# **Chapter 6**

6-1

解:

由库仑定律,取一小段距P点距离为r,长度为dr的棒,有:

$$dF = rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}rac{Qqdr}{L}r^{-2}$$

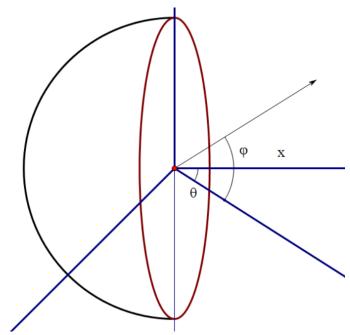
得:

$$F = rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}rac{Qq}{L}\int_{a-L/2}^{a+L/2} r^{-2}dr = rac{1}{\pi\epsilon_0}rac{Qq}{4a^2-L^2}$$

F的方向沿OP。

6-3

解:



如图建立坐标系。分析可得,电场强度沿x轴。

取 $\varphi$ 角处张角为 $d\varphi$ 的圆环,有:

$$dE_x = rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}rac{2\pi\sigma R^2\sinarphi darphi}{R^2}\cosarphi$$

得:

$$E_x = rac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sinarphi\cosarphi darphi = rac{\sigma}{4\epsilon_0}$$

方向沿x轴。

#### 6-5

解:

• (1) 对导线 $+\lambda$ , 做以其为中轴线, 半径为r的圆柱面,截取高为l的一段。由高斯定理可得:

$$2\pi Rl \cdot E(r) = rac{\lambda l}{\epsilon_0} \ \Rightarrow E(r) = rac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 r}$$

代入此题情景,得:

$$E(x) = -rac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 x} - rac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 (a-x)} \ = rac{\lambda a}{2\pi\epsilon_0 x(x-a)}$$

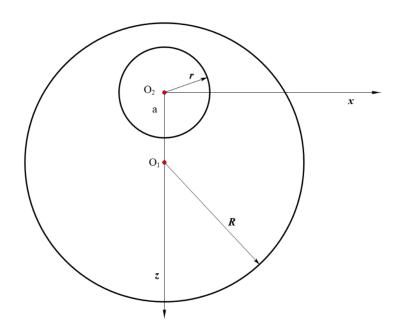
• (2) 代入导线处另一条导线的电场强度,得:

$$\frac{dF}{dl} = E \cdot \lambda = \frac{\lambda^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

#### 6-6

解:

等效为两个带电体:完整的半径为R、电荷密度为ho的球,和半径为r、电荷密度为ho的球。



小球的电场强度为:

$$\overrightarrow{E_1} = -rac{
ho}{3\epsilon_0}\overrightarrow{r_0}$$

大球的电场强度为:

$$\overrightarrow{E_1} = rac{
ho}{3\epsilon_0}(\overrightarrow{r_0} - \overrightarrow{O_2O_1})$$

得:

$$\overrightarrow{E} = \overrightarrow{E_1} + \overrightarrow{E_2} = rac{
ho}{3\epsilon_0} \overrightarrow{O_1O_2}$$

取模长:

$$E = \frac{\rho a}{3\epsilon_0}$$

# 6-8

解:

取立方体六面为高斯面,由对称性,三面电场强度通量为0,另外三面电场强度通量相等,设为 $\Phi$ 。由高斯定理:

$$3\Phi = rac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

解得:

-

$$\Phi = rac{q}{3\epsilon_0}$$

6-10

解:

对O点:

$$U_O = -rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{l}^{2l} \lambda x^{-1} dx + rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{2l}^{3l} \lambda x^{-1} dx = rac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \lnrac{3}{4}$$

对P点:

分析:由对称性,可知BP及其延长线上的电场强度方向与 $\overrightarrow{AC}$ 相同,垂直于BP。故将P点上一个电荷沿BP移向无穷远,电场力不做功。故P点与无穷远处等电势,即:

$$U_P = 0$$

#### 6-11

解:

由球对称性,电场方向沿径向。

• 在内部:

$$4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2 E(r) = \int_0^r rac{k}{r} 4\pi r^2 dr = 2k\pi r^2$$

解得:

$$E(r)=rac{k}{2\epsilon_0}$$

• 在外部:

$$4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2 E(r) = \int_0^R 4\pi r^2 dr = 2k\pi R^2$$

解得:

$$E(r)=rac{k}{2\epsilon_0}rac{R^2}{r^2}$$

综上, 电场强度为:

$$E(r) = egin{cases} rac{k}{2\epsilon_0}, & r \in [0,r] \ rac{k}{2\epsilon_0}rac{R^2}{r^2}, & r \in [r,+\infty) \end{cases}$$

由 $U(r)=-\int_{\infty}^{r}Edr$ , 得:

$$U(r) = egin{cases} rac{k}{2\epsilon}(2R-r), & r \in [0,r] \ -rac{k}{2\epsilon_0}rac{R^2}{r}, & r \in [r,+\infty) \end{cases}$$

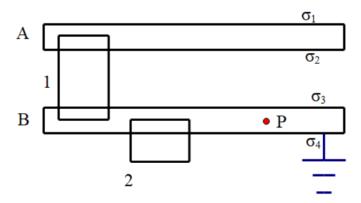
#### 6-13

解:

$$A = -\Delta W = \frac{2q \cdot q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{3R}\right) = \frac{q^2}{3\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

#### 6-16

解:



取如图1,2两个高斯面。由于下极板接地,故下极板以下无电场,又导体内部没有电场。由高斯定理解得:

$$\sigma_2 + \sigma_3 = 0$$
$$\sigma_4 = 0$$

对P点分析,由p的电场强度为0得:

$$\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 = 0$$

又有:

$$(\sigma_1+\sigma_2)S=Q_1 \ (\sigma_3+\sigma_4)S=Q_2'$$

解得:

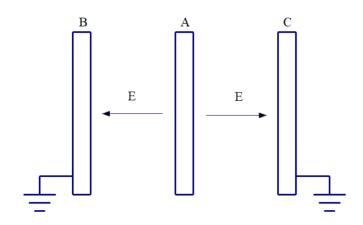
$$egin{cases} \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = 0 \ \sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = rac{Q_1}{S} \end{cases}$$

故A、B间电场强度为:

$$E = \frac{Q_1}{\epsilon_0 S}$$

# 6-17

解:



• (1) 由B、C板电势相同,得:

$$rac{q_B d_{AB}}{\epsilon_0 S} = rac{q_C d_{AC}}{\epsilon_0 S}$$

又有:

$$q_B + q_C = -Q_A$$

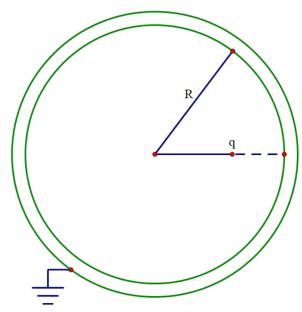
得:

$$egin{cases} q_B = -1.0 imes 10^{-7} ext{ C} \ q_C = -2.0 imes 10^{-7} ext{ C} \end{cases}$$

$$U_A=E\cdotrac{d}{2}=rac{q_Bd_{AB}}{2\epsilon_0S}=2.26 imes10^4~\mathrm{V}$$

# 6-18

解:



由于静电屏蔽, 球壳外无电场, 球壳内表面带上总和为-q的电荷。故有:

$$U_O = rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}rac{q}{d} + rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}rac{-q}{R} = rac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}(rac{1}{d} - rac{1}{R})$$

# 6-21

解:

• (1) 由高斯定理易得:

$$m{E} = egin{cases} 0, & r \in [0,R_1) \ rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}rac{Q_1}{r^2}m{e_r}, & r \in (R_1,R_2) \ 0, & r \in (R_2,R_3) \ rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}rac{Q_1+Q_2}{r^2}m{e_r}, & r \in (R_3,+\infty) \end{cases}$$

• (2)

$$egin{align} W_e &= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} w dV = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} rac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r E^2 \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr \ &= rac{Q_1^2}{8\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} (rac{1}{R_1} - rac{1}{R_2}) \end{aligned}$$

• (3)代入,得:

$$W_e=6 imes10^{-4}~\mathrm{J}$$

#### 6-23

解:

• 电容器能量公式:

$$W = rac{1}{2}C(\Delta U)^2 = 4\pi\epsilon_0(rac{1}{R_1} - rac{1}{R_2})(\Delta U)^2$$

• 电场能量公式:

$$Q=C\Delta U$$
  $E=rac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}rac{Q}{r^2}$   $W=\iiint_\Omega w dV=\int_{R_1}^{R_2}rac{1}{2}\epsilon_0 E^2\cdot 4\pi r^2 dr$ 

联立解得:

$$W = 4\pi\epsilon_0 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right) (\Delta U)^2$$