

静电场（一）作业答案

一、选择题

1. D、 2. B 3. C 4. D、 A、 C

二、填空题

1. $E\pi R^2$

2. $\frac{q}{6\epsilon_0}$

3. $-\frac{3\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}; -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}; \frac{3\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$

4. $\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}(q_2 + q_4); q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4$

5. 0; $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q_1}{r^2}; \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{r^2}$

6. $\sqrt{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e}}$

7. $\sqrt{\frac{q\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 m}}$

三、计算题

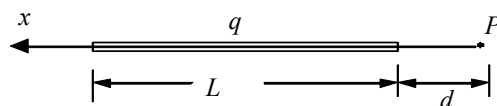
1、解：(1)以 P 为坐标原点，如图建立坐标系

$$\lambda = \frac{q}{L} \quad dq = \lambda dx = \frac{q}{L} dx$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{x^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$E = \int dE = \int_d^{d+L} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \left(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{d+L} \right)$$

\vec{E} 方向沿 x 轴



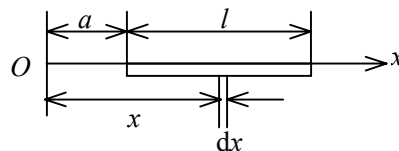
(2)解：在任意位置 x 处取长度元 dx，其上带有电荷

$$dq = \lambda_0 (x-a)dx$$

它在 O 点产生的场强：

$$dE = \frac{\lambda_0 (x-a)dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x^2}$$

O 点总场强



$$E = \int dE = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_a^{a+l} \frac{dx}{x} - a \int_a^{a+l} \frac{dx}{x^2} \right] = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\ln \frac{a+l}{a} - \frac{l}{a+l} \right]$$

\vec{E} 方向沿 x 轴

(3)解: $\lambda = \frac{q}{L}$

$$dq = \lambda dx = \frac{q}{L} dx \quad r^2 = x^2 + a^2$$

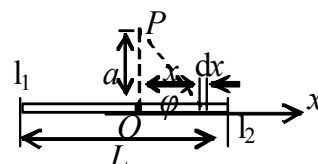
设 p 点在杆上投影点距左端为 l_1 距右端为 l_2

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q dx}{L r^2}$$

$$dE_x = -dE \cos \phi = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q x dx}{L r^3}$$

$$E_x = \int dE_x = \int_{-l_1}^{l_2} -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q x dx}{L (x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \left[\frac{1}{(l_2^2 + a^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(l_1^2 + a^2)^{1/2}} \right]$$

$$dE_y = dE \sin \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q a dx}{L r^3}$$



$$E_y = \int dE_y = \int_{-l_1}^{l_2} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q a dx}{L (x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L a} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{a}{x})^2 + 1}} \right]_{l_1}^{l_2}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L a} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{a}{l_2})^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{a}{l_1})^2 + 1}} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L} \left[\frac{1}{(l_2^2 + a^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(l_1^2 + a^2)^{1/2}} \right] \vec{i} +$$

所以 $\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L a} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{a}{l_2})^2 + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{a}{l_1})^2 + 1}} \right] \vec{j}$

无限长: $l_1 = l_2 = \infty \quad \vec{E} = E_y \vec{j} = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 L a} \vec{j}$

半无限长: $l_1 = \infty, l_2 = 0$ 或 $l_1 = 0, l_2 = \infty \quad \vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L a} \vec{i} + \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 L a} \vec{j}$

2、(1) 解: $\lambda = \frac{Q}{\pi R}$

$$dq = \lambda dl = \frac{Q}{\pi} d\phi$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{R^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2\epsilon_0} \frac{Q d\phi}{R^2}$$

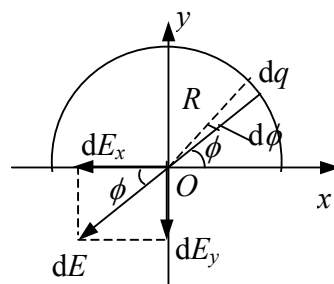
$$dE_x = -dE \cos \phi = -\frac{Q}{4\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos \phi d\phi$$

$$E_x = \int dE_x = \int_0^\pi -\frac{Q}{4\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos \phi d\phi = 0$$

$$dE_y = -dE \sin \phi = -\frac{Q \sin \phi d\phi}{4\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$E_y = -dE = \int_q dE_y = \int_0^\pi -\frac{Q \sin \phi d\phi}{4\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} = -\frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} = -\frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \vec{j}$$



(2) 解: 与 (1) 小题方法相似, 如果是圆环, 由对称性

$$\vec{E} = 0$$

(3) 解: 与 (1) 小题方法相似, 1/4 圆环

$$\lambda = \frac{2Q}{\pi R}$$

$$dq = \lambda dl = \frac{2Q}{\pi} d\phi$$

$$dE_x = -dE \cos \phi = -\frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos \phi d\phi$$

$$E_x = \int dE_x = \int_0^{\pi/2} -\frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \cos \phi d\phi = -\frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$dE_y = -dE \sin \phi = -\frac{Q \sin \phi d\phi}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$E_y = -dE = \int_q dE_y = \int_0^{\pi/2} -\frac{Q \sin \phi d\phi}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} = -\frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} = -\frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \vec{i} - \frac{Q}{2\pi^2\epsilon_0 R^2} \vec{j}$$

3、(1) 解: $dq = \lambda dl = R\lambda_0 \sin \phi d\phi$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{R^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{R\lambda_0 \sin \phi d\phi}{R^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda_0 \sin \phi d\phi}{R}$$

$$dE_x = -dE \cos \phi = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin \phi \cos \phi d\phi$$

$$E_x = \int dE_x = \int_0^\pi -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin \phi \cos \phi d\phi = 0$$

$$dE_y = -dE \sin \phi = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin^2 \phi d\phi$$

$$E_y = \int dE_y = \int_0^\pi -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin^2 \phi d\phi = -\frac{\lambda_0}{8\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} = -\frac{\lambda_0}{8\epsilon_0 R} \vec{j}$$

所以

(2) 求圆环中心的电场强度与 (1) 小题方法相似

$$E_x = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \phi \cos \phi d\phi = 0$$

$$E_y = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \phi d\phi = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\epsilon_0 R}$$

故 O 点的场强为: $\vec{E} = E_y \vec{j} = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\epsilon_0 R} \vec{j}$

(3) 解: $dq = \lambda dl = R\lambda_0 \sin \phi d\phi$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{R^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{R\lambda_0 \sin \phi d\phi}{R^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda_0 \sin \phi d\phi}{R}$$

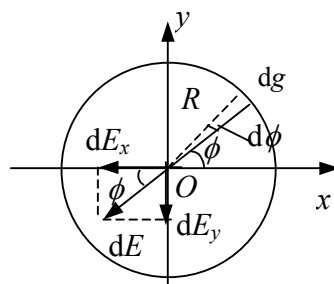
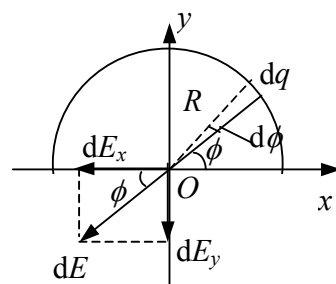
$$dE_x = -dE \cos \phi = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin \phi \cos \phi d\phi$$

$$E_x = \int dE_x = \int_0^{\pi/2} -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin \phi \cos \phi d\phi = -\frac{\lambda_0}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$dE_y = -dE \sin \phi = -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin^2 \phi d\phi$$

$$E_y = \int dE_y = \int_0^{\pi/2} -\frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin^2 \phi d\phi = -\frac{\lambda_0}{16\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$\text{所以 } \vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} = -\frac{\lambda_0}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R} \vec{i} - \frac{\lambda_0}{16\epsilon_0 R} \vec{j}$$



4、解: (1) 在球内取半径为 r、厚为 dr 的薄球壳, 该壳内所包含的电荷为

$$dq = \rho dV = Ar \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr$$

带电球体的总电荷为

$$q = \int_V \rho dV = \int_0^R 4\pi A r^3 dr = \pi A R^4$$

(2) 作一半径为 r 的同心高斯球面，按高斯定理有

$$\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{S \text{ 内}} q_i$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \sum_{S \text{ 内}} q_i$$

$$\text{在球体内: } \sum_{S \text{ 内}} q_i = \int_V \rho dV = \int_0^r 4\pi A r^3 dr = \pi A r^4$$

$$E = \frac{A r^2}{4\epsilon_0} \quad (r \leq R)$$

$$\text{在球体外: } \sum_{S \text{ 内}} q_i = \int_V \rho dV = \int_0^R 4\pi A r^3 dr = \pi A R^4$$

$$E = A R^4 / (4\epsilon_0 r^2), \quad (r > R)$$

方向沿径向， $A > 0$ 时向外， $A < 0$ 时向里。

5、解：(1) 由对称分析知，平板外两侧场强大小处处相等、方向垂直于平面且背离平面。

设场强大小为 E 。作一柱形高斯面垂直于平面。其底面大小为 S ，如图所示。

按高斯定理 $\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum q / \epsilon_0$ ，即

$$2SE = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^b \rho S dx = \frac{kS}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^b x dx = \frac{kSb^2}{2\epsilon_0}$$

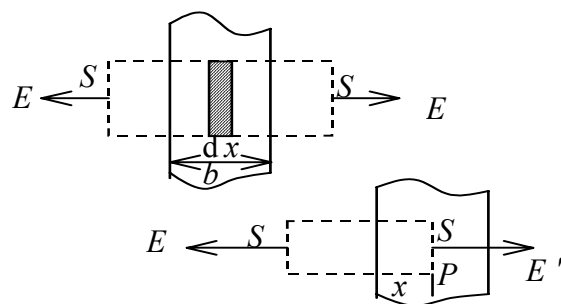
$$\text{得到} \quad E = \frac{kb^2}{4\epsilon_0} \quad (\text{板外两侧})$$

(2) 过 P 点垂直平板作一柱形高斯面，底面为 S 。设该处场强为 E' ，如图所示。按高斯

$$\text{定理有} \quad (E' + E)S = \frac{kS}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^x x dx = \frac{kSb^2}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{得到} \quad E' = \frac{k}{2\epsilon_0} \left(x^2 - \frac{b^2}{2} \right) \quad (0 \leq x \leq b)$$

$$(3) \quad E' = 0, \text{ 必须是 } x^2 - \frac{b^2}{2} = 0, \quad \text{可得 } x = b/\sqrt{2}$$



四、讨论题

1、

- (1) $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}_0$
- (2) $\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}_0 (r > R) ; \quad \vec{E} = 0 (r < R)$
- (3) $\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}_0 (r > R) ; \quad \vec{E} = \frac{Qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} \vec{r}_0 (r < R)$
- (4) $\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \vec{r}_0$
- (5) $\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \vec{r}_0 (r > R) ; \quad \vec{E} = 0 (r < R)$
- (6) $\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \vec{r}_0 (r > R) ; \quad \vec{E} = \frac{\lambda r}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \vec{r}_0 (r < R)$
- (7) $\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{r}_0$
- (8) $\vec{E} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}_0 (r > R_2) ; \quad \vec{E} = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}_0 (R_2 > r > R_1) ; \vec{E} = 0 (r < R_1)$
- (9) $\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \vec{r}_0 (r > R_2) ; \vec{E} = \frac{\lambda_1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \vec{r}_0 (R_2 > r > R_1) \quad \vec{E} = 0 (r < R_1)$

(作图略)

- 2、(1)错 高斯面上场强不一定为零
 (2)错 高斯面上有些点场强可以为零
 (3)错 可以有电荷，但电荷总和为零
 (4)错 高斯面上场强不一定为零
 (5)错 高斯面内可以没电荷
 (6)对

静电场（二）作业答案

一、选择题

1.D、 2.C、 3.C、 B、 A、 4.C、 5.D

二、填空题

1. $\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{3}{4}$; 0

2. 45V; -15V

3. 0; $\frac{\lambda}{2\epsilon_0}$

4. 0; $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{R}$

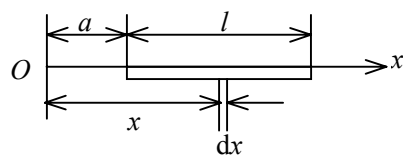
5. $-\frac{qq_0}{8\pi\epsilon_0 l}$

6. $\sqrt{v_B^2 + \frac{2q}{m}(U_B - U_A)}$

三、计算题

1、(1) 解: $dq = \lambda dx = \frac{q}{l} dx$

$$dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 l} \frac{q dx}{x}$$



$$V = \int dV = \int_a^{a+l} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 l} \frac{q dx}{x} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 l} \ln \frac{a+l}{a}$$

(2) 解: $dq = \lambda dx = \lambda_0(x-a)dx$

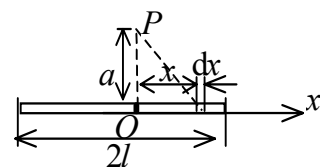
$$dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda_0(x-a)dx}{x}$$

$$V = \int dV = \int_a^{a+l} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda_0(x-a)dx}{x} = dV = \frac{\lambda_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (l - a \ln \frac{a+l}{a})$$

2、解: $\lambda = \frac{q}{2l}$ $dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{1/2}} = \frac{q}{8\pi\epsilon_0 l} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{1/2}}$

$$V = \int dV = 2 \int_0^l \frac{q}{8\pi\epsilon_0 l} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{1/2}} = 2 \cdot \frac{q}{8\pi\epsilon_0 l} \ln \left[x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right]_0^l$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 l} \ln \frac{l + \sqrt{l^2 + a^2}}{a}$$



3、解: (1) 按高斯定理有 (注: 方法同静电(一)计算4)

$$E_1 = \frac{qr_1^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^4} \quad (r_1 \leq R), \quad \vec{E}_1 \text{ 方向沿半径向外.}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2^2} \quad (r_2 > R), \quad \vec{E}_2 \text{ 方向沿半径向外.}$$

球内电势

$$V_1 = \int_{r_1}^R \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_R^\infty \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_1}^R \frac{qr^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^4} dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{q}{3\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{qr_1^3}{12\pi\epsilon_0 R^4} = \frac{q}{12\pi\epsilon_0 R} \left(4 - \frac{r_1^3}{R^3} \right) \quad (r_1 \leq R)$$

球外电势

$$V_2 = \int_{r_2}^R \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_2}^\infty \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2} \quad (r_2 > R)$$

(2) 若体密度为恒量

$$E_1 = \frac{\rho r_1}{3\epsilon_0} \quad (r_1 \leq R), \quad \vec{E}_1 \text{ 方向沿半径向外. } E_2 = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r_2^2} \quad (r_2 > R), \quad \vec{E}_2 \text{ 方向沿半径向外.}$$

球内电势

$$V_1 = \int_{r_1}^R \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_R^\infty \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_1}^R \frac{\rho r}{3\epsilon_0} dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{\rho R^2}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\rho r_1^2}{6\epsilon_0} \quad (r_1 \leq R)$$

球外电势

$$V_2 = \int_{r_2}^\infty \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_2}^\infty \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{\rho R^3}{3\epsilon_0 r_2} \quad (r_2 > R)$$

四、讨论题

1、

$$(1) V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$(2) V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} (r > R) ; \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} (r < R)$$

$$(3) V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} (r > R) ; \quad V = \frac{Q(3R^2 - r^2)}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} (r < R)$$

$$(4) V = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} (r > R_2) ; \quad V = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} (R_2 > r > R_1) \quad V = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} (r < R_1)$$

$$(5) V_{12} = \frac{\lambda_1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

(作图略)

$$E = Q / (\varepsilon_0 S)$$

$$\text{两极板间电势差} \quad U = Ed = Dd / (\varepsilon_0 S)$$

$$\text{电容} \quad C = Q / U = \varepsilon_0 S / d$$

$$(2) \text{ 电场能量} \quad W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2 d}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$

若两板间充满相对介电常量为 ε_r 的各向同性均匀电介质, 则

$$\text{电容} \quad C = Q / U = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S / d$$

$$\text{电场能量} \quad W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2 d}{2\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}$$

4. 解: (1) 设内、外球壳分别带电荷为 $+Q$ 和 $-Q$, 则两球壳间的场强大小为

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\text{两球壳间电势差} \quad U_{12} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = \frac{Q(R_2 - R_1)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1 R_2}$$

$$\text{电容} \quad C = \frac{Q}{U_{12}} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

$$(2) \text{ 电场能量} \quad W = \frac{CU_{12}^2}{2} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1 R_2 U_{12}^2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

若两球壳间充满相对介电常量为 ε_r 的各向同性均匀电介质, 则

$$\text{电容} \quad C = \frac{Q}{U_{12}} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

$$\text{电场能量} \quad W = \frac{CU_{12}^2}{2} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r R_1 R_2 U_{12}^2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

5. 解: (1) 根据高斯定理可得两圆柱间场强大小为

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$\text{两圆柱间电势差} \quad U_{12} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \left[\lambda / (2\pi \varepsilon_0) \right] \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\text{电容} \quad C = \frac{Q}{U_{12}} = \frac{\lambda L}{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 L}{\ln(R_2 / R_1)}$$

$$(2) \text{ 电场能量} \quad W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{\lambda^2 L \ln(R_2 / R_1)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$$

若两圆柱间充满相对介电常量为 ε_r 的各向同性均匀电介质, 则

$$\text{电容} \quad C = \frac{Q}{U_{12}} = \frac{\lambda L}{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r L}{\ln(R_2 / R_1)}$$

$$\text{电场能量} \quad W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{\lambda^2 L \ln(R_2 / R_1)}{4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r}$$

四、讨论题

1、(1)

设四个表面的电荷面密度分别为 σ_A 、 σ_B 、 σ_C 、 σ_D

$$\sigma_A S + \sigma_B S = Q_1$$

$$\sigma_C S + \sigma_D S = Q_2$$

$$\frac{\sigma_A}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_B}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_C}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_D}{2\epsilon_0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sigma_A}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_B}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_C}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_D}{2\epsilon_0} = 0$$

联立求出

$$\sigma_A = \sigma_D = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2S}$$

$$\sigma_B = -\sigma_C = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{2S}$$

空间电场分布可应用公式 $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$ ，利用叠加原理求出。

$$\text{左侧: } E = -\frac{\sigma_A}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_B}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_C}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_D}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{两板间: } E = \frac{\sigma_A}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_B}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_C}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_D}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$\text{右侧: } E = \frac{\sigma_A}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_B}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_C}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_D}{2\epsilon_0}$$

(2)

$$\sigma_A = \sigma_D = \frac{Q}{S}$$

$$\sigma_B = \sigma_C = 0$$

两板之间无电场，电场存在两板外侧，电场大小为 $E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$ 。

(3)

$$\sigma_A = \sigma_D = 0$$

$$\sigma_B = -\sigma_C = \frac{Q}{S}$$

电场存在两板之间，电场大小为 $E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$ ，两板外侧无电场。

2、“均匀带电球体”改为“均匀带电导体球”

(1) 可视为三个同心均匀带电球面的电场叠加。

$$r < a \quad E = 0 \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

$$a < r < b \quad E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$b < r < c \quad E = 0 \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c}$$

$$r > c \quad E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

(2) 电荷分布在最外的表面，可视为一个半径为 c 均匀带电球面的电场。

$$r < a \quad E = 0 \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c}$$

$$a < r < b \quad E = 0 \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c}$$

$$b < r < c \quad E = 0 \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 c}$$

$$r > c \quad E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

恒定磁场（一）参考解答

一、选择题

1、D 2、B 3、C

二、填空题

1、大小： $\frac{\mu_0 I}{12R} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ 方向： \otimes

2、 $-B\pi r^2 \cos \alpha$

3、 $\frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln 2$

三、计算题

1. (1) 解：金属薄片单位弧长上的电流为 $\frac{I}{\pi R}$

$$dI = \frac{I}{\pi R} R d\theta$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2\pi R} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi^2 R} d\theta$$

$$d\vec{B} = dB_x \vec{i} + dB_y \vec{j} = dB \sin \theta \vec{i} + (-dB \cos \theta) \vec{j}$$

$$B_x = \int dB_x = \int_0^\pi \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi^2 R} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R}$$

$$B_y = \int dB_y = \int_0^\pi -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi^2 R} \cos \theta d\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R} \vec{i}$$

1. (2) 解：金属薄片单位弧长上的电流为 $\frac{2I}{\pi R}$

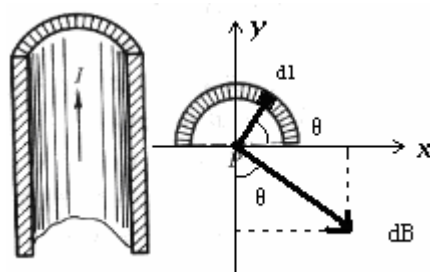
$$dI = \frac{2I}{\pi R} R d\theta$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2\pi R} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R} d\theta$$

$$d\vec{B} = dB_x \vec{i} + dB_y \vec{j} = dB \sin \theta \vec{i} + (-dB \cos \theta) \vec{j}$$

$$B_x = \int dB_x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R}$$

$$B_y = \int dB_y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R} \cos \theta d\theta = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R}$$



$$\therefore \vec{B} = B_x \vec{i} + B_y \vec{j} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R} \vec{i} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R} \vec{j}$$

2. 解: (1) $B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi \frac{1}{2}d} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi \frac{1}{2}d} = \frac{\mu_0}{\pi d} (I_1 + I_2)$ 方向: \odot

(2) $B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi (d-r)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_m &= \int_S d\Phi_m = \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_S B dS = \int_{r_1}^{r_1+r_2} \left[\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi (d-r)} \right] \cdot l dx \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_1+r_2}{r_1} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2 l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_2+r_3}{r_3} \end{aligned}$$

四. 讨论题

1、 (1) 圆环电流的 $B_3 = 0$; 两直导线的 $B_1 = 0$ 、 $B_2 = 0$; O 点总磁感应强度 $B_0 = 0$

(2) 圆环电流的 $B_3 = 0$; 两直导线的 $B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \mathbf{e}$ 、 $B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \otimes$; O 点总磁感应强度 $B_0 = 0$

(3) 圆环电流的 $B_3 = 0$; 两直导线的 $B_1 = 0$ 、 $B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \mathbf{e}$; O 点总磁感应强度 $B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \mathbf{e}$

2、 (1) 三角形电流的 $B_3 = 0$; 两直导线的 $B_1 = 0$ 、 $B_2 = 0$; O 点总磁感应强度 $B_0 = 0$

(2) 三角形电流的 $B_3 = 0$; 两直导线的 $B_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\mu_0 I}{4\pi l} \otimes$ 、 $B_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\mu_0 I}{2\pi l} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \otimes$;

$$O\text{点总磁感应强度 } B_0 = B_1 + B_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\mu_0 I}{4\pi l} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\mu_0 I}{2\pi l} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \otimes$$

(3) 三角形电流的 $B_3 = 0$; 两直导线的 $B_1 = 0$ 、 $B_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\mu_0 I}{4\pi l} \otimes$;

$$O\text{点总磁感应强度 } B_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\mu_0 I}{4\pi l} \otimes;$$

恒定磁场（二）参考解答

一、选择题

1、C

二、填空题

1、环路内包围的电流代数和；环路上积分点的磁场；所有电流产生的。

2、 $\oint_l \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0(I_2 - 2I_1)$ ；由电流 I_1 、 I_2 、 I_3 激发的

3、 $-2\mu_0 I$ 、 $\mu_0 I$ 、 $-3\mu_0 I$ 、 $3\mu_0 I$ ，

4、大小： $\mu_0 i$ 方向：向右（右手定则决定）

三、计算题

解： \vec{B} 方向沿以 0 为圆心的圆周切向，且同一圆周上各点 \vec{B} 的大小相等。

作一以 0 为圆心， r 为半径的圆周为安培回路 l ，则

$$\oint_l \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B \cdot 2\pi r \quad \text{由} \quad \oint_l \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{l\text{内}} I \quad \text{得：} \quad B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 \sum_{l\text{内}} I$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 \sum_{l\text{内}} I}{2\pi r}$$

$$r < a \text{ 时, } \sum_{l\text{内}} I = \frac{I}{\pi a^2} \pi r^2 \quad \therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi a^2}$$

$$a < r < b \text{ 时, } \sum_{l\text{内}} I = I \quad \therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$b < r < c \text{ 时, } \sum_{l\text{内}} I = I - I \frac{\pi(r^2 - b^2)}{\pi(c^2 - b^2)} = \frac{I(c^2 - r^2)}{(c^2 - b^2)} \quad \therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \frac{(c^2 - r^2)}{(c^2 - b^2)}$$

$$r > c \text{ 时, } \sum_{l\text{内}} I = 0 \quad \therefore B = 0$$

四、讨论题

1. 8A、8A、0A；

(1) 不相等；

(2) 不为零。

2.

电流	磁感应强度大小	磁感线	$\bar{B}-r$ 关系曲线	计算过程
无限长载流直导线 (I)	$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$	略	略	略
无限长载流圆柱面 (R, I)	$\begin{cases} B = 0, r < R \\ B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}, r \geq R \end{cases}$	略	略	略
无限长载流圆柱体 (R, I)	$\begin{cases} B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}, r < R \\ B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}, r \geq R \end{cases}$	略	略	略
无限长载流螺线管 (I)	$B = \mu_0 n I, (n \text{ 是单位长度内线圈匝数})$	略	略	略
两无限长同轴载流圆柱面 (R_1, I_1, R_2, I_2)	$\begin{cases} B = 0, r < R_1 \\ B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r}, R_1 < r < R_2 \\ B = \frac{\mu_0 (I_1 + I_2)}{2\pi r}, r \geq R_2 \end{cases}$	略	略	略

恒定磁场（三）参考解答

一、选择题

1、A 2、B 3、C 4、C 5、A 6、B 7、D

二、填空题

$$1、\frac{e^2 B}{4} \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi \epsilon_0 m_e}}$$

$$2、\frac{mv^2}{2B} \quad \text{相反}$$

$$3、M=0, M=\frac{\sqrt{3}a^2 B}{4}$$

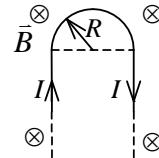
$$4、F_{bc} = \sqrt{2}aIB$$

$$5、p_m = \frac{1}{2}\pi(R_2^2 - R_1^2)I; \quad M = \frac{1}{2}\pi(R_2^2 - R_1^2)IB; \quad \text{向上}$$

三、计算题

1 解: $\vec{F}_{\text{左}}$ 与 $\vec{F}_{\text{右}}$ 大小相等, 方向相反, \therefore 相互抵消

$$F_{\text{合}} = F_{\text{中}} = IB \cdot 2R = 2IRB \quad \text{方向竖直向上}$$



2 解: (1) 在半圆上取微元 $dl = R d\theta$, 等效电荷为 $dq = \lambda dl = \lambda R d\theta$, 由题目可知转一周

的时间 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$, 则转动时这一部分的圆周运动等效电流 $dI = \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{\omega \lambda R d\theta}{2\pi}$, 圆周运动的半径 $r = R \sin \theta$, 这等效圆环在 O 点产生的磁场为

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 r^2 dI}{2R^3} = \frac{\mu_0 r^2 \omega \lambda R d\theta}{4\pi R^3}$$

$$B = \int dB = \int_0^\pi \frac{\mu_0 R^2 \sin^2 \theta \omega \lambda R d\theta}{4\pi R^3} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega \lambda}{8}$$

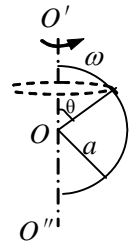
方向向上

(2) 这段微元产生磁矩

$$dP = \pi r^2 dI = \pi R^2 \sin^2 \theta \frac{\omega \lambda R d\theta}{2\pi}$$

$$P = \int dP = \int_0^\pi \pi R^2 \sin^2 \theta \frac{\omega \lambda R d\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi \omega \lambda R^3}{4}$$

方向向上



3 解：（1）以 M 点为坐标原点建立坐标系，载流导线 MN 上任一点处的磁感强度大小为

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi(r+x)} - \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(2r-x)}$$

MN 上电流元 $I_3 dx$ 所受磁力为

$$dF = I_3 B dx = I_3 \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi(r+x)} - \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(2r-x)} \right) dx$$

$$F = I_3 \int_0^r \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi(r+x)} - \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(2r-x)} \right) dx = \frac{\mu_0 I_3}{2\pi} (I_1 - I_2) \ln 2$$

若 $I_2 > I_1$ ，则 \vec{F} 的方向向下， $I_2 < I_1$ ，则 \vec{F} 的方向向上。

（2） I_1 、 I_2 的方向改变，影响的是磁场的方向， I_3 的方向改变会导致力的方向反向。

（3）去掉 I_2 ，载流导线 MN 上任一点处的磁感强度大小为 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi(r+x)}$ ，方向向里。

MN 上电流元 $I_3 dx$ 所受磁力为

$$dF = I_3 B dx = I_3 \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi(r+x)} \right) dx$$

$$F = I_3 \int_0^r \left(\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi(r+x)} \right) dx = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_3}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

方向向上。

同理去掉 I_1 ，载流导线 MN 上任一点处的磁感强度大小为 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(2r-x)}$ ，方向向外。

$$dF = I_3 B dx = I_3 \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(2r-x)} dx$$

$$F = I_3 \int_0^r \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi(2r-x)} dx = \frac{\mu_0 I_3 I_2}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

方向向下。

4 解：（1） $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d}, \quad F_{CD} = I_2 b B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 b}{2\pi d} \quad \text{方向垂直导线向左}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi(a+d)}, \quad F_{EF} = I_2 b B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 b}{2\pi(a+d)} \quad \text{方向垂直导线向右}$$

$$F_{CF} = F_{DE} = \int I_2 dl B = \int_d^{d+a} \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi x} dx = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d+a}{d}$$

\vec{F}_{CF} 方向垂直导线向上； \vec{F}_{DE} 方向垂直导线向下

$$(2) \quad F_{\text{合}} = F_{CD} - F_{EF} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 b}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{a+d} \right) \quad \text{方向向左}$$

$$\vec{M}_{\text{合}} = 0$$