《电动力学》课后习题——第二章 静电场

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- **2.1** 半径为 R 的电介质球,极化强度为 $\vec{P} = K \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$,电容率为 ϵ
- (1) 计算束缚电荷的体密度和面密度
- (2) 计算自由电荷体密度
- (3) 计算球外和球内的电势
- (4) 求该带电介质球产生的静电场总能量
- 解 计算束缚电荷密度,只需要对极化强度求梯度

$$\rho_p = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = \frac{K}{r^2}$$

面电荷密度用电场的边值关系求解

$$\sigma_p = -\vec{e}_n \cdot \left(0 - \vec{P}\right) = \frac{k}{r}$$

在自由电荷密度为

$$\begin{split} \rho_f &= -\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = -\nabla \cdot \left(\varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}\right) = -\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0 \chi_e} + 1\right) \vec{P} = -\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0 \left(\varepsilon_r - 1\right)} + 1\right) \vec{P} \\ &= -\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} + 1\right) \vec{P} = -\nabla \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} \vec{P} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} \left(-\nabla \vec{P}\right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} \frac{K}{r^2} \end{split}$$

球内的电场为

$$\vec{E}_i = \frac{\vec{P}}{\varepsilon_0 \chi_e} = \frac{\vec{P}}{\varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_r - 1)} = \frac{\vec{P}}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} = \frac{K}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$$

球外电场为

$$\vec{E}_o = \frac{\int_0^R 4\pi r^2 \rho_f \, \mathrm{d}r}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r} = \frac{\int_0^R r^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} \frac{K}{r^2} \, \mathrm{d}r}{\varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r} = \int_0^R \frac{\varepsilon K}{\varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)} \, \mathrm{d}r \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{\varepsilon K R}{\varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$$

球外电势为

$$\varphi_o = \int_r^{\infty} \vec{E}_o \, d\vec{r} = \frac{\varepsilon KR}{\varepsilon_0 \, (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)} \frac{1}{r}$$

球内电势为

$$\varphi_i = \int_R^\infty \vec{E}_o \, d\vec{r} + \int_r^R \vec{E}_i \, d\vec{r} = \frac{K}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} \left[\ln \frac{R}{r} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} \right]$$

总能量为

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R 4\pi r^2 \varepsilon \vec{E}_i^2 dr + \frac{1}{2} \int_R^\infty 4\pi r^2 \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_o^2 dr = 2\pi \varepsilon R \left(\frac{K}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} \right)$$

- **2.2** 在均匀外电场中置入半径为 R_0 的导体球,试用分离变量法求下列两种情况的电势:
- (1) 导体球上接有电池, 使球与地保持电势差 Φ_0
- (2) 导体球上带总电荷 Q
- **解** 导体边界电势为 Φ_0 时,设解为

$$\varphi = \sum_{n} \left(a_n R^n + \frac{b_n}{R_n^{n+1}} \right) P_n \left(\cos \theta \right)$$

边界条件为

$$\varphi|_{r=\infty} = -E_0 R \cos \theta$$

$$\varphi|_{r=R_0} = \Phi_0$$

代入边界条件得出

$$a_1 = -E_0$$

 $a_n = 0$ $n \neq 1$
 $b_0 = \Phi_0 R_0$
 $b_1 = E_0 R_0^3$
 $b_n = 0$ $n \neq 0, 1$

所以

$$\varphi = \Phi_0 R_0 - E_0 \left(R - \frac{R_0^3}{R^2} \right) \cos \theta$$

当没有外接电池而是在导体球上放置电荷 Q 时, 球面电势为

$$\Phi_0' = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$$

方程和边界条件相同, 因此

$$\varphi = \Phi_0' R_0 - E_0 \left(R - \frac{R_0^3}{R^2} \right) \cos \theta = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} R_0 - E_0 \left(R - \frac{R_0^3}{R^2} \right) \cos \theta$$

2.4 均匀介质球(电容率为 ε_1)的中心置一自由电偶极子 \vec{p}_f ,球外充满了另一种介质(电容率为 ε_2),求空间各点电势和极化电荷分布。

提示: $\varphi = \frac{\vec{p}_f \cdot \vec{R}}{4\pi\varepsilon_1 R^3} + \varphi'$, 而 φ' 满足拉普拉斯方程

解 电偶极子产生的电势为

$$\varphi = \frac{\vec{p}_f \cdot \vec{R}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3}$$

设

$$\varphi_i = \frac{p_f \cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_1 R^2} + \sum_n a_n R^n P_n (\cos \theta) \quad R < R_0$$
$$\varphi_o = \frac{p_f \cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_2 R^2} + \sum_n \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} P_n (\cos \theta) \quad R > R_0$$

因为边界上电势连续

$$\frac{p_f \cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_1 R_0^2} + \sum_n a_n R_0^n P_n \left(\cos \theta\right) = \frac{p_f \cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_2 R_0^2} + \sum_n \frac{b_n}{R_0^{n+1}} P_n \left(\cos \theta\right)$$

$$\varepsilon_{1}\left\{-\frac{2p_{f}\cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{1}R_{0}^{3}}+\sum_{n}na_{n}R_{0}^{n-1}P_{n}\left(\cos\theta\right)\right\}=\varepsilon_{2}\left\{-\frac{2p_{f}\cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{2}R_{0}^{3}}-\sum_{n}\left(n+1\right)\frac{b_{n}}{R_{0}^{n+2}}P_{n}\left(\cos\theta\right)\right\}$$

当 n=1 时

$$\frac{p_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_1 R_0^2} + a_1 R_0 = \frac{p_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_2 R_0^2} + \frac{b_1}{R_0^2}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \left\{ -\frac{2p_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_1 R_0^3} + a_1 \right\} = \varepsilon_2 \left\{ -\frac{2p_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_2 R_0^3} - 2\frac{b_1}{R_0^3} \right\} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_1 a_1 = -\frac{2\varepsilon_2 b_1}{R_0^3}$$

解得

$$a_1 = \frac{(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) p_f}{2\pi\varepsilon_1 (\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2) R_0^3} \qquad b_1 = \frac{(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1) p_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_2 (\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2)}$$

当 $n \neq 1$ 时, $a_n = b_n = 0$,因此方程的解为

$$\varphi_{i} = \frac{p_{f} \cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{1}R^{2}} + \frac{(\varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{2}) p_{f} \cos \theta}{2\pi\varepsilon_{1}(\varepsilon_{1} + 2\varepsilon_{2}) R_{0}^{3}} R \quad R < R_{0}$$

$$\varphi_{o} = \frac{p_{f} \cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{2}R^{2}} + \frac{(\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{1}) p_{f} \cos \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{2}(\varepsilon_{1} + 2\varepsilon_{2})} \frac{1}{R^{2}} \quad R > R_{0}$$

2.8 半径为 R_0 的导体球外充满均匀绝缘介质 ε ,导体球接地,离球心 a 处 $(a > R_0)$ 置一点电荷 Q_f ,试用分离变量法求空间各点电势,证明所得结果与镜像法结果相同

解 球内电势为零,设球外电势为

$$\varphi = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} + \sum_n \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} P_n \left(\cos\theta\right)$$

当 R < a 时,展开

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2Ra\cos\theta}} = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{n} \left(\frac{R}{a}\right)^n P_n\left(\cos\theta\right)$$

因为 $R_0 < a$,代入得到

$$\varphi = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{a} \sum_n \left(\frac{R}{a}\right)^n P_n\left(\cos\theta\right) + \sum_n \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} P_n\left(\cos\theta\right) = \left[\sum_n \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{R^n}{a^{n+1}} + \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}}\right] P_n\left(\cos\theta\right)$$

$$\frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{R_0^n}{a^{n+1}} + \frac{b_n}{R_0^{n+1}} = 0 \Rightarrow b_n = -\frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{R_0^{2n+1}}{a^{n+1}}$$

因此方程的解为

$$\varphi = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r} - \sum_n \frac{R_0^{2n+1}}{a^{n+1}} \frac{1}{R^{n+1}} P_n\left(\cos\theta\right) \right]$$
 (1)

用电像法时只需要在 $b = \frac{R_0^2}{a}$ 处放置 $q_f = -\frac{R_0}{a}Q_f$ 的电荷,空间各点电势为

$$\varphi = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{R_0}{a} \frac{1}{r'} \right] \tag{2}$$

其中

$$\frac{1}{r'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + b^2 - 2Rb\cos\theta}}$$

因为 b < R, 展开式为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2+b^2-2Rb\cos\theta}} = \frac{1}{R}\sum_n \left(\frac{b}{R}\right)^n P_n\left(\cos\theta\right) = \frac{1}{R}\sum_n \left(\frac{R_0^2}{aR}\right)^n P_n\left(\cos\theta\right) = \sum_n \frac{R_0^{2n}}{a^n} \frac{1}{R^{n+1}} P_n\left(\cos\theta\right)$$

代入式(2)得到

$$\varphi = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{R_0}{a} \sum_n \frac{R_0^{2n}}{a^n} \frac{1}{R^{n+1}} P_n \left(\cos \theta \right) \right]$$

和分离变量法的结果式(1)相同

2.11 在接地的导体平面上有一半径为 a 的半球凸部,半球的球心在导体平面上,点电荷 Q 位于系统的对称轴上,并与平面相距为 b (b > a),试用镜像法求空间电势

解 在原点的下方距离为 a 的地方放置一个电量为 -Q 的电荷,距离为 $\frac{a^2}{b}$ 的地方放置一个 +qa/b 的电荷。之后在原点上方 $\frac{a^2}{b}$ 处放置一个 -qa/b 的电荷,电势为

$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - b)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z + b)^2}} - \frac{a/b}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - a^2/b)^2}} + \frac{a/b}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z + a^2/b)^2}} \right]$$

2.12 有一点电荷 Q 位于两个相互垂直的接地导体平面所围成的直角空间内,它到两个平面的距离为 a 和 b,求空间电势

解 在 (0,-a,b)、(0,a,-b)、(0,-a,-b) 各放置三个虚拟电荷 -Q、-Q、+Q, 电势为

$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left\{ \left[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + z^2 \right]^{-1/2} + \left[(x+a)^2 + (y+b)^2 + z^2 \right]^{-1/2} - \left[(x+a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + z^2 \right]^{-1/2} - \left[(x-a)^2 + (y+b)^2 + z^2 \right]^{-1/2} \right\}$$

2.18 一半径为 R_0 的球面,在球坐标 $0<\theta<\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的半球面上电势为 φ_0 ,在 $\frac{\pi}{2}<\theta<\pi$ 的半球面上电势为 $-\varphi_0$,球空间各点电势

提示:

$$\int_{0}^{1} P_{n}(x) dx = \frac{P_{n+1}(x) - P_{n-1}(x)}{2n+1} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$P_n\left(1\right) = 1$$

$$P_n(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2k+1 \\ (-1)^{n/2} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots n} & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

解 设电势为

$$\varphi_i = \sum_n a_n R^n P(\cos \theta) \qquad R < R_0$$

$$\varphi_o = \sum_n \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} P_n (\cos \theta) \quad R > R_0$$

将 φ_i 展开

$$\varphi_{i}(x) = \sum_{n} \frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^{+1} \varphi_{i}(x) P_{n}(x) dx P(x)$$

比较系数得

$$\frac{2n+1}{2} \int_{-1}^{+1} \varphi_i(x) P_n(x) dx = a_n R^n$$

在 $R = R_0$ 处

$$a_{n}R^{n} = \frac{2n+1}{2} \left[-\int_{-1}^{0} \varphi_{0}(x) P_{n}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{+1} \varphi_{0}(x) P_{n}(x) dx \right] = (2n+1) \varphi_{0}(x) \int_{0}^{1} P_{n}(x) dx$$

$$= (2n+1) \varphi_{0}(x) \left[\frac{P_{n+1}(x) - P_{n-1}(x)}{2n+1} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \varphi_{0}(x) \left[P_{n+1}(x) - P_{n-1}(x) \right]_{0}^{1}$$

其中

$$\left[P_{n+1}\left(x\right) - P_{n-1}\left(x\right)\right]_{0}^{1} = P_{n+1}\left(1\right) - P_{n-1}\left(1\right) - P_{n+1}\left(x\right) + P_{n-1}\left(0\right) = P_{n-1}\left(0\right) - P_{n+1}\left(0\right)$$

当 n=2k+1 时

$$\left[P_{n+1}\left(x\right) - P_{n-1}\left(x\right)\right]_{0}^{1} = \left(-1\right)^{k+1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k+1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2k+2)} - \left(-1\right)^{k} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2k}$$

2.19 上题能用格林函数解吗?结果如何?

解