1.
$$\lambda = A \times . d \bar{t} = \frac{\lambda d \times}{4 \pi \xi_0 R^2} = \frac{A \times d \times}{4 \pi \xi_0 (L + b - X)^2}$$

$$E = \int d \bar{t} = \int_0^L \frac{A}{4 \pi \xi_0} \cdot \frac{X}{(L + b - X)^2} dX = \frac{A}{4 \pi \xi_0} \int_b^{L + b} \frac{L + b}{y^2} - \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$= \frac{A}{4 \pi \xi_0} \left(\frac{L}{b} + \ln \frac{b}{L + b} \right)$$

$$\lambda = A (L + b - X)^2 . d \bar{t} = \frac{\lambda d \times}{4 \pi \xi_0 R^2} = \frac{A}{4 \pi \xi_0} d \times .$$

$$\bar{t} = \int d \bar{t} = \int_0^L \frac{A}{4 \pi \xi_0} d \times = \frac{AL}{4 \pi \xi_0}$$

电场 E 的方向是 x 轴正方向

2.

取半径为Y的高斯面(
$$a \le Y \le b$$
),面上的Q $\rightarrow 0$
由对称性: $\psi = 4\pi Y^2 E(T) = \frac{1}{5_o} \left[Q + \int_a^Y \frac{A}{Y} \cdot 4\pi Y^2 dY \right]$
 $E(Y) = \frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_o Y^2} + \frac{1}{4\pi \xi_o Y^2} 2\pi A(Y^2 - a^2)$ 为定值,则 $A = \frac{Q}{2\pi a^2}$

3.

场强方向为柱坐标r的正方向

如图 7.11(a)(b)所示,在无限大平板中建立坐标系,x 轴零点在板中心,在板内根据高斯定理取一平行于 x 轴,高为 2x',横截面为 ΔS_1 的柱面作为高斯面 $\left(|x'|<\frac{d}{2}\right)$,

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \sum \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

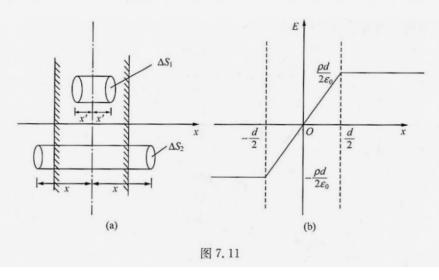
$$E\Delta S_{1} + E\Delta S_{1} = \frac{2 \mid x' \mid \Delta S_{1}\rho}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$E = \pm \frac{\rho \mid x' \mid}{\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{\rho x'}{\varepsilon_{0}} \qquad (\mid x' \mid < \frac{d}{2})$$

在板外作横截面为 ΔS_2 的高斯柱面,两底离原点分别为 $\pm |x|$,由高斯定理得

$$2\Delta S_2 E = \frac{\rho d \Delta S_2}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E = \pm \frac{\rho d}{2\varepsilon_0} \qquad (\mid x \mid > \frac{d}{2})$$



场强 E 的方向是 x 轴正方向

5.

以圆柱桶中心作为坐标原点建立坐标系,通过高斯定理计算电场分布

$$\mathbf{E} = \begin{cases} \frac{0}{\rho} & r < a \\ \frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_0 r} (r^2 - a^2) & a < r < b \\ \frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_0 r} (b^2 - a^2) & r > b \end{cases}$$

取外壳 a 为电势 0 点,对电场积分可以得到电势分布(电势 0 点选取不同,结果不同)

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{cases} 0 & r \le a \\ \frac{\rho a^2}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{r}{a} - \frac{\rho}{4\varepsilon_0} (r^2 - a^2) & a < r < b \\ \frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{2} (a^2 - b^2) + a^2 \ln \frac{b}{a} + (b^2 - a^2) \ln \frac{b}{r} \right] r \ge b \end{cases}$$

6.

$$\frac{2}{2l} \quad 3y = 2$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
& = \frac{2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 l} \ln \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2^2 + y^2}}{y} \right) \\
& = \frac{9}{4\pi \epsilon_0 l} \frac{d}{dy} \left[\ln \frac{2 + \sqrt{2^2 + y^2}}{y} \right] \\
& = \frac{-9}{4\pi \epsilon_0 l} \left(\frac{y}{2 + \sqrt{2^2 + y^2}} - \frac{1}{y} \right) \\
& = \frac{9}{4\pi \epsilon_0 y} \sqrt{2^2 + y^2}
\end{aligned}$$

电场强度E的方向是y轴正方向。