$$q_{2}-q_{1}=-ne$$
 
$$\frac{q_{1}}{C_{s}}+\frac{q_{2}}{C_{D}}=V$$
 
$$U_{B}=\frac{q_{1}^{2}}{2C_{s}}+\frac{q_{2}^{2}}{2C_{D}}$$
 
$$q_{1}=\frac{C_{s}}{C_{s}+C_{D}}(C_{s}V-ne)$$
 
$$q_{2}=\frac{C_{D}}{C_{s}+C_{D}}(C_{s}V-ne)$$
 
$$U_{B}=\frac{1}{2(C_{s}+C_{D})}(C_{s}V-ne)^{2}$$

## 第三章

3-1 (王晨 PB10203127)

解:

由于I = nqsv,则有

$$n = \frac{3\rho}{\frac{\mu}{N_A}} = \frac{3N_A\rho}{\mu} = 1.806 \times 10^{29} \, \text{m}^{-3}$$

$$V = \frac{I}{nas} = 1.73 \times 10^{-7} \, m \, / \, s$$

$$\sqrt{\overline{V^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3KT}{m}} = 1.17 \times 10^5 \, m \, / \, s$$

曲 ∃ 
$$n = \frac{\rho}{\mu/N_A} = 6.28 \times 10^{28} \, m^{-3}, \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 n = 1 \Rightarrow r = 1.58 \times 10^{-10} \, m$$

$$\bar{l} = 2r = 3.16 \times 10^{-10} \, m, \overline{V} = \sqrt{\frac{8kT}{\pi m}} = 1.08 \times 10^5 \, m/s$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\bar{l}}{\overline{V}} = 2.94 \times 10^{-15} s$$

$$j = \sigma \cdot E \Rightarrow E = \sigma \cdot \rho = 1.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ V/m}$$

3-2 (黄奕聪 PB13000327)

解:

假设球壳 a,b 间通过电流大小为 I

$$j = \sigma E$$

$$j = \frac{I}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{I}{4\pi \sigma r^2}$$

$$U = \int_a^b \frac{I}{4\pi \sigma r^2} dr = \frac{I}{4\pi \sigma} (1/a - 1/b)$$

$$R = U/I = \frac{1}{4\pi \sigma} (1/a - 1/b)$$

## 3-3 (董陈潇 PB13203277)

解: 由德鲁德模型

$$J = (\frac{nq^2\tau}{m})E$$

和电阻率公式 j=E/ρ 推出  $ρ=3.59×10^7Ωm$ 

3-4 (马超 PB13203072)

解:

$$\begin{split} \dot{J}_{(r)} &= \frac{I}{2\pi r^2} \\ \dot{J}_{(r)} &= \sigma E_{(r)} \Longrightarrow E_{(r)} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \dot{J}_{(r)} = \frac{I}{2\pi \sigma r^2} \\ \Delta U &= \int_a^b E_{(r)} dr = \frac{I}{2\pi \sigma} (\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}) \\ \Delta U_1 &= \frac{I}{2\pi \sigma} (\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_1 + \Delta x}) = 1193.66 \, \mathrm{V} \\ \Delta U_2 &= \frac{I}{2\pi \sigma} (\frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_2 + \Delta x}) = 18.02 \, \mathrm{V} \end{split}$$

## 3-5(PB13209028 熊江浩)

由于电压表规格相同,因此读数和流过的电流成正比, $I_1 = 9.5 - 9.2 = 0.3 mA$  而所有的电流之和为 9.5 mA,因此所有电压表读数之和为 $9.5 \times 9.6 \div 0.3 = 304 V$ 

#### 3-6(PB13203098 高翔)

解:

设左边网孔电流  $I_1$ (顺时针),右边网孔电流  $I_2$ (逆时针) (1)d 点接地,电势为零,有基尔霍夫定律:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_1 - I_1 r_1 - I_1 R_2 - (I_1 + I_2) R_1 = 0 \\ \varepsilon_2 - I_2 r_2 - I_2 R_3 - (I_1 + I_2) R_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

代入数据解得 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{94}{185}A \\ I_2 = -\frac{6}{37}A \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon_b = (I_1 + I_2) R_1 = \frac{64}{37} V$$

$$\varepsilon_b = \varepsilon_b + R_2 I_1 = \frac{508}{185} V$$

(2)

各个电阻上的功率

$$P_{r_1} = I_1^2 r_1 = 0.129W$$

$$P_{R_2} = I_1^2 R_2 = 0.516W$$

$$P_{R_1} = (I_1 + I_2)^2 R_1 = 0.598W$$

$$P_{R_3} = I_2^2 R_3 = 0.105W$$

$$P_{r_2} = I_2^2 r_2 = 0.013W$$

## 3-7(PB13203067 安兆洲)

解:

(1)设标注 100V 40W 的白炽灯电阻为 R1 标注 110V 120W 的白炽灯电阻为 R2

则由
$$\frac{{U_1}^2}{R_1} = P_1$$
得到  $R_1 = \frac{{U_1}^2 - 100^2}{P_1 - 40} = 250\Omega$ 

同样 
$$R_2 = \frac{110^2}{120} = 100.83\Omega$$

由
$$I \times (R_1 + R_2) = U$$
得到 $I = \frac{U}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{220}{250 + 100.83} = 0.627A$ 

 $R_1$ 的功率为 $P_1$ ' =  $I^2 * R_1$ =98.3W>40W

$$R_2$$
的功率为 $P_2$ ' =  $I^2 * R_2 = 39.6W < 120W$ 

所以标注 100V 40W 的白炽灯烧坏了,因为电流过大致使功率超过额定功率,所以灯泡烧坏。

(2)如果两个灯泡都是 110V 40W 的

此时由于  $R_1=R_2$ 

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2} = 1$$

$$U_1 = U_2 = \frac{U}{2} = 110V$$

所以两灯泡恰好在额定电压下工作, 功率为额定功率

$$P_1=P_2=I^2*R_1=40W$$
  
灯泡将正常工作

3-8(PB13203098 高翔)

解:

满偏时电流 I=1mA,

对于 3V 电压量程

$$I(R_g + R_1) = U_1 \Longrightarrow R_1 = 2985\Omega$$

该量程电阻为 $R' = R_g + R_1 = 3000\Omega$ 

对于 15V 电压量程

$$I(R_{\alpha} + R_{1} + R_{2}) = U_{2} \Rightarrow R_{2} = 12000\Omega$$

该量程电阻为R" =  $R_g$  +  $R_1$  +  $R_2$  = 15000 $\Omega$ 

对于 150V 电压量程

$$I(R_g + R_1 + R_2 + R_3) = U_3 \Rightarrow R_3 = 1.35 * 10^5 \Omega$$

该量程电阻为
$$R''' = R_g + R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 1.5*10^5 \Omega$$

## 3-9(PB13203098 高翔)

解:

由基尔霍夫定律

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{1} - I_{1}r_{1} - (I_{1} + I_{2})r_{2} - \varepsilon_{2} = 0 \\ \varepsilon_{3} - I_{2}r_{3} - (I_{1} + I_{2})r_{2} - \varepsilon_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

代入数据解得
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = -\frac{2}{15}A \\ I_2 = \frac{1}{6}A \end{cases}$$

通过
$$\varepsilon_1$$
的电流 $I'=-I_1=\frac{2}{15}A$ ,端电压 $U_1=\varepsilon_1-I'$ r<sub>1</sub> =  $\frac{19}{15}V$ ,功率  $P_1=U_1I'=0.169W$ 

通过
$$\varepsilon_2$$
的电流 $I$ "= $I_1+I_2=\frac{1}{30}$  $A$ ,端电压 $U_2=\varepsilon_2-I$ " $\mathbf{r}_2=\frac{22}{15}V$ ,功率  $\mathbf{P}_2=U_2I$ "=0.049 $W$ 

通过
$$\varepsilon_3$$
的电流 $I'''=I_2=\frac{1}{6}A$ ,端电压 $U_3=\varepsilon_2-I'''\mathbf{r}_3=\frac{23}{15}V$ ,功率 $\mathbf{P}_3=U_3I'''=0.256W$ 

3-10(PB13203186 刘狄凡)

船.

设整个电路的电流为I

有
$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R+r}$$

设电源输出功率为 P

有P = 
$$I^2R = \frac{\varepsilon^2 R}{(R+r)^2}$$
 .....(1)

将P看成R的函数,并对R求导

有
$$P' = \frac{\varepsilon^2(r-R)}{(R+r)^3}$$

在R>r时, P'<0

在
$$R = r$$
时, $P' = 0$ 

故P最大值在R=r时取得

将 R=r 代入(1)式得
$$P_{max} = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4r}$$

## 3-11(PB13203098 高翔)

证明:

热功率

$$\begin{split} P &= I_1^2 R_1 + I_2^2 R_2 \\ &= (I_0 - I_2)^2 R_1 + I_2^2 R_2 \\ &= I_2^2 (R_1 + R_2) - 2I_0 I_2 R_1 + I_0^2 R_1 \\ &= (R_1 + R_2)(I_2 - \frac{I_0 R_1}{R_1 + R_2})^2 + \frac{I_0^2 R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \end{split}$$

当 $I_2 = \frac{I_0 R_1}{R_1 + R_2}$ 时,热功率最小,即电路上小号的焦耳热最小

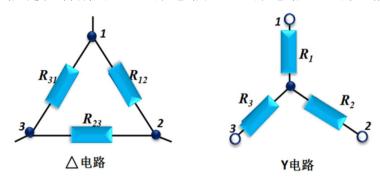
按并联规律,设电压U

$$I_0 = \frac{U(R_1 + R_2)}{R_1 R_2}, I_2' = \frac{U}{R_2} \Rightarrow I_2' = \frac{I_0 R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = I_2$$

#### 3-12 (王瑞敏 PB13000309)

解:

下图两种电路的接法分别是" A "形电路和"Y"形电路,也可以叫角形和星形



只有这两种电路任意两对应点之间的总电阻部分都相等,两个电路才可以互相等效,对应点 1、2、3 间将具有相同的电势.

由 R<sub>12 A</sub>=R<sub>12Y</sub>, R<sub>13 A</sub>=R<sub>13Y</sub>, R<sub>23 A</sub>=R<sub>23Y</sub>, 对右图 1、2 间,有

$$R_1 + R_2 = \left(\frac{1}{R_{12}} + \frac{1}{R_{13} + R_{23}}\right)^{-1} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31} + R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

同样,13间和23间,也有

$$R_1 + R_3 = \left(\frac{1}{R_{31}} + \frac{1}{R_{12} + R_{23}}\right)^{-1} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31} + R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} - \cdots$$
 (2)

$$R_2 + R_3 = \left(\frac{1}{R_{23}} + \frac{1}{R_{12} + R_{31}}\right)^{-1} = \frac{R_{12}R_{23} + R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} - \dots$$
 (3)

将①+②一③得: 
$$R_1 = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

再通过(1-2)+(3)和(3+2)-(1),并整理,就得到  $(R_2)$  和  $(R_3)$  的表达式. 再把  $(R_1)$  、  $(R_2)$  、  $(R_3)$  看作已知的,反解出  $(R_{12})$  、  $(R_{13})$  和  $(R_{23})$  ,可以得到下面的式子

$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \qquad R_{12} = \frac{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{3}}$$

$$R_{2} = \frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \qquad R_{23} = \frac{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{1}}$$

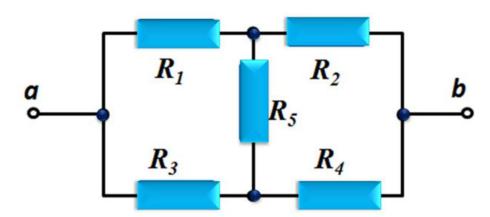
$$R_{3} = \frac{R_{23}R_{13}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \qquad R_{31} = \frac{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{2}}$$

左边是三角形网络转化成星型网络的一组变换式; 右边是星型网络转化为三角形网络的一组变换式;

设  $\Delta = R_{12} + R_{13} + R_{23}$  ;  $Y = R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1$  ,则有

$$\begin{split} R_1 &= \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{\Delta} \qquad R_{12} = \frac{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}{R_3} = \frac{Y}{R_3} \\ R_2 &= \frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} = \frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{\Delta} \qquad R_{23} = \frac{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}{R_1} = \frac{Y}{R_1} \\ R_3 &= \frac{R_{23}R_{13}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} = \frac{R_{23}R_{13}}{\Delta} \qquad R_{31} = \frac{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}{R_2} = \frac{Y}{R_2} \end{split}$$

## 3-13 (王瑞敏 PB13000309)



这是一个不平衡的桥式电路,要求等效电阻 Rab 有两种方法 法一:基尔霍夫定律(由于过程过于繁复,此处从略) 法二:" $\Delta \rightarrow Y$ "变换;

$$R_{12} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_5 + R_5 R_1}{R_5}$$
 由 3-12 题结果可知: 
$$R_{25} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_5 + R_5 R_1}{R_1}$$
 
$$R_{51} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_5 + R_5 R_1}{R_2}$$

R12

进行" $\Delta \rightarrow Y$ "变换之后的电路图如下:

a R51 R25 b

所以有

$$R_{ab} = \left\{ R_{12}^{-1} + \left[ \left( R_{51}^{-1} + R_3^{-1} \right)^{-1} + \left( R_{25}^{-1} + R_4^{-1} \right)^{-1} \right]^{-1} \right\}^{-1}$$
 $= \left\{ \frac{R_5}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_5 + R_5 R_1} + \left[ \left( \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_5 + R_5 R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right)^{-1} + \left( \frac{R_1}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_5 + R_5 R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right)^{-1} \right]^{-1} \right\}^{-1}$ 
 $= \left\{ \frac{R_5}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_5 + R_5 R_1} + \left[ \left( \frac{R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_5 + R_5 R_1}{(R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_5 + R_5 R_1) R_3} \right)^{-1} + \right]^{-1} \right\}^{-1}$ 

$$\begin{split} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{R_1}R_4 + R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1}{(R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)R_4}\right)^{-1}}{\left|^{-1}\right|^{-1}} \\ &= \left\{\frac{R_5}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1} + \left[\left(\frac{(R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)R_3}{R_2R_3 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)}\right) + \left(\frac{(R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)R_4}{R_1R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)}\right)\right]^{-1}\right\}^{-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{R_5}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1} + \frac{\left[R_2R_3 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]\left[R_1R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]}{(R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\left[R_1R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]}\right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{\left[R_2R_3 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]\left[R_1R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]}{(R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_5)\left[R_3\left[R_1R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]\right]}\right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{\left(R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1\right)\left[R_1R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]}{\left[R_1R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]}\right] + R_4\left[R_2R_3 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_4\left[R_2R_3 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_3\left[R_1R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]\right] + R_5\left[R_3\left[R_1R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right]\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_2R_3 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_2R_3 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_2R_3R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_3R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_2R_3R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_2R_3R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_2R_3R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_3R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_2R_3R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1)\right] + R_5\left[R_1R_3R_4 + (R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_2R_4) + R_1R_2\left(R_3 + R_4\right) + R_3R_4\left(R_1 + R_2\right)\right]}{R_5\left[R_1R_3 + R_1R_4 + R_2R_3 + R_2R_4\right] + R_1R_2\left(R_3 + R_4\right) + R_3R_4\left(R_1 + R_2\right)}} \\ &= \frac{\left(R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1\right)\left[R_5\left(R_1R_3 + R_1R_4 + R_2R_3 + R_2R_4\right) + R_1R_2\left(R_3 + R_4\right) + R_3R_4\left(R_1 + R_2\right)\right]}{\left[R_5\left(R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4\right) + \left(R_1R_2\right)\left(R_3 + R_4\right) + R_3R_4\left(R_1 + R_2\right)\right]}} \\ &= \frac{\left(R_1R_2 + R_2R_5 + R_5R_1\right)\left[R_5\left(R_1R_3 + R_1R_4 + R_2R_3 + R_2R_4\right) + R_1R_2\left(R_3 + R_4\right) + R_3R_4\left(R_1 + R_2\right)\right]}{\left[R_5\left(R_1 + R_2\right) + R_3R_4\left(R_1 + R_2\right)\left(R_3 + R_4\right) + R_3R_4\left(R_1 + R_2\right)\right]}} \\ &= \frac{\left(R_1R_2$$

## 3-14(PB13203139 李希)

解:

(1)图中的 4 个中间节点 C.D.E.F 均为等势点, 故可以断开, 从而可以化为串并联

模型, 
$$R_{AB} = (r + r + \frac{3r * 4r}{3r + 4r}) / 2 = \frac{13}{7} r$$

(2) 图中除 A,B 两点外, 其余点均为等势点可化为一般模型计算,

$$R_{AB} = \frac{r}{3} + \frac{r}{6} + \frac{r}{3} = \frac{5}{6} r$$

(3)将球体上下进行压缩,之后中间点为等势点,可化为一般串并联模型,

$$R_{AB} = \frac{(r + r + \frac{r}{2}) * \frac{r}{2}}{r + r + \frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{2}} = \frac{5}{6} r$$

#### 3-15(PB13203098 高翔)

解:

可将右边所有网孔电阻等效为一个电阻 R,则有

$$R = r + r + \frac{rR}{r + R}$$

$$R^{2} - 2rR - 2r^{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R = (1 + \sqrt{3}) r$$

## 3-16(PB13203034 魏正威)

解:

设K个网络元连成的等效电阻为r,

从左上角流入电流为I,左右网孔电流分别为I、I,方向顺时针为正,则有

$$\begin{cases} I_{1}r + (I_{1} - I_{2}) r = (I - I_{1})2r \\ I_{2}r_{x} = (I_{1} - I_{2}) r + (I - I_{2}) r \end{cases}$$

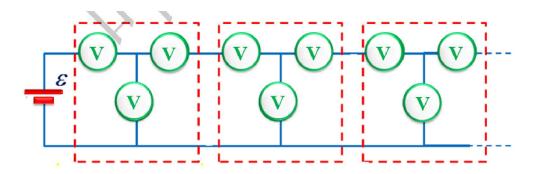
$$\begin{cases} I_{1} = \frac{2r_{x} + 5r_{x}}{4r_{x} + 7r_{x}} \end{cases}$$

$$r_{x} = \frac{rr_{k}}{r + r_{k}} + r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_{1} = \frac{2r_{x} + 5r}{4r_{x} + 7r} I \\ I_{2} = \frac{6r}{4r_{x} + 7r} I \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{k+1} = R_{AB} = \frac{I_1 r + I_2 r_x}{I} = \frac{13r + 21r_k}{11r + 15r_k} r$$

$$k \rightarrow \infty, r_{k+1} = r_k = R_{AB} \Rightarrow R_{AB} = \frac{1}{15} \left(5 + 2\sqrt{55}\right) r$$

## 3-17(PB13203139 李希)



解:

(1)首先可设总电阻为 R,每个电压表电阻为 r,

得
$$R = r + \frac{r(r+R)}{r+r+R} \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{3}r$$

$$U_{1A} + U_{1B} = E_1$$

$$U_{1C}(1+\sqrt{3}) = U_{1B}$$

$$U_{1A} + U_{1B} = U_{1C}$$

$$U_{14} = 5.774V$$

解得: 
$$U_{1B} = 4.226V$$

$$U_{1C} = 1.547V$$

(2)由关系式
$$U_{1B} - U_{1C} = E_2, E_2 = 0.2679E_1$$
知

电压表示数成等比数列变换

故
$$U5A = 0.026V$$
,  $U5B = 0.019V$ ,  $U5C = 0.007V$ 

## 3-18(PB13203098 高翔)

解:

接地电阻:

$$r_1 = 25mm = 0.025m$$

$$R = \int_{0.025}^{+\infty} \frac{dr}{\sigma s}$$

$$=\int_{0.025}^{+\infty} \frac{dr}{\sigma} \frac{1}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$= 6.4 * 10^{5} \Omega$$

## 3-19(PB13203098 高翔)

解:

$$R_{I} = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\rho dr}{S}$$

$$=\int_{a}^{b}\frac{\rho dr}{2\pi rl}$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{2\pi I} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

单位长度,即1=1m时

$$R_1 = \frac{\rho}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

## 3-20(魏志远 PB13000612)

解:

设通过 Ri 的电流为 Ii.以逆时针为正反向. 选取 E1-1-E2, E2-3-E3 以及 E1-2-

E3 三个回路应用基尔霍夫第二定律, 有

$$E_1 - I_1 R_1 - E_2 = 0$$

$$E_2 - I_3 R_3 - E_3 = 0$$

$$E_1 - I_2 R_2 - E_3 = 0$$

解得 I<sub>1</sub> = 3A, I<sub>2</sub> = 7A 以及 I<sub>3</sub> = 0.8A

3-21(PB13203098 高翔)

解:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{E}_3 - I_1 R_3 - (I_1 + I_2) R_2 - I_1 R_4 &= 0 \\ \mathcal{E}_1 - I_2 R_1 - (I_1 + I_2) R_2 - \mathcal{E}_2 &= 0 \end{cases}$$
 代入数据得  $I_1 = \frac{2}{7} A$ ,  $I_2 = \frac{6}{7} A$  通过 $R_2$ 的电流  $I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{8}{7} A$   $R_4$ 上的电压  $U = I_1 R_4 = \frac{12}{7} V$ 

3-22(PB13203098 高翔)

解:

**(1)** 

a, b断开时, 回路电流为

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3}{R_1 + R_3 + R_4 + R_5 + r_1 + r_3} = 0.4A$$

a, b两点电势差为 $U_{\mathrm{ab}}=U_{a}-U_{b}=I(R_{3}+R_{4}+r_{3})+arepsilon_{3}-arepsilon_{2}=0V$ 

a, b两点等电势

(2)a,b 接通后,由于(1)中已经计算出 a,b 两点等电势,经计算 R2 左右两端电势相等,所以通过 R1 的电流仍为 0.4A

## 3-23 (PB13000373 干淑远)

解:

由于对称性,以电流接入点为球心,半径 r 的半球壳上的电流密度

$$j = \frac{I_0}{2\pi r^2};$$

由欧姆定律:  $E = \rho j$  得  $E = \frac{\rho I_0}{2\pi r^2}$ 

电流  $I_0$  引起的电势差  $\Delta U = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{\rho I_0}{2\pi r^2} dr = \frac{1}{2\pi} \rho I_0 (\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2})$ 

故 C,D 两点的电势差:

$$\begin{split} V &= \frac{1}{2\pi a} \rho I_0 (\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) - (-I_0) \frac{1}{2\pi a} \rho (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi a} \rho I_0 (1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \end{split}$$

得: 
$$\rho = \frac{\pi a V}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) I_0}$$

3-24

解: (魏志远 PB13000612)

(1)可将一电阻为 R 的电阻与电流计串联实现。则有关系

$$I_G(R+R_G)=U$$

其中,  $R_G = 10.0\Omega, I_G = 0.01A, U = 120V$ .

可得

$$R = \frac{U}{I_G} - R_G = 11900\Omega$$

(2)可将一电阻为 R 的电阻与电流计并联实现。

电流计最大测量电流为  $I_G = \frac{0.20V}{20O} = 0.01A$ 

与电阻 R 并联后, 当总电流为 I=10A 时, 电流计上电流为

$$I' = \frac{R}{R + R_G} \cdot I$$

要满足条件,有  $I'=I_G$ ,得  $R = \frac{I_G}{I-I_G} \cdot R_G = \frac{20}{999} \Omega \approx 0.02 \Omega$ .

3-25 (马超 PB13203072)

解:

$$\begin{cases} I = I_C + I_R \\ U = \varepsilon - Ir = \frac{q}{C} = I_R R \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{R+r} (\varepsilon + I_C R)$$

$$\varepsilon - \frac{1}{R+r} (\varepsilon + I_C R)r = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$\frac{R}{R+r} \varepsilon - \frac{Rr}{R+r} I_C = \frac{q}{C}$$

$$\frac{RC}{R+r} \varepsilon - q = \frac{RrC}{R+r} \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{RC\varepsilon}{R+r} (1 - e^{-\frac{R+r}{CRr}t})$$

$$I_{(t)} = \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} / R = \frac{\varepsilon}{R+r} (1 + \frac{R}{r} e^{-\frac{R+r}{CRr}t})$$

$$U_{(t)} = \frac{q}{C} = \frac{R\varepsilon}{R+r} (1 - e^{-\frac{R+r}{CRr}t})$$

3-26 (PB13000373 干淑远) 解.

对于独立的 RC 电路有方程组:  $iR + \frac{q}{C} = \varepsilon, i = \frac{dq}{dt}$ 

解得
$$q = \varepsilon C \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right)$$
,  $i = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ 

检流计两端电势差 $V = i_1 R_1 - i_2 R_2 = \varepsilon (e^{-\frac{t}{R_1 C_1}} - e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C_2}})$ 

故两电路 RC 相等时,电势差 V=0,检流计中无电流通过,即开关 k 闭合后,G 中指针不会偏转

3-27 (王晨 PB10203127) 解.

$$\frac{1}{C} \int_{0}^{t} I \cdot dt = \varepsilon - IR$$

$$\frac{I}{C} = -R \frac{dI}{dt} \Rightarrow I = I_{0} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$I_{0} = \frac{\varepsilon}{R}, I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$t = 1s, I = 9.55 \times 10^{-7} C / s$$
由于 $\omega = \frac{Q^{2}}{2C}$ ,则
$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{Q}{C} \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{Q}{C} I$$

$$Q = \int_{0}^{t} I \cdot dt = C\varepsilon(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \varepsilon(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$t = 1s, \frac{d\omega}{dt} = 1.08 \times 10^{-6} W$$

$$P = I^{2}R, t = 1s, P = 2.74 \times 10^{-6} W$$

$$P_{\text{M}} = UI, t = 1s, P_{\text{M}} = 3.82 \times 10^{-6} W$$

3-28 解:

设细胞半径为 a,则有  $\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 = V \Rightarrow a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{4\pi}}$ 

细胞未通过时:

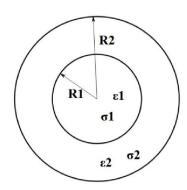
$$R = \frac{2ra}{\pi b^2}$$

细胞通过时,

$$R' = 2\int_{0}^{a} \frac{rdx}{\pi b^{2} - \pi [a^{2} - (a - x)^{2}]} = 2r \int_{0}^{a} \frac{dx}{(x - a)^{2} + \pi (b^{2} - a^{2})}$$
$$= \frac{2r}{\sqrt{\pi (b^{2} - a^{2})}} \arctan \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi (b^{2} - a^{2})}}$$

电阻变化: 
$$\Delta R = R - R' = 2r[\frac{a}{\pi b^2} - \frac{\arctan\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi(b^2 - a^2)}}}{\sqrt{\pi(b^2 - a^2)}}]$$

3-29(PB13209028 熊江浩) 解:



设在球 1 内的电流为 $I_1$ ,球 2 内的电流为 $I_2$ ,则在靠近边界附近有:

对于界面 1,假设其面电荷密度为 $\sigma_{e1}$  ,则有 $4\pi R_1^2 \frac{d\sigma_{e1}}{dt} = I_1 - I_2$ 

对于界面 2,假设其面电荷密度为 $\sigma_{e2}$ ,则有 $4\pi R_2^2 \frac{d\sigma_{e2}}{dt} = I_2$ 

而显然在导体中还满足 $j_1 = \sigma_1 E_1$  和 $j_2 = \sigma_2 E_2$  而由于是分界面,面电荷密度还要满足介质中的高斯定理:

$$\varepsilon_2 E_2 - \varepsilon_1 E_1 = \sigma_1$$
  
$$\varepsilon_0 E_0 - \varepsilon_2 E_2 = \sigma_2$$

由于电荷始终没有流到空气中,而且始终球对称分布,因此我们有 $E_0 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_{e0} \pi R_1^3}{R_2^2}$ 由以上的七式,消去除 $\sigma_{e2}$ 和 $\sigma_{e1}$ 以外的变量后我们得到微分方程组:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{e1}}{dt} = \frac{\sigma_{1}\rho_{e0}{R_{1}}^{3}}{3\varepsilon_{1}{R_{2}}^{2}} - \frac{\sigma_{2}\rho_{e0}R_{1}}{3\varepsilon_{2}} - \frac{\sigma_{1}}{\varepsilon_{1}}\sigma_{e1} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{1}}{\varepsilon_{1}} + \frac{\sigma_{2}{R_{2}}^{2}}{\varepsilon_{2}R_{1}}\right)\sigma_{e2}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{e2}}{dt} = \frac{\sigma_2 \rho_{e0} R_1^3}{3\varepsilon_2 R_2^2} - \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon_2} \sigma_{e2}$$

附上初始条件,t=0 时, $\sigma_{e1}=\sigma_{e2}=0$ ,解微分方程后我们得到:

$$\sigma_{e1} = \frac{1}{3} R_1 \rho_{e0} \left( e^{-\frac{\sigma_2 t}{\varepsilon_2}} - e^{-\frac{\sigma_1 t}{\varepsilon_1}} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{e2} = \frac{{R_1}^3}{3{R_2}^2} \rho_{e0} (1 - e^{-\frac{\sigma_2 t}{\varepsilon_2}})$$

3-30(PB13000699 刘其瀚)解:

$$i_1 = i_2 = \frac{I}{2} = 0.5A$$

$$U = \frac{I}{2} R = 5V$$

$$i = 1 + 1 = 2 A$$

$$U = iR = 20 V$$

(c)

$$i = 1 A$$

$$U = iR + U_0 = 20V$$

## 3-31 (马超 PB13203072)

解:

$$I = \frac{U}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{10}{0.1 + 0.9} = 10A$$

$$U_a - U_b = R_2 \cdot I = 9V$$

(2)

由电流叠加原理

$$I_{1s} = \frac{R_2}{R_s + R_2} \cdot \frac{U}{R_{K}}, R_{K} = R_1 + \frac{R_1 R_s}{R_1 + R_s} = 0.19\Omega$$

$$I_{1s} = \frac{0.9}{1} \cdot \frac{10}{0.19} = \frac{9}{0.19} A$$

$$I_{ss} = \frac{U_s}{R_{ks}}, R_{ks} = R_s + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 0.19\Omega$$

$$I_{ss} = \frac{U_s}{0.19}, I_{ss} = I_{1s}, U_s = 9V$$

# 3-32 (王晨 PB10203127)

解:

左侧两个电压源等效于一个电流源,  $I=4A,R=2\Omega$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $(I-2A)\cdot 1\Omega + I\cdot 3\Omega = (4A-I)\cdot 2\Omega$ 

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{5}{3}A$$