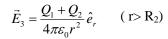
## 《电磁学》作业三答案

1.3-3 如附图所示,在半径为  $R_1$ 和  $R_2$ 的两个同心球面上,分别均匀地分布着电荷  $Q_1$ 和  $Q_2$ ,求:

- (1) Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ三个区域内的场强分布:
- (2) 若  $Q_1 = -Q_2$ ,情况如何?画出此情形的 E r 曲线。

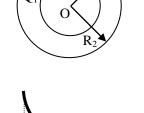
解:(1)应用高斯定理可求得三个区域内的场强为

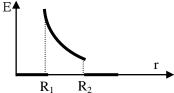
**E**一r 曲线 
$$\vec{E}_1 = 0$$
 (r1);  $\vec{E}_2 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \hat{e}_r$  (R<sub>1</sub>2)



(2) 若Q<sub>1</sub>=-Q<sub>2</sub>, E<sub>1</sub>=E<sub>3</sub>=0, 
$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{e}_r$$

E-r 曲线如图所示。





1.3-5 实验表明: 在靠近地面处有相当强的电场,E垂直于地面向下,大小约为 1 0 0 N / C; 在离地面 1.5 千米高的地方, E 也是垂直地面向下的,大小约为 2 5 N / C。

- (1) 试计算从地面到此高度大气中电荷的平均密度;
- (2) 如果地球上的电荷全部均匀分布在表面,求地面上电荷的面密度。

解:(1)以地心为圆心作球形高斯面,恰好包住地面,由对称性和高斯定理得

$$\iint_{S} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{S} E_{1} \cos \theta dS = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{1} + E_{1}) =$$

再以R+h为半径作同心球面

$$\iint_S \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S E_2 \cos \theta dS = -E_2 \cdot 4\pi (R+h)^2 = \frac{Q_2}{\varepsilon_0} (Q_2 \pm S_2$$
包围电荷代数和)

相減
$$4\pi \left[R^2(E_1 - E_2) - h(2R + h)E_2\right] = (Q_2 - Q_1)/\varepsilon_0$$

$$Q_2 - Q_1 \approx 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2 (E_1 - E_2) \Rightarrow \rho \approx \frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{4\pi R^2 h} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 (E_1 - E_2)}{h} = 4.4 \times 10^{-13} (C/m^3)$$

(2) 以地球表面作高斯面

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_{S} E_{1} \cos \theta dS = -E_{1} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \iint_{S} \sigma dS = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sigma 4\pi R^{2}$$

$$\sigma = \varepsilon_{0} E = -8.85 \times 10^{-10} C / m^{2}$$

1.3-7 一对无限长的共轴直圆筒,半径分别为 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ ,筒面上都均匀带电。沿轴线单位长度的电量分别为 $\lambda_1$ 和 $\lambda_2$ ,

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- (3) 求各区域内的场强分布;
- (4) 若 $\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2$ ,情况如何? 画出此情形的 E-r 曲线。

解:(1)由高斯定理,求得场强分布为

r1 
$$E_1=0$$

$$R_1 < r < R_2 \qquad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_r$$

$$r>R_3 \qquad \vec{E}_3 = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \hat{e}_r$$

(2) 若 $\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2$ ,  $E_1 = E_3 = 0$ ,  $E_2$ 不变。此情形的 E-r 曲线如图所示。

## 1.3-10 两无限大的平行平面均匀带电,电荷的面密度分别为土σ,求各区域的场强分布。

解: 无限大均匀带电平面所产生的电场强度为

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{e}_n$$
根据场强的叠加原理,各区域场强分别为
$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} (-\hat{e}_n) + \frac{-\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} (-\hat{e}_n) = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{e}_n + \frac{-\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} (-\hat{e}_n) = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} \hat{e}_n$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{e}_n + \frac{-\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{e}_n = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_3 = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{e}_n + \frac{-\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{e}_n = 0$$

可见两面外电场强度为零,两面间电场是均匀电场。平行板电容器充电后,略去边 缘效应,其电场就是这样的分布。

## 1.3-13 一厚度为 d 的无限大平板,平板体内均匀带电,电荷的体密度为 $\rho$ ,求板内、板外场强的分布。

解:根据对称性,板内外的电场强度方向均垂直于板面,并对中心对称。

过 P 点取封闭的圆柱面为高斯面,应用高斯定理:

板内(x2E \cdot \Delta S = \frac{\sum\_{(S \nmid h)} q}{\varepsilon\_0} = \frac{\rho \cdot \Delta S \cdot 2x}{\varepsilon\_0}
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho x}{\varepsilon_0} \hat{i}$$
板外(x>d/2):  $2E \cdot \Delta S = \frac{\sum_{(S \mid h)} q}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\rho \cdot \Delta S \cdot d}{\varepsilon_0}$ 

$$\vec{E} = \pm \frac{\rho d}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{i}$$

