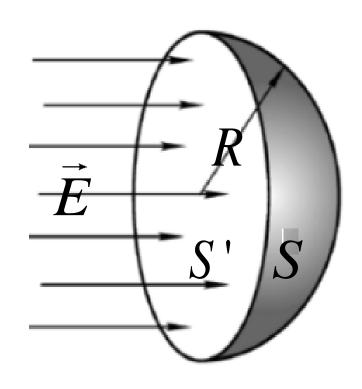
5-15 设匀强电场的电场强度E与半径为R的半球面的对称 轴平行,试计算通过此半球面的电场强度通量.

解: 补偿法

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_{i}^{in} = 0$$

$$\phi_e = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\int_{S'} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= \pi R^2 E$$





5-16 如图所示,边长为a的立方体,其表面分别平行 于Oxy, Oyz和Ozx平面, 立方体的一个顶点为坐标原点。 现将立方体置于电场强度为 $\overline{E} = (E_1 + kx)i + E_2 j$ 的非 均匀电场中,求立方体各表面及立方体的电场强度通量 $(k \times E_1 \times E_2$ 均为常量)。

解:
$$\phi_{eOABC} = \phi_{eDEFG} = 0$$

$$\phi_{eABGF} = \int_{S} \left[E_{1} + kx \right] \vec{i} + E_{2} \vec{j} \cdot (dS\vec{j}) = E_{2} \vec{a}^{2}$$

$$\phi_{eCDEO} = \phi_{eABGF} = -E_{2} \vec{a}^{2}$$

$$\phi_{eAOEF} = \int_{S} \left[E_{1} \vec{i} + E_{2} \vec{j} \right] \cdot (-dS\vec{i}) = -E_{1} \vec{a}^{2} E_{2}$$

$$\phi_{eBCDG} = \int_{S} \left[(E_1 + ka)\vec{i} + E_2\vec{j} \right] \cdot (dS\vec{i}) = (E_1 + ka)a^2$$

$$\phi_e = \sum_{i} \phi_{ei} = ka^2$$



5-18设在半径为R的球体内,其电荷为球对称分布,电荷体密 度为: $\rho = kr (0 \le r \le R)$; $\rho = 0 (r > R)$, k为一常量。试分别用 高斯定理和电场叠加原理求电场强度E与r的函数关系。



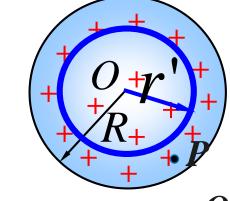


方法二用电场叠加原理

$$dq = \rho \cdot 4\pi r'^2 dr'$$

当0≤r≤R (P点)

$$r < r', dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}; r > r', dE = 0$$



$$\vec{E} = \int_0^r \frac{kr' \cdot 4\pi r'^2 dr'}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r = \frac{kr^2}{4\varepsilon_0} \vec{e}_r$$

当r>R (Q点)

$$\vec{E} = \int_0^R \frac{kr' \cdot 4\pi r'^2 dr'}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r = \frac{kR^4}{4\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$





5-23 求半径为R的无限长均匀带正电圆柱体内、 外的场强分布(电荷体密度为 ρ)。

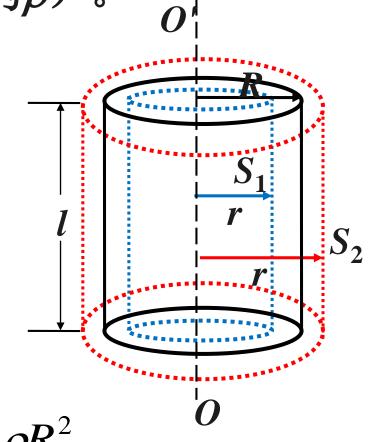
解:
$$\int_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_{i}^{in}$$
 当 $r < R$ 时,
$$E \cdot 2\pi rl = \frac{\rho \pi r^{2} l}{2\pi r^{2}}$$

$$E \cdot 2\pi r l = \frac{\rho \pi r^2 l}{1}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{\rho r}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{e}_r$$

当r > R时,

$$E \cdot 2\pi r l = \frac{\rho \pi R^2 l}{\varepsilon_0} \quad \therefore \vec{E} = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\varepsilon_0 r} \vec{e}_r$$







5-25 如图所示,有3个点电荷 Q_1 、 Q_2 、 Q_3 沿一条直线等间距分布,且 $Q_1=Q_3=Q$,已知其中任一点电荷所受合力均为零,求在固定 Q_1 、 Q_3 的情况下,将 Q_2 从 Q_3 人的点推到无穷远处外力所作的功。

解:

$$Q_{1} \frac{Q_{2}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} d^{2}} + Q_{1} \frac{Q_{3}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} (2d)^{2}} = 0$$

$$Q_{1} = Q_{3} = Q \rightarrow Q_{2} = -\frac{Q}{4}$$

$$W_{\text{ph} \text{f}} = -W_{e} = -Q_{2} (V_{0} - V_{\infty})$$

$$= -(-\frac{Q}{4})(\frac{Q_{2}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} d} + \frac{Q_{3}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} d}) = \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0} d}$$



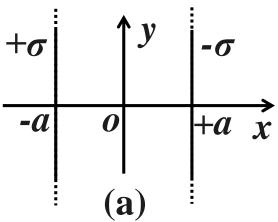


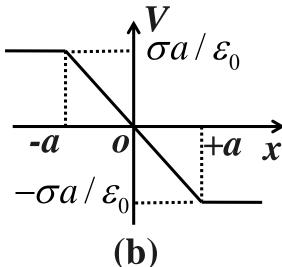
5-29 电荷面密度分别为 $+\sigma$ 和 $-\sigma$ 的两块"无限大"均匀带 电的平行平板,如图(a)放置,取坐标原点为零电势点, 求空间各点的电势分布并画出电势随位置坐标x变化的关

系曲线。

解:
$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} 0 & (x < -a, x > a) \\ \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} \vec{i} & (-a < x < a) \end{cases}$$

$$V = \begin{cases} \int_{x}^{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}} x & (-a < x < a) \\ \int_{x}^{-a} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{-a}^{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}} a & (x < -a) \\ \int_{x}^{a} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{a}^{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}} a & (x > a) \end{cases}$$









5-30 两个同心球面的半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 ,各自带有电荷 Q_1 和 Q_2 . 求: (1) 各区域电势分布,并画出电势分布曲线; (2) 两球面间的电势差.

解:方法一 由电场与电势积分关系求出

由高斯定理(或以前的讨论)知

$$E_1 = 0 \qquad (r < R_1)$$

$$E_2 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \qquad (R_1 < r < R_2)$$

$$E_3 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \qquad (R_2 < r)$$

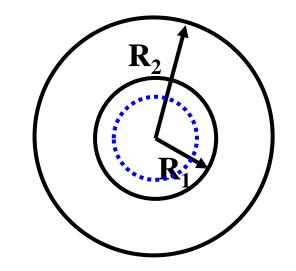


所以,在 $r < R_1$ 区域

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \int_r^{R_1} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_2}^\infty \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{l} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0 + \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{1}} - \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}} + \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}} = \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{1}} + \frac{Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{1}} + \frac{Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}}$$







同理,在
$$R_1 < r < R_2$$
 区域

$$V_2 = \int_r^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$
$$= \int_r^{R_2} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{l}$$

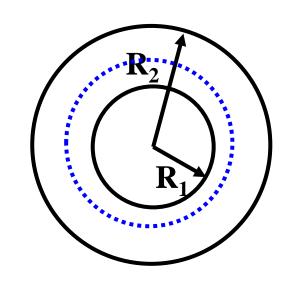
$$=\frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} + \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2}$$

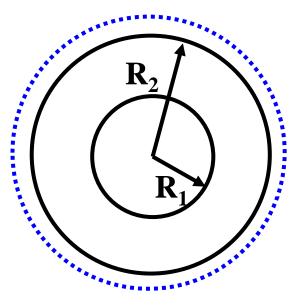
在 $r > R_2$ 区域

$$V_3 = \int_r^{\infty} \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$V_{3} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{3} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}$$

$$U_{12} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\right)$$





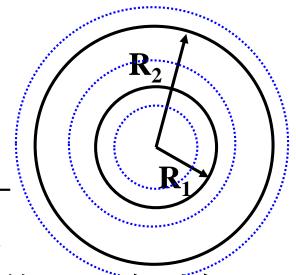




方法二 电势叠加原理

当 $r < R_1$ 时,该处位于两个球面内

$$V_1 = V_{\text{ph}} + V_{\text{ph}} = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2}$$



当 $R_1 < r < R_2$ 时,该处位于 R_1 球面外, R_2 球面内

$$V_2 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} + \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2}$$

当 $r > R_2$ 时,该处位于 R_1 球面和 R_2 球面外

$$V_3 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} + \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$





5-37 如图所示,在Oxy平面上倒扣着半径为R的半球面,在半球面上电荷均匀分布. 其电荷面密度为 σ . A点的坐标为(0, R/2),B点的坐标为(3R/2, 0),求电势差 U_{AB} 。

解: 电荷面密度为 σ 完整球面在A、B的电势(补偿法)

$$V_{A}' = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} = \frac{\sigma R}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$V_{B}' = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} = \frac{\sigma R^{2}}{\varepsilon_{0}r} = \frac{2\sigma R}{3\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$U_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} (V_A - V_B') = \frac{\sigma R}{6\varepsilon_0}$$

