# 《电磁场基础》 习题解答

科目\_\_\_\_\_分类号\_\_\_\_

基本电工教研组

编制者

### 习题卡片口明

题号自编,根据《电弧吗习还集》1-9改编

题文是度为人的细直线,均匀带电,线电析宏度为下。试计算:① 经成分中全线上高线处的电场强度,

② 生细直线的延長线上高线中与 起的电场强度

部:

$$\mathfrak{O} \quad E_{r} = \frac{-T}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}r} \left( \cos\theta_{1} - \cos\theta_{1} \right) = -\frac{T}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}l} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \right) = \frac{T}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}l} \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$E_{\gamma} = \frac{T}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}r} \left( \sin\theta_{1} - \sin\theta_{1} \right) = \frac{T}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}l} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{s}} \right) = 0$$

$$E_{r} = -\frac{T}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}r} \left( \sqrt{1-\sin^{2}\theta_{2}} - \sqrt{1-\sin^{2}\theta_{1}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{T}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}r} \left[ \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\Gamma}{1/2}\right)^{2}} - \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\Gamma}{3}\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{T}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}r} \left[ 1 - \frac{2\frac{\Gamma}{1/2}}{2\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\Gamma}{1/2}\right)^{2}}} \cdot \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1}} + \cdots \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\Gamma}{3}\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}} \cdot \frac{r}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\Gamma}{3}\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}} \cdot \frac{r$$

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## 习题卡片1-2日期

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题号 自编

题文一半径为1厘米的球面上均匀分布有电荷,总电量为及。周围为空气,具出穿电场强度为30种食味。问当及多大时,空气将被出穿地水流去穿电场强度。一个

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_0 \, \alpha^2}$$

$$Q = 4\pi \xi_0 \hat{a}^2 E = 4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{12} \times 10^4 \times 30 \times 10^5$$

$$= 33.36 \times 10^{-9} \dot{4}$$

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习题卡片/-3 日期\_

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题号自偏,根据《电战场习到集》1-8,改编

题文半径为《的圆盘均匀带电,面电荷窟度为房,处于空气中。计算性圆盘轴线上距圆盘《处的电场强度和电位,每围盘轴线上无限靠近圆盘处的电场强度和电位,③比较上述两处或结果的倍数比值。

部

1. 
$$z = a 2^{n}$$

$$y_{a} = \frac{\rho_{s}}{2\xi_{o}} \left[ \sqrt{a^{2} + z^{2}} - z^{2} \right] = \frac{\rho_{s}}{2\xi_{o}} 0.414a$$

$$E_{a} = \frac{\rho_{s}}{2\xi_{o}} \left[ -\frac{z^{2}}{\sqrt{a^{2} + z^{2}}} + 1 \right] = \frac{\rho_{s}}{2\xi_{o}} 0.293$$

2. 
$$\lambda = 0^+ \lambda n$$

$$y_0 = \frac{\beta_3}{2\xi_0} a$$

$$\frac{9a}{90} = 0.414$$
 $\frac{Ea}{E0} = 0.293$ 

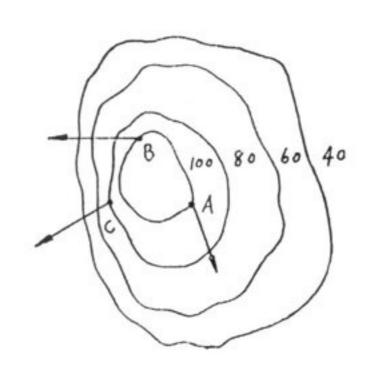
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习题卡片/-4日期\_\_\_

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题号自编《电码响习趣集》,1-4数

题文题1-4图表示了描述更为《辩证线族,靠近母条等位成的数字表示相应的电位值,单位为伏特。试妆图对近似地笔出外 B、C三点的电场强度值,画出它们的方向,並求出各电场强度生图示方向的分量值。图中是度的比例尺为!:1。



### 电路原理习题卡片/-5

题号《电磁物习题集》自编,1-5

题文 试回答下列各问:

- 小等位面上的电位处处一样, 图片面上各处的电场强度的大十七一样。主句话对吗?试举例说明。
- (2)某处9=0,因此那里的电场产=-grad9=-grad0=0。 对吗?
- (3) 甲处电位是1万伏,乙处电位是10伏,故甲处的电场强度大于己处的电场强度。对吗?

题号《电战场习起集》目偏,1-3

题文空间均匀分布有体积,强度为户的电荷,它们以两个无限長的圆柱面为界,如图所示。试书出入圈柱内任一桌的电场强度,並判断小圆柱内电场的图形。

提示,可用选加原理扩解。

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{\pi Y^2 \rho}{2\pi r} \vec{r}^0$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{2} \vec{r}_1$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{2} \vec{r}_1$$

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$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{\rho}{2} \vec{r$$

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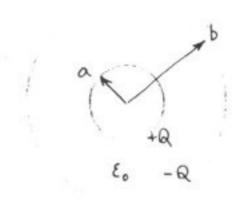
### 习题卡片/7日期\_\_\_

题号自编,根据《电磁物》起集》1-1处改编

题文真空中有1纳库的电荷,均匀地分布生圆端研空间内形成电荷云。已知该证形云的半径为1厘米。求电场强度的最大值並说明出现的位置。

题号《电战场习题集》自编,1-6

题文 圆球形电容四,如圆所示;内球半径为α,带有电荷+Q;外球内半径为b,带有电荷-Q。今取无穷这处为电位参政系,设其电位为零。计算各处的电位,(Y≤α, α≤ Y≤ b, b≤ Y)。



解: 
$$g = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{dt} = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \, dr$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_0 r^2}$$

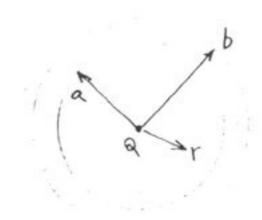
$$\varphi = \int_{K}^{b} E dr + \varphi_b = \frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$g = g_a = \frac{Q}{4\pi\xi_o} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

### 电路原理习题,卡片/-9

题号《电疏场习题集》自编,1-7

题文空与体站,如圆所示,内半径为a,外半径为b。 若该5置一桌电荷及,计算各处电位(rsa,asrsb, b < r)。



解: 
$$y = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{dl} = \int_{P}^{\infty} E dr$$

1. 
$$b \le r \stackrel{\sim}{|x|}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_0 r^2}$$

$$9 = \int_{r}^{\infty} E dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_0 r}$$

2. 
$$a \le r \le b$$

$$E = 0$$

$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi \xi_0 b}$$

3. 
$$r \leq a$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$$

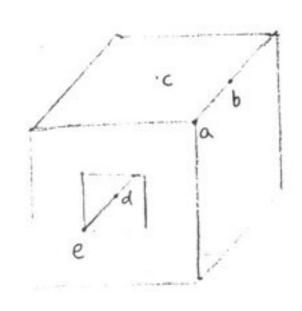
$$Q = \int_r^a E dr + \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 b} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{a}\right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 b}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

### 电路原理习题卡片/-10

题号 自偏

题文有一个穿空的立方体,如图所示。表面没有为多问若观察其生 a、b、c、d和又,立方体所设立体角为多力?观察卖非常靠近表面,但高开表圆无限升距离。



解:按a.b.c、d、e依次立体用为 艺、T、2T、3T、3T、3T

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### 习题卡片口明期\_

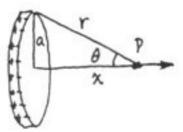
#### 题号 自偏

题文空气中有一圈睡形电偶层,电偶极矩面宏度1为常数,圆盘半径为《。 试应用立体角求圆盘轴线上的任一桌的电位。该桌距圆盘中心为《。

解: 
$$g = -\frac{\eta}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\Omega$$

立体角几为证证的面积对观察是所提的立体剂  $\Omega = \frac{2\pi r^2(1-\cos\theta)}{r^2} = 2\pi(1-\cos\theta)$   $= 2\pi \left(1-\frac{\chi}{\sqrt{a^2+\chi^2}}\right)$ 

:. 
$$\varphi = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_o} 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}\right)$$



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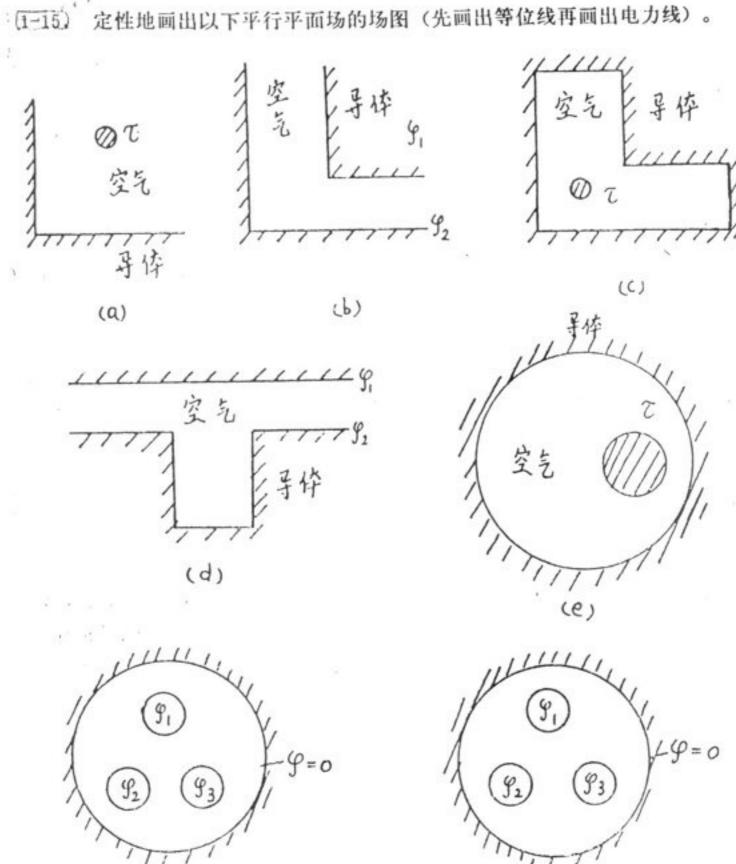
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### 题卡片/2 日期

题号自编《电战场习经集》1-15

#### 题文

编制者\_\_\_



$$(f)$$
  
 $9 = 0$ ,  $9 = 5 \vee$ ,  $9 = -5 \vee$ 

$$(9)$$
  
 $9_1 = 10 \text{ v}, \quad 9_2 = 9_3 = -5 \text{ v}$ 

### 题号自编《电战场习经集》,1-18

题文有一带电为目的球体,附近有一块介电常截至的介值,如图所示。问了到公式仍正确否?

题号 冯慈璋微电跳物》,1-13

题文对起列各种电位分布,分别求电场强度和电布体宏度:

$$\beta = -g \operatorname{rad} \varphi = -i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (A x^{2}) = -i 2A x$$

$$\beta = -\epsilon \cdot \nabla^{2} \varphi = -\epsilon \cdot \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} \varphi = -\epsilon \cdot 2A$$

(2) 
$$\vec{E} = -(\vec{i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}) Axyz = -(\vec{i}Ayz + \vec{j}Axz + \vec{k}Az)$$

$$\rho = -\epsilon_0(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}) Axyz = 0$$

(3) 
$$\vec{E} = -(\vec{r} \circ \vec{\partial} \vec{r} + \vec{\alpha} \circ \vec{r} - \vec{\partial} \vec{x} + \vec{R} \vec{\partial} \vec{y}) = -\vec{r} \circ (2Arsin\alpha + B)$$

$$-(\vec{\alpha} \circ \vec{r} + Ar^{\dagger} \cos \alpha)$$

$$-(\vec{R} Br)$$

$$\beta = -\varepsilon_0 \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} \right]$$

$$= -\varepsilon_0 \left[ 4A \sin \alpha + \frac{B_X^2}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} A r^2 (-\sin \alpha) \right]$$

$$= -\varepsilon_0 \left[ 3A \sin \alpha + \frac{B_X^2}{r} \right]$$

(4) 
$$\vec{E} = -\left[\vec{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \vec{\theta} \cdot \vec{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha}\right]$$

$$= -\left[\vec{r} \cdot 2Ar \sin \theta \cos \alpha + \vec{\theta} \cdot Ar \cos \theta \cos \alpha + \vec{\alpha} \cdot Ar(-\sin \alpha)\right]$$

$$\rho = - \varepsilon_0 \left( \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

### 题号 冯彭璋,《电战场》第二版, P. 83, 1-9

题文 求下列情况下, 真空中带电面间的电压:

- 山相距为自的两无限大平行板,面电荷窟度分别为+fso和-fso;
- (1) 无限表同轴圆柱面,半径分别为 a 和 b (b>a), 由单位表度上的总电荷: 内柱为 To, 外柱为 To;
- (3)半径分别为 Ri和 Ri的两同与访面(Ri>Ri),带有咱匀分布的面电荷,其总量分别为 fo(内诚面)和一fo(外访面)。

$$E = \frac{\int s_0}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$U = E \cdot \alpha = \frac{\int s_0}{\varepsilon_0} \alpha$$

(2) 
$$E = \frac{T_0}{2\pi\xi_0 \Gamma}$$

$$U = \int_a^b E d\Gamma = \frac{T_0}{2\pi\xi_0} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

(3) 
$$E = \frac{q_o}{4\pi\xi_o \Upsilon^2}$$

$$U = \int_{R_1}^{R_L} E d\Upsilon = \frac{q_o}{4\pi\xi_o} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$

$$\rho = - \varepsilon_0 \left[ 6A \sin\theta \cos\alpha + \frac{\cos2\theta}{\sin\theta} \cos\alpha - \frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\theta} \right]$$

### 电路原理习题卡片/-16

题号 冯克璋,《电砥场》第二般, P.83, 1-10

题文一圆柱形电容四,外导体的直径为4厘米,内外导体间介原的出穿电场强度为200千份账。设内导体的直径2个可以自由选定。向下为何值时,该电容四能承受最大电压,並求此最大电压值?

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial r_{i}} = 200 \left( lm \frac{r_{2}}{r_{i}} - r_{i} \cdot \frac{1}{r_{i}} \right) = 200 \left( lm \frac{r_{2}}{r_{i}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = 1$$

$$\frac{r_{\lambda}}{r_{i}} = e^{i}$$

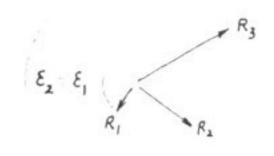
:. 
$$r_1 = \frac{r_2}{e} = \frac{2}{e}^{cm} = 0.736 / 2$$

### 电路原理习题卡片/-/7

题号自编《电战场习题集》,1-17

题文有一个电常数各为 E, = 4 Eo, Ez = 2 Eo的同轴电缆, 女园所示, 内外导体单位長所带的电荷各为 T及-T。

- ①求两种介质里以及 r < R,、r>R,处的电场强度及电位移
- ② 求的种介质里的极心强度;
- ③问何处有束缚电伤?等于多力?



解:

$$D = \frac{\tau}{2\pi r} ; \quad E = \frac{\tau}{2\pi \epsilon r} , \quad \epsilon_1 = \frac{\tau}{8\pi \epsilon_0 r} , \quad \epsilon_2 = \frac{\tau}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r}$$

$$P = D - ε_0 Ε = (ε_r - 1)ε_0 Ε$$
,  $ε_p P_1 = \frac{3τ}{8πr}$ ,  $P_2 = \frac{τ}{4πr}$ 

③ 東博电荷存生于  $\epsilon_1$  in 内表面  $\epsilon_1$  is  $\epsilon_2$  in 分界面  $\epsilon_2$  in 小表  $\epsilon_1$  in 内表面  $\epsilon_1$  in 内表面  $\epsilon_2$  in 内表面  $\epsilon_1$  in 内表面  $\epsilon_2$  in 内表面  $\epsilon_3$  in 内表面  $\epsilon_4$  in 内表面  $\epsilon_1$  in 内表面  $\epsilon_2$  in  $\epsilon_3$  in  $\epsilon_4$  in  $\epsilon_4$  in  $\epsilon_4$  in  $\epsilon_4$  in  $\epsilon_4$  in  $\epsilon_4$  in  $\epsilon_5$  in  $\epsilon_4$  in  $\epsilon$ 

$$\xi_{1} = \xi_{2} = \frac{3\tau}{8\pi R_{2}} - \frac{\tau}{4\pi R_{2}} = \frac{\tau}{8\pi R_{2}}$$

$$E_2$$
 m 外表面  $\sigma = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi R_3}$ 

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题号谢她方《电磁场与电磁版》2.27题

题文 诚证明不均匀电介原在没有自由电荷宏度时可能有束缚电伤体密度,並引出束缚电伤体密度,的表示式。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{P} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} \\
& \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot (\xi_{0}\vec{E} + \vec{P}) = 0 \\
& \nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\nabla \cdot (\xi_{0}\vec{E}) \\
& = -\xi_{0}\nabla \cdot \vec{E} \\
& = -\xi_{0}\nabla \cdot$$

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### 习题卡片/门时期

题号自编《电码吗习频集》,1-22

题文 左一个圆柱的电客四中有二层同轴的绝缘体。其为手体 in直径为2cm,外手体的直径为8cm,内外二绝缘层的零度 为1cm和2cm,内外导体间的电位差为1000 V。已知二层他 像体为最大场镜相告。设外手体为电位参考矣。求二层介原之 界面的电位。

编制者

$$\frac{1}{E_1} = \frac{T}{2\pi E_1 \Gamma}, \quad 0.01 \, \text{m} < \Gamma < 0.02 \, \text{m}, \quad E_{1 \, \text{max}} = \frac{T}{2\pi E_1} \times \frac{1}{0.01}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{T}{2\pi E_2 \Gamma}, \quad 0.02 \, \text{m} < \Gamma < 0.04 \, \text{m}, \quad E_{2 \, \text{max}} = \frac{T}{2\pi E_2} \times \frac{1}{0.02}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{100}} = \int_{0.01}^{0.02} \frac{T}{2\pi\xi_1 r} dr + \int_{0.02}^{0.04} \frac{T}{2\pi\xi_2 r} dr$$

$$1000 = \frac{T}{2\pi\xi_1} \ln 2 + \frac{T}{2\pi\xi_2} \ln 2$$

$$1000 = \frac{T}{2\pi} (\ln 2) \left(\frac{1}{2\xi_2} + \frac{1}{\xi_2}\right)$$

交界面电往

$$g = \int_{0.01}^{0.04} \frac{\tau}{2\pi \xi_2 Y} dr = \frac{2}{3} \times 1000 = 666.7 \text{ V}$$

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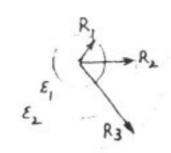
题 卡 片1~20日期

编制者

自编《电战场习题集》,1-26

圆球形电容器,已知内球半径R,=0.5cm,外球半径 R3 = 2.4 cm, 球间用两层介质地缘,电容器的极极电压为 6000 V . 12] =

- ①欲使二层介质中最大电场强度相等,备层介质的厚度 应是多力(即独求图中的 R2)。
  - ② 若 E1/E2=4,由层介原的电压降各对多力?



$$\text{If } E_{1\text{max}} = E_{2\text{max}}, \quad \frac{Q}{4\pi \mathcal{E}_{1}R_{1}^{2}} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \mathcal{E}_{2}R_{2}^{2}}$$

$$R_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{1}}{\epsilon_{2}}} \cdot R_{1}$$

$$R_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{1}}{\epsilon_{2}}} \times 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{D} & \stackrel{\times}{\cancel{R}} & \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\cancel{E}_{1}} = 4, & R_{2} = 1.0 & cm \\
U_{1} & = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{1}} \left( \frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}} \right) \\
U_{2} & = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{2}} \left( \frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{1}{R_{3}} \right) \\
& \stackrel{U_{1}}{\cancel{U}_{2}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{2}}{\varepsilon_{1}} \frac{\left( \frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{1}{R_{3}} \right)} \\
& \stackrel{U_{1}}{\cancel{U}_{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.5 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.20}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.70} \\
\stackrel{\Sigma}{\cancel{U}_{1}} & = 0.428 \\
\stackrel{\Sigma}{\cancel{U}_{1}} & = 0.428
\end{array}$$

U, = 1800 V

U2 = 4200 V

题号 冯苑璋,《电磁场》第二版, p. 86, 1-20

题文一平行板电容四,根板面积5=400厘米,两板相距d=0.5厘米,两板中间的一半厚度为玻璃所占,另一半为空气。已知玻璃的60年,其击额强度为60年伏/厘米,空气的击穿场强为30份/厘米。当电容四接到10千份的电像时,会不会被击穿?

解: 若 Eri、Enz 分别表示空气、玻璃 心相对介电常数 由分界面条件

 $E_1 = 35 \times 10^3$  伏/厘米, 万能被击窜。

$$E_{11} = D_{21}$$

$$E_{11} = E_{12} E_{2}$$

$$E_{1} = 7 E_{2}$$

$$E_{1} \times 0.25 + E_{2} \times 0.25 = 10 \times 10^{3}$$
  
(7 × 0.25 + 0.25)  $E_{2} = 10 \times 10^{3}$ 
  
被論区  $E_{2} = 5 \times 10^{3}$  伏/全米

空气区

#### 电路原理习题卡片

题号 冯慈璋,《电战场》第二段, P.83, 1-8兰

题文一周柱形电客四中,同轴地置有两层绝缘体,已知为导体的直径为2厘米,外导体的直径为8厘米,为外两绝缘层的厚度分别为1厘米和2厘米。内外导体间的电压为1000代。没有一层很薄的金属园柱总效生两层绝缘介值之间。要使自种介值的最大场强相等,如以外导体为电位参致矣,问金属园柱总的电位应为何值?

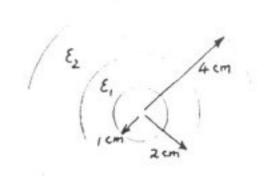
部二

Julia Carrie

$$E = \frac{T}{2\pi \epsilon r}$$

$$U = \frac{T}{2\pi \epsilon} lu \frac{r_{max}}{r_{min}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi \epsilon}{lu \frac{r_{max}}{r_{min}}} \cdot U$$



无论内层还是外层绝缘

内层他缘

$$E_{\text{max}} = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{1000 - U_{\text{X}}}{2\pi \varepsilon r_{\text{min}}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{1000 - U_{\text{X}}}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1$$

外店他像

根据最大奶酱相志 1000-UX = UX

$$U_{X} = \frac{2}{3} \times 1000 = 667$$
 (x)

### 电路原理习题卡片/-22

#### 题号自高《电弧场》这集》,1-37

题文 在平行平板电极上加一直流电压 U。二之伏,极极间均匀分布着体积电伤了。试用泊松方程我出极极问任意一桌电位了及电场强度 E。

己知月=-100 存制、色=色、极极间距离d=5毫米。

解: 列泊权方程

$$\nabla^{\lambda} \varphi = -\frac{f}{\xi_{0}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{2}} \varphi = -\frac{f}{\xi_{0}}$$

言(1、(2)

$$\chi = 0$$
,  $\varphi = 0$ ,  $\therefore c_1 = 0$   
 $\chi = d$ ,  $\varphi = U_0$ ,  $\therefore c_1 = \frac{1}{d} \left( U_0 + \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \frac{d^2}{2} \right)$ 

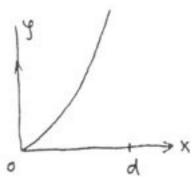
松

$$g = -\frac{\rho}{\xi_0} \frac{\chi^2}{z} + \left(\frac{U_0}{d} + \frac{\rho}{\xi_0} \frac{d}{z}\right) \chi$$

代入教学,

$$\varphi = + \frac{10^{6}}{8.85 \times 10^{12}} \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} + \left(\frac{2}{.005} + \frac{-10^{-6}}{8.85 \times 10^{-12}} \times \frac{.005}{2}\right) \chi$$

$$= 56.5 \times 10^{3} \chi^{2} + 117.5 \chi \quad 4\dot{\chi}$$



题号自偏《电疏物习选集》,1-36

题文一半径为后的无限展介质圆柱体,充有体积电荷户=90元, (0<下云后)。试解泊松方程和拉普拉斯方程,求出圆柱内 外域,电场强度。已知圆柱体内的介电常效为至,圆柱体外介质的介电常效为至,圆柱体外介质的

解: 据用圆柱坐标, 圆柱体内
$$\nabla^2 g_1 = -\frac{\xi}{\xi_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) = -\frac{f_0}{\xi_1} \frac{r}{r_0}$$

$$\therefore r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = -\frac{f_0}{\xi_1 r_0} \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} + c_1$$

$$\therefore g_1 = -\frac{f_0}{\xi_1 r_0} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} + c_1 \ln r + c_2$$

空小公常故

$$r = 0 \text{ mf } E = 0 , \quad \therefore c_1 = 0$$

$$r = 0 \text{ My } g = 0 \qquad \therefore c_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore g_1 = -\frac{f_0}{\xi_1 r_0} \frac{r^3}{g} , \qquad E_1 = \frac{f_0}{\xi_1 r_0} \frac{r^2}{3}$$

 $(\mathbf{S})^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{F})^{2}$   $\nabla^{2}y_{2} = 0$   $\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial r}\right) = 0$   $\therefore r\frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial r} = c_{3} \qquad E_{2} = -\frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial r} = -\frac{c_{3}}{r}$   $\therefore y_{2} = c_{3} \ln r + c_{4}$ 

空c3、c4常数,根据分界两条件

$$r = r_{0} \times r_{0} + r_{0} +$$

最后は男

$$g_2 = -\frac{\rho_0}{\epsilon_2} \frac{r_0^{1}}{3} lnr - \frac{\rho_0}{\epsilon_1} \frac{r_0^{1}}{9} + \frac{\rho_0}{\epsilon_2} \frac{r_0^{1}}{3} lnr_0$$

$$E_2 = \frac{P_0}{\xi_2} \frac{r_0^2}{3} \frac{1}{r}$$

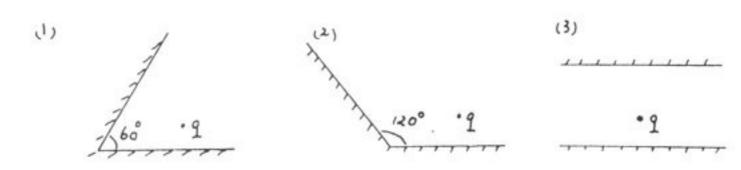
科目	分类号
仲日	カケラ

习 题 卡 片/-24 日期\_\_\_\_

西号 自编

制者

题文 以下各小题的各用镜象或求解?如能, 鱼出其钱家 电荷的位置和数值;如不能,说明课由。



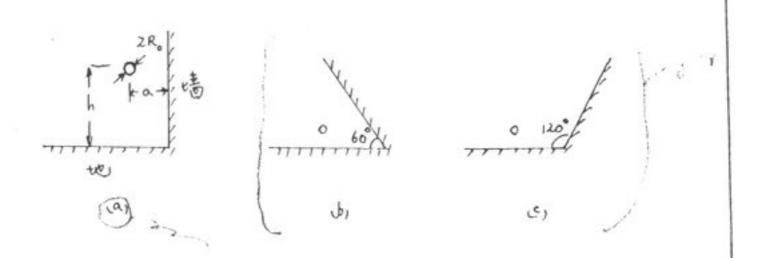
#### 题 卡 片 1-25 电 路原 理 2

#### 题号

题文有一与地面平行的导线,其旁也有一高墙。已知 Ro、a、h。 求导战争任長电客(如图的所示)。

思考: □为什么特利用钱家汽来好静也场问处?

@如析查所之镜象电荷是否占確?求图的听示电场 二钱家电伤?国的又如何?



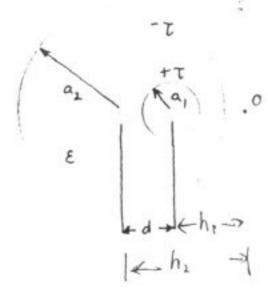
阳: a) 锐素成为用,三个貌象电荷加上原电荷也,共四个。

的镜象吃万用,五个镜象电荷加上原之伤下,共二个。 绝多处防约生城外, 这界条件均衡是

(C) 镜底该不透图.

### 电路原理习题卡片/-26

题号 冯克璋,《由孤场》等二版, P.87, 1-27



解: 镜象传或电轴传,正负电轴至层是心距离均为b, 小、大圆柱圈心至早是心距离分别为h, hz。

$$\begin{cases} h_1^2 = a_1^2 + b^2 \\ h_2^2 = a_2^2 + b^2 \\ h_2 - h_1 = d \end{cases}$$

联主市科

$$h_{2}^{2} - h_{1}^{2} = a_{1}^{2} - a_{1}^{2}$$

$$(h_{2} + h_{1})(h_{2} - h_{1}) = a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}^{2}$$

$$(h_{2} + h_{1}) = \frac{a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}^{2}}{d}$$

$$(h_{2} - h_{1}) = d$$

$$(h_{3} - h_{1}) = d$$

$$(h_{4} - h_{1}) = d$$

$$(h_{5} - a_{1}^{2} - a_{1}^{2} - d^{2}) = d$$

$$(h_{6} - a_{1}^{2} - a_{1}^{2} - d^{2}) = d$$

$$(h_{7} - a_{1}^{2} - a_{1}^{2} - d^{2}) = d$$

$$(h_{8} - a_{1}^{2} - a_{1}^{2} - d^{2}) = d$$

$$(h_{1} - a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}^{2} - d^{2}) = d$$

$$(h_{2} - a_{1}^{2} - a_{1}^{2} - d^{2}) = d$$

$$(h_{3} - a_{1}^{2} - a_{1}^{2} - d^{2}) = d$$

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$$(h_{3} - a_{1}^{2} - a_{1}^{2$$

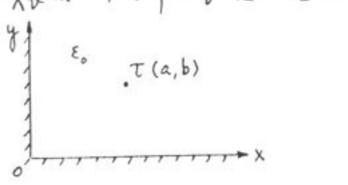
### 电路原理习题卡片1~27

题号 冯尧璋,《电疏场》节二版, P.87, 1-28

题文一宪度为工的1成电荷,置于坐标为(a,b), 亚彝近成直角的导电平板,如对国际市。书:

山战电荷百单住長度所受之力;

(4)在火=0和生=0个表面上,每单住民度的感应电荷。



解:探用电轴传

(1) 
$$FF \stackrel{?}{\nearrow} = \frac{\tau^2}{a\pi\epsilon_0(2a)} + \frac{\tau^2}{a\pi\epsilon_0\sqrt{4a^2+4b^2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = \frac{-\tau^2b^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0(a^2+b^2)}$$

$$Fy = -\frac{\tau^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0(2b)} + \frac{\tau^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0\sqrt{4a^2+4b^2}} \cdot \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = \frac{-\tau^2a^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0b(a^2+b^2)}$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{i} F_x + \vec{j} F_y$$

$$= \frac{-\tau^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0(a^2+b^2)ab} \left[ \vec{i} \vec{b} + \vec{j} \vec{a} \right]$$

(2) 
$$\underline{t} \times x = 0 + \underline{t}$$

$$T_{1} = \Psi_{D} = 2\frac{-T}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + t\bar{q}^{\dagger} \frac{b}{a}\right) + 2\frac{T}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\bar{q}^{\dagger} \frac{b}{a}\right) = -\frac{2T}{\pi} t\bar{q}^{\dagger} \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\underline{t} \quad y = 0 + \underline{t}$$

$$T_{1} = \Psi_{D} = 2\frac{-T}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + t\bar{q}^{\dagger} \frac{a}{b}\right) + 2\frac{T}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\bar{q}^{\dagger} \frac{a}{b}\right) = -\frac{2T}{\pi} t\bar{q}^{\dagger} \frac{a}{b}$$

$$T_{1} = \Psi_{D} = 2\frac{-T}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + t\bar{q}^{\dagger} \frac{a}{b}\right) + 2\frac{T}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\bar{q}^{\dagger} \frac{a}{b}\right) = -\frac{2T}{\pi} t\bar{q}^{\dagger} \frac{a}{b}$$

$$T_{1} + T_{2} = -T$$

题号自偏《电战场习题集》,1-60

题文介原 6,5 51 以无穷平面为界,生介原 8,里距交界面比处,有一条与平面平行的无穷责伪,线电荷窟度为下,如图所示。求镜影戏电荷窟度的公式。卷下 = 6×10 6 库采, h=1米, 8,= 8, 82 = 58, 求无穷丧浅的单位丧度所受之力。

解:

静蒙电轴传

$$\tau' = \frac{\xi_1 - \xi_2}{\xi_1 + \xi_2} \tau = -\frac{2}{3} \tau$$

$$\tau'' = \frac{2\xi_2}{\xi_1 + \xi_2} \tau = \frac{5}{3} \tau$$

様电荷でル単位長度変カF、为吸力  $IFI = \frac{|T'|}{2\pi\epsilon_o(2h)} \cdot T = \frac{3T}{4\pi\epsilon_o h} \cdot T$   $= \frac{T^2}{6\pi\epsilon_o h}$   $= \frac{(6\times 10^{-6})^2}{6\pi\times 8.85\times 10^{-2}\times 1}$  = 0.2158 +/\*

科目\_\_\_\_\_分类号\_

### 基本电工教研组

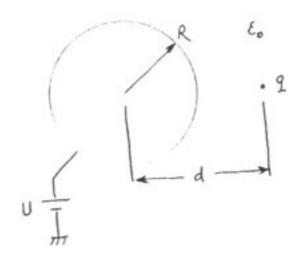
#### 题 卡 片口引 日期 习

题号 自编

制者

题文一个字体球接至电压停口的正板,而其负极连至无穷远处之地 若有莫电荷·维近该·奇峰球,问·奇体球上表电荷是多力?尽 寸均已知,如图所方。

解:



: 孟用钱影的,为双锐暴电荷里和里  $9' = -\frac{R}{d}9$ ,  $\frac{1}{16}$  is  $\frac{1}{15}$   $\frac{1}{15}$ 9"= 4m E. RU , 12 寸试与

#### 电路原理习题卡片1-30

题号自偏《电战场习题集》,1-46

题文 美电荷及置于导体A对近,如图所示。已知Q,h,R。就此美电荷所受的力。



解: 导体A上的感应电荷可用镜象电荷代替,

.+ Q'

$$b = \frac{R^{2}}{h}$$

$$Q' = \frac{R}{h}Q$$

电荷克力产,方向向下,为吸力
$$|\vec{F}| = \frac{Q' \cdot Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 (h-b)^2} - \frac{Q' \cdot Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 (h+b)^2} + \frac{Q \cdot Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 (2h)^2}$$

$$|\vec{F}| = \frac{\frac{R}{h} Q^{2}}{4\pi \epsilon_{o} (h - R^{2})^{2}} - \frac{\frac{R}{h} Q^{2}}{4\pi \epsilon_{o} (h + \frac{R^{2}}{h})^{2}} + \frac{Q^{2}}{16\pi \epsilon_{o} h^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{Q^{2}}{4\pi \epsilon_{o}} \left[ \frac{4R^{3}h^{3}}{(h^{4} - R^{4})^{2}} + \frac{1}{4h^{2}} \right]$$

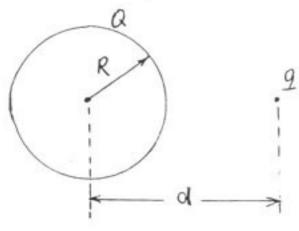
### 电路原理习题卡片/-3/

### 题号

#### 题文

真空中半经为尺的导体球带电荷及,球外有一类电荷生,跟球心的。若及与生物为正电荷,导体球与其电荷生是否可能相吸引?为什么?

銋:



探用镜影戏分析导体端上的感应电荷分布,

$$9' = -\frac{R}{d}9$$
,吸引电荷9,吸力 $f' = \frac{9' \cdot 9}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (d-b)^2}$   
 $9'' = \frac{R}{d}9$ ,排斥"9,下力 $f'' = \frac{(Q+9'')\cdot 9}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$ 

着f'>f"时,万斛相吸,即奉件为

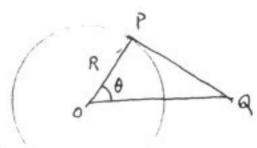
$$\frac{|q'|}{(d-b)^2} > \frac{|Q+q''|}{d^2}$$

$$\frac{|Q+q''|}{(d-b)^2} > \frac{|Q+\frac{R}{d}q|}{d^2}$$

### 电路原理习题卡片/-32

题号 冯克璋,《电战场》第二版, p. 89, 1-34

题文 村图表示一半经为凡的导体诚及它的切线 PQ。如生Q 支置一桌电荷生,求P矣的表面电荷宏度。设诚生真空中且是 接她的。



解:探用静泉店

$$b = \frac{R^{2}}{d}$$

$$b = \frac{R^{2}}{d}$$

$$a' = -\frac{R}{d}a$$

$$b = \frac{R}{d}$$

$$a' = -\frac{R}{d}a$$

$$(\overline{Pa'})^{2} = R^{2} + b^{2} - 2Rb \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \varphi = \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \beta}{A - b} = \frac{\sin \beta}{PQ} \qquad \sin \beta = \frac{R}{d} \qquad \cos \varphi = \frac{d - b}{d} \frac{R}{PQ'}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{-\frac{R}{d}Q\left(\frac{d-b}{d}\right)R}{4\pi\left(R^{2}+b^{2}-2Rb\cos\theta\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{-R(d-b)QR}{4\pi d^{2}\left(R^{2}+b^{2}-2Rb\cos\theta\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{-R(d-\frac{R^{2}}{d})QR}{4\pi d^{2}\left(R^{2}+\frac{R^{4}}{d^{2}}-2R\frac{R^{2}}{d}\cos\theta\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{R}{d}Q\left(d^{2}-R^{2}\right)R}{4\pi d\left(R^{2}d^{2}+R^{4}-2R^{3}d\cos\theta\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{R}{d}Q\left(d^{2}-R^{2}\right)R}{4\pi\left(R^{2}d^{2}+R^{4}-2R^{3}d\cos\theta\right)^{3/2}}$$

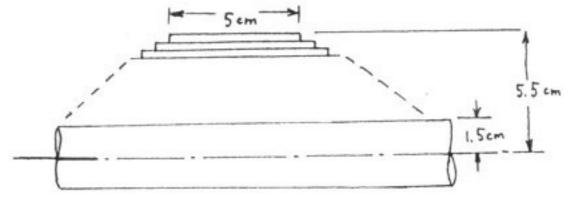
$$= \frac{-\frac{R}{d}Q\left(d^{2}-R^{2}\right)R}{4\pi\left(R^{2}d^{2}+R^{4}-2R^{3}d\cos\theta\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{R}{d}QR}{4\pi\left(R^{2}d^{2}-R^{2}\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{R}{d}QR}{4\pi\left(R^{2}d^{2}-R^{2}\right)^{3/2}}$$

## 题号自编《电磁码习题集》,1-28

题文 在电容式绝缘套管中,将绝缘分成同样厚度评许多薄层, 各层之间隔的金唇板,板的厚度有的不计。若层数为20,最 外层長度为5cm,外半径为5.5cm,内半径为1.5cm,试定出 各层的長度。雲杉:広伎各层绝缘所受的最大电场强度相 15) .



解

$$E = \frac{Q}{2\pi \epsilon r \ell} = const.$$

展ま	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1/	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
rem	5.5	5,3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4,3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2,5	2.3	2,1	1.9	1.7
Rem																				

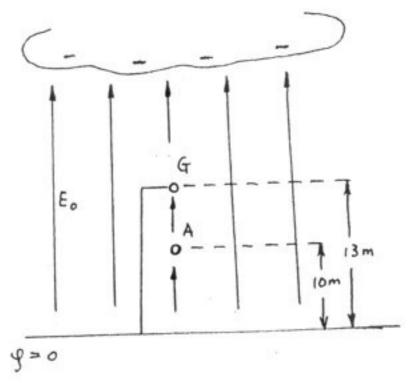
自偏《电战场习趣集》,1-44 题号

雷雨天时,在某区域内,带负电的云与地面之间形成一均匀 题文 电场 Eo. 为了使生云下的高压输电线 A避免富去,在Am上空置 一接地的架空地域,如图所示;它可将A成上电位降低,对输 电风起屏蔽作用。已知午的高度13m,半径为5mm,而A的高度 为10m。形出在这约匀电场中,加入架空地域后,A线的电位变 50

ga (元紀後) - ga(有地域) ga

讨论地域高度对电位变心的野响(设TA为零)。

提示: 先用镜象传书出 G上的感应电荷 (G接地、9G=0),再 用选加技术YA。



无她找时,专意为均匀电场

有地浅叶,牙上有感应电荷下午,探用镜象电轴洗 91 =- E = × 10 " + Te ln 13 + 10"

$$\frac{T_{G}}{2\pi\epsilon_{o}} \ln \frac{13+13^{m}}{5\times10^{3}m} - E_{o}\times13m = 0 , T_{G}/2\pi\epsilon_{o} = \frac{E_{o}\times13}{8.556} = E_{o}\times1.519$$

$$\frac{G_{A} - G_{A}'}{G_{A}} = \frac{-(T_{G}/2\pi\epsilon_{o})\ln^{23}/3}{-E_{o}\times10} = + \frac{E_{o}\times1.519 \ln 3.667}{E_{o}\times10} = + 0.3094$$

科目 \_\_\_

## 基本电工教研组

### 题卡片1-35日期 习

自偏《电战物习题集》1-10 를

文的个金序中球半径为中、相距为水产生300m,处于空气中。

の名と知り、りょりまり、りょ。

- ① 芳已知 91、92, 我91、920
- ③欲使小诚1带电荷9,=10-8 乾,小诚2 不带电荷(9,=0),该 用什么方吗?

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi \xi_0 Y} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi \xi_0 d} \\ \varphi_2 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi \xi_0 d} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi \xi_0 Y} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_{1} = \frac{1}{4\pi 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 10^{2}} q_{1} + \frac{1}{4\pi 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 20 \times 10^{2}} q_{2}$$

$$\varphi_{1} = \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} q_{1} + \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} \frac{1}{20} q_{2}$$

$$\varphi_{2} = \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} \cdot \frac{1}{20} q_{1} + \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} q_{2}$$

$$\vdots q_{1} = \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} = (\varphi_{1} - \frac{1}{20} \varphi_{2}) 111.2 \times 10^{-14}$$

$$\vdots q_{1} = \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} = (\varphi_{1} - \frac{1}{20} \varphi_{2}) 111.2 \times 10^{-14}$$

① 
$$q_1 = \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} \cdot \frac{1}{20} \cdot q_1 - \frac{1}{20} \cdot q_2$$

$$q_2 = \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} \cdot \frac{1}{20} \left( + 111.2 \times 10^{-14} \cdot q_1 - \frac{1}{20} \cdot q_2 \right) + \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} \cdot q_2$$

$$= + \frac{1}{20} \cdot q_1 + \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} \cdot q_2$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} \cdot q_2$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{111.2 \times 10^{-14}} \cdot q_2$$

# 电路原理习题卡片1-36

T xx 2 7

题号自偏《电砥场习起集》,1-41

题文有一半经为5党米的二战传输线,知战相距2米,高地6米。 另外有一同轴电缆, 芯子及外皮半径各为5党米及10党米,他派村 料的介电常数 E=3.5 Eo。 形二者单位长山电容。 並比较之。

部子:

$$g_1 = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{2h}{R} + \frac{-\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{4h^2 + d^2}}{d}$$

$$g_2 = -g_1$$

$$= \frac{\pi \mathcal{E}_0}{2h \cdot d}$$

$$R \cdot \sqrt{4h^2 + d^2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \xi_0}{\ln \frac{12 \times 2}{.005 \times \sqrt{12^2 + 2^2}}}$$

### @同轴电缆

$$C = \frac{T}{U} = \frac{2\pi E}{\ln \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}}$$

### 电路原理习题卡片1-37

题号自偏《电疏畅习起集》, 1-51

文三条输电战位于同一水平面上,导体半径均为后三4mm, 距地面高度的三14m, 战间距离d=2m,其中导线资料之电压为以三110千伏。19号战之、3末接至电凉但它们由于静电场作用处有电压。问电压各为多少?10克特导战之接地,向导战之上的电 发是多为和导战3对地电压多为?10处时若导战计接地战功新, 然后电熔也新开, 问三根战对地的电压为多力?

 $\frac{dF}{dF} : dJ = \frac{T_{1}}{2\pi E_{0}} \ln \frac{2h}{F_{0}} = 110 \text{ KV}.$   $\frac{4}{9} = \frac{T_{1}}{2\pi E_{0}} \ln \frac{12h5 + d^{2}}{d}$   $\frac{4}{9} = \frac{T_{1}}{2\pi E_{0}} \ln \frac{12h5 + d^{2}}{d}$   $\frac{4}{9} = \frac{\ln \frac{12h5 + d^{2}}{d}}{\ln \frac{2h}{F_{0}}}$   $= \frac{\ln \frac{128^{2} + 2^{2}}{2}}{\ln \frac{2h}{004}} \times 110^{KV}$   $= \frac{\ln \frac{28^{2} + 2^{2}}{2}}{\ln \frac{2h}{004}} \times 110^{KV}$   $\frac{4}{9} = \frac{\ln \frac{12h5 + 2h^{2}}{2}}{\ln \frac{2h}{F_{0}}}$   $= \frac{\ln \frac{2h}{F_{0}}}{2} \times 110^{KV}$   $= \frac{\ln \frac{2h}{H}}{8.854} \times 110^{KV}$  = 24.3 KV(3)

(2) 
$$f_{3}$$
  $T_{2}$   $f_{3}$   $f_{3}$ 

程度注方程  

$$T_2 = \frac{10.2\pi E_0 \ln d}{\left[\frac{\ln \frac{2h}{r_0}}{\ln \frac{4h^2+d^2}{d}}\right]} \frac{110 \text{ KV}}{\left[\frac{\ln \frac{2h}{r_0}}{\ln \frac{4h^2+d^2}{d}}\right]} = \frac{-2\pi E_0 \ln \frac{4h^2+d^2}{d}}{\left(\frac{\ln \frac{2h}{r_0}}{r_0}\right) - \left(\frac{\ln \sqrt{4h^2+d^2}}{d}\right)} \frac{110 \text{ KV}}{\left(\frac{\ln \frac{2h}{r_0}}{r_0}\right) - \left(\frac{\ln \sqrt{4h^2+d^2}}{d}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{-2\pi 8.85 \times 10^{12} \ln \frac{\sqrt{28^2 + 2^2}}{2}}{\left(2 \ln \frac{10}{2}\right)^2 - \left(2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{28^2 + 2^2}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{-2\pi 8.85 \times 10^{12} \times 2.642}{(8.854)^2 - (2.642)^2} 110 \times 10^3$$

$$T_{2} = -226.3 \times 10^{9} / \frac{1}{4} / \frac{1}{4} = 758.4 / \frac{1}{4} / \frac{1}{4}$$

$$T_{32} = \frac{T_{2}}{2\pi \epsilon_{o}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{(2h)^{2} + d^{2}}}{d} = \frac{-226.3 \times 10^{9}}{2\pi 8.85 \times 10^{12}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{28^{2} + 2^{2}}}{2}$$

$$9_{31} = \frac{T_1}{2\pi E_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{(2h)^2 + 04}}{2d} = \frac{758.4 \times 10^9}{2\pi 8.85 \times 10^{12}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{28^2 + 4^2}}{4}$$

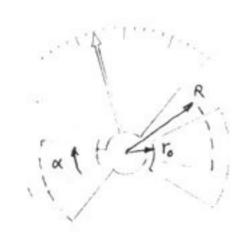
$$= 26.68 \times 10^3 \text{ V}$$

## 电路原理习题卡片1-38

运号 自编《电弧码》选集》,1-73

立有一静电伏特计, 其构造如图所示: 外面二后等体1.3 是相连的空气, 中间的一户2是可转动的。被侧电压加至1.2上面, 动户2即至力而偏转。各户都是割形, 其中: R=8 cm, n=1 cm, d=1.5 cm。求乡被侧电压为6 kV 时的偏转力矩下。





$$T = \frac{\partial W_{\alpha}}{\partial \alpha}\Big|_{U = \text{const.}} = \frac{1}{2} U^{\alpha} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \alpha}$$

电容C,  

$$C = (\pi R^{2} - \pi r_{o}^{2}) \frac{2\alpha}{2\pi} \cdot 2/d = (R^{2} - r_{o}^{2}) \propto \frac{2E_{o}}{d}$$

$$T = U^{2}(R^{2} - r_{0}^{2}) \frac{\xi_{0}}{d}$$

$$= (6 \times 10^{3})^{2} \left(8 \times 10^{2}\right)^{2} - (10^{2})^{2} \frac{8.85 \times 10^{12}}{1.5 \times 10^{2}}$$

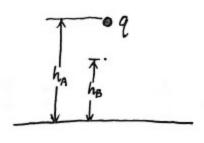
$$= 36 \times 10^{6} \times 63 \times 10^{4} \frac{8.85 \times 10^{12}}{1.5 \times 10^{2}}$$

$$= 133.81 \times 10^{-6} + \frac{4.85}{1.5 \times 10^{2}}$$

#### 1-39.解: 设 q 离写体板的距离为r.

镜像电荷-9.

电场力做的功包含对 q.-q 两者做的功



#### (i) 用库仑定律:

$$f = \frac{q^2}{4\pi \, \epsilon_o (2r)^2}$$

$$W_{AB} = 2 \int_{h_A}^{h_B} f \left(-dr\right)$$

$$= 2 \int_{h_A}^{h_B} \frac{q^2}{4\pi \, \epsilon_o (2r)^2} \left(-dr\right)$$

$$= \frac{q^2}{8\pi \, \epsilon_o} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \Big|_{h_A}^{h_B}$$

$$= \frac{q^2}{8\pi \, \epsilon_o} \left(\frac{1}{h_B} - \frac{1}{h_A}\right)$$

#### ⑵ 用电场能量的变化:

$$W_{A} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ q \cdot \frac{-q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{\bullet} \cdot zh_{A}} + (-q) \cdot \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{\bullet} \cdot zh_{A}} \right] = \frac{-q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{\bullet} h_{A}}$$

$$W_{B} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ q \cdot \frac{-q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{\bullet} \cdot zh_{B}} + (-q) \cdot \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{\bullet} \cdot zh_{B}} \right] = \frac{-q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{\bullet} h_{B}}$$

$$W_{AB} = W_{A} - W_{B} = \frac{q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{\bullet}} \left( \frac{1}{h_{B}} - \frac{1}{h_{A}} \right)$$

题号 自偏《电战场习选集》,1-75

题文 两个是的同轴金属图筒子体的位置如图所示。每周柱体间如以 16=1000 伏的电压。图柱体的半径为 R1=5 cm, R2=6 cm。 求趋向于推动里面那个圆柱体的力。由于两圆柱体的公共部分很长,因此在某些部分。 电场为一首作是平行平面的。故除简端部分外





解:设置坐标 1,如图。

$$F_{\ell} = \frac{\partial W_{\ell}}{\partial \ell} \Big|_{U = const.}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} U^{2} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \ell}$$

电客c,

$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} l + C 简端$$

$$\frac{3C}{3R} \approx \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$F_{R} = \frac{1}{2} U_{0}^{2} \frac{2\pi \xi_{0}}{4m \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1}}} = U_{0}^{2} \frac{\pi \xi_{0}}{4m \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}}$$

$$= (10^{3})^{2} \frac{\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}}{4m \frac{6}{5}}$$

$$= 152.5 \times 10^{-6} 4$$

为吸力, 追魏使两国柱体不错开。

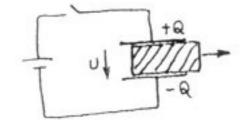
题号 冯尧璋,《电战场》第二版,P.91,1-43

题文 用8毫米厚、Er=5的介值后隔开的两后金房盘,形成一电容为1皮皮的平行极电容中,接到一1000伏电熔。如果不计摩擦,要把介旗后从两金唇盘问移出来,向在下列传次高作多为功:

- 小移动前,电像已新开;
- (2) 移动中,电像一直联查。

解:

山移动前,电像已新开Q=const.



$$\int_{-}^{+} \vec{f} \cdot \vec{dg} = + \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{2}}{C_{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{2}}{C_{1}} \right)$$

式中 
$$C_2$$
为介填后移与后电容,  $C_2 = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{Q} = 0.2 pF$   $C_1$  " 前 " ,  $C_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1 \epsilon_0 S}{Q} = 1 pF$ .

外加克股电奶カチャ(下mコカカー f. dg, Q=C,U=1×10<sup>12</sup>×10<sup>2</sup>=10<sup>9</sup>c.  $\int -\vec{f} \cdot d\vec{g} = \frac{1}{2} (10^{-9})^2 \left( \frac{1}{0.2 \times 10^{-12}} - \frac{1}{10^{-12}} \right) = 2 \times 10^{-6}$  焦

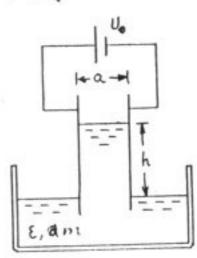
(2) 移知中,电熔-互联育 U = const.

$$\int -\frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{3} dy = -\left(\frac{1}{2} c_2 u^2 - \frac{1}{2} c_1 u^2\right) = \frac{-1}{2} (10^3)^2 (0.2 - 1) \times 10^{12} = +0.4 \times 10^6$$

## 电路原理习题卡片/-42

题号《电战场习题集》自编。1-77

题文测定泡体电介原的介电常数的仪中并意图如图所示。已知 平行极电容四两极极间的距离为a,泡体电介度的窟底为a,泡 面高度差为h,两极极间电压为 lo。求泡体电介度的介电常数E。



$$h = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left(\xi - \xi_{o}\right)}{mg a^{2}} U_{o}^{2}$$

$$(\xi - \xi_{o}) = \frac{2 mg a^{2}}{U_{o}} h$$

#### 原理习题卡片7-43 路 电

题号 黄礼镇,《电战场尽理》人教社,1980年,2-25

题文两个电容四为(1和C2,各克心电荷及和Q2。然后移为 电像,将二电容四重联,总的转量是否减少?减3多力?新哪 里去了?

2. 並联后,电压相等,电荷至射分配

$$\begin{cases} U = \frac{Q_{1}'}{C_{1}} = \frac{Q_{2}'}{C_{2}} \\ Q_{1}' + Q_{2}' = Q_{1} + Q_{2} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_{2}' = \frac{C_{2}}{C_{1}} Q_{1}'$$

$$(1 + \frac{C_{2}}{C_{1}}) Q_{1}' = Q_{1} + Q_{2}$$

$$\vdots Q_{1}' = \frac{C_{1}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} (Q_{1} + Q_{2})$$

$$\vdots Q_{2}' = \frac{C_{2}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} (Q_{1} + Q_{2})$$

$$\uparrow Q_{2}' = \frac{C_{2}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} (Q_{1} + Q_{2})$$

3. 躬量有损失W, 变为热;,,额火花

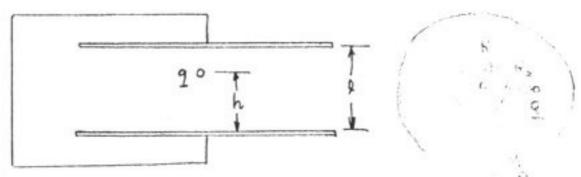
能量有损失 AW, 多为热病所从 
$$Q$$

並联后  $C_1$ ,  $W_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_1^2}{C_1} = \frac{1}{2} C_1 0^2 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 \frac{(Q_1 + Q_2)^2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2}$ 
 $W_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_2^2}{C_2} = \frac{1}{2} C_2 0^2 = \frac{1}{2} C_2 \frac{(Q_1 + Q_2)^2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2}$ 
 $AW = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_1^2}{C_2} - \frac{1}{2} C_2 \frac{(Q_1 + Q_2)^2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2}$ 
 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(C_1 Q_2 - C_2 Q_1)^2}{C_1 C_2 (C_1 + C_2)}$ 

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号自编《电弧场》起集》,1-56

文在平行极电极之间放置一个电荷为9m级粒,极极间的产品为2,电荷到下极极的距离为1,。然后将两极极用导战 联接至一起。试术上至上极极和下极极知由你们所感应出来的 电荷。



解:上极极为导体1,微粒为导体2,下极极为参班导体0多条体系统公式

$$\begin{cases} 9_{1} = \alpha_{11} 9_{1} + \alpha_{12} 9_{2} \\ 9_{2} = \alpha_{21} 9_{1} + \alpha_{22} 9_{2} \\ 0 = \alpha_{11} 9_{1} + \alpha_{12} 9_{2} \\ \vdots \\ 9_{1} = -\frac{\alpha_{11}}{\alpha_{11}} 9_{2} \\ = -\frac{\alpha_{21}}{\alpha_{11}} 9_{1} \qquad ( : \alpha_{12} = \alpha_{21} ) \\ \frac{\pi_{0}}{\pi_{0}} \alpha_{21} = \frac{9_{1}}{9_{1}} \Big|_{9_{1} = 0} = \frac{\frac{9_{1}}{5\xi_{0}}h}{9_{1}} = \frac{1}{5\xi_{0}}h \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}\xi_{0}} \frac{h}{2\pi\xi_{0}} \\ \alpha_{11} = \frac{9_{1}}{9_{1}} \Big|_{9_{2} = 0} = \frac{\frac{9_{1}}{5\xi_{0}}h}{9_{1}} = \frac{1}{5\xi_{0}}h \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}\xi_{0}} \frac{h}{2\pi\xi_{0}}$$

$$\therefore q_1 = -\frac{h}{2}q - \frac{h}{1}$$

$$\therefore q_0 = -(q+q_1) = -(q-\frac{h}{2}q) = -\frac{q-h}{2}q$$