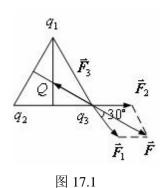
第十七章 真空中的静电场



17-1 解: 设等边三角形的边长为a,则由顶点到中心的距离 为 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$. $q_1=q_2=q_3=q$ 放在三角形中心的电荷为Q,Q

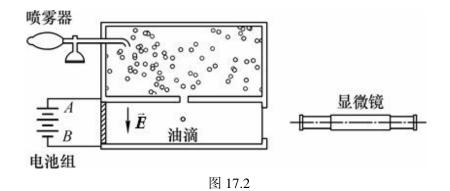
与q 反号. Q 受其他三个电荷的合力为零,与Q 的大小无关. 一个q 受其他三个电荷的合力大小为 $q^2 \quad \sqrt{3} - \frac{qQ}{\sqrt{1-q^2}}$

$$2F_1 \cos 30^\circ - F_3 = 2 \times \frac{q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{qQ}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a^2} \left(\sqrt{3}q - 3Q\right)$$

此合力为零给出 $Q = \sqrt{3}q/3$

$$Q = -\sqrt{3}q/3$$



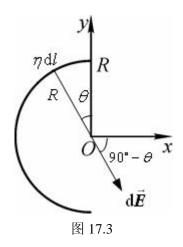
17-2
$$\mathbf{m}: \mathbf{F} + m\mathbf{g} = 0$$

$$q\mathbf{E} + m\mathbf{g} = 0$$

$$q = \frac{mg}{E} = \frac{\rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 g}{E}$$

$$= \frac{851 \times \frac{4}{3} \times 3.14 \times \left(1.64 \times 10^{-6}\right)^3 \times 9.8}{1.92 \times 10^5}$$

$$= 8.02 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$



17-3 解: 在带电环线上任取一长为dl 的电荷元,其电量 $dq = \eta dl$.电荷元在O 点的场强为 $d\dot{E}$, $d\dot{E}$ 沿两个轴方向的分量分别为 dE_x 和 dE_y .由于电荷分布对于Ox 轴对称,所以全部电荷在O 点的场强沿y 方向的分量之和为零.因而O 点的总场强 \dot{E} 应沿x 轴方向,并且

$$E = \int \mathrm{d}E_x$$

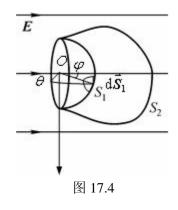
$$dE_{x} = dE\sin\theta = \frac{\eta dl\sin\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} \qquad (l = R\theta \quad dl = Rd\theta)$$

$$dE_{x} = \frac{\eta \sin\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} d\theta$$

$$E = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\eta \sin\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} d\theta = -\frac{\eta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} \cos\theta \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\eta}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\eta}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} \vec{i}$$



17-4 解: (1) 选半球球心的坐标原点 O $d\phi = \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S}_{I}$ $= EdS_{1}\cos\varphi$ $dS_{1} = R^{2}\sin\varphi d\varphi d\theta$ $\therefore \quad \phi_{1} = \int ER^{2}\cos\varphi\sin\varphi d\varphi d\theta$ $= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ER^{2} \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} d\varphi$

$$= -\pi R^2 E \frac{\cos 2\varphi}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$
$$= \pi R^2 E$$

(2) 半球面 S_1 和任意形状曲面 S_2 组成闭合曲面.由高斯定理得:

$$\phi_1' + \phi_2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_{i \mid j} q_i = 0$$

: 此时 S_1 的法向方向与原来相反

$$\therefore \qquad \phi_1' = -\phi_1 = -\pi R^2 E$$

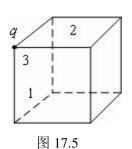
$$\therefore \qquad \phi_2 = -\phi_1' = \pi R^2 E$$

17-5 解:(1) 立方体的六个面组成闭合曲面,由高斯定理得

通过闭合曲面的电通量
$$\phi = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0}$$

由于正立方体的六个侧面对于其中心对称,所以每个面通过的电通量为

$$\phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_3 = \phi_4 = \phi_5 = \phi_6 = \frac{q}{6\varepsilon_0}$$



(2) $d\phi = \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$

由于正方体有三个面与 $\stackrel{
ightharpoonder}{E}$ 垂直

$$\therefore \qquad \phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_3 = 0$$

 \therefore *q* 所在的三个面的电通量为零 以 *q* 为中心, 小正方体的边长 *a* 的二倍为边长做一正方体.

则通过大正方体的电通量为 $\frac{q}{arepsilon_0}$. 因为小正方体是大正方体的 $\frac{1}{8}$, 则通过小正方体其它三个

面的总电通量为 $\frac{q}{8\varepsilon_0}$.由于这三个面对电荷所在顶点是对称的,所以通过它们每个面的电通

量为
$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{q}{8\varepsilon_0} = \frac{q}{24\varepsilon_0}$$

17-6 解: (1) 设想地球表面为一均匀带电球面,总面积为S.则它所带的总电量为

$$q = \varepsilon_0 \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\varepsilon_0 ES$$

$$= -8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 200 \times 4 \times 3.14 \times (6.37 \times 10^6)^2$$

$$= -9.02 \times 10^5 \quad \text{C}$$

(2) 从地面1400 m 到地面的大气所带总电量为

 $=1.14\times10^{-12}$ C/m²

$$q' = q_{i5} - q = \varepsilon_0 \int_{S'} \mathbf{E}' \cdot d\mathbf{S}' - \varepsilon_0 \int_{S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S}'$$

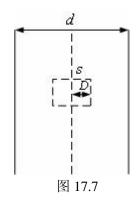
$$= -\varepsilon_0 E' S' + \varepsilon_0 ES$$

$$= -0.1 \varepsilon_0 ES' + \varepsilon_0 ES$$

$$= \varepsilon_0 E (S - 0.1S')$$

$$= 8.11 \times 10^5 \quad C$$

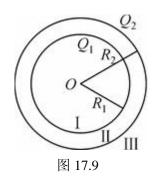
$$\rho = \frac{q'}{V} = \frac{8.11 \times 10^5}{\frac{4}{3} \times 3.14 \times (6.3714^3 - 6.37^3) \times 10^{18}}$$



17-7 解: 根据电荷分布对壁的平分面的面对称性,可知电场分布也具有这种对称性.由此可选平分面与壁的平分面重合的立方盒子为高斯面.高斯定理给出

当
$$D > \frac{d}{2}$$
时 $q_{\text{ph}} = dS \rho$
$$E = \frac{d\rho}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

方向垂直板面 q>0 向外 q<0 向内



17-9 解:(1) (a) $r < R_1$ 时, I 区

$$\iint \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \qquad E_1 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = 0$$

$$E_1 = 0$$

(b) $R_1 < r < R_2$ 时, II区

$$\iint \mathbf{E}_2 \cdot \mathbf{dS} = \frac{Q_1}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_2 \cdot 4\pi \varepsilon r^2 = \frac{Q_1}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{2} = \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}}\mathbf{r}$$

(c) $r > R_2$ 时 Ш区

$$\iint \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_3 \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_3 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{3} = \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}}\mathbf{r}$$

(2) (a) $r > R_2$ 时 Ш区

$$U_{3}(r) = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{3} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} d\vec{r}$$
$$= -\frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \Big|_{\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}$$

(b)
$$R_1 < r < R_2$$
 II \boxtimes

$$U_{2}(r) = \int_{r}^{R_{2}} \mathbf{E}_{2} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \mathbf{E}_{3} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

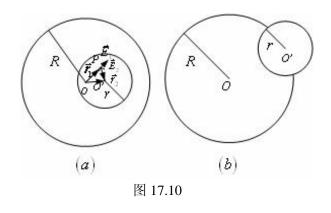
$$= \int_{r}^{R_{2}} \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$

$$= -\frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \Big|_{r}^{R_{2}} - \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \Big|_{R_{2}}^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{Q_{1}}{r} + \frac{Q_{2}}{R_{2}} \right)$$

(c) $r < R_1$ 时, [区

$$\begin{split} U_{1}(r) &= \int_{r}^{R_{1}} \overset{\Gamma}{\boldsymbol{E}_{1}} \cdot \mathrm{d}\overset{\Gamma}{\boldsymbol{r}} + \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \overset{\Gamma}{\boldsymbol{E}_{2}} \cdot \mathrm{d}\overset{\Gamma}{\boldsymbol{r}} + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \overset{\Gamma}{\boldsymbol{E}_{3}} \cdot \mathrm{d}\overset{\Gamma}{\boldsymbol{r}} \\ &= \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \mathrm{d}r + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \mathrm{d}r \\ &= -\frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \bigg|_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} - \frac{Q_{1} + Q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \bigg|_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{Q_{1}}{R_{1}} + \frac{Q_{2}}{R_{2}} \right) \end{split}$$



17-10 解: (1) 情况(a)可以间接用高斯定理求解,情况(b)不可以.

(2) 这是一个非对称分布的电荷,因而不能直接用高斯定理求定解.但半径为R的球及半径为r的空腔是球对称的.可以利用这一特点把带电体看成半径为R的均匀带电+ ρ 的球体与半径为r的均匀带电- ρ 的球体迭加.相当于在原空腔处补上体电荷密度为+ ρ 和

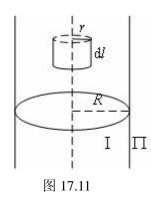
其中 $\stackrel{1}{E}_1$ 与 $\stackrel{1}{E}_2$ 分别是带 $+\rho$ 的大球和带 $-\rho$ 的小球在P点的场强. $\stackrel{1}{E}_1$ 与 $\stackrel{1}{E}_2$ 都可用高斯定理求得.

$$\overset{\mathsf{\Gamma}}{\boldsymbol{E}}_{1} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_{0}} \overset{\mathsf{\Gamma}}{\boldsymbol{r}}_{1} \qquad \left(\overset{\mathsf{UUUF}}{\boldsymbol{OP}} = \overset{\mathsf{\Gamma}}{\boldsymbol{r}}_{1} \right)$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = -\frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} \vec{r}_2 \qquad \left(\vec{O}' \vec{P} = \vec{r}_2 \right)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} \vec{r}_{oo'}$$

由上述结果可知在空腔内各点场强都相等,方向由O指向O',这是均匀场.



17-11 解: 如图选取高斯面

$$\iint \mathbf{E}_{1} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{\pi r^{2} dl \rho}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$E_{1} \cdot 2\pi r dl = \frac{\pi r^{2} \rho dl}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$E_1 \cdot 2\pi r dl = \frac{\pi r^2 \rho dl}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\rho r}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{\rho r}{2\varepsilon_{0}} \vec{e}_{r}$$

r > R 时

$$\iint \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\pi R^2 dl \rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_2 \cdot 2\pi r dl = \frac{\pi R^2 \rho dl}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{R^2 \rho}{2\varepsilon_0 r}$$

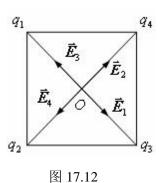
$$\mathbf{E}_{2} = \frac{R^{2} \rho}{2\varepsilon_{0} r} \mathbf{e}_{r}^{r}$$

(2) 求电势,选圆锥面为等势面

r < R 时

$$U_{r} = \int_{r}^{R} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r}^{R} \frac{\rho r}{2\varepsilon_{0}} dr = \frac{\rho}{4\varepsilon_{0}} \left(R^{2} - r^{2}\right)$$

$$U_r = \int_r^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^R \frac{R^2 \rho}{2\varepsilon_0 r} dr = \frac{R^2 \rho}{2\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R}{r}$$



17-12 解: (1) 根据场强迭加原理, O点的场强

$$\vec{E}_0 = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3 + \vec{E}_4 = 0$$

(2) 根据电势迭加原理, O点的电势

$$U_0 = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + U_4$$

$$= \frac{4}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$$

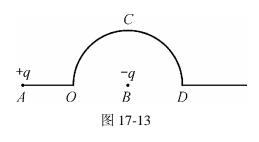
$$= \frac{4 \times 4.0 \times 10^{-9} \times 9 \times 10^9}{5 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 2.88 \times 10^3 \text{ (v)}$$

(3)
$$A = q_0 (0 - U_0)$$
$$= 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \times (-2.88 \times 10^3)$$
$$= -2.88 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$$

(4)
$$\Delta W = -A$$

= 2.88×10⁻⁶ J



17-13
$$\Re: (1)$$
 $U_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{q}{R} - \frac{q}{R}\right) = 0$
$$U_D = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{q}{3R} - \frac{q}{R}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{q}{6\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

$$A = q_0 \left(U_0 - U_D\right)$$

$$= \frac{q_0 q}{6\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

(2)
$$U_{\infty} = 0$$

$$A = -q_0 \left(U_D - U_{\infty} \right)$$

$$= \frac{q_0 q}{6\pi \varepsilon_0 R}$$

17-14
$$\text{ M}$$
: (1) $\Delta U = Ed = 3 \times 10^6 \times 100 = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ V}$

(2) 一次释放的能量为

$$W = q\Delta U = 3 \times 10^8 \times 30 = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$$

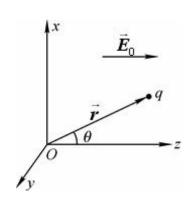


图 17-15

17-15 (1)
$$U_{P} = \int_{r}^{0} \vec{E}_{0} \cdot d\vec{r}$$
$$= \int_{0}^{0} E_{0} \cos \theta dr$$
$$= E_{0} \cos r \Big|_{r}^{0}$$
$$= -E_{0} r \cos \theta$$
$$= -E_{0} z$$

(2) 将电荷由P点移至O点,电场力所做的功为

$$A = W_P - W_O = q(U_P - U_O)$$
$$= -qE_0 r \cos \theta$$
$$= -qE_0 z$$

$$\therefore W_P = -qE_0r\cos\theta$$
$$= -qE_0z$$