100-4 有一细玻璃棒被弯成半径为 R 的半圆形,其上半部均匀带有电荷+Q,下半部均匀带有电荷一 Q,如图所示。试求半圆中心 O 处的场强。 $E = \int dE = \int k \frac{d9}{\Gamma^2} \hat{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R^2} \int d9 \hat{r} = \frac{Q}{2\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta = \frac{Q}{\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{\cos$ 13—15 如图所示,一带电细棒长为 L,沿 X 轴正方向平行放置,其一端在原点。设单位长度的电荷 λ = kx, 式中 k 为正常量 q X 轴上 x=L+b 处的电场强度。 $dC = \frac{1}{4\pi C_0} \left(\frac{X}{1-2}\right) = \frac{kX dX}{4\pi C_0} \left(\frac{1}{1+b^2X}\right)^2 \leftarrow E = \int dE = \frac{k}{4\pi C_0} \left(\frac{X}{1-b^2X}\right)^2 dX = \frac{k}{4\pi C_0} \left(\frac{X}{1-b^2X}\right$ 半径为 R 的非导体半球壳均匀带电,总电量为 g。 求球心 O 处的电场强度。 单位面积 电量, $2\pi R^2$ $dE = \frac{1}{4\pi \mathcal{E}_0 \, \Upsilon^2} \frac{2\pi R^2}{2\pi R^2} = \frac{9}{8\pi^2 \mathcal{E}_0 R^2 \cdot \Gamma^2} dS$ $\frac{9}{8\pi^2 \mathcal{E}_0 R^2} \int_{\Gamma^2}^{\Gamma^2} dS = \frac{9}{8\pi^2 \mathcal{E}_0 R^2} \int_{\Gamma^2}^{\Gamma^2} dS = \frac{9}{8\pi^2 \mathcal{E}_0 R^2} \int_{\Gamma^2}^{\Gamma^2} dS = \frac{9}{8\pi^2 \mathcal{E}_0 R^2}$ E ** Φ ** 一对均匀带电无限长的共轴圆柱面半径分别为 R₁ 和 R₂,沿轴向单位长度上的带电量分别为 λ_1 和 $\lambda_2(\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0)$ 。求:

$$(2)$$
若 $\lambda_2 = -\lambda_1$,情况如何? 试画出其 E - r $\Delta \tau$ 曲线。
$$(1)E_1 = \frac{\lambda_2}{2\pi E_0 r}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_2}{2\pi E$$

 $oxedsymbol{B^*}oxedsymbol{I}$ 半径为 R 的非导体带电球体,已知 $ho=
ho_0(1-rac{r}{R})$ 。其中 ho_0 为一正常量,r'为带电球体中某点离

球心距离,试求: (1)球内外电场强度分布;

(1)各电场区域内的场强分布:

(2) r 为多大时电场强度最大? E_{max} 为多少?
(1) $dQ = \rho dV \Rightarrow Q = \int dQ = \int f_0 \left(r \frac{L}{L}\right) d\frac{2}{3} \pi d^3 = \int_0^{r} \rho_0 \left(l - \frac{L}{L}\right) 4\pi r^2 dr' = 4\pi \rho \left(\frac{r^3 r^6}{3} + \frac{r^6}{3}\right)$ => rCR F == 10 (1 - r2)

7 = RAJ Q= 296K' > = = 410K2. β 一7 两个无限大均匀带电平面,电荷面密度分别为 $\sigma_1 = 4 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$ 和 $\sigma_2 = -2 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$ m-2。求此带电系统的电场分布。 E1= 200 E2= 200 XERM ATE= 6,+62 = 21.13 V/m

走好的母E=E, E==0,-0,23.39V/m.