## 电磁学作业答案四

1.4-6 求一对等量同号电荷联线中点的场强和电位,设电荷都是 q,两者之间距离为 21.

$$\begin{split} E &= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 l^2} - \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 l^2} = 0 \\ U &= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 l} + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 l} = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l} \end{split}$$

- 1. 4-8 如图所示,AB=21,0CD 是以 B 为中心,1 为半径的半圆,A 点有正点电荷+q,B 点有负点电荷-q。
  - (1) 把单位正电荷从 0点沿 OCD 移到 D点, 电场力对它作了多少功?
  - (2) 把单位负电荷从 D 点沿 AB 的延长线移到无穷远去,电场力对它作了多少功?

解: 电荷在电场中移动时, 电场力作功等于电势能减少的值。

$$W = \int_{o}^{D} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\Delta E_{p} = q_{0}U_{o} - q_{0}U_{D} = 0 - U_{D}$$

$$= -\left[\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(3l)} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}l}\right] = \frac{q}{6\pi\varepsilon_{0}l}$$

$$W = \int_{D}^{\infty} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\Delta E_{p} = q_{0}U_{D} - q_{0}U_{\infty} = -U_{D} - 0$$

$$= -\left[\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(3l)} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}l}\right] = \frac{q}{6\pi\varepsilon_{0}l}$$

$$(2)$$

1.4-30 求无限长直圆柱体的电势分布(以轴线为参考点,设它电位为零)。

解:由高斯定理可求得圆柱体内的场强分布为

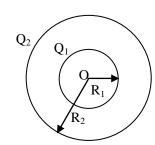
$$E_{1} = \frac{\rho r}{2\varepsilon_{0}} (r < R)$$

$$E_{2} = \frac{\rho R^{2}}{2\varepsilon_{0} r} (r > R)$$

以轴线为电势零点,电势分布为 $U_1 = \int_{r_i}^{0} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{\rho}{4\varepsilon_0} r^2 (r < R)$ 

$$U_2 = \int_{r_1}^{R} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R}^{0} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\rho R^2}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R}{r} - \frac{\rho R^2}{4\varepsilon_0} (r > R)$$

- 1.4-16 求两个均匀带电的同心球面在三个区域内的电位分布,并画 U-r 曲线。
  - 解:(1)已知均匀带电球面产生的电场中电位的分布为

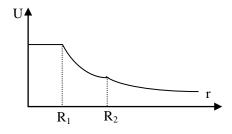


$$U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} (r > R)$$

$$U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} (r < R)$$

由电势叠加原理可知:

$$\begin{split} U_1 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (\frac{Q_1}{R_1} + \frac{Q_2}{R_2}) (r < R_1) \\ U_2 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (\frac{Q_1}{r} + \frac{Q_2}{R_2}) (R_1 < r < R_2) \\ U_3 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{r} (r > R_2) \end{split}$$



## (2) U-r 曲线如图所示