon_0) \frac{\rho_f}{\epsilon} = -(1 - \frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon}) \rho_f$$

10. 证明两个闭合的恒定电流圈之间的相互作用力大小相等, 方向相反(但两个电流元之间的相互作用力一般并不服从牛顿第三定律)

证明:

1) 线圈 1 在线圈 2 的磁场中的受力:

$$\vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{l_2} \frac{I_2 d\vec{l}_2 \times \vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3}$$

$$d\vec{F}_{12} = I_1 d\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{B}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \vec{F}_{12} &= \oint_{l_1} \oint_{l_2} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I_1 d\vec{l}_1 \times (I_2 d\vec{l}_2 \times \vec{r}_{12})}{r_{12}^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_1} \oint_{l_2} \frac{d\vec{l}_1 \times (d\vec{l}_2 \times \vec{r}_{12})}{r_{12}^3} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_1} \oint_{l_2} d\vec{l}_2 \left(d\vec{l}_1 \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} \right) - \frac{\vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} (d\vec{l}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_2) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

2) 线圈 2 在线圈 1 的磁场中受的力:

同 1) 可得:

$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_2} \oint_{l_1} d\vec{l}_1 \left(d\vec{l}_2 \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_{21}}{r_{21}^3} \right) - \frac{\vec{r}_{21}}{r_{21}^3} (d\vec{l}_2 \cdot d\vec{l}_1) \quad (2)$$

分析表达式 (1) 和 (2):

(1) 式中第一项为

$$\oint_{l_1} \oint_{l_2} d\vec{l}_2 \left(d\vec{l}_1 \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} \right) = \oint_{l_2} d\vec{l}_2 \oint_{l_1} d\vec{l}_1 \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} = \oint_{l_2} d\vec{l}_2 \oint_{l_1} \frac{dr_{12}}{r_{12}^2} = \oint_{l_2} d\vec{l}_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{r_{12}} \right) \Big|_{\text{一周}} = 0$$

$$\text{同理, 对 (2) 式中第一项 } \oint_{l_2} \oint_{l_1} d\vec{l}_1 \left(d\vec{l}_2 \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_{21}}{r_{21}^3} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{F}_{12} = \vec{F}_{21} = -\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_1} \oint_{l_2} \frac{\vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} (d\vec{l}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_2)$$

11. 平行板电容器内有两层介质, 它们的厚度分别为 l_1 和 l_2 , 电容率为 ϵ_1 和 ϵ_2 , 今再两板接上电动势为 E 的电池, 求

(1) 电容器两板上的自由电荷密度 ω_f

(2) 介质分界面上的自由电荷密度 ω_f

若介质是漏电的, 电导率分别为 σ_1 和 σ_2 , 当电流达到恒定时, 上述两问题的结果如何?

解: 在相同介质中电场是均匀的, 并且都有相同指向

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} l_1 E_1 + l_2 E_2 = E \\ D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \varepsilon_1 E_1 - \varepsilon_2 E_2 = 0 (\text{介质表面上 } \sigma_f = 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故: } E_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_2 E}{l_1 \varepsilon_2 + l_2 \varepsilon_1}, E_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 E}{l_1 \varepsilon_2 + l_2 \varepsilon_1}$$

又根据 $D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \sigma_f$, (n 从介质 1 指向介质 2)

在上极板的交面上,

$$D_1 - D_2 = \sigma_{f_1} \quad D_2 \text{ 是金属板, 故 } D_2 = 0$$

$$\text{即: } \sigma_{f_1} = D_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 E}{l_1 \varepsilon_2 + l_2 \varepsilon_1}$$

而 $\sigma_{f_2} = 0$

$$\sigma_{f_3} = D'_1 - D'_2 = -D'_2, (D'_1 \text{ 是下极板金属, 故 } D'_1 = 0)$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{f_3} = -\frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 E}{l_1 \varepsilon_2 + l_2 \varepsilon_1} = -\sigma_{f_1}$$

若是漏电, 并有稳定电流时,

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{\vec{j}_1}{\sigma_1}, \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\vec{j}_2}{\sigma_2}$$

$$\text{又} \begin{cases} l_1 \frac{\vec{j}_1}{\sigma_1} + l_2 \frac{\vec{j}_2}{\sigma_2} = \vec{E} \\ j_{1n} = j_{2n} = j_1 = j_2, (\text{稳定流动, 电荷不堆积}) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得: } j_1 = j_2 = \frac{E}{\frac{l_1}{\sigma_1} + \frac{l_2}{\sigma_2}}, \text{即: } \begin{cases} E_1 = \frac{j_1}{\sigma_1} = \frac{\sigma_2 E}{l_1 \sigma_2 + l_2 \sigma_1} \\ E_2 = \frac{j_2}{\sigma_2} = \frac{\sigma_1 E}{l_1 \sigma_2 + l_2 \sigma_1} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_{f_{\perp}} = D_3 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \sigma_2 E}{l_1 \sigma_2 + l_2 \sigma_1} \quad \sigma_{f_{\text{F}}} = -D_2 = -\frac{\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1 E}{l_1 \sigma_2 + l_2 \sigma_1}$$

$$\sigma_{f_{\text{中}}} = D_2 - D_3 = \frac{\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1 - \varepsilon_2 \sigma_1}{l_1 \sigma_2 + l_2 \sigma_1} E$$

12. 证明

(1) 当两种绝缘介质得分界面上不带面自由电荷时, 电场线的曲折满足

$$\frac{\tan \theta_2}{\tan \theta_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1},$$

其中 ε_1 和 ε_2 分别为两种介质的介电常数, θ_1 和 θ_2 分别为界面两侧电场线与法线的夹角。

(2) 当两种导电介质内流有恒定电流时, 分界面上电场线曲折满足

$$\frac{\tan \theta_2}{\tan \theta_1} = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1},$$

其中 σ_1 和 σ_2 分别为两种介质的电导率。

证明: (1) 根据边界条件: $n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$, 即: $E_2 \sin \theta_2 = E_1 \sin \theta_1$

由于边界面上 $\sigma_f = 0$, 故: $\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = 0$, 即: $\varepsilon_2 E_2 \cos \theta_2 = \varepsilon_1 E_1 \cos \theta_1$

\therefore 有 $\frac{\tan \theta_2}{\varepsilon_2} = \frac{\tan \theta_1}{\varepsilon_1}$, 即: $\frac{\tan \theta_2}{\tan \theta_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}$

(2) 根据: $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$ 可得, 电场方向与电流密度同方向。

由于电流 I 是恒定的, 故有: $\frac{j_1}{\cos \theta_2} = \frac{j_2}{\cos \theta_1}$

即: $\frac{\sigma_1 E_1}{\cos \theta_2} = \frac{\sigma_2 E_2}{\cos \theta_1}$ 而: $\vec{n} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$ 即 $E_2 \sin \theta_2 = E_1 \sin \theta_1$

故有: $\frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}$

13. 试用边值关系证明: 在绝缘介质与导体的分界面上, 在静电情况下, 导体外的电场线总是垂直于导体表面; 在恒定电流的情况下, 导体内电场线总是平行于导体表面。

证明: (1) 导体在静电条件下达到静电平衡

\therefore 导体内 $\vec{E}_1 = 0$

而: $\vec{n} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$

$\therefore \vec{n} \times \vec{E}_2 = 0$, 故 \vec{E}_2 垂直于导体表面。

(3) 导体中通过恒定电流时, 导体表面 $\sigma_f = 0$

\therefore 导体外 $\vec{E}_2 = 0$, 即: $\vec{D}_2 = 0$

而: $\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma_f = 0$, 即: $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{D}_1 = \vec{n} \cdot \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_1 = 0$

$\therefore \vec{n} \cdot \vec{E}_1 = 0$

导体内电场方向和法线垂直, 即平行于导体表面。

14. 内外半径分别为 a 和 b 的无限长圆柱形电容器, 单位长度电荷为 λ_f , 板间填充电导率为 σ 的非磁性物质。

(1) 证明在介质中任何一点传导电流与位移电流严格抵消, 因此内部无磁场。

(2) 求 λ_f 随时间的衰减规律

(3) 求与轴相距为 r 的地方的能量耗散功率密度

(4) 求长度为 l 的一段介质总的能量耗散功率, 并证明它等于这段的静电能减少率。

(1) 证明: 由电流连续性方程: $\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho_f}{\partial t} = 0$

据高斯定理 $\rho_f = \nabla \cdot \vec{D}$

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \nabla \cdot \vec{D}}{\partial t} = 0, \text{ 即 } \nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot \left(\vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \dots \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = 0, \text{ 即传导电流与位移电流严格抵消。}$$

(2) 解: 由高斯定理得: $\oint_D \vec{D} \cdot \vec{n} dl = \int \lambda_f dl$

$$\therefore \vec{D} = \frac{\lambda_f}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_r, \vec{E} = \frac{\lambda_f}{2\pi \epsilon r} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\text{又 } \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = 0, \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}, \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\therefore \sigma \vec{E} + \epsilon \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = 0, \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{\frac{-\sigma}{\epsilon} t}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\lambda_f}{2\pi \epsilon r} \vec{e}_r = \frac{\lambda_{f_0}}{2\pi \epsilon r} e^{\frac{-\sigma}{\epsilon} t} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\therefore \lambda_f = \lambda_{f_0} e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} t}$$

(3) 解:

$$\vec{J} = -\frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\lambda_{f_0}}{2\pi r} e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} t} \right) = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{\lambda_f}{2\pi r}$$

$$\text{能量耗散功率密度} = J^2 \rho = J^2 \frac{1}{\sigma} = \left(\frac{\lambda_f}{2\pi \varepsilon r} \right)^2 \sigma$$

(5) 解:

$$\text{单位体积 } dV = l \cdot 2\pi r dr$$

$$\vec{P} = \int_a^b \left(\frac{\lambda_f}{2\pi \varepsilon r} \right)^2 \sigma l 2\pi r dr = \frac{l \sigma \lambda_f^2}{2\pi \varepsilon^2} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{静电能 } W = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} dV = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \frac{l \lambda_f^2}{2\pi \varepsilon r} dr = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{l \lambda_f^2}{2\pi \varepsilon} \cdot \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{减少率 } -\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = -\frac{l \lambda_f}{2\pi \varepsilon} \ln \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{\partial \lambda_f}{\partial t} = \frac{l \lambda_f^2 \sigma}{2\pi \varepsilon^2} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$