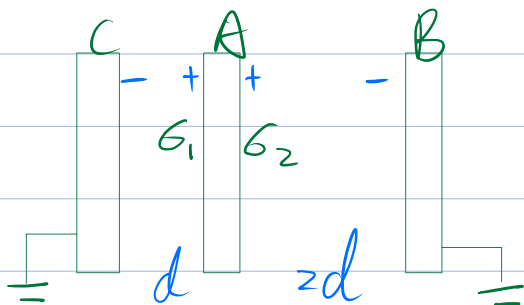


1. 三个平行金属板A, B, C的面积都是 $200\text{cm}^2$ , A和B相距 $4\text{mm}$ , A与C相距 $2.0\text{mm}$ , B, C都接地如图所示。如果使A板带 $3.0 \times 10^{-7}\text{C}$ 的正电荷, 忽略边缘效应, 问B板和C板上的感应电荷各是多少? 以地的电势为零, 则A板的电势是多少?



解: 设A, B, C板面积为 $S$ , A左右电荷面密度为 $G_1, G_2$   
AC间距为 $d$ , AB间为 $2d$

$\because$  C和B接地, C, B点电势为0

$$U_{AC} = U_A - U_C$$

$$U_{AB} = U_A - U_B$$

$$\therefore U_{AC} = U_{AB}$$

$$\therefore E_{AC} \cdot d = E_{AB} \cdot 2d$$

$$\frac{G_1 \cdot S}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} \cdot d = \frac{G_2 \cdot S}{4\pi\epsilon_0 4d^2} \cdot 2d$$

$$\frac{G_1}{G_2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\because$  A所带电荷为正电荷,  $\therefore$  B, C处负感应电荷

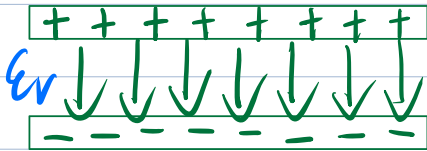
$\therefore$  C处感应电荷数为 $-1 \times 10^{-7}\text{C}$

B处则为 $-2 \times 10^{-7}\text{C}$

$\because$  A为金属  $\therefore E_A = \frac{G}{\epsilon_0}$

$$\therefore U_A = E_A \cdot d = \frac{G_1}{\epsilon_0} \cdot d \approx 2.26 \times 10^3 \text{V}$$

2. 一平板电容器充电后, 极板上电荷面密度为  $\sigma_0 = 4.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$  现将两极板与电源断开, 然后再把相对电容率为  $\epsilon_r = 2.0$  的电介质插入两极板之间, 如图所示。此时电介质中的电位移  $D$ , 电场强度  $E$  和电极化强度  $P$  各为多少



$$D = \epsilon_r \cdot \epsilon_0 \cdot E$$

$$\oint D \cdot dS = \Sigma q$$

$$D = \frac{Q}{dS} = \sigma_0 = 4.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$$

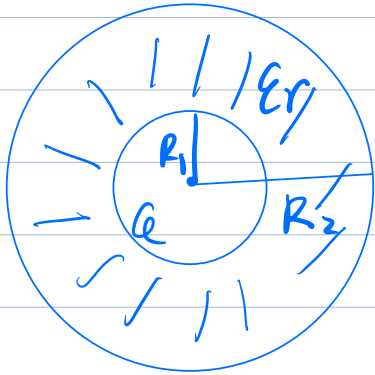
$$E = \frac{D}{\epsilon_r \epsilon_0} = \frac{4.5 \times 10^{-5}}{2.0 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \approx 2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ V} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$$

$$P = (\epsilon_r - 1) \epsilon_0 E$$

$$= 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 2.5 \times 10^6$$

$$\approx 2.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$$

3. 在半径为  $R_1$  的金属球之外包有一层外半径为  $R_2$  的均匀电介质球壳, 电介质的相对电导率为  $\epsilon_r$ , 金属球带电  $Q$



$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \sum q$$

(1) 电介质内、外的电场强度

$$\textcircled{1} R_1 < r < R_2$$

$$E_1 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r r^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} r > R_2$$

$$E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

(2) 电介质层内、外的电势

$$\textcircled{1} R_1 < r < R_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E_1 \cdot dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} E_2 dr \\ &= \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r r^2} dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \Big|_{R_2}^{R_1} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \Big|_{R_2}^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon_r R_1} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_r R_2} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{Q\epsilon_r - 1}{R_2} \right).$$

②  $r > R_2$

$$U = \int_r^\infty E_2 \cdot dr \\ = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

(3) 金属球的电势

$$U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E_1 \cdot dr + \int_{R_2}^\infty E_2 \cdot dr \\ = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{Q\epsilon_r - 1}{R_2} \right)$$