

$$1、E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d(d+L)}$$

$$2、E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$3、F = \frac{Qq_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, \text{ 向左}$$

$$4、\vec{E}_g = \frac{Gm}{r^3} \vec{r},$$

$$\oint \vec{E}_g \cdot d\vec{S} = 4\pi G(m_1 + m_2 + m_3)$$

$$5、Ed$$

$$6、-6.4 \times 10^{-15} J, -40000V$$

$$7、\frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$8、\frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} (R_2^2 - R_1^2)$$

$$9、\frac{\rho dh}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$10、-4ax, -4ay, 0$$

$$11、0, \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$12、\frac{qQ}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \quad 13、\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{2}{R_3} \right)$$

$$14、q_2 = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2 U - \frac{q_1 R_2}{R_1}$$

按电势能的定义理解，应该是带电的内球和外球在外场中的能量，只有内球在外场中，所以电势能为 $q_2 U$ 。

$$15、\left(1 - \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) \left(V_0 - \frac{Q}{4\pi R_2}\right) \quad 16、-\frac{R_1}{R_2} Q$$

$$17、\frac{\sigma_2}{\epsilon_0}, \frac{\sigma_2^2 \Delta S}{2\epsilon_0}$$

$$18、\frac{\sigma_2}{\epsilon_0} \quad 19、\frac{Q_2}{\epsilon_0 S}$$

$$20、\frac{\epsilon_{r1} - 1}{\epsilon_{r1}} \sigma; \left( \frac{\epsilon_{r1} - 1}{\epsilon_{r1}} - \frac{\epsilon_{r2} - 1}{\epsilon_{r2}} \right) \sigma$$

$$21. \frac{Q+Q'}{\epsilon_0}, Q, -Q'$$

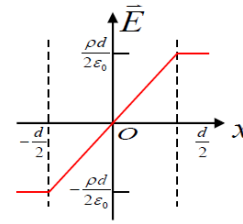
$$22. U_A - U_B = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} (E_2 - E_1) \quad \sigma = \epsilon_0 (E_1 + E_2)$$

$$E_0 = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{2} \quad \text{向右}$$

$$23. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} A$$

$$24. -\frac{R_1}{R_2} q_2$$

$$25. \text{ 当 } |x| \leq \frac{d}{2} \text{ 时, } E = \frac{\rho x}{\varepsilon_0}; \quad E = \frac{\rho d}{2\varepsilon_0} \text{。 当 } |x| > \frac{d}{2} \text{ 时,}$$



26、增大、不变、增大

27、 $3C$

$$28、(1) A = \frac{\sigma^2 S d}{6\varepsilon_0} \quad (2) A = \Delta q U = \frac{\varepsilon_0 U^2 S}{2d}$$

$$29、(\varepsilon_r - 1) \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_r S} \text{ 或 } -(\varepsilon_r - 1) \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_r S} \text{ 或 } \pm(\varepsilon_r - 1) \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_r S}, \quad \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}, \quad \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{\varepsilon_r (d - \delta) + \delta}$$

$$30、-2\sigma / \varepsilon_0, \quad -\sigma / \varepsilon_0, \quad 2\sigma / \varepsilon_0$$

$$31、\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 l} (q_1 q_2 + q_1 q_3 + q_2 q_3)$$

$$32、q / \varepsilon_0, \quad 0, \quad -q / \varepsilon_0$$

$$33、\frac{\lambda}{2\pi r}, \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$34、U = \frac{\sigma(R_2 - R_1)}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

$$35、\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{2\varepsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + l^2}}\right) \quad 36、\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + L^2}}\right) \vec{l},$$

$$37、\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^2} \vec{j} \quad U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \ln \left( \frac{L + \sqrt{R^2 + L^2}}{R} \right)$$

$$38、\text{平板内 } E = \frac{\rho_0}{2\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{x^2}{d} + 2x - \frac{3}{2}d \right), \quad U = -\frac{\rho_0}{2\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{x^3}{3d} + x^2 - \frac{3}{2}xd \right)$$

$$\text{平板外, 在板右侧}(x>d): \quad E = \frac{3d\rho_0}{4\varepsilon_0}, \quad U = -\frac{3d\rho_0 x}{4\varepsilon_0} + \frac{5d^2\rho_0}{6\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\text{平板外, 在板左侧}(x<0): \quad E = \frac{3d\rho_0}{4\varepsilon_0}, \quad U = -\frac{3d\rho_0 x}{4\varepsilon_0}$$

$$39、r > R \text{ 时 } E = \frac{AR^3}{3\varepsilon_0 r}, \quad U = \frac{AR^3}{3\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{l}{r}$$

$$r < R \text{ 时 } E = \frac{Ar^2}{3\varepsilon_0}, \quad U = \frac{A}{9\varepsilon_0} (R^3 - r^3) + \frac{AR^3}{3\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{l}{R}$$

$$40、(1) \text{ 外球内表面电荷为 } -Q, \text{ 外表面电荷为 } Q, \text{ 外球电势 } U_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2}$$

$$(2) \text{ 外球内表面电荷为 } -Q, \text{ 内球电势为 } \frac{-Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1}, \text{ 外球电势 } U_2 = 0$$

$$(3) \text{ 内球电荷为 } \frac{R_1 Q}{R_2}, \text{ 外球电势为 } \frac{R_1 - R_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2^2} Q$$

$$41、U_0 = \frac{Q_2 - 3Q_1}{12\pi\varepsilon_0 R}, \quad U_a = U_0 \quad 42、\ln \left( \frac{c}{b} \right) / \ln \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)$$

$$43、U_0 = \frac{3Q^2}{20\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \quad 44、C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d - d'}, \quad A = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S d'}{2(d - d')^2} V_0^2$$