第二部分 静电场中的物质与电场能量

1 习题 2.2

在未放入导体块之前, 电场强度为

$$E_0 = \frac{V}{6L} \tag{1}$$

由于间距线度远小于板尺寸,因此之间的电场可视为匀强电场,对左极板,取一柱体形高斯面, 由高斯定理得

$$E_{left} \cdot 2S = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} \tag{2}$$

故

$$E_{left} = \frac{Q}{2S\varepsilon_0} \tag{3}$$

同理

$$E_{right} = \frac{Q}{2S\varepsilon_0} \tag{4}$$

所以

$$E_0 = E_{left} + E_{right} = \frac{Q}{S\varepsilon_0} = \frac{V}{6L} \tag{5}$$

放入导体板后,间距变为 5L,设导体板左侧离左极板距离 kL,则右侧离右极板距离 (5-k)L,此时设左侧电场为 E_1 ,右侧电场为 E_2 ,对导体板使用高斯定理,有

$$E_1 S - E_2 S = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} \tag{6}$$

因此

$$E_1 - E_2 = \frac{Q}{S\varepsilon_0} = \frac{V}{6L} \tag{7}$$

总的电势差满足

$$V = E_1 k L + E_2 (5 - k) L \tag{8}$$

解得

$$E_1 = \frac{V}{5L} \left(1 - \frac{k}{6} \right) + \frac{V}{6L}, \ E_2 = \frac{V}{5L} \left(1 - \frac{k}{6} \right) \tag{9}$$

由于 E_1, E_2 方向相同,则总的电场力

$$F = (E_1 + E_2)\frac{Q}{2} \tag{10}$$

于是需要做功

$$W = \int_{1}^{3} (-F)L dk = \frac{13\varepsilon_0 SV^2}{180L}$$

$$\tag{11}$$

【或者】利用能量关系,移动前两侧电容器的电容分别为

$$C_{1,left} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{L}, C_{1,right} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{4L} \tag{12}$$

移动后两侧电容器的电容分别为

$$C_{2,left} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{3L}, C_{2,right} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{2L}$$
(13)

相对应的电势

$$U_{1,left} = E_1 \cdot L|_{k=1} \tag{14}$$

$$U_{1,right} = E_2 \cdot 4L|_{k=1} \tag{15}$$

$$U_{2,left} = E_1 \cdot 3L|_{k=3} \tag{16}$$

$$U_{2,right} = E_2 \cdot 2L|_{k=3} \tag{17}$$

根据能量守恒

$$\frac{1}{2}C_{1,left}U_{1,left}^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_{1,right}U_{1,right}^2 + W = \frac{1}{2}C_{2,left}U_{2,left}^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_{2,right}U_{2,right}^2$$
(18)

即可算出

$$W = \frac{13\varepsilon_0 SV^2}{180L} \tag{19}$$

2 习题 2.3

设各面电荷密度为 σ_i ,则有

$$\sigma_A S + \sigma_B S = 5C \tag{20}$$

$$\sigma_C S + \sigma_D S = 1C \tag{21}$$

$$\sigma_E S + \sigma_F S = 1C \tag{22}$$

$$\sigma_G S + \sigma_H S = 2C \tag{23}$$

无限大平板产生的电场强度 $E=2\pi k\sigma$,则由导体板内部电场强度为 0,得到

$$-2\pi k\sigma_A + 2\pi k\sigma_B + 2\pi k\sigma_C + 2\pi k\sigma_D + 2\pi k\sigma_E + 2\pi k\sigma_F + 2\pi k\sigma_G + 2\pi k\sigma_H = 0$$
 (24)

$$-2\pi k\sigma_A - 2\pi k\sigma_B - 2\pi k\sigma_C + 2\pi k\sigma_D + 2\pi k\sigma_E + 2\pi k\sigma_F + 2\pi k\sigma_G + 2\pi k\sigma_H = 0$$
 (25)

$$-2\pi k\sigma_A - 2\pi k\sigma_B - 2\pi k\sigma_C - 2\pi k\sigma_D - 2\pi k\sigma_E + 2\pi k\sigma_F + 2\pi k\sigma_G + 2\pi k\sigma_H = 0$$
 (26)

$$-2\pi k\sigma_A - 2\pi k\sigma_B - 2\pi k\sigma_C - 2\pi k\sigma_D - 2\pi k\sigma_E - 2\pi k\sigma_F - 2\pi k\sigma_G + 2\pi k\sigma_H = 0$$
 (27)

联立上述八式,并利用 $Q_i = \sigma_i S$,解得

$$\mathbf{Q} = \left(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, \frac{9}{2}\right) C \tag{28}$$

若将 CD、EF 两板接通,则有

$$\sigma_A S + \sigma_B S = 5C \tag{29}$$

$$\sigma_C S + \sigma_D S + \sigma_E S + \sigma_F S = 2C \tag{30}$$

$$\sigma_G S + \sigma_H S = 2C \tag{31}$$

 $D \times E$ 电势相等,其间无电场,故有 5 个电场强度关系,分别如下:

$$-2\pi k\sigma_A + 2\pi k\sigma_B + 2\pi k\sigma_C + 2\pi k\sigma_D + 2\pi k\sigma_E + 2\pi k\sigma_F + 2\pi k\sigma_G + 2\pi k\sigma_H = 0$$
 (32)

$$-2\pi k\sigma_A - 2\pi k\sigma_B - 2\pi k\sigma_C + 2\pi k\sigma_D + 2\pi k\sigma_E + 2\pi k\sigma_F + 2\pi k\sigma_G + 2\pi k\sigma_H = 0$$
 (33)

$$-2\pi k\sigma_A - 2\pi k\sigma_B - 2\pi k\sigma_C - 2\pi k\sigma_D + 2\pi k\sigma_E + 2\pi k\sigma_F + 2\pi k\sigma_G + 2\pi k\sigma_H = 0$$
 (34)

$$-2\pi k\sigma_A - 2\pi k\sigma_B - 2\pi k\sigma_C - 2\pi k\sigma_D - 2\pi k\sigma_E + 2\pi k\sigma_F + 2\pi k\sigma_G + 2\pi k\sigma_H = 0$$
 (35)

$$-2\pi k\sigma_A - 2\pi k\sigma_B - 2\pi k\sigma_C - 2\pi k\sigma_D - 2\pi k\sigma_E - 2\pi k\sigma_F - 2\pi k\sigma_G + 2\pi k\sigma_H = 0$$
 (36)

联立上述八式,并利用 $Q_i = \sigma_i S$,解得

$$\mathbf{Q} = \left(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, \frac{9}{2}\right) C \tag{37}$$

3 习题 2.6

(1)

地球的电势

$$U_e = \frac{kq_e}{a} \tag{38}$$

地球的电容

$$C_e = \frac{q_e}{U_e} = \frac{a}{k} \tag{39}$$

同理, 月球的电容

$$C_m = \frac{q_m}{U_m} = \frac{b}{k} \tag{40}$$

月、地组成的电容器为串联关系,有

$$C = \frac{C_m C_e}{C_m + C_e} = \frac{ab}{k(a+b)} \tag{41}$$

(2)

相连后变为并联关系

$$C = C_m + C_e = \frac{a+b}{k} \tag{42}$$

电容器两极板电量应当相同,因此设内球壳带电 $-q_1$,中间壳内壁带电 $+q_1$,中间壳外壁带电 $-q_2$,外球壳带电 $+q_2$,因此电场分布容易写出。

当 r < a 时,

$$E = 0 (43)$$

当 a < r < b 时,

$$E = \frac{kq_1}{r^2} \tag{44}$$

当 b < r < d 时,

$$E = \frac{kq_2}{r^2} \tag{45}$$

当 d < r 时,

$$E = 0 (46)$$

以球心为原点,若设 $U(\infty)=0$,则由上式,知 U(d)=0,又因为 U(a)=U(d),则 U(a)=0。则对于 ab 间

$$U(b) - U(a) = \int_{a}^{b} E dr \tag{47}$$

得

$$U(b) = kq_1 \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right) \tag{48}$$

因此 ab 间电容为

$$C_{ab} = \frac{q_1}{U(b) - U(a)} = \frac{ab}{k(b-a)} \tag{49}$$

同理 bd 间电容为

$$C_{bd} = \frac{q_2}{U(d) - U(b)} = \frac{bd}{k(d-b)}$$
(50)

系统电容为并联关系,则

$$C = C_{ab} + C_{bd} = \frac{ab}{k(b-a)} + \frac{bd}{k(d-b)}$$
(51)

若在中间球壳上放入电荷 Q,则设中间内壁带电 q_1 ,外壁带电 q_2 ,因此有

$$\frac{q_1}{C_{ab}} = \frac{q_2}{C_{bd}} \tag{52}$$

结合

$$q_1 + q_2 = Q \tag{53}$$

解得

$$q_1 = \frac{a(d-b)}{b(d-a)}Q, q_2 = \frac{d(b-a)}{b(d-a)}Q$$
(54)

由于 $h \ll d$,因此在 b 方向取一微元,可近似认为两板正对。设 $\tan \theta = \frac{h}{b}$,则

$$dC = \frac{\varepsilon_0 a dx}{d + x \tan \theta} \tag{55}$$

整个电容器等于每一微小电容器并联, 因此

$$C = \int_0^b dC = \frac{ab\varepsilon_0}{h} \ln\left(1 + \frac{h}{d}\right) \tag{56}$$

6 习题 2.11

设 C_1 左右电势分别为 φ_1, φ_3 ,左右带电量为 $+Q_3, -Q_3$; C_2 左右电势分别为 φ_1, φ_2 ,左右带电量为 $-Q_1, +Q_1$; C_3 左右电势分别为 φ_2, φ_3 ,左右带电量为 $-Q_2, +Q_2$ 。又观察到题中存在三个孤岛,则本题相当于解方程组

$$\begin{cases} Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = C_1 V_0 \\ C_1(\varphi_3 - \varphi_1) = Q_3 \\ C_2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = Q_2 \\ C_3(\varphi_3 - \varphi_2) = Q_1 \\ Q_1 - Q_2 = 0 \\ Q_3 - Q_1 = C_1 V_0 \\ -Q_3 + Q_2 = -C_1 V_0 \end{cases}$$

其中最后两个方程是等价的,于是六个方程可解六个未知数,得到

$$\begin{cases} Q_1 = Q_2 = \frac{C_1 C_2 C_3 V_0}{C_1 C_2 + C_2 C_3 + C_3 C_1} \\ Q_3 = \frac{C_1^2 (C_2 + C_3) V_0}{C_1 C_2 + C_2 C_3 + C_3 C_1} \\ \\ U_1 = \varphi_3 - \varphi_1 = \frac{C_1 (C_2 + C_3) V_0}{C_1 C_2 + C_2 C_3 + C_3 C_1} \\ \\ U_2 = \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \frac{C_1 C_3 V_0}{C_1 C_2 + C_2 C_3 + C_3 C_1} \\ \\ U_3 = \varphi_3 - \varphi_2 = \frac{C_1 C_2 V_0}{C_1 C_2 + C_2 C_3 + C_3 C_1} \end{cases}$$

(1)

设电极球上的电荷为+q,则外壁感应电荷为-q,由高斯定理得到两球之间的场强

$$E = \frac{kq}{r^2} \tag{57}$$

则电势差为

$$U_0 = -\int_{R_1}^{R_2} E \, \mathrm{d}r \tag{58}$$

解得

$$q = \frac{U_0 R_1 R_2}{k(R_2 - R_1)} \tag{59}$$

电极处的场强

$$E_1 = \frac{kq}{R_1^2} = \frac{U_0}{R_1(1 - \frac{R_1}{R_2})} \tag{60}$$

当 $R_2 \to \infty$ 时,该电场最小,最小值为

$$E_{\min} = \frac{U_0}{R_1} \tag{61}$$

(2)

由(1)知道此时

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{3}{4} \tag{62}$$

8 习题 2.15

(1)

水的密度 $\rho = 10^3 \text{kg/m}^3$,则 1mol 水的体积为

$$V = \frac{\nu M}{\rho} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^3 \tag{63}$$

单位体积内的分子数为

$$n = \frac{\nu N_A}{V} = 3.35 \times 10^{28} \text{m}^{-3} \tag{64}$$

由于水分子电矩都朝向同一方向,则极化强度

$$P = np = 0.02 \text{C/m}^2$$
 (65)

(2)

体积

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = 5.23 \times 10^{-10} \text{m}^3$$
 (66)

分子数

$$N = \frac{\rho V N_A}{M} = 1.75 \times 10^{19} \tag{67}$$

总的电偶极矩

$$p_{\rm E} = Np = 1.07 \times 10^{-11} \text{C/m}^2$$
 (68)

由极化的性质知道,外电场的方向与电偶极矩方向一致;由电偶极矩的性质知道,电场强度的 大小为

$$E = \frac{2kp_{\text{B}}}{r^3} = 193\text{V/m} \tag{69}$$

9 习题 2.17

由于内部为导体球,故当r < a时电场为0。

当 a < r < b 时,由高斯定理

$$D_1 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = q \tag{70}$$

故

$$D_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} \tag{71}$$

又因为

$$D_1 = \varepsilon E_1 \tag{72}$$

故

$$E_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon r^2} \tag{73}$$

当 b < r 时,由高斯定理

$$E_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \tag{74}$$

设 $\varphi(\infty) = 0$,则

$$\varphi(\infty) - \varphi(b) = -\int_{b}^{\infty} E_2 \mathrm{d}r \tag{75}$$

解得

$$\varphi(b) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 b} \tag{76}$$

故当 r > b 时

$$\varphi(r) = -\int_{b}^{r} E_{2} dr + \varphi(b) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}$$
(77)

当 a < r < b 时

$$\varphi(r) = \varphi(b) + \int_{r}^{b} E_{1} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon r} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$
 (78)

当 r < a 时

$$\varphi(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon a} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right) \tag{79}$$

设墨滴的密度与水的密度相当,为 $\rho = 10^3 \text{kg/m}^3$,则加速度为

$$a = \frac{qU}{md} = \frac{3qU}{4\pi r^3 \rho d} = 611 \text{m/s}^2$$
 (80)

时间为

$$t = \frac{L}{u_0} = 0.001s \tag{81}$$

故侧向偏移量为

$$y = \frac{1}{2}at^2 = 0.31 \text{mm} \tag{82}$$

速度为

$$v_y = at = 0.6 \text{m/s} \tag{83}$$

故偏向角度

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{v_y}{u_0} = 3.5^{\circ} \tag{84}$$

11 习题 2.21

(1)

取一个同心球面作为高斯面(半径为r,a < r < b),由高斯定理知道

$$D_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\pi r^2 + D_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\pi r^2 = Q \tag{85}$$

再一个同心球面作为高斯面 (半径为 R, R > b), 由高斯定理知道

$$E = 0 (86)$$

若取 $\varphi(\infty) = 0$,则有 $\varphi(b) = 0$,又因为内球面上电势处处相等,因此

$$\int_{a}^{b} E_1 \mathrm{d}r = \int_{a}^{b} E_2 \mathrm{d}r \tag{87}$$

由对称性我们知道 E_1 和 E_2 应当遵守相同的规律,因此存在常数 λ 使

$$E_1 = \lambda E_2 \tag{88}$$

联立上述两式得到

$$E_1 = E_2 \tag{89}$$

解得

$$E = E_1 = E_2 = \frac{Q}{2\pi r^2(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} \tag{90}$$

(2)

板间电势

$$U = \int_{a}^{b} E dr = \frac{Q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$
(91)

因此电容

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)ab}{b - a} \tag{92}$$

12 习题 2.23

介质球的带电体密度为

$$\rho = \frac{q_0}{V_0} = \frac{3q_0}{28\pi R^3} \tag{93}$$

假设金属球上带电为 q,取一个同心球面作为高斯面(半径为 r,其中R < r < 2R),由高斯定理知道

$$D_1 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \rho V + q \tag{94}$$

得到

$$D_1 = \frac{q_0}{28\pi} \left(\frac{r}{R^3} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) + \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} \tag{95}$$

再一个同心球面作为高斯面(半径为r,r > 2R),由高斯定理知道

$$D_2 = \frac{q_0 + q}{4\pi r^2} \tag{96}$$

因为

$$D_{1,2} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E_{1,2} \tag{97}$$

因此

$$\begin{cases}
E_1 = \frac{q_0}{28\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \left(\frac{r}{R^3} - \frac{1}{r^2}\right) + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r^2} \\
E_2 = \frac{q_0 + q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r^2}
\end{cases}$$
(98)

从无穷远处到金属球表面, 电势变化

$$\Delta U = \int_{\infty}^{2} RE_2 dr + \int_{2R}^{R} E_1 dr = 0$$

$$\tag{99}$$

因此金属球确实带电, 其电量解得为

$$q = -\frac{16}{21}q_0 \tag{100}$$

结合 $\varepsilon_r = 2$, 金属球表面电势

$$\varphi(2R) = \int_{R}^{2R} E_1 dr + \varphi(R) = \frac{5q_0}{168\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$
(101)

设该电容器外径为 $R_1=5{
m cm}$,内径为 R_2 ,电介质的绝对介电常数为 ε ,所带电荷为 q。则取同心球为高斯面,由高斯定理有

$$D \cdot 4\pi r^2 = q \tag{102}$$

又 $D = \varepsilon E$, 所以场强

$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon r^2} \tag{103}$$

由上式知道,内球壳处的场强为最大,只要此处场强小于等于击穿场强即可,即

$$E(R_2) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon R_2^2} \leqslant E_{\text{max}} \tag{104}$$

变形得到

$$E(r^2)r^2 \leqslant E(R_2)R_2^2 \leqslant E_{\text{max}}R_2^2$$
 (105)

则两板之间的电压

$$U = -\int_{R_2}^{R_1} E dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right) = E(r) \cdot r^2 \left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right) \leqslant E_{\text{max}} \left(R_2 - \frac{R_2^2}{R_1} \right)$$
(106)

当

$$R_2 = \frac{R_1}{2} \tag{107}$$

时电势差取得最大值,最大值为

$$U_{\text{max}} = \frac{R_1 E_{\text{max}}}{4} = 2.5 \times 10^5 \text{V}$$
 (108)

14 习题 2.28

运用高斯定理可得空间中电场的分布律。

当r < a时,电场

$$\overrightarrow{E} = \frac{qr}{4\pi a^3 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \overrightarrow{e_r} \tag{109}$$

电位移

$$\overrightarrow{D} = \frac{qr}{4\pi a^3} \overrightarrow{e_r} \tag{110}$$

当 r > a 时, 电场

$$\overrightarrow{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2 \varepsilon_0} \overrightarrow{e_r} \tag{111}$$

电位移

$$\overrightarrow{D} = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2} \overrightarrow{e_r} \tag{112}$$

储能

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^a \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{E} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_a^\infty \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{E} \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr \right) = \frac{q^2}{8\pi a \varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{5\varepsilon_r} + 1 \right)$$
(113)

总的能量

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \left(k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r} + k \frac{q_1 q_3}{2r} + k \frac{q_2 q_1}{r} + k \frac{q_2 q_3}{r} + k \frac{q_1 q_3}{2r} + k \frac{q_2 q_3}{r} \right) = \frac{4kq^2}{r}$$
(114)

能量转化

$$W_e = E_{k1} + E_{k2} + E_{k3} \tag{115}$$

初始时,以向右为正方向,设三个粒子所受电场力为 $F_i(i=1,2,3)$,则受力

$$F_1 = -\left[\frac{kq}{r^2} + \frac{2kq}{(2r)^2}\right]q = -\frac{3kq^2}{2r^2}$$
(116)

$$F_2 = \left(\frac{kq}{r^2} - \frac{2kq}{r^2}\right)q = -\frac{kq^2}{r^2} \tag{117}$$

$$F_3 = \left[\frac{kq}{(2r)^2} + \frac{kq}{r^2} \right] 2q = \frac{5kq^2}{2r^2} \tag{118}$$

设此时三个粒子的瞬时加速度为 $a_i(i=1,2,3)$,则

$$a_1 = \frac{F_1}{m_1} = -\frac{3kq^2}{2mr^2} \tag{119}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{F_2}{m_2} = -\frac{kq^2}{2mr^2} \tag{120}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{F_3}{m_3} = \frac{kq^2}{2r^2} \tag{121}$$

从初始时开始取一个微元 $\Delta t \to 0$,由上面的形式知道 F 是关于 Δr 的二阶小量,而位移变化 Δr 是关于 Δt 的二阶小量,因此在这一时间微元内可认为外力不变,因此此时位移的变化之比等于加速度之比、速度的变化之比等于加速度之比。设 Δt 结束时的位置为 $r_i'(i=1,2,3)$,速度为 $v_i'(i=1,2,3)$,则

$$r_1 - r'_1 : r_2 - r'_2 : r_3 - r'_3 = -3 : -1 : 1$$
 (122)

$$v_1': v_2': v_3' = -3: -1: 1 (123)$$

而

$$[(r_1 - r_1') - (r_2 - r_2')] : [(r_2 - r_2') - (r_3 - r_3')] = 1 : 1$$
(124)

即 Δt 结束时,1、2 球与 2、3 球之间的间隔仍然相等。由于此时速度之比仍然等于加速度之比,在下一个 Δt 时速度变化之比仍将等于加速度之比。因此可知在接下来的每一时刻,三者速度之比都将等于初始时的加速度之比。设三者末速度为 $v_i(i=1,2,3)$,则有

$$v_1: v_2: v_3 = -3: -1: 1$$
 (125)

因此可得最终三者动能为

$$\overrightarrow{E_k} = (E_{k1}, E_{k2}, E_{k3}) = \left(\frac{9kq^2}{4r}, \frac{kq^2}{2r}, \frac{5kq^2}{4r}\right)$$
 (126)

设内球壳的带电量为 +q1,则由高斯定理可以写出空间中电场的分布规律。

当 $r > R_2$ 时

$$E = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \tag{127}$$

当 $R_1 < r < R_2$ 时

$$E = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \tag{128}$$

当 $r < R_1$ 时

$$E = 0 (129)$$

电势有如下关系

$$V = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} E dr$$
 (130)

解得

$$q_1 = \frac{R_1 V}{k} - \frac{R_1}{R_2} q_2 \tag{131}$$

或者由电势叠加原理得

$$V = \frac{kq_2}{R_2} + \frac{kq_1}{R_1} \tag{132}$$

解得

$$q_1 = \frac{R_1 V}{k} - \frac{R_1}{R_2} q_2 \tag{133}$$

相互作用能

$$W_{\underline{E}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{kq_2}{R_2} q_1 + \frac{kq_1}{R_1} q_2 \right) \tag{134}$$

自能

$$W_{\dot{\parallel}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{kq_2}{R_2} q_2 + \frac{kq_1}{R_1} q_1 \right) \tag{135}$$

总的能量

$$W_e = W_{\overline{L}} + W_{\dot{\parallel}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[kq_1 q_2 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + \frac{kq_2^2}{R_2} + \frac{kq_1^2}{R_1} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(q_2 V - \frac{R_1}{R_2} V q_2 + \frac{R_1 V^2}{k} \right)$$
(136)

17 习题 2.35

B 板上下面电势相等,设上面带电量为 q_1 ,下面带电量为 q_2 。上下两个电容器的电容分别为

$$C_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d_1}, C_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d_2} \tag{137}$$

因此

$$U = \frac{q_1}{C_1} = \frac{q_2}{C_2} \tag{138}$$

解得

$$q_1 d_1 = q_2 d_2 \tag{139}$$

(1)

设该液滴为第 n 滴,则 B 板总的带电量 $Q = q_1 + q_2 = (n-1)q$,则得

$$q_1 = \frac{(n-1)qd_2}{d_1 + d_2} \tag{140}$$

上面电场强度

$$E_1 = \frac{U}{d_1} = \frac{q_1}{C_1 d_1} = \frac{(n-1)q d_2}{(d_1 + d_2)\varepsilon_0 S}$$
(141)

受力平衡

$$mg = qE_1 (142)$$

解得

$$n = \frac{mg\varepsilon_0 S(d_1 + d_2)}{q^2 d_2} + 1 \tag{143}$$

(2)

此时 B 板带电 Q' = (N-1)q, 上面电场强度为

$$E_1' = \frac{U'}{d_1} = \frac{q_1'}{C_1 d_1} = \frac{(N-1)q d_2}{(d_1 + d_2)\varepsilon_0 S}$$
(144)

由能量转化关系

$$mg(h+H) = qE_1'H \tag{145}$$

解得

$$H = \frac{mgh}{\frac{(N-1)q^2d_2}{(d_1+d_2)\varepsilon_0S} - mg}$$
 (146)

18 习题 2.39

由题可知,从一侧环的中心点到这一侧环的无穷远处, 电势差满足

$$qU = \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 (147)$$

因此从右侧起始点到右侧环的中央时, 速度为最小

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_{\min}^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 - qU \tag{148}$$

即

$$v_{\min} = \sqrt{v_1^2 - v_0^2} \tag{149}$$

当粒子处于两环的中间位置时,电势为 0,受力为 0,速度为最大,由于对称,从 1 环中央到中间位置与从中间位置到 2 环的电势差应当相等,根据能量转化关系则有

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_{\max}^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 + qU \tag{150}$$

解得

$$v_{\min} = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_0^2} \tag{151}$$

则

$$\frac{v_{\text{max}}}{v_{\text{min}}} = \sqrt{\frac{v_1^2 + v_0^2}{v_1^2 - v_0^2}} \tag{152}$$

19 习题 2.41

(1)

假设左边为正电荷。

发生隧穿前两边的电势为

$$V_{AB} = \frac{Q}{C} \tag{153}$$

储能为

$$W_1 = \frac{1}{2}CV_{AB}^2 (154)$$

发生隧穿后两边的电势为

$$V_{AB}' = \frac{Q+e}{C} \tag{155}$$

储能为

$$W_2 = \frac{1}{2}CV_{AB}^{\prime 2} \tag{156}$$

由题可知

$$W_2 > W_1 \tag{157}$$

解得

$$V_{AB} > -\frac{e}{2C} \tag{158}$$

若左边为负电荷,类似可得

$$V_{AB} < \frac{e}{2C} \tag{159}$$

综上有

$$-\frac{e}{2C} < V_{AB} < \frac{e}{2C} \tag{160}$$

(2)

代入(1)中结果可得

$$C = 8.01 \times 10^{-16}$$
 (161)

(3)

设单电子岛左侧带电 q_1 ,右侧带电 q_2 ,则

$$q_1 + q_2 = -ne (162)$$

两侧电势差为

$$U_1 = \frac{q_1}{C_S} \tag{163}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{q_2}{C_D} \tag{164}$$

总的能量

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}C_S U_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_D U_2^2 \tag{165}$$

两侧电势差之间有关系

$$U_1 + U_2 = V (166)$$

因此

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}(C_S^{-1} + C_D^{-1})^{-1}V^2 + \frac{(-ne)^2}{2(C_S + C_D)}$$
(167)

由于 V 是常量,因此单电子岛上的静电能为上式第二项,即

$$W_{e_{island}} = \frac{(-ne)^2}{2(C_S + C_D)} \tag{168}$$