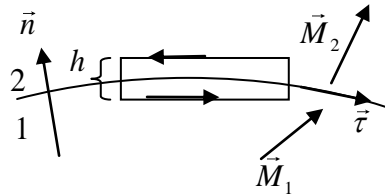


第四次

(4-1) 无穷大平行板电容器内有两层介质，两极板上电荷密度分别为正负 σ_f ，求电场和束缚电荷分布。

(4-2) 在两种电介质的分界面上，由于极化程度的差异，产生了极化电荷的积累。



, $\nabla \times \vec{M} = \vec{J}_M$, 积分形式: $\oint \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_M$, , , , ,

$$\vec{M}_1 \Delta l \cdot \vec{\tau} - \vec{M}_2 \Delta l \cdot \vec{\tau} = \Delta l (\vec{M}_1 - \vec{M}_2) \cdot \vec{\tau} = \int \alpha_M dl = \vec{\alpha}_M \cdot (\vec{\tau} \times \vec{n}) \Delta l = \vec{\tau} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{\alpha}_M) \Delta l,$$

$$(\vec{M}_1 - \vec{M}_2) = (\vec{n} \times \vec{\alpha}_M), \quad \vec{n} \times (\vec{M}_2 - \vec{M}_1) = \vec{\alpha}_M,$$

(4-3) 先证明: $\oint \phi d\vec{s} = \iiint_V \nabla \phi dV'$,

令 \vec{C} 为任一常矢量, $\nabla \cdot (\vec{C} \phi) = (\nabla \cdot \vec{C}) \phi + \vec{C} \cdot \nabla \phi = \vec{C} \cdot \nabla \phi$,

$$\iiint_V \nabla \cdot (\vec{C} \phi) dV' = \vec{C} \cdot \iiint_V \nabla \phi dV' = \oint (\vec{C} \phi) \cdot d\vec{s} = \vec{C} \cdot \oint \phi d\vec{s},$$

利用公式

$$\nabla (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{M}) = \vec{x}' \times (\nabla \times \vec{M}) + \vec{M} \times (\nabla \times \vec{x}') + \vec{M} \cdot \nabla \vec{x}' + \vec{x}' \cdot \nabla \vec{M} = \vec{x}' \times (\nabla \times \vec{M}) + \vec{M} + \vec{x}' \cdot \nabla \vec{M}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{x}' \vec{M}) = (\nabla \cdot \vec{x}') \vec{M} + \vec{x}' \cdot \nabla \vec{M} = 3\vec{M} + \vec{x}' \cdot \nabla \vec{M},$$

$$\text{即} \quad \nabla (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{M}) - \nabla \cdot (\vec{x}' \vec{M}) = \vec{x}' \times (\nabla \times \vec{M}) - 2\vec{M}$$

$$\vec{m}_V = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_V \vec{x}' \times \vec{J}_M(\vec{x}') dV' = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_V \vec{x}' \times (\nabla \times \vec{M}) dV' = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_V [\nabla (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{M}) - \nabla \cdot (\vec{x}' \vec{M}) + 2\vec{M}] dV'$$

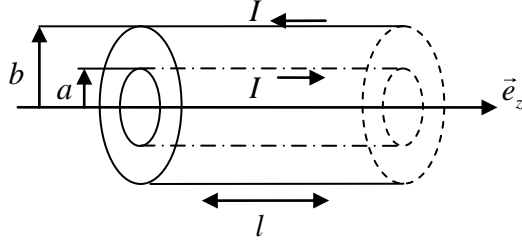
$$= \iiint_V \vec{M} dV' + \frac{1}{2} \oint d\vec{s} \cdot (\vec{x}' \vec{M}) - \frac{1}{2} \iiint_V \nabla (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{M}) dV'$$

$$= \iiint_V \vec{M} dV' + \frac{1}{2} \oint d\vec{s} \cdot (\vec{x}' \vec{M}) - \frac{1}{2} \oint (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{M}) d\vec{s}$$

$$\text{而} \quad \vec{x}' \times (\vec{M} \times d\vec{s}) = (\vec{x}' \cdot d\vec{s}) \vec{M} - (\vec{M} \cdot d\vec{s}) \vec{x}'$$

$$\oiint \vec{x}' \times (\vec{M} \times d\vec{s}) = \oiint (\vec{x}' \cdot d\vec{s}) \vec{M} - \oiint (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{M}) d\vec{s} = \oiint d\vec{s} \cdot (\vec{x}' \vec{M}) - \oiint (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{M}) d\vec{s}$$

$$\vec{m}_V = \iiint_V \vec{M} dV' - \frac{1}{2} \oiint \vec{x}' \times (\vec{M} \times d\vec{s})$$



(4-4)

(1) 设导线表面单位长度带带电荷量为 τ ，由对称性，利用高斯定理， $\vec{E} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon r} \vec{e}_r$ ，

$$U = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad , \quad \vec{E} = \frac{U}{r \ln b/a} \vec{e}_r \quad , \quad (a < r < b) \quad , \quad \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu I \quad , \quad B_\phi \cdot 2\pi r = \mu I \quad ,$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\phi \quad , \quad (a > r, r > b) \quad , \quad \vec{B} = 0 \quad ,$$

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{I}{2\pi r^2} \frac{U}{\ln b/a} \vec{e}_r \times \vec{e}_\phi = \frac{I}{2\pi r^2} \frac{U}{\ln b/a} \vec{e}_z \quad ,$$

$$P = \iint \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{\Sigma} = \int_a^b \frac{I}{2\pi r^2} \frac{U}{\ln b/a} 2\pi r dr = \frac{IU}{\ln b/a} \int_a^b \frac{1}{r} dr = IU \quad ,$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{E} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{I}{\pi a^2 \sigma} \vec{e}_z \quad , \quad \vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{I}{2\pi r^2} \frac{U}{\ln b/a} \vec{e}_z + \frac{I}{\pi a^2 \sigma} \frac{I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_z \times \vec{e}_\phi \quad ,$$

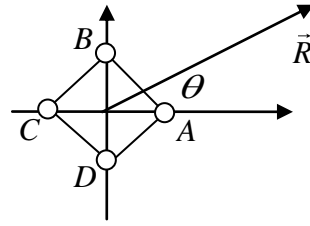
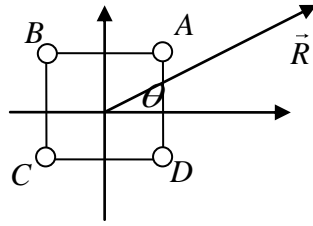
$$\vec{S}_r \Big|_{r=a} = -\frac{I^2}{2\pi^2 a^3 \sigma} \vec{e}_r \quad , \quad P = \left| \iint \vec{S}_r \cdot d\vec{\Sigma} \right| = \int_0^L \frac{I^2}{2\pi^2 a^3 \sigma} 2\pi a dl = \frac{I^2 L}{\pi a^2 \sigma} = I^2 R$$

$$(4-5) \quad Q = q + q - q = q \quad ,$$

$$\vec{P} = \sum_i q_i \vec{x}_i' = q\vec{x}_1 + q\vec{x}_2 - q\vec{x}_3 = -2\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} aq \cdot \vec{e}_y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} aq \cdot \vec{e}_y = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} aq \cdot \vec{e}_y \quad ,$$

$$\varphi^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \vec{R}}{R^3} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} aq \vec{e}_y \cdot \vec{R} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}aq}{6\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos\theta \quad ,$$

$$\varphi \approx \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{R} - \frac{\sqrt{3}aq}{6\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos\theta$$



(4-6)

$$Q = \sum_i q_i = 2q + (-q) + 0 + q = 2q \quad , \quad \varphi^{(0)} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2q}{R} \quad ,$$

$$\vec{P} = \sum_i q_i \vec{x}'_i = 2q\vec{r}_A - q\vec{r}_B - 0 \cdot \vec{r}_C + q\vec{r}_D = 2q\vec{r}_A + 2q\vec{r}_D = 2qa\vec{e}_x \quad ,$$

$$\varphi^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \vec{R}}{R^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2qa\vec{e}_x \cdot \vec{R}}{R^3} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qa \cos \theta}{R^2} \quad ,$$

$$D_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^4 3q_k (x'_i x'_j)_k \quad , \quad \varphi^{(2)} = \frac{1}{24\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{ij} D_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 1/R}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad , \quad , \quad ,$$

$$D_{xx} = 2q \left(\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \right) - q \left(\frac{-a}{2} \cdot \frac{-a}{2} \right) + q \left(\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \right) = \frac{aq}{2} \quad ,$$

$$D_{yy} = 2q \left(\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \right) - q \left(\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \right) + q \left(\frac{-a}{2} \cdot \frac{-a}{2} \right) = \frac{aq}{2} \quad ,$$

$$D_{xy} = D_{yx} = 2q \left(\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \right) - q \left(\frac{-a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \right) + q \left(\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{-a}{2} \right) = \frac{aq}{2} \quad , \quad , \quad , \quad ,$$

$$\varphi^{(2)} = \frac{1}{24\pi\epsilon_0 R^5} \left[(3x^2 - R^2) D_{xx} + (3y^2 - R^2) D_{yy} + 6xy D_{xy} \right] = \frac{aq}{48\pi\epsilon_0 R^5} \left[3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2R^2 + 6xy \right]$$