14-22 若一电子的总能量为5.0MeV, 求该电子的静能、动能和动量和速率.

解: 电子静止能量

$$E_0 = m_0 c^2 = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 9 \times 10^{16}$$
$$= 8.20 \times 10^{-14} J = 0.511 MeV$$

电子的动能  $E_k = E - E_0 = 7.18 \times 10^{-13} J = 4.488 MeV$ 

$$E^{2} = E_{0}^{2} + p^{2}c^{2} : p = \frac{1}{c}\sqrt{E^{2} - E_{0}^{2}} = 2.66 \times 10^{-21}kg \cdot m \cdot s^{-1}$$
$$\therefore E = E_{0} / \sqrt{1 - v^{2} / c^{2}} \quad \text{$\theta$} \qquad v = 0.995c$$





14-24 在美国费米实验室中能产生1.0×10<sup>12</sup>eV的高能质子,问该质子的速度约为多大?

$$E = mc^{2} = 1.0 \times 10^{12} eV,$$
  

$$E_{0} = m_{0}c^{2} = 9.38 \times 10^{8} eV$$

$$E = \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}}$$

解得

$$v = 0.9999996c$$





14-27 如果将电子由静止加速到速率为0.1c,需对它做多 少功?如将电子由速率为0.80c加速到0.90c,又需对它做 多少功?

解:  

$$\Delta E_k = E_{k2} - E_{k1} = (m_2 c^2 - m_0 c^2) - (m_1 c^2 - m_0 c^2)$$

$$= m_0 c^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v_2^2 / c^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v_1^2 / c^2}} \right\}$$

$$W = \Delta E_k = 4.13 \times 10^{16} \text{ J} = 2.58 \times 10^3 \text{ eV}$$

$$W' = \Delta E_k' = 5.14 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J} = 3.21 \times 10^5 \text{ eV}$$





14-28 在惯性系中,有两个静止质量都是  $m_0$  的粒子A和B,它们以相同的速率 v 相向运动,碰撞后合成一个粒子,求这个粒子的静止质量  $m_0$ .

解: 
$$\frac{m_0\vec{v}_A}{\sqrt{1-v_A^2/c^2}} + \frac{m_0\vec{v}_B}{\sqrt{1-v_B^2/c^2}} = \frac{m_0'\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$$

$$\vec{v}_A = -\vec{v}_B, v_A = v_B = v : v = 0$$

$$\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} + \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = m_0' c^2$$

$$m_0' = \frac{2m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$





- 5-10 若电荷Q均匀分布在长为L的细棒上,求
  - (1) 在棒的延长线上且离棒中心为r处的电场强度;
  - (2) 在棒的垂直平分线上,且离棒r处的电场强度。

解: (1)
$$E = \int dE = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{L(r-y)^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \frac{1}{r-y} \begin{vmatrix} L/2 \\ -L/2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \left[ \frac{1}{r-L/2} - \frac{1}{r+L/2} \right] = \frac{1}{\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{4r^2 - L^2}$$





$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{L(y^2 + r^2)} dy$$

$$E = \int dE_x = \int \cos\theta dE = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{rQ}{L(y^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} dy$$

$$E = \int dE_x = \int \cos\theta dE = \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{rQ}{L(y^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} dy$$

$$E = \int_{-\theta_1}^{\theta_1} \frac{rQ\cos^3\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 Lr^3} \frac{r}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \qquad dq$$

$$E = \frac{Q\sin\theta_1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 Lr} = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \frac{Q}{\sqrt{4r^2 + L^2}} \qquad o$$

$$L \to \infty \Rightarrow E = \frac{Q/L}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r\sqrt{1 + 4r^2/L^2}} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

5-11 一半径为R的均匀带电半球面。其面电荷密度为 $\sigma$ ,求该半球面球心处的电场强度大小。

解:将半球面分成由一系列不同半径的带电细圆环组成

在
$$o$$
点电场 
$$dE = \frac{y dq}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3}$$
$$y = R \cos \theta$$

$$dq = 2\pi (R\sin\theta)(Rd\theta)\sigma$$

$$E = \int dE = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2\pi R^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta}{R^3}$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{\sigma}{4\varepsilon_0}$$

5-13 两条无限长平行直导线相距为 $r_0$ ,均带有等量异号电 荷, 电荷线密度为λ. (1)求两导线构成的平面上任意一点 的电场强度(设该点到其中一线的距离为x)(2)求每一根 导线上单位长度导线受到另一根导线上电荷作用的电场力。

解: (1) 任所有区间 
$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{+} + \vec{E}_{-} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{r_{0} - x}\right) \vec{i}$$
  $= \frac{\lambda r_{0}}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}x(r_{0} - x)} \vec{i}$  (2)  $\vec{F}_{+} = \lambda \vec{E}_{+} = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{0}} \vec{i}$   $\vec{F}_{-} = -\lambda \vec{E}_{-} = -\frac{\lambda^{2}}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{0}} \vec{i}$  电荷外其它电荷的合场强.

$$(2) \quad \vec{F}_{+} = \lambda \vec{E}_{+} = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2 \pi \varepsilon_{0} r_{0}} \vec{i}$$

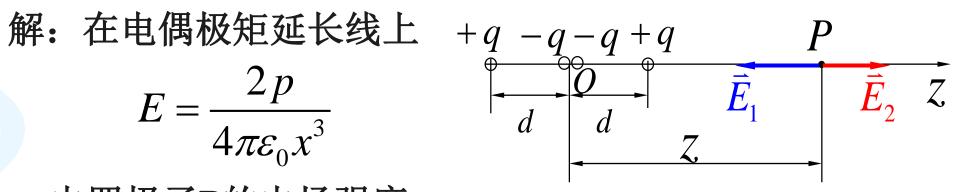
$$\vec{F}_{-} = -\lambda \vec{E}_{-} = -\frac{\lambda^{2}}{2 \pi \varepsilon_{0} r_{0}} \vec{i}$$





5-14 如图所示为电四极子,电四极子是由讲个大小相等、 方向相反的电偶极子组成,试求在电偶极子延长线上距 中心为z的一点P的电场强度(假设z>>d)。

$$E = \frac{2p}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^3}$$



电四极子P的电场强度

$$\vec{E} = \left[\frac{2qd}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(z - d/2)^3} - \frac{2qd}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(z + d/2)^3}\right]\vec{k}$$

$$z >> d \qquad \vec{E} = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{3qd^2}{z^4}\vec{k}$$



