

信物作业参考解答

1 作业二

题 7

解. 设内筒外表面电荷的线密度为 λ , 因内外筒之间电场分布具有轴对称性, 作长为 l , 半径为 $r (R_1 < r < R_2)$ 的同轴圆柱形高斯面, 由高斯定理

$$\oint_{(S)} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = E \cdot 2\pi r l = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_{(S \text{ 内})} q = \frac{\lambda l}{\varepsilon_0}.$$

故与轴相距为 r 处 ($R_1 < r < R_2$) 的场强为

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

因内、外筒电势分别为 U_1 和 U_2 , 电势差为

$$U_{12} = U_1 - U_2 = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E \, dr = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \, dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

故

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 (U_1 - U_2)}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}.$$

设与轴距 r 处 ($R_1 < r < R_2$) 电势为 $U = U_r$, 则该处与内筒的电势差为

$$\begin{aligned} U_{1r} = U_1 - U_r &= \int_{R_1}^r E \, dr = \int_{R_1}^r \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \, dr \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{r}{R_1} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 (U_1 - U_2)}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \ln \frac{r}{R_1} = \frac{(U_1 - U_2) \ln \frac{r}{R_1}}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \end{aligned}$$

故

$$U = U_r = U_1 - U_{1r} = U_1 - \frac{(U_1 - U_2) \ln \frac{r}{R_1}}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} U = U_r &= U_2 + U_{r2} = U_2 + \int_r^{R_2} E \, dr \\ &= U_2 + \frac{(U_1 - U_2) \ln \frac{R_2}{r}}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}. \end{aligned}$$

□

题 8

解. 已知 B 板带电 Q 且均匀分布 (忽略边缘效应), 设平衡后其左、右表面分别带电 q_1, q_2 , 则

$$q = q_1 + q_2. \quad (1)$$

静电感应使 A 板右表面带电 $-q_1$, C 板左表面带电 $-q_2$, 都均匀分布 (可用高斯定理证明). 再用高斯定理求出 A, B 板间的场强 E_1 和 B, C 板间的 E_2 , 为

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \frac{q_1}{\varepsilon_0 S}, \\ E_2 &= \frac{q_2}{\varepsilon_0 S}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

E_1 的方向垂直平板向左, E_2 的方向垂直平板向右, S 是三板的面积. 因 B, C 板接地, $U_{BA} = U_{BC}$. 因 A, B 间和 A, C 间都是均匀电场, 故

$$U_{BA} = E_1 d_1 = U_{BC} = E_2 d_2,$$

式中 d_1 是 A, B 板间距, d_2 是 B, C 板间距.

由以上 (1)(2)(3) 式, 解出

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 &= \frac{Q d_2}{d_1 + d_2}, \\ q_2 &= Q - q_1 = \frac{Q d_1}{d_1 + d_2}. \end{aligned}$$

故 A, C 板上的感应电荷分别为

$$\begin{aligned} q_C &= -q_2 = -\frac{Q d_1}{d_1 + d_2}, \\ q_A &= -q_1 = -\frac{Q d_2}{d_1 + d_2}. \end{aligned}$$

B 板电势为

$$U_B = U_{BC} = U_{BA} = \frac{q_1 d_1}{\varepsilon_0 S} = \frac{d_1 d_2}{d_1 + d_2} \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 S}.$$

□

题 9

解. (1) 作同心球形高斯面, 由 D 和 E 的高斯定理以及二者的关系, 得

$$\begin{aligned} r < R, \quad D &= 0, \quad E = 0, \\ R < r < a, \quad D &= \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}, \quad E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}, \\ a < r < b, \quad D &= \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}, \quad E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2}, \\ b < r, \quad D &= \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}, \quad E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 介质内 ($a < r < b$) 的极化强度 P 和介质表面 $r = a$ 和 $r = b$ 的 σ' 为

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \chi_e \varepsilon_0 E = \varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_r - 1) \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} = \frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1) Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_r r^2}, \\ \sigma'|_{r=a} &= P_n|_{r=a} = -\frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1) Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_r a^2}, \\ \sigma'|_{r=b} &= P_n|_{r=b} = \frac{(\varepsilon_r - 1) Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_r b^2}, \end{aligned}$$

介质表面 $r = a$ 处的极化电荷与 Q 异号, $r = b$ 处与 Q 同号.

(3) 在介质内任取闭合高斯面 S , 其中极化电荷 q' 为

$$q' = - \oint_{(S)} \mathbf{P} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = - \oint_{(S)} \chi_e \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = - \frac{\chi_e}{\varepsilon_r} \oint_{(S)} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

因介质内无自由电荷,

$$\oint_{(S)} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

故 $q' = 0, \rho' = 0$.

□