## 《电动力学》课后习题——第一章 电磁现象的基本规律

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1.1 根据算符 ∇ 的微分性与矢量性, 推导下列公式:

$$\nabla \left( \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \right) = \vec{B} \times \left( \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \right) + \left( \vec{B} \cdot \nabla \right) \vec{A} + \vec{A} \times \left( \nabla \times \vec{B} \right)$$
 (1)

$$\vec{A} \times \left( \nabla \times \vec{A} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \nabla A^2 - \left( \vec{A} \cdot \nabla \right) \vec{A} \tag{2}$$

解

$$\nabla \left( \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \right) = (\partial_i \vec{e}_i) \left( A_j B_j \right) = (A_j \partial_i B_j + B_j \partial_i A_j) \vec{e}_i \tag{3}$$

$$(\vec{B} \cdot \nabla) \vec{A} = (B_i \vec{e}_i \cdot \partial_j \vec{e}_j) \vec{A} = (\delta_{ij} B_i \partial_j) \vec{A} = (B_i \partial_i) (A_j \vec{e}_j) = B_i \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_j$$

$$(4)$$

同理

$$\left(\vec{A} \cdot \nabla\right) \vec{B} = A_i \partial_i B_j \vec{e}_j \tag{5}$$

$$\vec{B} \times \left(\nabla \times \vec{A}\right) = \vec{B} \times (\epsilon_{ijk}\partial_i A_j \vec{e}_k) = \epsilon_{mnl} B_m \left(\epsilon_{ijk}\partial_i A_j \vec{e}_k\right)_n \vec{e}_l = \epsilon_{mnl} B_m \epsilon_{ijn} \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_l = \epsilon_{lmn} \epsilon_{ijn} B_m \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_l$$

$$= \left(B_m \partial_l A_m - B_m \partial_m A_l\right) \vec{e}_l$$
(6)

同理

$$\vec{A} \times \left(\nabla \times \vec{B}\right) = \left(A_m \partial_l B_m - A_m \partial_m B_l\right) \vec{e_l} \tag{7}$$

式(4)(5)(6)(7)相加,显然等于式(3),因此式(1)得证。

$$\vec{A} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \vec{A} \times [(\partial_i \vec{e}_i) \times (A_j \vec{e}_j)] = \vec{A} \times (\epsilon_{ijk} \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_k) = (A_l \vec{e}_l) \times (\epsilon_{ijk} \partial_{ijk} \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_k)$$

$$= \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{lkn} A_l \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_n = \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{nlk} A_l \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_n = (\delta_{in} \delta_{jl} - \delta_{il} \delta_{jn}) A_l \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_n$$

$$= A_j \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_i$$
(8)

$$(\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \vec{A} = (A_i \partial_i) (A_j \vec{e}_j) = A_j \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_j$$
(9)

显然,式(8)和(9)是相等的,得证。

**1.2** 设 u 是空间坐标 x, y, z 的函数,证明:

$$\nabla f\left(u\right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}u} \nabla u$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A}(u) = \nabla u \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{du}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A}(u) = \nabla u \times \frac{d\vec{A}}{du}$$

解

$$\nabla f = \partial_i f_i \vec{e}_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} f_i \vec{e}_i = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \vec{e}_i = \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}u} \nabla u$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \partial_i A_i = \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \nabla u \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}}{du}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_i A_j \vec{e}_k = \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial u} \vec{e}_k = \nabla u \times \frac{d\vec{A}}{du}$$

**1.3** 设  $r = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}$  为源点 x' 到 x 的距离, $\vec{r}$  的方向规定为源点指向场点。

(1) 证明以下结果,并体会对源变数求微商( $\nabla' = \vec{e}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i'}$ )和对场变数求微商( $\nabla = \vec{e}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$ )的关系。

$$\nabla \vec{r} = -\nabla' \vec{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = -\nabla' \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\nabla \times \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = -\nabla' \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = 0$$

解 因为

$$\nabla = \partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i'} \frac{\partial x_i'}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i'} = -\nabla$$

所以

$$\nabla r = -\nabla' r$$

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = -\nabla' \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\nabla \times \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = -\nabla' \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$$

只需要证明

$$\nabla \vec{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \tag{10}$$

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \tag{11}$$

$$\nabla \times \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = 0 \tag{12}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = 0 \tag{13}$$

对于 (10)

$$\nabla r = \partial_i \sqrt{\sum (x_i - x_i')^2} \vec{e}_i = \frac{x_i}{r} \vec{e}_i = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

对于 (11)

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \nabla r = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$$

对于 (12)

$$\nabla \times \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_i \left( \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right)_i \vec{e}_k = \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_i \left( \frac{x_j}{r^3} \right) \vec{e}_k = 0$$

对于 (13)

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \partial_i \left( \frac{x_i}{r^3} \right) = \frac{r^3 \partial_i x_i - x_i \partial_i r^3}{r^6} = \frac{r^3 \partial_i x_i - 3r^2 x_i \partial_i r}{r^6} = \frac{r^3 - 3r^2 x_i \frac{x_i}{r}}{r^6} = \frac{r^3 - 3r x_i^2}{r^6}$$
$$= \frac{r^3 - 3r x_1^2}{r^6} + \frac{r^3 - 3r x_2^2}{r^6} + \frac{r^3 - 3r x_3^2}{r^6} = \frac{3r^3 - 3r \left( x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \right)}{r^6} = 0$$

由于分母上有 r, 当 r = 0 时,不一定成立。

解

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{r} = \partial_i r_i = 3$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{r} = \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_i x_j \vec{e}_k = 0$$

$$(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{r} = a_i \partial_i x_i \vec{e}_i = a_i \vec{e}_i = \vec{a}$$

$$\nabla \left( \vec{a} \cdot \vec{r} \right) = \partial_i \left( a_i r_i \right) \vec{e}_i = \left[ a_i \partial_i x_i + x_i \partial_i a_i \right] = a_i \partial_i x_i = a_i \partial_i x_i \vec{e}_i = a_i \vec{e}_i = \vec{a}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \left[ \vec{E}_0 \sin \left( \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} \right) \right] = \partial_i E_{0i} \sin \left( k_i x_i \right) = E_{0i} \cos \left( k_i x_i \right) k_i = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}_0 \cos \left( \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} \right)$$

$$\nabla \times \left[ \vec{E}_0 \sin \left( \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} \right) \right] = \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_i E_{0j} \sin \left( k_j x_j \right) \vec{e}_k = \epsilon_{ijk} E_{0j} \cos \left( k_m x_m \right) k_i \vec{e}_k = \vec{k} \times \vec{E}_0 \cos \left( \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} \right)$$

## 1.4 利用高斯定理证明

$$\int_{V} \mathrm{d}V \nabla \times \vec{f} = \oint_{S} \mathrm{d}\vec{S} \times \vec{f}$$

利用斯托克斯定理证明

$$\int_{S} d\vec{S} \times \nabla \varphi = \oint_{I} \varphi \, d\vec{l}$$

解 引入常矢量 己

$$\int_{V} dV \nabla \times \vec{f} \cdot \vec{c} = \int_{V} \vec{c} \cdot \left( \nabla \times \vec{f} \right) dV = \int_{V} \nabla \cdot \left( \vec{f} \times \vec{c} \right) dV = \oint_{S} \left( \vec{f} \times \vec{c} \right) \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_{S} d\vec{S} \times \vec{f} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\int_{S} d\vec{S} \times \nabla \varphi \cdot \vec{c} = \int_{S} \nabla \varphi \times \vec{c} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{L} \nabla \times (\varphi \vec{c}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_{L} \varphi \vec{c} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L} \varphi d\vec{l} \cdot \vec{c}$$

因为 č 是任意的

$$\int_{V} dV \nabla \times \vec{f} = \oint_{S} d\vec{S} \times \vec{f}$$

$$\int_{S} d\vec{S} \times \nabla \varphi = \oint_{L} \varphi \, d\vec{l}$$

1.5 已知一个电荷系统的电偶极矩为

$$\vec{p}(t) = \int_{V} \rho(\vec{x}', t) \, \vec{x}' \, dV'$$

利用电荷守恒定律  $\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$  证明

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{p}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \int_{V} \vec{J}(\vec{x}', t) \,\mathrm{d}V'$$

解

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{p}}{\mathrm{d}t} &= \int_{V} \frac{\mathrm{d}\rho\left(\vec{x}',t\right)}{\mathrm{d}t} \vec{x}' \, \mathrm{d}V' = -\int_{V} \left(\nabla' \cdot \vec{J}\right) \vec{x}' \, \mathrm{d}V' = -\int_{V} \left(\nabla' \cdot \vec{J}\vec{x}'\right) - \vec{J}\left(\nabla'\vec{x}'\right) \mathrm{d}V' \\ &= -\oint_{S} \vec{J}\vec{x}' \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} + \int_{V} \vec{J} \, \mathrm{d}V' = \int_{V} \vec{J} \, \mathrm{d}V' \end{split}$$

**1.6** 若  $\vec{m}$  是常矢量,证明除 R=0 以外,矢量  $\vec{A}=\frac{\vec{m}\times\vec{R}}{R^3}$  的旋度等于标量  $\varphi=\frac{\vec{m}\cdot\vec{R}}{R^3}$  的梯度的负值,即

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = -\nabla \varphi$$

解

$$\begin{split} \nabla \times \vec{A} &= \nabla \times \left( \vec{m} \times \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \right) = \left( \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \cdot \nabla \right) \vec{m} + \left( \nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \right) \vec{m} - (\vec{m} \cdot \nabla) \, \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} - (\nabla \cdot \vec{m}) \, \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \\ &= \left( \nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \right) \vec{m} - (\vec{m} \cdot \nabla) \, \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} = - (\vec{m} \cdot \nabla) \, \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} -\nabla\varphi &= -\nabla\left(\frac{\vec{m}\cdot\vec{R}}{R^3}\right) = -\vec{m}\times\left(\nabla\times\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}\right) - (\vec{m}\cdot\nabla)\,\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} - \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}\times(\nabla\times\vec{m}) - \left(\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}\cdot\nabla\right)\vec{m} \\ &= -\vec{m}\times\left(\nabla\times\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}\right) - (\vec{m}\cdot\nabla)\,\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} = - (\vec{m}\cdot\nabla)\,\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \end{split}$$

得证

- **1.7** 有一内外半径为  $r_1$  和  $r_2$  的空心介质球,介质的电容率为  $\varepsilon$ ,是介质内均匀带静自由电荷密度  $\rho_f$ ,求:
- (1) 空间各点的电场
- (2) 极化体电荷和极化面电荷分布

解 在 $r < r_1$ 时

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{V} \rho_{f} dV \Rightarrow 4\pi r^{2} D = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{D} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{E} = 0$$

在  $r_1 < r < r_2$  时

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{V} \rho_{f} dV \Rightarrow 4\pi r^{2} D = \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(r^{3} - r_{1}^{3}\right) \rho_{f} \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \frac{r^{3} - r_{1}^{3}}{3r^{3}} \rho_{f} \vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{r^{3} - r_{1}^{3}}{3\varepsilon r^{3}} \rho_{f} \vec{r}$$

在  $r > r_2$  时

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{V} \rho_{f} dV \Rightarrow 4\pi r^{2} D = \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(r_{2}^{3} - r_{1}^{3}\right) \rho_{f} \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \frac{r_{2}^{3} - r_{1}^{3}}{3r^{3}} \rho_{f} \vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \frac{r_{2}^{3} - r_{1}^{3}}{3\varepsilon_{0} r^{3}} \rho_{f} \vec{r}$$

在  $r_1 < r < r_2$  时

$$D = \varepsilon_0 E + P \Rightarrow P = D - \varepsilon_0 E = D \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \right) \Rightarrow \vec{P} = \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{r^3 - r_1^3}{3r^3} \rho_f \vec{r}$$
$$\Rightarrow \rho_P = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \right) \rho_f$$

在  $r = r_2$  时

$$\sigma_P = -\vec{e}_n \cdot \left(\vec{P}_3 - \vec{P}_2\right) = \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon}\right) \frac{r_2^3 - r_1^3}{3r_2^2} \rho_f$$

在  $r = r_1$  时

$$\sigma_P = -\vec{e}_n \cdot \left(\vec{P}_2 - \vec{P}_1\right) = 0$$

**1.8** 内外半径分别为  $r_1$  和  $r_2$  的无穷长中空导体圆柱,沿轴向流有恒定均匀自由电流  $\vec{J}_f$ ,导体磁导率为  $\mu$ ,求磁感应强度和磁化电流

解 在 $r < r_1$ 时

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_f + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \int_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} \Rightarrow \vec{H} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B} = 0$$

在  $r_1 < r < r_2$  时

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_f + \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} \Rightarrow 2\pi r H = \pi \left( r^2 - r_1^2 \right) J_f \Rightarrow \vec{H} = \frac{r^2 - r_1^2}{2r^2} \vec{J}_f \times \vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \mu \frac{r^2 - r_1^2}{2r^2} \vec{J}_f \times \vec{r}$$

在  $r > r_2$  时

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_f + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \int_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} \Rightarrow 2\pi r H = \pi \left( r_2^2 - r_1^2 \right) J_f \Rightarrow \vec{H} = \frac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{2r^2} \vec{J}_f \times \vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \mu_0 \frac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{2r^2} \vec{J}_f \times \vec{r}$$

当  $r_1 < r < r_2$  时

$$\vec{J}_m = 
abla imes \vec{M} = \left( rac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 
ight) 
abla imes \vec{H} = \left( rac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 
ight) \vec{J}_f$$

当  $r=r_2$  时

$$\vec{lpha}_M = \vec{e}_r imes \left( \vec{M}_3 - \vec{M}_2 \right) = -\left( rac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 
ight) \vec{e}_r imes \vec{H}_3 = -\left( rac{\mu}{\mu_0} - 1 
ight) rac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{2r_2^2} \vec{J}_f$$

当  $r=r_1$  时

$$\vec{\alpha}_M = \vec{e}_r \times \left( \vec{M}_2 - \vec{M}_1 \right) = 0$$

**1.9** 证明均匀介质内部的极化电荷体密度  $\rho_P$  总是等于自由电荷体密度  $\rho_f$  的  $-\left(1-\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon}\right)$  倍

解

$$\varepsilon E = D \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \varepsilon E = \nabla \cdot D \Rightarrow \varepsilon \varepsilon_0 \nabla \cdot E = \varepsilon_0 \nabla \cdot D \Rightarrow \varepsilon \left( \rho_P + \rho_f \right) = \varepsilon_0 \rho_f \Rightarrow \rho_P = -\left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon} \right) \rho_f$$

**1.10** 证明两个闭合的恒定电流圈之间的相互作用力大小相等,方向相反(但两个电流元之间的相互作用力一般不服从牛顿第三定律)

 $m{k}$  设两个电流圈的电流为  $I_1$  和  $I_2$ 

$$\begin{split} \vec{F}_{12} &= \oint_{L2} I_2 \, \mathrm{d}\vec{l}_2 \times \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{L1} \frac{I_1 \, \mathrm{d}\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{L2} \oint_{L1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{l}_2 \times \mathrm{d}\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{L2} \oint_{L1} \frac{\left(\mathrm{d}\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_{12}\right) \, \mathrm{d}\vec{l}_1 - \left(\mathrm{d}\vec{l}_2 \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l}_1\right) \vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} \end{split}$$

因为

$$\oint_{L1} \oint_{L2} \frac{\left( d\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_{12} \right) d\vec{l}_1}{r_{12}^3} = \oint_{L1} \left[ \oint_{L2} \frac{\vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} \cdot d\vec{l}_2 \right] d\vec{l}_1 = \oint_{L1} \left[ \oint_{S2} \nabla \times \frac{\vec{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} \cdot d\vec{S}_2 \right] d\vec{l}_1 = 0$$

所以

$$\vec{F}_{12} = -\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{L2} \oint_{L1} \frac{d\vec{l}_2 \cdot d\vec{l}_1}{r^3} \vec{r}_{12}$$

同理

$$\vec{F}_{21} = -\frac{\mu_0 I_2 I_1}{4\pi} \oint_{I_1} \oint_{I_2} \frac{d\vec{l}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_2}{r^3} \vec{r}_{21}$$

其中  $r_{12} = -r_{21}$ ,因此

$$\vec{F}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12}$$

- **1.11** 平行班电容器内有两层介质,它们的厚度分别为  $l_1$  和  $l_2$ ,电容率为  $\varepsilon_1$  和  $\varepsilon_2$ ,在两板接上电动势为  $\varepsilon$  的电池,求
- (1) 电容器两板的自由电荷面密度  $\omega_f$
- (2) 介质分界面上的自由电荷面密度  $\omega_f$

若介质是漏电的,电导率分别为  $\sigma_1$  和  $\sigma_2$ ,当电流达到恒定时,上述两问题结果如何?

解 边值关系

$$\omega_f = \vec{e}_n \cdot \left( \vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1 \right)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{E} = l_1 \frac{D_1}{\varepsilon_1} + l_2 \frac{D_2}{\varepsilon_2} \tag{14}$$

对于两个极板

$$\omega_{f1} = D_1 \qquad \omega_{f2} = -D_2 \tag{15}$$

对于介质分界面

$$\omega_{f3} = D_2 - D_1 = 0 \tag{16}$$

由式 (14) (15) (16) 可得

$$\omega_{f1} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{\frac{l_1}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{l_2}{\varepsilon_2}} = -\omega_{f2}$$

介质漏电时,设电流密度 J,式 (14)应当改为

$$\mathcal{E} = l_1 E_1 + l_2 E_2 = \left(\frac{l_1}{\sigma_1} + \frac{l_2}{\sigma_2}\right) J$$

同时

$$D_1 = \varepsilon_1 \frac{J}{\sigma_1} \qquad D_2 = \varepsilon_2 \frac{J}{\sigma_2}$$

解得

$$\omega_{f1} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \sigma_2}{\sigma_2 l_1 + \sigma_1 l_2} \mathcal{E}$$

$$\omega_{f2} = -\frac{\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1}{\sigma_2 l_1 + \sigma_1 l_2} \mathcal{E}$$

$$\omega_{f3} = \frac{\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1 - \varepsilon_1 \sigma_2}{\sigma_2 l_1 + \sigma_1 l_2}$$

## 1.12 证明

(1) 当两种绝缘介质的分界面上不带自由电荷时, 电场线的曲折满足

$$\frac{\tan \theta_2}{\tan \theta_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}$$

其中  $\varepsilon_1$  和  $\varepsilon_2$  分别为两种介质的介电常数, $\theta_1$  和  $\theta_2$  分别为界面两侧电场线与法线的夹角。

(2) 当两种导电介质内流有恒定电流时,分界面上电场线的曲折满足:

$$\frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}$$

边值关系为

$$\varepsilon_1 E_{1n} = \varepsilon_2 E_{2n}$$

$$E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$

即

$$\varepsilon_1 E_1 \sin \theta_1 = \varepsilon_2 E_2 \sin \theta_2$$

$$E_1 \cos \theta_1 = E_2 \cos \theta_2$$

因此

$$\frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}$$

当有恒定电流时

$$\sigma_1 E_{1n} = J_n \qquad \sigma_2 E_{2n} = J_n \qquad E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$

所以

$$\frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}$$

**1.13** 试用边值关系证明:在绝缘介质与导体的分界面上,在静电情况下,导体外表面的电场线总是垂直于导体表面。在恒定电流情况下,导体内表面电场线总是平行于导体表面。

解 由边值关系

$$D_{2n} = \sigma_f \qquad E_{2t} = 0$$

导体外部

$$\vec{E}_2 = rac{ec{D}_2}{arepsilon} = rac{\sigma_f}{arepsilon} ec{e}_n$$

介质界面两侧法向电流应当是连续的

$$J_{1n} = J_{2n}$$

所以介质内法向电场

$$E_{2n} = \frac{J_{2n}}{\sigma_2} = 0$$

- **1.14** 内外半径分别为 a 和 b 的无限长圆柱型电容器,单位长度荷电为  $\lambda_f$ ,板间填充电导率为  $\sigma$  的非磁性物质
- (1) 证明在介质中任何一点的传导电流与位移电流完全抵消,因此内部无磁场。
- (2) 求  $\lambda_f$  随时间的衰减规律。
- (3) 求轴与相距为 r 的地方能量耗散功率密度。
- (4) 求长度为 l 的一段介质总的能量耗散功率,并证明它等于这段的静电减少率。

## 解 在介质中有

$$ec{D} = rac{\lambda_f}{2\pi r} ec{e}_r \qquad ec{E} = rac{ec{D}}{arepsilon} = rac{\lambda_f}{2\pi arepsilon r} ec{e}_r$$

因此

$$\vec{J}_f = \sigma \vec{E} = \frac{\sigma \lambda_f}{2\pi \varepsilon r} \vec{e}_r \qquad \vec{J}_D = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \frac{\partial \lambda_f}{\partial t} \vec{e}_r \tag{17}$$

又因为

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f \qquad \nabla \cdot \vec{J}_f + \frac{\partial \lambda_f}{\partial t} = 0$$

即

$$-\frac{\lambda_f}{2\pi r^2} = \rho_f \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho_f}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \frac{\partial \lambda_f}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J_f} = -\frac{\sigma \lambda_f}{2\pi \varepsilon r^2}$$

所以

$$-\frac{\sigma\lambda_f}{2\pi\varepsilon r^2} - \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \frac{\partial\lambda_f}{\partial t} = 0$$

即

$$\frac{\partial \lambda_f}{\partial t} = -\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} \lambda_f$$

代入式 17可得

$$\vec{J}_D + \vec{J}_f = 0$$

传导电流和位移电流完全抵消。

因为

$$abla imes \vec{H} = \vec{J}_f + rac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

所以电容器内无磁场。

 $\lambda_f$  衰减的规律为:

$$\lambda_f(t) = \lambda_f(0) \exp\left[-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}t\right]$$

介质中能量耗散的功率密度为

$$p = \vec{J_f} \cdot \vec{E} = \sigma E^2 = \sigma \left(\frac{\lambda_f}{2\pi\varepsilon r}\right)^2$$

长为 l 的介质耗散功率为

$$\int_{a}^{b} 2\pi r l p \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{\sigma l \lambda_{f}^{2}}{2\pi \varepsilon^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

电场能量密度变化率为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_f^2}{\varepsilon \left( 2\pi r \right)^2} \right] = -\sigma \left( \frac{\lambda_f}{2\pi \varepsilon r} \right)^2$$

长为 l 的介质电场能量变化率为

$$\int_{a}^{b} -\sigma \left(\frac{\lambda_{f}}{2\pi\varepsilon r}\right)^{2} dr = -\frac{\sigma l \lambda_{f}^{2}}{2\pi\varepsilon^{2}} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

介质耗散的能量恰好等于电场减少的能量