

## 第二章

2-1 (PB13000307 赵朴凝)

解:

设地球表面带电荷为 $Q$ , 地球半径为 $R$ , 则地球表面的电势为

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

地球表面电荷数与电荷量的关系为

$$N = \frac{Q}{e}$$

式中 $e$ 为每个电子所带的电荷量。所有移出地球的电子的总质量与电荷数的关系为

$$m = Nm_e$$

以上三式合并, 得

$$m = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 RVm_e}{e}$$

带入 $V=1V, R=6.4 \times 10^6 m$ , 可得

$$m = 4 \times 10^{-15} kg$$

2-2 (PB13000307 赵朴凝)

解

(1)取无限远电势为零, 由电势与场强的关系可得

$$V = \int_r^\infty E dl = \int_r^\infty \frac{kq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 l^3} dl = \frac{kq}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

(2)在这个问题中, 无穷远并不是一个等势面, 因此计算电势不能以无穷远为参照。将平板切割为无数个同心圆, 用 $a$ 代表其半径, 使相邻两个同心圆间距离很小, 并使得共同的圆心 $O$ 与 $P$ 的连线 $OP$ 与平板垂直。这样一来, 总电势等于每一个同心圆上的电荷产生的电势之和。当平板的面电荷密度为 $\sigma$ 时,  $P$ 的电势为

$$V = \int \frac{k\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (r^2 + a^2)} 2\pi a da$$

积分得

$$V = \frac{k\sigma}{4\epsilon_0} (1 - 2\ln r) + V_0$$

2-3 (PB13000307 赵朴凝)

解:

设内球电荷量为 $q$ , 由内球的电势为零可得:

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R_3} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{R_1} = 0$$

而球壳的电势由下式给出

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q+q}{R_3}$$

由此可得:

$$q = -\frac{R_1}{R_3} Q$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{R_3 - R_1}{R_3^2}$$

2-4(PB13203007 丁历杰)

解:

1 若有导体电势低于或等于零。则对这些导体中电势最低的一个, 表面仅有电场线终结于此, 所以此导体上处处电荷面密度小于零, 所以此导体带负电, 矛盾。所以所有这些导体的电势都高于零。

2 若存在导体 B 电势高于 A 的电势, 则有一电场线从 B 出发到 A 结束, 所以 B 上发出电场线的地方电荷面密度大于零, 又由于 B 总电量为零, 所以 B 上必有另一地方电荷面密度小于零, 所以有电场线从无穷远出到达 B, 又因为 A 总电荷大于零所以有电场线从 A 出发到达无穷远处。

所以得到  $U_A > U_\infty > U_B > U_A$ , 矛盾。所以其他导体的电势都低于 A 的电势。

2-5 (PB13203092 李晗)

解:

在电场线中取一个方形回路, 其中两边在两条电场线上, 另外两边垂直于电场线  
由于静电场为保守场, 电场的回路积分为 0

则可以求得  $E_1 = E_2$

这个结论对于任意位置都成立

2-6 (PB13210036 杨阳)

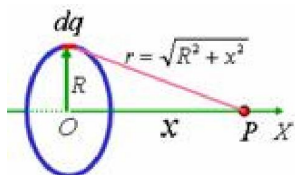
$$\begin{aligned} \psi &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r_+} - \frac{1}{r_-} \right) \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{(r\cos\theta - \frac{l}{2})^2 + (r\sin\theta)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(r\cos\theta + \frac{l}{2})^2 + (r\sin\theta)^2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

当  $r \gg l$  时,

$$\psi = \frac{p \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

2-7(PB13203148 肖伟)

解:



易知,  $dq$  电量在 P 点产生的电势为:  $d\varphi = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon\sqrt{r^2 + R^2}}$

故轴线上距圆心 O 为 x 的任意一点 P 的电势为:

$$U = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\frac{Q}{2\pi} d\theta}{4\pi\epsilon\sqrt{r^2 + R^2}} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon\sqrt{r^2 + R^2}}$$

2-8(张加晋 PB13203136)

解:

$$\text{由 } \varphi = A / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2}$$

$$\overrightarrow{Ex} = -\frac{\varphi}{x} \hat{x} = \frac{Ax}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \hat{x}$$

$$\overrightarrow{Ey} = -\frac{\varphi}{y} \hat{y} = \frac{Ay}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \hat{y}$$

$$\overrightarrow{Ez} = -\frac{\varphi}{z} \hat{z} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{总电场 } \quad \vec{E} = \overrightarrow{Ex} + \overrightarrow{Ey}$$

$$\text{大小} \quad |\vec{E}| = \sqrt{\overrightarrow{Ex}^2 + \overrightarrow{Ey}^2} = \frac{A(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\vec{E} \text{ 与 X 轴的夹角} \quad \tan \varphi = \frac{|\overrightarrow{Ey}|}{|\overrightarrow{Ex}|} = \frac{y}{x}$$

2-9 (张加晋 PB13203136)

解:

先求负电荷的产生的电场

由高斯定律得:

$$\text{在原子外部} \quad E_1 = \frac{-Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\text{在原子内部} \quad E_2 = \frac{-Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_a^3} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{-Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r}{r_a^3}$$

$\therefore$  在  $\boldsymbol{r}$  处 此电子产生的电势

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_1 &= \int_r^{r_a} E_2 dr + \int_{r_a}^{+\infty} E_1 dr \\
 &= \int_r^{r_a} \frac{-Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{r}{r_a^3} dr + \int_{r_a}^{+\infty} \frac{-Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^2} dr \\
 &= \frac{Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( -\frac{3}{2r_a} + \frac{r^2}{2r_a^3} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

而原子核心产生的电势

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_2 &= \frac{Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \\
 \therefore \varphi &= \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \\
 &= \frac{Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{3}{2r_a} + \frac{r^2}{2r_a^3} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

•• 在 r 处的场强

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_r &= -\frac{2\varphi}{2r} = \frac{-Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( -\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{r}{r_a^3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{r}{r_a^3} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

2-10 (傅健洋 PB13203164)

解:

对于均匀带电的球体, 其势能为:

从内到外每层的势能

$$\begin{aligned}
 dE_p &= U_{(r)} dq = \frac{\frac{r^3}{R^3} q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr \cdot \frac{q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3} \\
 &= \frac{3r^4 q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^6} dr \\
 E_p &= \int_0^R dE_p = \frac{3q^2}{20\pi\epsilon_0 R}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{对于铀核: } E_{pU} = \frac{3(92e)^2}{20\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$\text{分裂后: } E'_{pU} = \frac{3(46e)^2}{20\pi\epsilon_0 R} \times 2$$

$$\text{且有: } E'_{pU} - E_{pU} = 200 \text{ MeV}$$

带入  $R = 8.68 \times 10^{-15} m$

可得  $R' = 5.7 \times 10^{-15} m$

2-11 (王晨 PB13203127)

答：不能。电荷不能在绝缘材料中自由运动，无法放电，故不能。

2-12(PB13203083 余阳阳)

解：

极板电量不是等量异号，接正极板的带电量为  $Q+CU$ ，接负极板的带电量为  $Q-CU$

2-13(PB13203072 马超)

解：设带电量为  $q$

$$E_A = \frac{kq}{a^2} = E_{\max}$$

$$\text{且有 } Eq = 10mg = 10\rho \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 g$$

$$E \square \frac{E_{\max} a^2}{k} = \frac{40}{3} \pi a^3 \rho g$$

$$E \square \frac{E_{\max} \square}{k} \frac{3}{40\pi\rho g} = a \Rightarrow a = 7.96 \times 10^{-5} m$$

在静电场中  $F_e = 10mg, F_\sigma = 6\pi\eta va$

$$\text{稳定时 } F_e = F_\sigma \Rightarrow v = \frac{5mg}{3\pi\eta a} \Rightarrow v = 7.67 m/s$$

2-14 (王晨 PB13203127)

答：

$$\frac{V_2}{d_2} \sigma_s ds \geq \sigma \cdot ds \cdot g, \text{ 则有 } V_2 \geq \frac{\sigma \cdot d \cdot g}{\sigma_s}$$

$$\text{由于 } \varepsilon_2 \frac{V_3}{d} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{V_2}{d} = \varepsilon_1 \frac{V_1}{d}, \text{ 则有 } \varepsilon_2 V_3 = \varepsilon_0 V_2 = \varepsilon_1 V_1$$

$$\text{则 } V_a \geq \left( \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_2} + 1 \right) \frac{\sigma \cdot d \cdot g}{\sigma_s} \text{ 其中 } \sigma \text{ 为面密度}$$

2-15(PB13203083 余阳阳)

解：

$$\text{将墨滴看作点电荷，则墨滴在电板间运动时间为 } t = \frac{L}{u_0} = \frac{10^{-2}}{10} = 10^{-3} S$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}at^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{uq}{dm}t^2 = 0.3\text{mm} < \frac{d}{2}, \text{ 墨滴可以飞行 } L, \text{ 此时偏离量 } y=0.3\text{mm}$$

$$\text{偏向角 } \theta = \arctan \frac{V_y}{V_x} = \arctan \frac{at}{u_0} = \arctan \frac{0.6 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10} = 3.4^\circ$$

2-16

解:

由高斯定理

$$E \cdot S = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Ne}{\epsilon_0}, N = \frac{Sd\rho}{m_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{d\rho e}{m_0\epsilon_0}, m_0 \text{ 为原子质量}$$

$$\text{以 Fe 为例, } \rho_{Fe} = 7.86 \text{ g/cm}^3, m_{Fe} = 9.3 \times 10^{-26}$$

$$\Rightarrow E \approx 10^{10} \text{ V/m}$$

2-17(PB13203083 余阳阳)

解:

可设球壳 A 带电量 Q, C 带电量 -Q, 按电容的定义知:

$$C = \frac{Q}{\varphi_A - \varphi_C} = \frac{Q}{(\varphi_A - \varphi_B) + (\varphi_B - \varphi_C)} = \frac{Q}{\int_a^b \frac{Qdr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} + \int_b^d \frac{Q'dr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}}$$

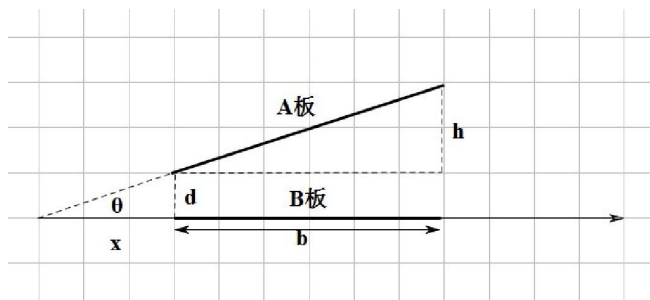
$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}) + \frac{Q'}{Q} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{d})}$$

因为金属球离地很远, 所以

$$-\frac{Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0}(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{d}) = \frac{-Q + Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{d} \Rightarrow Q' = \frac{b}{d}Q$$

$$C = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} + \frac{b}{d}(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{d})}$$

2-18(PB13209028 熊江浩)



延长两板至相交，以交线为轴建立柱坐标，由于对称性，电势和  $z$  和  $r$  都无关，因此拉普拉斯方程简化为  $\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 \varphi}{d\theta^2} = 0$ ，解得  $\varphi = c_1 + c_2 \theta$ ，对于 B 板， $\theta = 0$ ，令  $\varphi = 0$ ，对于 A 板，

即  $\theta = \arctan \frac{h}{b}$  时，令  $\varphi = U$ ，由以上边界条件确定  $c_1 = 0, c_2 = \frac{U}{\arctan \frac{h}{b}}$

再由  $E = -\nabla \varphi$ ，此时在极坐标下  $\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} e_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} e_\theta$ ，因此得到  $E = \frac{c_2}{r} e_\theta$ ，再由高斯定理，取密切包围 b 板的极小高斯面，其底面面积为  $a \cdot dr$  得到

$$E \cdot dS = \frac{dq}{\epsilon_0}, dq = \frac{\epsilon_0 a b c_2}{r}$$

，对  $dq$  从  $x$  积分到  $x+b$ ，由图中几何关系，有  $\frac{x}{d} = \frac{x+b}{d+h}$ ，解出  $x = \frac{bd}{h}$ ，因此

$$Q = \int_{\frac{bd}{h}}^{b+\frac{bd}{h}} \frac{U \epsilon_0 a}{\arctan \frac{h}{b}} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{U \epsilon_0 a}{\arctan \frac{h}{b}} \ln \left( \frac{h+d}{d} \right)$$

最后由  $C = \frac{Q}{U}$ ，得到：

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 a}{\arctan \frac{h}{b}} \ln \left( \frac{h+d}{d} \right)$$

由于  $h \ll d$ ，可以将  $\arctan \frac{h}{b}$  近似为  $\frac{h}{b}$ ，因此得到

$$C \approx \frac{\epsilon_0 a b}{h} \ln \left( \frac{h+d}{d} \right)$$

2-19(PB13203072 马超)

解：

设 C 板两表面电荷密度为  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) &= q \\ \frac{\sigma_1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{d}{2} - \frac{\sigma_2}{\epsilon_0} \frac{d}{2} &= U \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \frac{\epsilon_0 U}{d} + \frac{q}{2s}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_c = \frac{\sigma_1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{d}{2} = \left( \frac{U}{d} + \frac{q}{2\epsilon_0 s} \right) \frac{d}{2} = \frac{U}{2} + \frac{qd}{4\epsilon_0 s}$$

2-20 假设  $C_4$  电容器上极板带正电, 5 个电容器带电量分别为  $q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5$ , 则得

$$q_1/c_1 + q_2/c_2 = \mathcal{E}$$

$$q_4/c_4 + q_5/c_5 = \mathcal{E}$$

$$q_1/c_1 + q_3/c_3 + q_5/c_5 = \mathcal{E}$$

$$q_1 = q_2 + q_3$$

$$q_5 = q_4 + q_2$$

代入数据可接得电荷值, 从而可得电压值

$$U_1 = 150V, U_2 = 450V, U_3 = -75V, U_4 = 375V, U_5 = 225V$$

2-21(PB13203072 马超)

解:

(1) 设电极带电量  $q$

当  $R_1 < r < R_2$  时

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}, U_0 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$q = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 U_0 R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

$$E_{(R1)} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R_1^2} \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 U_0 R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1} = \frac{U_0 R_2}{R_1 (R_2 - R_1)} = \frac{U_0}{R_1 - \frac{R_1^2}{R_2}}$$

$$\text{当 } R_2 \rightarrow +\infty, E_{(R1)\min} = \frac{U_0}{R_1}$$

(2)

$$E_{(R1)} = 4 \frac{U_0}{R_1} = \frac{U_0}{R_1 - \frac{R_1^2}{R_2}}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{4} = R_1 - \frac{R_1^2}{R_2} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{3}{4} R_2$$

2-22(PB13203072 马超)

解:

$$Q_0 = C_1 U = 100 \times 10^{-12} \times 100 = 10^{-8} C$$

设电容器带电量分别为  $q_1, q_2$



$$\frac{q_1}{C_1} = \frac{q_2}{C_2} = U' = 30V$$

$$q_1 + q_2 = Q_0$$

$$q_2 = 7 \times 10^{-9} C$$

$$\frac{C_2}{C_1} = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{700}{3} pF = 233 pF$$

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 U^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 10^{-12} \times 100^2 = 5 \times 10^{-7} J$$

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 U'^2, E_2 = \frac{1}{2} C_2 U'^2$$

$$E_1 + E_2 = \frac{1}{2} (C_1 + C_2) U'^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10}{3} \times 100 \times 10^{-12} \times 900 = 1.5 \times 10^{-7} J$$

$$\Delta E = E_0 - (E_1 + E_2) = 3.5 \times 10^{-7} J$$

因为电容器 1 向电容器 2 充电是顺时的，会 辐射电磁波放射能量。

2-23(PB13203072 马超)

解：

(1) 设三个电容器上带电量分别为  $q_1, q_2, q_3$

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = q_2 + q_3 \\ \frac{q_2}{C_2} = \frac{q_3}{C_3} \Rightarrow q_2 = \frac{3}{4} q_3, q_1 = \frac{7}{4} q_3 \\ \frac{q_1}{C_1} + \frac{q_2}{C_2} = U \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow q_2 = 2.7 \times 10^{-4} C, q_1 = 6.3 \times 10^{-4} C, q_3 = 3.6 \times 10^{-4} C$$

$$U_1 = 210V, U_2 = U_3 = 90V$$

(2)

$$W = \frac{1}{2} C_1 U_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_2 U_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_3 U_3^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 10^{-6} \times 210^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 10^{-6} \times 90^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 90^2$$

$$= 0.0945 J$$

2-24(PB13203076 贺鑫)

解：

设 B 极带点为 Q 时，A 极下板带电为  $Q_A$ ，则 C 板上极面带电为  $Q_c = -(Q + Q_A)$ ，

$$E_{AB} = \frac{Q_A}{\varepsilon_0 S}, E_{BC} = \frac{Q + Q_A}{\varepsilon_0 S}, \text{方向均向下}$$

$$\text{又 } U_{AC} = E_{AB}d_1 + E_{BC}d_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{Q_A}{\varepsilon_0 S}d_1 + \frac{Q + Q_A}{\varepsilon_0 S}d_2 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } Q_A = -\frac{d_2}{d_1 + d_2}Q$$

$$\text{带入得: } E_{AB} = -\frac{d_2 Q}{\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)}, \quad E_{BC} = \frac{d_1 Q}{\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)}, \text{方向向下为正}$$

(1)

作匀速运动 有  $F = G - E_{AB}q = 0$

$$\text{即 } \frac{d_2 Q q}{\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)} = mg$$

$$\text{又 } Q = (n-1)q \Rightarrow \frac{d_2 q^2}{\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)}(n-1) = mg$$

$$n = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)mg}{\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)d_2 q^2} + 1$$

(2)

求解自由落体运动方程知液滴至D处速度  $V_D = \sqrt{2gh}$

而  $F = ma = -mg + E_{AB}q$

$$a = \frac{(n-1)d_2 q^2}{\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)m} - g$$

$$x = \frac{V_D^2}{2a}, \text{又 } x \leq d_1 \Rightarrow \frac{mgh\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)}{(n-1)d_2 q^2 - \varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)mg} \leq d_1$$

$$n \geq \left[ \frac{mgh\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)(h + d_1)}{d_1 d_2 q^2} \right] + 2$$

由于在板上方观察到的必为  $n = \left[ \frac{mgh\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)(h + d_1)}{d_1 d_2 q^2} \right] + 2$ , 此时  $H = \frac{V^2}{2a}$

2-25(PB13203072 马超)

解:

设导体板距左端  $x$  时导体板左面面电荷  $\sigma_1$ , 右面  $\sigma_2$

$$(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)S = Q$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_0}x + \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon_0}(5L - x) = U$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{1}{5L} \left[ \frac{Q}{5} (5L - x) + \varepsilon_0 U \right], \sigma_2 = \frac{1}{5L} \left( \frac{Qx}{5} - \varepsilon_0 U \right)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0} \sigma_1^2 S = \frac{S}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{25L^2} \left[ \frac{Q}{5} (5L - x) + \varepsilon_0 U \right]^2, F_2 = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0} \sigma_2^2 S = \frac{S}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{25L^2} \left( \frac{Qx}{5} - \varepsilon_0 U \right)^2$$

$$F = F_1 - F_2 = \frac{Q}{10\varepsilon_0 L} \left[ \frac{Q}{5} (5L - 2x) + 2\varepsilon_0 U \right]$$

$$dW = Fdx$$

$$W = \int_L^{3L} Fdx = \frac{Q^2}{10\varepsilon_0 LS} \int_L^{3L} (5L - 2x)dx + \frac{2}{5} QU$$

可以看出第二项即为对电源做功

$$W = \frac{Q^2}{10\varepsilon_0 LS} 2L^2 + \frac{2}{5} QU = \frac{Q^2 L}{5\varepsilon_0 S} + \frac{2}{5} QU$$

$$Q = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{6L} U \Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{30} QU + \frac{2}{5} QU = \frac{13}{30} QU$$

2-26 (PB13203079 方程一绝)

解:

设半径变化后的电势为  $U_1$ , 半径  $R_1$ , 根据公式  $U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R}$

$$\text{联立 } U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R}; \quad U_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R_1}$$

可以解得  $U_1 = \frac{UR}{R_1}$  而静电能  $W = \frac{1}{2} qU = 2\pi\epsilon_0 R U^2$ , 所以

$$W_1 - W_2 = 2\pi\epsilon_0 (R_1 U_1^2 - R U^2) = 2\pi\epsilon_0 R U^2 \left( \frac{R}{R_1} - 1 \right)$$

代入数据得  $W_1 - W = 5 \times 10^{-8} J$

2-27 (王晨 PB13203127)

解:

$$E_1 = \frac{D}{\epsilon_1}, E_2 = \frac{D}{\epsilon_2}, \epsilon_1 > \epsilon_2$$

$$\text{则有: } (\sigma_{e_+} - \sigma_{e_-}) \cdot S = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (E_1 - E_2) \cdot S$$

$$\text{则: } \sigma_{e_+} - \sigma_{e_-} = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \right)$$

$$\text{则: } \sigma_{e_+} - \sigma_{e_-} = \frac{D}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \propto (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)$$

2-28(PB13203072 马超)

解:

(1)

设球内壳带电量  $q$

$$E_{(r)} 4\pi r^2 = \frac{q + \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi R_1^3}{\varepsilon_0} \Rightarrow E_{(r)} = \frac{q + \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi R_1^3}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$R_1 < r < R_2 \text{ 时, } E_{(r)} = 0, \Rightarrow q = -\frac{4}{3} \pi R_1^3 \rho$$

$$0 < r \leq R_1 \text{ 时, } E_{(r)} 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\rho \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}{\varepsilon_0} \Rightarrow E_{(r)} = \frac{\rho r}{3\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\omega_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_{(r)}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \frac{\rho^2 r^2}{9\varepsilon_0^2} = \frac{\rho^2 r^2}{18\varepsilon_0}$$

$$W = \int_0^{R_1} \frac{\rho^2 r^2}{18\varepsilon_0} 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{2\pi \rho^2}{45\varepsilon_0} R_1^5$$

(2)

距球心  $r$  处带点薄层对求新的贡献

$$dU = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{\rho 4\pi r^2 dr}{r} = \frac{\rho r}{\varepsilon_0} dr$$

$$U_1 = \int_0^{R_1} \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} r dr = \frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_0} R_1^2$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{R_1} = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{R_1} \left(-\frac{4}{3} \pi R_1^3 \rho\right) = -\frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} R_1^2$$

$$U_0 = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{\rho R_1^2}{6\varepsilon_0}$$

2-29 (PB13203092 李晗)

解:

$$C_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d_1}, \quad C_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d_2}$$

$$\text{两电容串联: } C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{a-b}$$

$$\text{总能量为 } W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S U^2}{2(a-b)}$$

2-30 (张加晋 PB13203136)

解:

设导体 1 原电压  $u_1$ , 电量  $Q_1$ , 后电压  $u_a$ , 电量  $Q_1-q$

设导体 2 原电压  $u_2$ , 电量  $Q_2$ , 后电压  $u_b$ , 电量  $Q_2+q$

由 Green 倒易: (相隔很远, 可视为平衡前后均孤立)

$$Q_1 U_a = (Q_1 - q) U_1 \quad (1)$$

$$Q_2 U_b = (Q_2 + q) U_2 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{电容器: } (U_a - U_b) C = q \quad (3)$$

联立 (1) ~ (3) 得

$$q = \frac{c(u_1 - u_2)}{\frac{cu_1}{Q_1} + \frac{cu_2}{Q_2} + 1}$$

$$\therefore \Delta u = \frac{q}{c} = \frac{u_1 - u_2}{\frac{cu_1}{Q_1} + \frac{cu_2}{Q_2} + 1}$$

2-31(PB13203072 马超)

解:

(1)

考虑中间球壳和大地之间的电容

$C_1$  为中间球壳与内球壳之间的电容

$C_2$  为中间球壳与外球壳之间的电容

$C_3$  为外球壳与大地之间的电容

$$C_1 = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{ba}{b-a}, C_2 = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \frac{db}{d-b}, C_3 = 4\pi\epsilon_0 d$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \left( \frac{ba}{b-a} + \frac{db}{d-b} \right)} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{\left( \frac{ba}{b-a} + \frac{db}{d-b} \right)} + \frac{1}{d} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0}{\left[ \frac{(b-a)(d-b)}{b^2(d-a)} + \frac{1}{d} \right]}$$

(2) 设内表面  $q_1$ , 外表面  $q_2$ , 半径为  $a$  外表面  $-q_1$ , 半径为  $d$  内表面  $-q_2$ , 外表面

$q_1 + q_2$  即为  $Q$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{\text{内}} &= \frac{kQ}{d} - \frac{kq_2}{d} + \frac{kQ}{b} - \frac{kq_1}{a} = U_{\text{外}} \\
U_{\text{外}} &= \frac{kQ}{d} - \frac{kq_2}{d} + \frac{kQ}{d} - \frac{kq_1}{d} = \frac{kQ}{d} \\
\frac{Q}{b} &= \frac{q_1}{a} + \frac{q_2}{d} = \frac{q_1}{a} + \frac{Q - q_1}{d} \\
Q\left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{d}\right) &= q_1\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{d}\right) \\
\Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_1 = \frac{ad - ab}{bd - ab}Q, \text{内表面带电量} \\ q_2 = \frac{bd - ad}{bd - ab}Q, \text{外表面带电量} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

2-32(PB13000612 魏志远)

解:

极化强度为

$$\vec{P} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum \vec{p}}{V} = n\vec{p}$$

水密度为  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , 水分子质量  $m = \frac{M_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}{N_A} = 2.99 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$

$$n = \rho / m = 3.35 \times 10^{28}$$

有

$$P = 2.04 \times 10^{-2} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$$

(2) 由球形电介质极化机制知, 在与极化强度矢量夹角  $\theta$  处, 有

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} = P \cos \theta$$

分别取球面上与极化强度矢量夹角为  $\theta$  与  $\pi - \theta$  处的圆环, 可构成一对点偶极子, 其偶极矩为

$$d\vec{p} = (\sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{\pi-\theta}) \cdot 2\pi R \sin \theta \cdot 2R \cos \theta d\theta \cdot \hat{e}_p$$

故半径  $R$  水滴其电偶极矩为

$$\begin{aligned}
\vec{p} &= \int d\vec{p} = 8\pi R^2 \vec{P} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\
&= \frac{8}{3} \pi R^2 \vec{P}
\end{aligned}$$

代入数据得,  $\vec{p} = 4.27 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C} \cdot \text{m}$

距水 10cm 处电场可看做电偶极子在远处产生的电场，有

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{P}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} = 7.68 \times 10^5 V \cdot m$$

2-33 (王晨 PB13203127)

解:

$$D \cdot S = S \cdot \sigma, \text{ 则 } D = \sigma$$

$$E_1 = \frac{D}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_1}, E_2 = \frac{D}{\epsilon_2} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_2}$$

$$D = \epsilon_0 E + P, \text{ 则}$$

$$P_1 = D - \frac{D}{\epsilon_{r1}} = \frac{\epsilon_{r1} - 1}{\epsilon_{r1}} D = \frac{1}{2} \sigma$$

$$P_2 = \frac{2}{3} \sigma$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < l < 1cm, U(l) = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_1} \cdot l$$

$$\text{当 } 1 < l < 3cm, U(l) = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_1} \cdot l_1 + \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_2} (l - l_1)$$

$$\text{由于 } E_1 \cdot S = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (\sigma \cdot S + \sigma' \cdot S)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (\sigma + \sigma')$$

$$\sigma_1' = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_{r1}} - \sigma = \frac{1 - \epsilon_{r1}}{\epsilon_{r1}} \sigma = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma$$

$$\sigma_2' = \frac{2}{3} \sigma$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sigma' S = (E_2 - E_1) S \Rightarrow \sigma' = \frac{D}{\epsilon_{r2}} - \frac{D}{\epsilon_{r1}} = -\frac{1}{6} \sigma$$

2-34(PB13000612 魏志远)

解: (1) 设电容器内导体带电荷为 Q。由高斯定理, 距球心 r 处电位移矢量为

$$D_{(r)} = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \quad (R_1 < r < R_2)$$

则有

$$E = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_1 r^2}, R_1 < r < a \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2 r^2}, a < r < R_2 \end{cases}$$

从球内到球外电势降为

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \int_{R_1}^a \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_1 r^2} dr + \int_a^{R_2} \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2 r^2} dr \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_1} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{a} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

故电容为

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_2 \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{a} \right) + \epsilon_1 \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)}$$

(2)内球带电量为-Q 时，有

$$D_{(r)} = \frac{-Q}{4\pi r^2}, (R_1 < r < R_2)$$

负号表示 D 方向指向球心。

则

$$P = \begin{cases} \frac{\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1} \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}, R_1 < r < a \\ \frac{\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_2} \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}, a < r < R_2 \end{cases}$$

(P>0 时表示 P 方向沿径向向外)

故

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{R_1} &= P_{(r=R_1)} \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_0}{\epsilon_1} \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi R_1^2} \\ \sigma_a &= (P_{2n} - P_{1n})_{(r=a)} \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\epsilon_0(\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1)}{\epsilon_1\epsilon_2} \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi a^2} \\ \sigma_{R_2} &= -P_2 \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_2} \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi R_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

2-35 (张加晋 PB13203136)

解:

(1)

因为电场线平行于分界面，  
所以各处电场匀强，记为 E



$$E\varepsilon_1 \cdot (2\pi r^2) + E\varepsilon_2 \cdot (2\pi r^2) = Q$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{Q}{2\pi r^2(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)}$$

$$(2) u = \int_a^b E dr$$

$$= \frac{Q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q(b-a)}{2\pi ab(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{u} = \frac{2\pi ab(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)}{(b-a)}$$

2-36 (张加晋 PB13203136)

解:

电场成平行分界面， $\therefore$  各处电场匀强。虽然导体球内场强为 0 在球外取一半径为  $r(r>R)$  的 Gauss 面,有:

$$E\varepsilon_1(2\pi r^2) + E\varepsilon_2(2\pi r^2) = q$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow E = \frac{q}{2\pi r^2(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)}$$

$$(2) \sigma_1 = E\varepsilon_1 = \frac{q}{2\pi r^2} \frac{\varepsilon_1}{(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_1 = \frac{q\varepsilon_1}{2\pi r^2(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)}$$

$$\text{同理, } \sigma_2 = \frac{q\varepsilon_2}{2\pi r^2(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)}$$

2-37(PB13000699 刘其瀚)

解:

在  $r(R < r < 2R)$  处做球形高斯面，则  $\oiint Dds = \rho^* \frac{4}{3} \pi (r^3 - R^3)$

且  $\rho = \frac{q_0}{\frac{4}{3} \pi (8R^3 - R^3)}$ , 综上

$$D = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 E = \frac{q_0(r^3 - R^3)}{28\pi R^3 r^2}$$

$$\text{则 } U = \int Edl = \frac{q_0}{28\pi R^3 \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0} \int_R^{2R} \frac{(r^3 - R^3)}{r^2} dr = \frac{q_0}{28\pi \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 R}$$

2-38(PB13203072 马超)

解:

$$C_{AB} = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d_1}, Q_A = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d_1} \cdot U$$

C 板接入后, A 板上面电荷密度  $\sigma_1$ , 下面电荷密度  $\sigma_2$ , 则有:

$$\frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon} d_1 - \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_0} d_2 = U_0$$

$$(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)S = \frac{\varepsilon S U}{d_1}, (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) = \frac{\varepsilon U}{d_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon} d_1 + \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon} d_1 = U$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{d_1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{d_2}{\varepsilon_0}\right) \sigma_1 = U - U_0$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{U - U_0}{\left(\frac{d_1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{d_2}{\varepsilon_0}\right)}$$

$$E_p = \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{U - U_0}{\varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{d_1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{d_2}{\varepsilon_0}\right)}, E_p > 0 \text{ 表示方向向上}$$

2-39 (王晨 PB13203127)

解:

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}, U = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} E \cdot dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right)$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 - r_2}$$

$$\text{由于 } E_{\max} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_2^2}, U = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} E \cdot dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1}\right)$$

$$U = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_2^2 E_{\max}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 - r_2}} = \left(r_2 - \frac{r_2^2}{r_1}\right) E_{\max}$$

$$\text{当 } r_2 = \frac{1}{2} r_1 \text{ 时, 则有 } U_{\max} = \frac{1}{4} r_1 E_{\max} = 2.5 \times 10^5 V$$

2-40(张加晋 PB13203136)

解：两介质层的击穿场强分别在

$$r=a, E_{10} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_1 a}$$

$$r=b, E_{20} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_2 b}$$

$$\text{依据 } E_{10} = E_{20} \Rightarrow b = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} a = 2a$$

圆柱与网间电势差

$$u = \int_a^b E_1 dr + \int_a^b E_2 dr$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \ln \frac{c}{b} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow$  交界面上

$$D_b = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} = \frac{u}{b \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \ln \frac{c}{b} \right)}$$

出现极值，即

$$\frac{\partial D_b}{\partial b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \ln \frac{c}{b} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{2}ea$$

2-41 (张加晋 PB13203136)

$$\text{解：球外场强 } E_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

球内场强

$$\begin{aligned} E_2 &= k \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3} q \frac{1}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} \end{aligned}$$

球表面电势

$$u_0 = \int_0^\infty E_1 dr = \frac{q}{4\pi a}$$

$\therefore$  球内任一点到球心为  $x$  处电势

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= u_0 + \int_x^a E_2 dr \\ &= \frac{3q}{8\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \frac{qx^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  球体能量

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a 4\pi x^2 u(x) \frac{q}{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3} dx \\ &= \int_0^a \frac{9q^2 x^2}{16\pi\epsilon_0 a^4} dr - \int_0^a \frac{3q^2 x^4}{16\pi\epsilon_0 a^6} dr \\ &= \frac{3q^2}{20\pi\epsilon_0 a} \end{aligned}$$

2-42 (王晨 PB13203127)

解:

$$D4\pi r^2 = Q \Rightarrow D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\text{当 } r > b \text{ 时, } E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, \varphi_{(r)} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\text{当 } a < r < b \text{ 时, } E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon r^2}, \varphi_{(r)} = \int_r^b \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon r^2} dr + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{b} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b}$$

$$\text{当 } r < a \text{ 时, } \varphi_{(r)} = \int_r^b \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon r^2} dr + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 b}$$

2-43(PB13203072 马超)

解:

将圆筒带点视作无限长带电直导线, 带电直导线在空间的周期性排布会使上方的电场也呈周期性变化, 而这种强度的起伏将随着距离栅极越远而越小, 以至于在某一距离可认为呈现均匀的场强, 这种空间均匀随时间变化的场将有一个平均值, 使带电体平衡在空中。

2-44(黄奕聪 PB13000327)

解:

最后 3 个球相距无穷远, 这 3 个球构成的系统能量守恒, 所以球增加的动能等

$$\text{于系统释放的静电能 } W_E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{2q^2}{r} + \frac{2q^2}{2r} + \frac{q^2}{r} \right) = \frac{q^2}{\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

球最后的动能之和等于释放出的静电能

$$E_{k1} + E_{k2} + E_{k3} = \frac{q^2}{\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

取向左为正方向,  $v_1 + 2v_2 + 5v_3 = 0$

计算可得刚释放时, 1、3 相对 2 的加速度大小相同, 方向相反。所以如果以 2 为参考系, 1、3 最后相对 2 的速度大小相等。  $v_1 - v_2 = v_2 - v_3$

所以  $v_1 = 3v_2$ ,  $v_2 = -v_3$

$$v_1 = 3q\sqrt{\frac{1}{8\pi\epsilon_0 rm}} \quad v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 rm}} \quad v_3 = -\sqrt{\frac{q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 rm}}$$

2-45(PB13203058 林霆)

解:

(1) 系统的静电势能为:

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{5}{2} \right) = \frac{3Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

(2) 剩下四个系统电势能为:

$$\begin{aligned} W' &= \left[ \frac{-QQ}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} + \frac{(-Q)^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{3}a} + \frac{-QQ}{4\pi\epsilon_0 2a} \right] + \left[ \frac{-Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} + \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{3}a} \right] + \frac{-QQ}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \\ &= \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{7}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

无穷远处一对电荷的电势为:

$$W'' = \frac{-Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

做功为:

$$A = W' + W'' - W = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \left( 3 - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$$

2-46(PB13000699 刘其瀚)

解:

对含电量 $Q$ , 半径为 $R$ 的均匀带电体:

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \iiint \rho U dV = \frac{\rho}{2} \iiint \frac{\rho_e}{3\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{3}{2} a^2 - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right) dV$$
$$= \frac{4\pi\rho_e^2}{15} R^5 = \frac{3}{5} \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

分开之后.  $Q' = \frac{Q_0}{2}, R' = \frac{R}{\sqrt[3]{2}}$ , 则

$$W_e' = \iiint \rho U dV = \frac{3}{5} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} \left( \frac{Q}{2} \right)^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{4} W_e$$

2-47(PB13203072 马超)

解:

(1)

初始能量  $W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$ , 电子隧穿后能量  $W' = \frac{(CV + e)^2}{2C}$

$$W' > W$$

$$\frac{(CV + e)^2}{2C} > \frac{C^2 V^2}{2C}, \text{ 即 } C^2 V^2 + 2CVe + e^2 > C^2 V^2$$

$$V > 0 \text{ 时上式成立, } V > -\frac{e}{2C}$$

$$W'' = \frac{(CV - e)^2}{2C}$$

$$W'' > W$$

$$\frac{(CV - e)^2}{2C} > \frac{C^2 V^2}{2C}, \text{ 即 } C^2 V^2 - 2CVe + e^2 > C^2 V^2$$

$$V < \frac{e}{2C}$$

所以发生库伦阻塞时,  $-\frac{e}{2C} < V < \frac{e}{2C}$

(2)

$$V = \frac{e}{2C}, C = \frac{e}{2V} = 8 \times 10^{-6} F$$

(3)

设  $C_s$  上电荷  $q_1$ ,  $C_d$  上电荷  $q_2$ ,