

第十八章 静电场中的导体和电介质

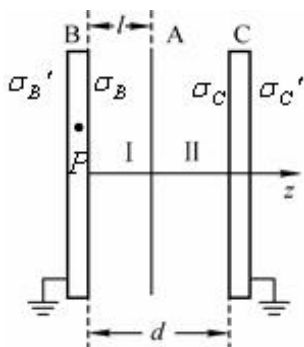


图 18.1

18-1 解: (1) B, C 极接地, 所以 B, C 极为零电势。即 A 极与 B 极间的电压 U_{AB} 与 A 极与 C 极间的电压 U_{AC} 相等。设 B 极的两表面由于静电感应所带面电荷密度分别为 σ_B' 和 σ_B 。
 C 极两表面由于静电感应所带面电荷密度分别为 σ_C' 和 σ_C 。
由于 B, C 极接地。

$\therefore \sigma_B' = 0 \quad \sigma_C' = 0$ 如果 $\sigma_B' \neq 0 \quad \sigma_C' \neq 0$, 则会有电力

线从 B, C 外表面发出或终止, 则 $U_B \neq U_\infty = 0$,

$U_C \neq U_\infty \neq 0$ 。 $\therefore \sigma_B' = 0 \quad \sigma_C' = 0$ 。在导体 B 中取一点 P , 则由于静电平衡 $\vec{E}_P = 0$ 。 \vec{E}_P 的场强是由五个无限大带电平面在 P 点产生的场强的矢量合。

$$\vec{E}_P = \frac{\sigma_B'}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_B}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_A}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_C}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_C'}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_B + \sigma_A + \sigma_C = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}_I = \frac{\sigma_B}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_A}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_C}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} \\ \vec{E}_{II} = \frac{\sigma_B}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} + \frac{\sigma_A}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_C}{2\epsilon_0} \vec{k} \\ U_A = \vec{E}_I \cdot [-l\vec{k}] = -\frac{\sigma_B l}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_A l}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_C l}{2\epsilon_0} \\ U_A = \vec{E}_{II} \cdot [(d-l)\vec{k}] = \frac{\sigma_B (d-l)}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_A (d-l)}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_C (d-l)}{2\epsilon_0} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sigma_B l + \sigma_A l + \sigma_C l = \sigma_B (d-l) + \sigma_A (d-l) - \sigma_C (d-l) \quad (2)$$

① ②联立, 求解得:

$$\sigma_C = -\frac{l}{d} \sigma_A$$

$$\sigma_B = -\frac{d-l}{d} \sigma_A$$

$$\therefore Q_B = \sigma_B \cdot S = -\frac{d-l}{d} \sigma_A \cdot S = -\frac{d-l}{d} Q$$

$$Q_C = \sigma_C \cdot S = -\frac{l}{d} \sigma_A \cdot S = -\frac{l}{d} Q$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \vec{E}_1 &= \frac{\sigma_B}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_A}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_C}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} \\
 &= -\frac{d-l}{2d\varepsilon_0} \sigma_A \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_A}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} + \frac{l\sigma_A}{2d\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} \\
 &= \frac{Q}{2\varepsilon_0 S} \left(-2 + \frac{2l}{d} \right) \vec{k} \\
 &= -\frac{Q(d-l)}{\varepsilon_0 S d} \vec{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_I &= \int_z^0 \vec{E}_I \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_z^0 -\frac{Q(d-l)}{\varepsilon_0 S d} dz \\
 &= \frac{Q(d-l)}{\varepsilon_0 S d} z
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{E}_{II} &= \frac{\sigma_B}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} + \frac{\sigma_A}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{\sigma_C}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} \\
 &= -\frac{d-l}{2d\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} + \frac{\sigma_A}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} - \frac{l\sigma_A}{2d\varepsilon_0} \vec{k} \\
 &= \frac{Ql}{\varepsilon_0 S d} \vec{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{II} = \int_z^d \vec{E}_{II} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_z^d \frac{Ql}{\varepsilon_0 S d} dz = \frac{Ql(d-z)}{\varepsilon_0 S d}$$

18-6 解: $E_{max} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{max} &= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} = E \cdot R \\
 &= 3 \text{ KV/mm} \times 200 \\
 &= 600 \text{ KV} \\
 &= 6 \times 10^5 \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

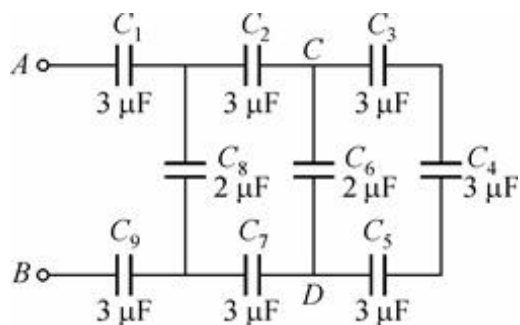


图 18.7

18-7 解: (1) ① C_3, C_4, C_5 串联

$$\frac{1}{C_{345}} = \frac{1}{C_3} + \frac{1}{C_4} + \frac{1}{C_5}$$

$$C_{345} = 1 \mu\text{F}$$

C_{345} 与 C_6 并联 则

$$C_{3456} = C_{345} + C_6 = 3 \mu\text{F}$$

② C_{3456} 与 C_2, C_7 串联, 电容为 C'

$$\frac{1}{C'} = \frac{1}{C_{3456}} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_7}$$

$$C' = 1 \mu\text{F}$$

C' 与 C_8 并联, 电容为 C'' 。则 $C'' = C' + C_8 = 3 \mu\text{F}$

③ C'' 与 C_1, C_9 串联, 电容为 C_{AB}

$$\frac{1}{C_{AB}} = \frac{1}{C''} + \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_9}$$

$$C_{AB} = 1 \mu\text{F}$$

(2) C_1, C_9 与 C'' 串联

$$\therefore C_1 U_1 = C_9 U_9 = C'' U'' = Q$$

$$U_1 + U_9 + U'' = U_{AB}$$

$$C_1 = C_9 = C''$$

$$\therefore U_1 = U_9 = U'' = \frac{1}{3} U_{AB} = 300 \text{ V}$$

18-8 解: 可变电容器中相邻的奇数极板和偶数极板的相对面构成一平行极电容器。它的电容为

$$C_i = \frac{\epsilon_0 S'}{d} \quad S' \text{ 为相邻两极相对的面积。}$$

由于奇数极板和偶数极板分别连在一极， $\therefore n$ 个极板就构成了 $(n-1)$ 个相互并联的平行的电容器

$$C = (n-1)C_i = (n-1)\frac{\epsilon_0 S'}{d}$$

当 S' 最大，即可动极板转至和固定极板重合时，这电容器的电容最大

$$C_{\max} = (n-1)\frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d}$$

当 S' 最小，即可动极板完全旋出时

$$C_{\min} = 0$$

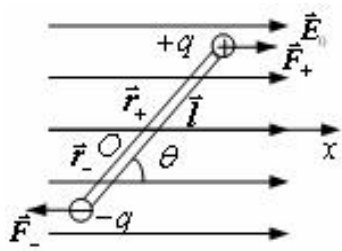


图 18.9

$$\begin{aligned} 18-9 \text{ 解: (1) } \dot{\mathbf{M}} &= \mathbf{r}_+ \times \dot{\mathbf{F}}_+ + \mathbf{r}_- \times \dot{\mathbf{F}}_- \\ &= q\mathbf{r}_+ \times \dot{\mathbf{E}}_0 + (-q)\mathbf{r}_- \times \dot{\mathbf{E}}_0 \\ &= q(\mathbf{r}_+ - \mathbf{r}_-) \times \dot{\mathbf{E}}_0 \\ &= q\mathbf{l} \times \dot{\mathbf{E}}_0 \\ \dot{\mathbf{M}} &= \dot{\mathbf{P}} \times \dot{\mathbf{E}}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } M_{\max} = PE_0 = 2 \times 10^8 \times 1.0 \times 10^5 = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$(2) \quad \dot{\mathbf{F}}_+ = q\dot{\mathbf{E}}_0 = qE_0\dot{\mathbf{i}} \quad \dot{\mathbf{F}}_- = -q\dot{\mathbf{E}}_0 = -qE_0\dot{\mathbf{i}}$$

选坐标轴 Ox 轴沿 $\dot{\mathbf{E}}_0$ 方向

$$\text{则 } \delta A_+ = \mathbf{F}_+ \cdot \delta(x\dot{\mathbf{i}}) = qE_0\delta x = -\frac{1}{2}qE_0\sin\theta d\theta$$

$$\delta A_- = \mathbf{F}_- \cdot \delta(-x\dot{\mathbf{i}}) = qE_0\delta x = -\frac{1}{2}qE_0\sin\theta d\theta$$

$$\therefore \delta A' = \delta A_+ + \delta A_- = -qE_0l\sin\theta d\theta$$

$$\therefore A' = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -qE_0l\sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= qE_0l\cos\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -qE_0l$$

$$\text{外力做功 } A = -A' = qE_0l = PE_0 = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ J}$$

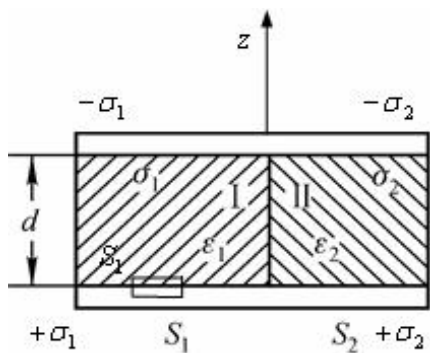


图 18.10

18-10 解：取 z 轴垂直于板面。 $\because d \ll l$ （板长）

可忽略边缘效应。 \vec{D} 可视为均匀场。显然 \vec{D} 沿 z 方向。取高斯面为圆柱面 S_1 。设两介质所对的极板上的

的面电荷密度分别为 $\pm\sigma_1, \pm\sigma_2$

$$\therefore \iint \vec{D}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_1 = D\Delta S = \sigma_1\Delta S \quad D = \sigma_1$$

$$\vec{D}_1 = \sigma_1 \vec{k}$$

同理可得 $\vec{D}_2 = \sigma_2 \vec{k}$

\because 两极板是导体 \therefore 每个极板各处电势相等

\therefore 电容器两部分极板间的电势差相等，即

$$E_1 d = E_2 d$$

$$\therefore E_1 = E_2 \quad E_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\epsilon_1} \quad \vec{E}_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\epsilon_1} \vec{k}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{\sigma_2}{\epsilon_2} \quad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\sigma_2}{\epsilon_2} \vec{k}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sigma_1}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{\sigma_2}{\epsilon_2} \quad \text{又} \because \sigma_1 S_1 + \sigma_2 S_2 = Q$$

$$\therefore E_1 = E_2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_1 S_1 + \epsilon_2 S_2}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{E}_2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_1 S_1 + \epsilon_2 S_2} \vec{k}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1 Q}{\epsilon_1 S_1 + \epsilon_2 S_2} \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{\epsilon_2 Q}{\epsilon_1 S_1 + \epsilon_2 S_2}$$

$$\vec{D}_1 = \sigma_1 \vec{k} = \frac{\epsilon_1 Q}{\epsilon_1 S_1 + \epsilon_2 S_2} \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{D}_2 = \sigma_2 \vec{k} = \frac{\epsilon_2 Q}{\epsilon_1 S_1 + \epsilon_2 S_2} \vec{k}$$