习题课

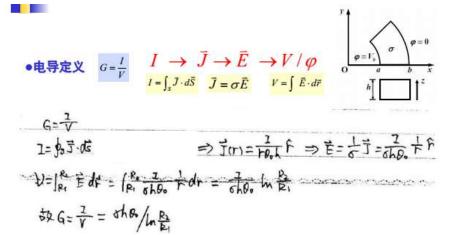
第3.5章,第四章

、设介电常数为 ε 、电导率为 σ 的线性、各向同性非理想介质中的恒定电流密度为 \vec{J}_f 。如果介质非均匀,证明介质中将存在自由电荷,且密度为

$$\rho_f = \nabla (\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}) \cdot \vec{J}_f$$

$$\rho_f = \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon \vec{E}) = \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon \frac{\vec{J_f}}{\sigma}) = \nabla (\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}) \cdot \vec{J_f} + \nabla \cdot \vec{J_f} (\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}) = \nabla (\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}) \cdot \vec{J_f}$$

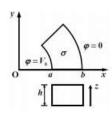
2、求如图所示导体的电导。(用三种方法)

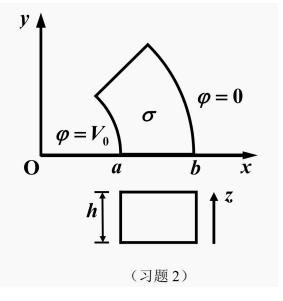


●**串并联电** R方向串联 θ方向并联

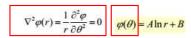
$$5R_r = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{\sigma h r a \theta} = \int_{Ghab}^{R_2} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_r = \frac{\sigma h a \theta}{h R_1}$$



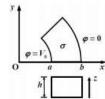


●求解Laplace方程

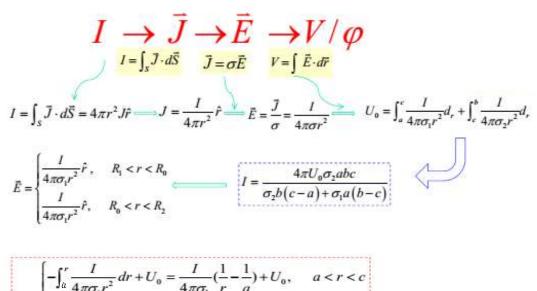


ط近界条件:
$$\begin{cases} \varphi(R_1) = V_0 \\ \varphi(R_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 ⇒ $A = V_0 / \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}$

∴ $E(r) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = A \cdot \frac{1}{r} = V_0 / \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$

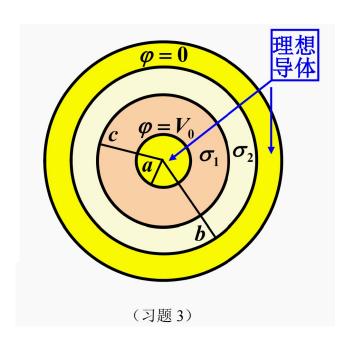


- 3、一球形电容器,内径为a,外径为b。其中填满两层非理想介质,电导率分别为 σ_1 和 σ_2 ,两介质分界面也为球面,半径为c。若两电极间加一电压 V_0 ,求:
 - (1) 两电极之间各点的电位 φ 、电场强度 \vec{E} 和电流密度 \vec{J} ; (2) 漏电导G。

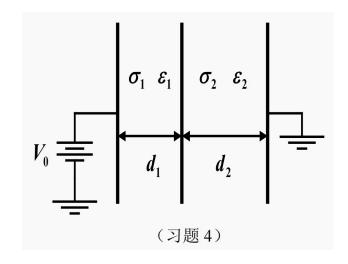


$$\varphi = \begin{cases} -\int_{a}^{r} \frac{I}{4\pi\sigma_{1}r^{2}} dr + U_{0} = \frac{I}{4\pi\sigma_{1}} (\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{a}) + U_{0}, & a < r < c \\ \int_{r}^{b} \frac{I}{4\pi\sigma_{2}r^{2}} dr = \frac{I}{4\pi\sigma_{2}} (\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{b}), & c < r < b \end{cases}$$

$$G = \frac{I}{U_0} = \frac{4\pi U_0 \sigma_2 abc}{\sigma_2 b(c-a) + \sigma_1 a(b-c)}$$



- 4、如图所示,设在一个极板面积为S的平行板电容器中充有两层非理想介质,在两极板间加上恒定电压 V_0 ,求:
 - (1) 每种介质中的电场强度及二种介质分界面上的自由电荷密度。
 - (2) 求该电容器的漏电导。
 - (3) 若介质的参数满足条件 $\sigma_1 \varepsilon_2 = \sigma_2 \varepsilon_1$,求该电容器的漏电导 G 与电容 C 之比值 G/C。



$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{1}{d\sigma_{2} + d\sigma_{3}} \vec{1} \quad \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{1}{G_{1}\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{3}\sigma_{1}} \vec{1}$$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{1}{G_{1}\sigma_{2} + d\sigma_{3}\sigma_{1}} \vec{1} \quad \vec{E}_{2} = \frac{1}{G_{1}\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{3}\sigma_{1}} \vec{1}$$

$$\vec{E}_{1} = \frac{1}{G_{1}\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{2}\sigma_{1}} \vec{1}$$

$$\vec{E}_{2} = \frac{1}{G_{1}\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{2}\sigma_{1}}$$

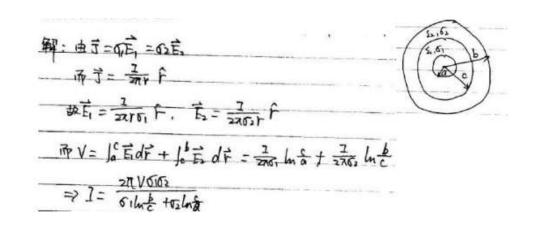
$$\vec{E}_{3} = \frac{1}{G_{1}\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{3}\sigma_{1}}$$

$$\vec{E}_{4} = \frac{1}{G_{1}\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{3}\sigma_{1}}$$

$$\vec{E}_{5} = \frac{1}{G_{1}\sigma_{1} + \sigma_{2}\sigma_{1}}$$

$$\vec{E}$$

5、设同轴线内导体半径为 a,外导体半径为 b。内外导体间填充两层介质,电导率分别为 σ_1 和 σ_2 ,介电常数分别为 ε_1 和 ε_2 ,两介质分界面为同轴圆柱面,其半径为 c。如在内外导体间加 V 伏电压,求该同轴电缆的电位和电场强度分布、分界面上的自由电荷密度以及单位长度的绝缘电阻。



$$F = \begin{cases} \sqrt{6} \ln \frac{b}{c} + 6 \ln \frac{c}{a} & a < b < c \\ \sqrt{6} \ln \frac{b}{c} + 6 \ln \frac{c}{a} & c < b < c \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{b}{c} + 6 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{b}{c} + 6 \ln \frac{c}{a}} + \frac{c < b < c}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{b}{c} + 6 \ln \frac{c}{a}} + \frac{c < b < c}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{b}{c} + 6 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_1 \ln \frac{b}{c}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_2 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_1 \ln \frac{b}{c}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_2 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_1 \ln \frac{b}{c}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_2 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_2 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a} + \sigma_3 \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln \frac{c}{a}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6} \ln$$

4-5 一厚度为 d 的无限大的平板,除位于其中心的半径为 a 的圆柱孔(参看题图4-2)外,整个板中电流的体密度是均匀的,且为 $J=J_0\hat{z}$,求各处的磁感应强度 B。

45解: 后的磁感应强度尼可比较为了二丁。主的验饮中较多一了。主的图检体例产生的尼的量加2

① 軽快年极在空间看处的万概感を强度区(194,1914.3)

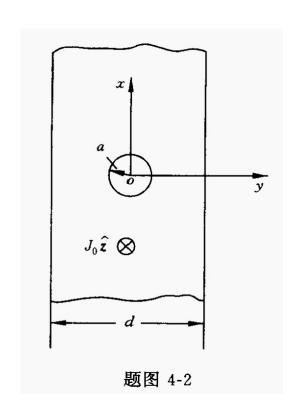
② 国科体所产生日3在空间专处日3页 (天线长角线恒定电压 2, 下二) - 10 0 0 7. 市 (日>4) (日>4) (日>4) (日>4) (日>4)

坐标变换,圆柱坐标单位《量方面角坐标单位《量文》并发。

$$\hat{\phi} = -\sin\phi \vec{x} + \cos\phi \vec{y} = -\frac{4}{6}\vec{x} + \frac{5}{6}\vec{y}, e = \sqrt{x+y}$$

$$\vdots \vec{B}_{1} = \int \frac{u \cdot 7 \cdot a^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{x}{e^{2}} \cdot y^{2} - \frac{y}{e^{2}} \cdot \hat{x} \right) \cdot (x+y^{2} > a)$$

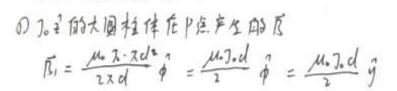
$$- \frac{u \cdot 7 \cdot a}{2} (xy^{2} - y\hat{x}) \cdot (x+y^{2} \leq a)$$

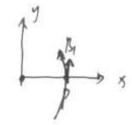


4-6 一半径为 a 的无限长的圆柱(参看题图4-3)通有均匀电流,密度为 $J = J_0 \hat{z}$,其中开有一半径为 b,中心离圆柱的轴线为 d 的无限长小圆柱孔,求孔中心 P 点的磁感应强度。

4.6

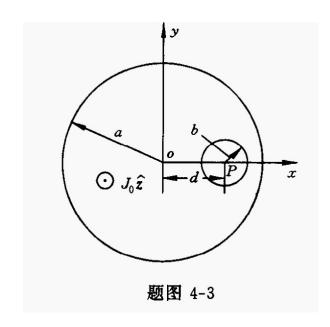
解: 3中心中空的形势感应3层度区可看作里大小园村所产生的石野感应3层度后的静加





①一了。是自己小园村村住户至至江内5万

所以為有效感在强度了二百,十百,二人以了。」



4-11 证明

$$A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{J}{R} \mathrm{d}V$$

是方程 $\nabla^2 A = -\mu_0 J$ 的解。

4.11

$$\hat{\eta}^{3}: 0 \quad \hat{\Gamma} = \nabla \times \vec{A} , \quad \hat{A} = \frac{\mu}{4\lambda} \int_{U'} \frac{7(\vec{Y}')}{k} dv'$$

$$\hat{B} = \frac{\mu}{4\lambda} \int_{U'} \frac{7(\vec{Y}') \times \vec{R}}{k^{2}} dv' = \nabla \times \vec{\Lambda}$$

$$\hat{V} \cdot \vec{A} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{B} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \mu \cdot \vec{J}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = -\mu \cdot \vec{J}$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} = \frac{\mu}{4\lambda} \int_{U'} \frac{7(\vec{Y}')}{k} dv' \quad \mathbf{E} \, \hat{A} \, \hat{A} \, \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = -\mu \cdot \vec{J} \, \hat{B} \, \hat{A} \, \hat{A}$$

$$\nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{4\pi R} \right) = -\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')$$

4-12 一半径为 a 的导体球带净电量为 q,以角速度 ω 绕它的直径旋转,求磁矩。

4-12 解: 第4章PP7中半性为日的国中法线圈的蓝旗隔极久产所 本默中: 面中构强度 Ps = 920 将导体球面分割成面积为内的代圈。 当其从角连度的线它的圆的施型的,产生中除了 由图可乐以 da= 22asino·ado = 12atino do $1 = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{dq}{12} = \frac{w}{12} dq$ dg = es. dA = 4200 . 220 sinado = 4 siro do $\vec{m} = \int_{S} 2 \cdot ds \qquad ds = 2(\alpha \cdot \sin \alpha)^{2}$ $= \int_{0}^{2} \frac{quesing d\theta}{42} \times \alpha^{2} \sin^{2}\theta$ 1 = qwsing do = 1 qwa 2