1 电磁现象的基本规律与电磁波

1.1 习题8.4

为了使得接地板电势为0,可以设置正负交替、间距为2x的带相同电量Q的一系列像电荷,不妨设原来左侧电荷为正,则其所在处的电势为

$$U_1 = 2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{(-1)^k Q}{2kx} \tag{1}$$

右侧电荷所在处的电势为

$$U_2 = 2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{(-1)^k (-Q)}{2kx} \tag{2}$$

故原来的相互作用能为

$$W_e = rac{1}{2}(QU_1 - QU_2 + q_sU_s) \hspace{1.5cm} (3)$$

这里 q_s 为感应电荷,因为导体接地,故 $U_s=0$,因此有

$$W_e = 2\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{(-1)^k Q^2}{2kx} = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} = -\frac{Q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} \ln 2$$
 (4)

后来相距无穷远,所以相互作用能为0,由功能原理

$$A = W_e' - W_e = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} \ln 2 \tag{5}$$

1.2 习题8.6

(1)

由对称性,像电荷应在Oq连线上,设其到球心距离为d',电荷量为q'。建立极坐标系,空间一点 $P(r,\theta)$,其电势为

$$U = k \left(\frac{q}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2 - 2rd\cos\theta}} + \frac{q'}{\sqrt{r^2 + d'^2 - 2rd'\cos\theta}} \right)$$
 (6)

球面电势为0,即

$$U|_{r=R} = 0 (7)$$

$$d' = \frac{R^2}{d}, q' = -\frac{qR}{d} \tag{8}$$

因此U的表达式改写为

$$U = k \left[rac{q}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2 - 2rd\cos\theta}} - rac{qR/d}{\sqrt{r^2 + (R^2/d)^2 - 2r(R^2/d)\cos\theta}}
ight]$$
 (9)

因此

$$egin{aligned} ec{E} &= -
abla U \ &= kq \left[rac{r - d\cos heta}{(r^2 + d^2 - 2rd\cos heta)^{3/2}} + rac{R(dR^2\cos heta - rd^2)}{(r^2d^2 + R^4 - 2rdR^2\cos heta)^{3/2}}
ight] \mathbf{e_r} \ &+ kq \left[rac{rd\sin heta}{(r^2 + d^2 - 2rd\cos heta)^{3/2}} - rac{drR^3\sin heta}{(r^2d^2 + R^4 - 2rdR^2\cos heta)^{3/2}}
ight] \mathbf{e_ heta} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

由对称性,像电荷应在Oq连线上,设其到球心距离为d',电荷量为q'。建立极坐标系,空间一点 $P(r,\theta)$,其电势为

$$U' = U + \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \tag{10}$$

后一项是因为导体产生了感应电荷(未接地),内表面为-q,外表面为Q+q,导体上的电荷对球内的贡献叠加于原来的U上,由于导体是等势体,故

$$U|_{r=R} = \text{Const} \tag{11}$$

上式对任意的 θ 都成立,因此解条件与(1)中相同,解(q',d')相同。

故

$$\vec{E}' = -\nabla U' = -\nabla (U + C) = -\nabla U = \vec{E} \tag{12}$$

1.3 习题8.8

电像为与平面对称的、带电量相等,符号相反的一根导线,则所要求的电容等效于这两根导线之间的电容。

由高斯定理,一根导线单独存在时,距离为r时的电场强度大小为

$$E = \frac{a^2 \lambda_e}{2r\varepsilon_0} \tag{13}$$

设空间中 r_0 处的电势为0,因此r处电势为

$$\phi(r) = \phi(r_0) - \int_{r_0}^r E \mathrm{d}r = \frac{a^2 \lambda_e}{2 \varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_0}{r}$$
 (14)

一根导线在自己身上产生的电势为

$$\phi_1 = \frac{a^2 \lambda_e}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_0}{a} \tag{15}$$

另一根导线在这根导线上产生的电势为

$$\phi_2 = -\frac{a^2 \lambda_e}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_0}{2b - a} \tag{16}$$

由电势叠加原理, 这根导线的电势为

$$\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2 = \frac{a^2 \lambda_e}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{2b - a}{a} \tag{17}$$

则

$$C/\Delta x = \frac{Q/\Delta x}{\phi} = \frac{\pi a^2 \lambda_e}{\frac{a^2 \lambda_e}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{2b-a}{a}} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{2b-a}{a}} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{2b}{a}} (b >> a)$$
(18)

1.4 习题8.10

(1)

未分裂导线:

设线电荷密度为λ,两导线(1,2)所带电荷相反,则

$$E_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \tag{19}$$

1导线在离其 r_1 处点P产生的电势为

$$U_1=\int_{r_1}^{R_0}E_1\mathrm{d}r=rac{\lambda}{2\piarepsilon_0}\lnrac{R_0}{r_1} \hspace{1.5cm} (20)$$

同理,2导线在P处的电势为

$$U_2 = -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_0}{r_2} \tag{21}$$

两根导线在P处产生的电势为

$$U(P) = U_1 + U_2 (22)$$

于是在A、B两点处产生的电势为

$$U_A = rac{\lambda}{2\piarepsilon_0} ext{ln} \, rac{d-r_0}{r_0} \sim rac{\lambda}{2\piarepsilon_0} ext{ln} \, rac{d}{r_0}$$

$$U_B = -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{d}{r_0} \tag{24}$$

输送电压为

$$U = U_A - U_B = rac{\lambda}{\pi arepsilon_0} \ln rac{d}{r_0} \Rightarrow \lambda = rac{\pi arepsilon_0 U}{\ln rac{d}{r_0}}$$
 (25)

导线表面的电场强度最大

$$E_{1max} = rac{\lambda}{2\piarepsilon_0 r_0} + rac{\lambda}{2\piarepsilon_0 (d-r_0)} \sim rac{\lambda}{2\piarepsilon_0 r_0} = rac{U}{2r_0 \lnrac{d}{r_0}}$$
 (26)

两分裂导线:

近似条件: $d>>c>>r_0$, 因此

$$U(P) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_2 r_2'}{r_1 r_1'} \tag{27}$$

在A、B导线表面的电势为

$$U_A = rac{\lambda}{2\piarepsilon_0} \lnrac{d(d-c)}{cr_0} \sim rac{\lambda}{2\piarepsilon_0} \lnrac{d^2}{cr_0} = -U_B$$
 (28)

输送电压

$$U = U_A - U_B = \frac{\lambda}{\pi \varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{d^2}{cr_0} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\pi \varepsilon_0 U}{\ln \frac{d^2}{cr_0}}$$
 (29)

故表面电场强度

$$E_{2max} = \frac{U}{2r_0 \ln \frac{d^2}{cr_0}} \tag{30}$$

所以

$$\frac{E_{2max}}{E_{1max}} = \frac{\ln(d/r_0)}{\ln(d^2/cr_0)} = \frac{\ln(d/r_0)}{\ln(d/r_0) + \ln(d/c)} < 1 \tag{31}$$

(2)

代入数据可得

$$\frac{E_{2max}}{E_{1max}} = \frac{\ln(d/r_0)}{\ln(d^2/cr_0)} = 61.57\%$$
(92)

1.5 习题8.11

一根导线,距离其为r处的电场记为E(r)。

电位移线在垂直穿过界面时不发生偏转, 则高斯定理

$$D_1 \cdot \pi r l + D_2 \cdot \pi r l = \lambda l \tag{33}$$

环路定理

$$E_1 \cdot \pi r - E_2 \cdot \pi r = 0 \tag{34}$$

则

$$E_1 = rac{\lambda}{(arepsilon_r + 1)arepsilon_0 \pi r}$$
 (35)

故电势为

$$\phi = \phi_0 - \int_{r_0}^r E_1 dr = \frac{\lambda}{(\varepsilon_r + 1)\varepsilon_0 \pi} \ln \frac{r_0}{r}$$
(36)

上式取 $\varepsilon_r = 1$ 即得无介质时的情况,由

$$C'/\Delta x = \frac{Q/\Delta x}{\phi} \tag{37}$$

得

$$C'/C = \frac{\varepsilon_r + 1}{2} \tag{38}$$

即

$$C' = \frac{\varepsilon_r + 1}{2}C\tag{39}$$

1.6 习题8.13

离轴线为r处产生感应电场 E_k ,满足

$$\int_{L} \overrightarrow{E_{k}} \cdot \mathrm{d} \vec{l} = E_{k} \cdot 2\pi r = -rac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
 (40)

当r < a时,螺线管内部磁通量为

$$\Phi = \mu_0 n I \cdot \pi r^2 = \mu_0 n I_0 \pi r^2 \sin \omega t \tag{41}$$

$$E_k = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \mu_0 n I_0 \pi r^2 \omega \cos \omega t \tag{42}$$

则位移电流密度

$$j_d = \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 n I_0 r \omega^2 \sin \omega t \tag{43}$$

当 $r \ge a$ 时,螺线管内部磁通量为

$$\Phi = \mu_0 n I \cdot \pi a^2 = \mu_0 n I_0 \pi a^2 \sin \omega t \tag{44}$$

故

$$E_k = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \mu_0 n I_0 \pi a^2 \omega \cos \omega t \tag{45}$$

则位移电流密度

$$j_d = \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2r} \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 n I_0 a^2 \omega^2 \sin \omega t \tag{46}$$

1.7 习题8.15

取

$$ec{E}=kx\overrightarrow{e_x}$$
 (47)

满足题设所有要求,下面证明该电场的存在性。

由于不存在时变,则磁场

$$B = 0 (48)$$

麦克斯韦方程1

$$abla \cdot \vec{E} = k$$
 (有源) (49)

麦克斯韦方程2

$$abla imes ec{E} = 0$$
(无旋) (50)

麦克斯韦方程3

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \tag{51}$$

麦克斯韦方程4

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = 0 \tag{52}$$

根据唯一性定理,这样的电场一定存在。

1.8 习题8.17

根据分压公式, 开关断开时电容器上分压为

$$U = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_0 \tag{53}$$

(1)

断开开关后,电容器与 R_1 组成回路,RC电路方程为

$$R_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{q}{C} = 0 \tag{54}$$

解得

$$q = q_0 e^{-\frac{t}{R_1 C}} \tag{55}$$

其中

$$q_0 = CU = \frac{\pi b^2}{4\pi kd} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_0 = \frac{\pi b^2 \varepsilon_0}{d} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U_0 \tag{56}$$

$$C = \frac{\pi b^2 \varepsilon_0}{d} \tag{57}$$

所以

$$q = \frac{\pi b^2 \varepsilon_0 R_1 U_0}{d(R_1 + R_2)} e^{-\frac{dt}{R_1 \pi b^2 \varepsilon_0}}$$

$$\tag{58}$$

对电容器, 在数值上

$$egin{aligned} I_d &= rac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t} = CU \cdot (-rac{1}{R_1C}) \mathrm{e}^{-rac{dt}{R_1\pi b^2arepsilon_0}} \ &= -rac{U_0}{R_1+R_2} \mathrm{e}^{-rac{dt}{R_1\pi b^2arepsilon_0}} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

由对称性,知道电容器磁场是环形分布,根据环路定理

$$2\pi r \cdot B = \mu_0 I_d \cdot \frac{r^2}{b^2} \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 I_d r}{2\pi b^2} = -\frac{\mu_0 r}{2\pi b^2} \frac{U_0}{R_1 + R_2} e^{-\frac{dt}{R_1 \pi b^2 \varepsilon_0}}$$
 (59)

负号与方向有关。

(3)

能量密度

$$w = rac{1}{2}(ec{D} \cdot ec{E} + ec{B} \cdot ec{H}) = rac{1}{2}(arepsilon_0 E^2 + rac{B^2}{\mu_0})$$
 (60)

$$E = \frac{I_d R_1}{d} = \frac{U_0 R_1}{(R_1 + R_2)d} e^{-\frac{dt}{R_1 \pi b^2 \varepsilon_0}}$$
(61)

鉴于答案不是要求算这个我就不代入了哈。

能流密度

$$|ec{S}| = |ec{E} imes ec{H}|$$
 (62)

在这电磁场中, \vec{E} 与 \vec{H} 是互相正交的,因此

$$|\vec{S}| = |\vec{E}||\vec{H}| = \frac{U_0 R_1}{(R_1 + R_2)d} e^{-\frac{dt}{R_1 \pi b^2 \varepsilon_0}} \cdot \frac{r}{2\pi b^2} \frac{U_0}{R_1 + R_2} e^{-\frac{dt}{R_1 \pi b^2 \varepsilon_0}}$$
 (63)

1.9 习题8.19

(1)

由麦克斯韦第二方程

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \tag{64}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} (\mathbf{e_z} \times \mathbf{e_x}) = -E_0 \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \sin(\omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} z - \omega t) \mathbf{e_y}$$
 (65)

故

$$\vec{B} = \int (-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}) dt = E_0 \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \cos(\omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} z - \omega t) \mathbf{e_y}$$
 (66)

故磁场

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} = |\vec{E}| \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \mathbf{e_y} \tag{67}$$

(2)

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = |\vec{E}||\vec{H}|\mathbf{e_z} = |\vec{E}|^2 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \mathbf{e_z}$$
 (68)

$$\overrightarrow{S_a} = rac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi/\omega} \vec{S} \mathrm{d}t = rac{1}{2} E_0^2 \sqrt{rac{arepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \mathbf{e_z}$$
 (69)

1.10 习题8.21

(1)

电场

$$E = \frac{u}{d} = \frac{U_m \cos \omega t}{d} \tag{70}$$

$$\vec{E} = E\mathbf{e_z} \tag{71}$$

电位移通量

$$\Phi_D = \varepsilon E \cdot \pi R^2 \tag{72}$$

位移电流

$$I_d = \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi_D}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\omega U_m \varepsilon \pi R^2}{d} \sin \omega t \tag{73}$$

传导电流

$$I_0 = \frac{u}{r} = \frac{U_m \cos \omega t}{\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d}{\pi R^2}} = \frac{\sigma \pi R^2 U_m \cos \omega t}{d}$$
 (74)

安培环路定理

$$H \cdot 2\pi r = (I_d + I_0) \cdot \frac{r^2}{R^2}$$
 (75)

$$\vec{H} = \frac{r}{2\pi R^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sigma \pi R^2 U_m \cos \omega t}{d} - \frac{\omega U_m \varepsilon \pi R^2}{d} \sin \omega t\right) = \frac{r U_m}{2d} (\sigma \cos \omega t - \omega \varepsilon \sin \omega t) \tag{76}$$

则瞬时坡印廷矢量

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{rU_m^2 \cos \omega t}{2d^2} (\sigma \cos \omega t - \omega \varepsilon \sin \omega t) \mathbf{e_r}$$
 (77)

平均坡印廷矢量

$$\overrightarrow{S_a} = rac{\omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi/\omega} \vec{S} dt = rac{\sigma r U_m^2}{4d^2} \mathbf{e_r}$$
 (78)

(2)

进入电容器的平均功率(A为电容器柱面的侧面)

$$P_{in,a} = \iint_{A} \overrightarrow{S_a} \Big|_{r=R} \cdot d\overrightarrow{A} = \frac{\sigma R U_m^2}{4d^2} \cdot 2\pi R \cdot d = \frac{\sigma \pi R^2 U_m^2}{2d}$$
 (79)

(3)

消耗的功率

$$P_{\mathbb{H}} = \frac{u^2}{r} = \frac{\sigma \pi R^2 U_m^2 \cos^2 \omega t}{d} \tag{80}$$

平均损耗功率

$$\overline{P_{\!\!\!\!/\,\!\!\!/}}=rac{\omega}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi/\omega}P_{\!\!\!/\,\!\!\!/}\mathrm{d}t=rac{\sigma\pi R^2U_m^2}{2d}$$

1.11 习题8.25

在t时间内射到人造卫星表面的能量

$$W = S \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot t \tag{82}$$

动量为

$$p = mc = \frac{W}{c^2}c = \frac{S\pi r^2 t}{c} \tag{83}$$

根据冲量定理

$$I = \frac{1}{2}p + \frac{1}{2}[p - (-p)] = \frac{3}{2}p \tag{84}$$

则压力为

$$F = \frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{3S\pi r^2}{2c} = 2.12 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{N} \tag{85}$$

附加加速度为

$$a = \frac{F}{m} = 2.12 \times 10^{-7} \text{m/s}^2$$
 (86)

1.12 习题8.28

在t时间内射入的能量

$$W = Pt (87)$$

动量

$$p = mc = \frac{W}{c^2}c = \frac{Pt}{c} \tag{88}$$

冲量定理

$$I = p \tag{89}$$

则压力为

$$F = \frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{P}{c} = 1.43 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{N}$$
 (90)

压强为

$$\mathscr{P} = \frac{F}{\pi r^2} = \frac{P}{\pi c r^2} = 3.17 \times 10^{-12} \text{Pa}$$
 (91)