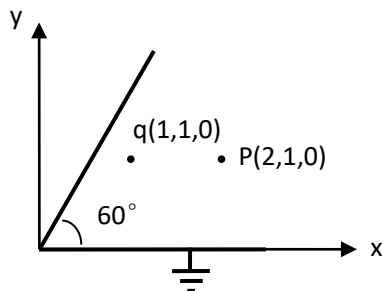


#### 第四章习题《基础物理 I 波动理论导引》

**习题 4.1:** 一个点电荷  $q$  放在  $60^\circ$  的接地导体角域内的点  $(1,1,0)$  处, 如图所示。试求:

(1) 所有镜像电荷的位置和大小; (2) 点  $P(2,1,0)$  处的电位。



**解:** (1) 用镜像法求解, 各镜像电荷位置坐标和大小如下:

$$q'_1 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \right), q'_1 = -q$$

$$q'_2 \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right), q'_2 = q$$

$$q'_3 \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right), q'_3 = -q$$

$$q'_4 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \right), q'_4 = q$$

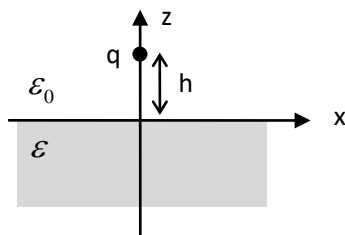
$$q'_5(1, -1), q'_5 = -q$$

(2)  $P$  点的电位为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_0} - \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} - \frac{1}{R_5} \right) \\ &= \frac{q}{\pi\epsilon_0} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8-3\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10+\sqrt{3}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+3\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10-\sqrt{3}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \\ &\approx 2.8 \times 10^9 q \text{ (V)} \end{aligned}$$

**习题 4.2:** 如图所示, 在  $z < 0$  的下半空间是介电常数为  $\epsilon$  的电介质, 上半空间为空气, 距离介质平面  $h$  处有一点电荷  $q$ 。试求: (1)  $z > 0$  和  $z < 0$  的两个半空间内的电位分布;

(2) 电介质表面上的极化电荷密度, 并证明表面上的极化电荷总量等于镜像电荷  $q'$ 。



解:

- (1) 由镜像法得知,  $q'$  和  $q''$  为镜像电荷, 其大小和位置分别为

$$\begin{cases} q' = -\frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0} q \\ z = -h \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} q'' = \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0} q \\ z = h \end{cases}$$

$z > 0$  时, 由叠加原理

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R'} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + (z-h)^2}} - \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + (z+h)^2}} \right)$$

$z < 0$  时, 由叠加原理

$$\varphi = \frac{q + q''}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} = \frac{q}{2\pi(\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + (z-h)^2}}$$

- (2) 由于在  $z = 0$  的分界面上无电荷分布, 故极化电荷面密度为

$$\hat{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{n} \cdot [(\varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_1) - (\varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 + \vec{P}_2)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{n} \cdot \vec{P}_2 = \hat{n} \cdot (\varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_1 - \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_2)$$

$$\sigma_p = \hat{n} \cdot \vec{P}_2 = \varepsilon_0 (E_{1z} - E_{2z})|_{z=0} = \varepsilon_0 \left( \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)hq}{2\pi(\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0)(r^2 + h^2)^{3/2}}$$

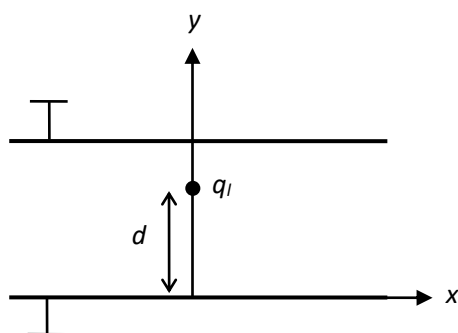
则极化电荷量为

$$q_p = \int_S \sigma_p dS = \int_0^\infty \sigma_p 2\pi r dr = -\frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)hq}{(\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0)} \int_0^\infty \frac{r}{(r^2 + h^2)^{3/2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)hq}{(\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0)} \int_0^\infty d \frac{1}{(r^2 + h^2)^{1/2}} = -\frac{(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)}{(\varepsilon + \varepsilon_0)} q$$

$$\Rightarrow q_p = q'$$

**习题 4.3:** 两块无限大接地导体板，两板之间有一与  $z$  轴平行的线电荷  $q_l$ ，其位置为  $(0, d)$ ，求板间的电位分布。



解：设  $yz$  平面左右两侧区域的电位函数分布为  $\varphi_1$ 、 $\varphi_2$

线电荷  $q_l$  可表示成电荷面密度  $\sigma(y) = q_l \delta(y - d)$

电位函数应满足的边界条件为：

- (1)  $\varphi_1(x, 0) = \varphi_1(x, a) = 0$
- (2)  $\varphi_2(x, 0) = \varphi_2(x, a) = 0$
- (3) 当  $|x| \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $\varphi_1(x, y) = \varphi_2(x, y) = 0$
- (4)  $\varphi_1(0, y) = \varphi_2(0, y)$
- (5)  $\frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} q_l \delta(y - d)$

通解形式为：

$$\varphi(x, y) = (A_0 x + B_0)(C_0 y + D_0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \sin k_n x + B_n \cos k_n x)(C_n \sinh k_n y + D_n \cosh k_n y)$$

或

$$\varphi(x, y) = (A_0 x + B_0)(C_0 y + D_0) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \sinh k_n x + B_n \cosh k_n x)(C_n \sin k_n y + D_n \cos k_n y)$$

由条件 (1) ~ (3) 可设  $\varphi_1$  和  $\varphi_2$  的通解为

$$\varphi_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \left( e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b} x} \right), \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

$$\varphi_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \left( e^{\frac{n\pi}{b} x} \right), \quad -\infty < x < 0$$

由条件 (4) 可得:  $A_n = B_n$

由条件 (5) 可得

$$\varphi_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \left( e^{\frac{n\pi}{b} x} \right), \quad -\infty < x < 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \frac{n\pi}{b} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \frac{n\pi}{b} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} q_l \delta(y-d)$$

简化得:

$$2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \frac{n\pi}{b} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} q_l \delta(y-d)$$

将上式两边同乘以  $\sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y$ , 并从 0 到  $a$  对  $y$  积分, 有

$$A_n = \frac{q_l}{n\pi\varepsilon_0} \sin \left( \frac{n\pi d}{a} \right)$$

所以, 我们得到

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{q_l}{\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \left( \frac{n\pi d}{a} \right) \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \left( e^{-\frac{n\pi}{b} x} \right), \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{q_l}{\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \left( \frac{n\pi d}{a} \right) \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} y \right) \left( e^{\frac{n\pi}{b} x} \right), \quad -\infty < x < 0$$