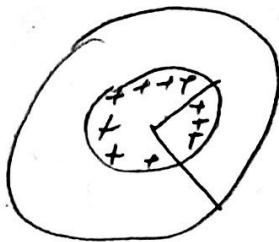


7.62

设 $Q \rightarrow 0$, 以 r 为半径作同心高斯球面 S , 有 $\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = D 4\pi r^2 = Q$



$$D = \begin{cases} 0 & r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} & r \geq R \end{cases} \quad \text{D 向外}$$

1) 由 $D = \epsilon E$ 可得介电层内 $E_1 = \frac{D_1}{\epsilon_r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 r^2} \quad (R \leq r \leq R')$
 在介电层外 $E_2 = \frac{D_2}{\epsilon} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \quad (r > R')$

2) 介电层内离球心 r 处的电势

$$V_1 = \int_r^\infty \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_r^{R'} E_1 \cdot dI + \int_{R'}^\infty E_2 \cdot dI \\ = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_r \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\epsilon - 1}{R'} \right) \quad (R \leq r \leq R')$$

介电层外离球心 r 处的电势

$$V_2 = \int_r^\infty \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_r^\infty E_2 \cdot dI = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} \quad (r > R')$$

3) 金属球的电势

$$V_3 = \int_R^\infty \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_R^{R'} E_1 \cdot dI + \int_{R'}^\infty E_2 \cdot dI \\ = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_r \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{\epsilon - 1}{R'} \right)$$



7.66 面积 $S=3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$, 距离 $d_1=3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$, 厚度 $d_2=1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$
300 V

(1) 抽出铜板前, 电容器内电场强度为?

$$E = \frac{U_1}{d_1 - d_2} = \frac{300}{(3 \times 10^{-3} - 1 \times 10^{-3})} \text{ V/m} = 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ V/m}$$

高斯定理

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} = \frac{q}{\epsilon S}$$

由于电容器充电后与电源断开, 因而将铜板抽出后, q 将保持不变, 场强 E 也不变, 但极板间的电势差变为

$$U_2 = E d_1 = \frac{U_1}{d_1 - d_2} d_1 = 450 \text{ V}$$

$$= 1.5 \times 10^5 (3 \times 10^{-3}) = \frac{300}{(3-1) \times 10^{-3}} 3 \times 10^{-3} = 450 \text{ V}$$

$$(2) A = \Delta W = W_2 - W_1 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 \Delta V = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 S d = 2.99 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$$



7.67 电容 $0.90 \times 10^{-9} \text{ F}$ 900V

(1) 空气电容器(充电后,极板上的电荷量为

$$Q = CV = 0.90 \times 10^{-9} \cdot 900 \text{ C} = 8.1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ C}$$

静电能为

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2, \text{ 充入煤油后, 电容 } C' = \epsilon C, \text{ 静电能}$$

$$\text{为 } W' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C'} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon C}$$

静电能的增量为 $\Delta W = W' - W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C'} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - 1 \right) = -1.82 \times 10^{-9} \text{ J}$

(2) 并联前两电容器的静电能为

$$W_0 = W' + W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C'} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon + 1}{\epsilon} \right)$$

并联后的电容为: $C'' = C + C' = (1 + \epsilon)C$

极板上的总电荷量为 $Q'' = 2Q$ 静电能为

$$W'' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q''^2}{C''} = \frac{2Q^2}{C(\epsilon + 1)} = 2CV^2 \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon + 1} \right)$$

并联前,后静电能的增量

$$\Delta W = W'' - W_0 = -\frac{1}{2} CV^2 \frac{(\epsilon - 1)^2}{\epsilon(\epsilon + 1)} = -\frac{1}{12} CV^2 = -6.08 \times 10^{-5} \text{ J}$$



7.69 $800V$, $C_1 = 4\mu F$ $C_2 = 6\mu F$

C_1 充电后极板的电荷量为

$$Q = C_1 U_0 = 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 800 C = 3.2 \times 10^{-3} C$$

并联电容器的电容量为 $C = C_1 + C_2 = 10 \times 10^{-6} F$

并联电容器两极板间的电势差为 $U = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{Q}{C_1 + C_2} = 320V$

(1) 并联后两电容器极板上的电量分别为

$$Q_1 = C_1 U = 1.28 \times 10^{-3} C \quad Q_2 = C_2 U = 1.92 \times 10^{-3} C$$

(2) 并联前 C_1 的静电场能为 $W_0 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 U_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 10^{-6} \times 800^2 J = 1.28 J$

并联电容器的静电场能为 $W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10^{-6} \times 320^2 J = 0.512 J$

