1. 解:线电荷密度:
$$\lambda = \frac{q}{2l}$$

$$dE_{\mathscr{K}} = \frac{\lambda dz}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(r^2 + z^2)} \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{\mathcal{K}^{\mathcal{H}}} = \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{\lambda dz}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(r^{2} + z^{2})} \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^{2} + z^{2}}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r\sqrt{r^{2} + l^{2}}}$$

由于对称性, $E_{\underline{\varphi}\underline{n}} = 0$

所以,
$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r \sqrt{r^2 + l^2}}$$

2. 解:(1)半无限长带电线,

$$\mathrm{d}E_{\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{H}}}^{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(R^{2} + x^{2})} \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^{2} + x^{2}}}$$

$$\mathrm{d}E_{\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{B}}}^{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(R^{2} + x^{2})} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} + x^{2}}}$$

$$dE_{\underline{\mathscr{E}}\underline{\mathscr{I}}}^{\underline{\mathscr{A}}} = \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(R^2 + x^2)} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

$$tan\theta = -\frac{R}{x}$$
, $cos\theta = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$, $sin\theta = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$, $dx = \frac{R}{sin^2\theta}d\theta$

$$\therefore dE_{\cancel{\Lambda}\cancel{\#}}^{\cancel{\sharp}} = \frac{\lambda d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \cos\theta$$

$$\mathrm{d}E_{\underline{\mathscr{E}}\underline{\mathscr{I}}}^{\underline{\mathscr{I}}} = \frac{\lambda d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} sin\theta$$

积分区间 θ : (arctan- ∞ , arctan θ), 即 (- $\pi/2$, θ)

1/4 圆弧,

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}E_{\mathcal{K}\mathcal{T}}^{\mathcal{M}} &= \frac{\lambda R d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} cos\theta = \frac{\lambda d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} cos\theta \\ \mathrm{d}E_{\mathcal{E}\bar{\mathcal{B}}}^{\mathcal{M}} &= \frac{\lambda R d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} sin\theta = \frac{\lambda d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} sin\theta \end{split}$$

积分区间 θ : $(-\pi/2, 0)$

因为
$$dE_{XY}^{\xi} = dE_{XY}^{\overline{M}}$$
, $dE_{\underline{g}\underline{a}}^{\xi} = dE_{\underline{g}\underline{a}}^{\overline{M}}$,且积分区间一致,所以题目得证。

(2) 根据(1), 进行对称性分析, 得: E=0

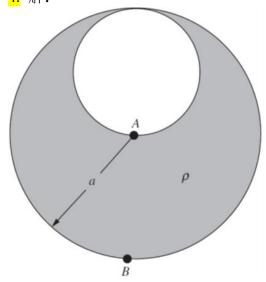
3. 解:以 A 为原点,用七个同样的立方体补齐剩下的七个卦限,组成一个大立 方体,

根据高斯定理,大立方体表面的电通量: $\Phi = \frac{q}{c}$

在原小立方体中,与 q 相对的三个面的占大立方体表面的 1/8,

所以与 q 相对的三个平面的电通量为 $\frac{q}{8\epsilon_0}$





规定 \overline{BA} 方向为正方向,根据矢量场叠加原理,A 点电场强度 E_A 等于大球在 A 点的电场 E^A _大加上带有相反电荷的小球在 A 点产生的电场 E^A _小, $E_A=E^A$ _大+ E^A _小.

根据高斯定理,
$$E^{A}$$
 $=$ $\frac{\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{3}\rho}{\epsilon_{0}}}{4\pi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{2}} = \frac{a\rho}{6\epsilon_{0}}$

由对称性分析, $E^{A}_{\pm}=0$,

所以,
$$E_A=E^A_{\pm}+E^A_{\pm}=rac{a
ho}{6\epsilon_0}$$

A 点电场强度大小为 $\frac{a\rho}{6\varepsilon_0}$, 方向沿 \overrightarrow{BA} 方向;

同理,B 点电场强度 E_B 等于大球在 B 点的电场 E _大加上带有相反电荷的小球在 B 点产生的电场 E _小,

根据高斯定理,
$$E^{B}$$
 $=$ $\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{3}\rho}{4\pi\left(\frac{3a}{2}\right)^{2}} = \frac{a\rho}{54\varepsilon_{0}}$

$$E^{B}_{\pm} = -\frac{\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^{3}\rho}{\varepsilon_{0}}}{4\pi a^{2}} = -\frac{a\rho}{3\varepsilon_{0}},$$

所以,
$$E_B=E^B_{\pm}+E^B_{\pm}=rac{a
ho}{54\epsilon_0}-rac{a
ho}{3\epsilon_0}=-rac{17a
ho}{54\epsilon_0}$$

B 点电场强度大小为 $\frac{17a\rho}{54\varepsilon_0}$,方向沿 $\vec{A}B$ 方向。

5. 解:设整个体系一共有 $n(n\to\infty)$ 个离子,整个体系的势能:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_{ij}}$$

两个离子的势能为:

$$U_2 = \frac{-e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$



三个离子的势能为:

$$U_{3} = \frac{-e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a} + \frac{-e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a} + \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}2a}$$



四个离子的势能为

$$U_{4} = \frac{-e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}a} + \frac{-e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}a} + \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}2a} + \frac{-e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}2a} + \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}2a} + \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}3a} + \frac{-e^{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}3a}$$

n个离子的势能为

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{U}_n &= \frac{-e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} + \frac{-e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 2a} + \frac{-e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 2a} + \frac{-e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 3a} + \dots + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 2a} \\ &\quad + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 3a} + \dots + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (n-1)a} \\ &\quad = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \Big[n - 1 - \frac{n-2}{2} + \frac{n-3}{3} - \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} \Big] \\ &\quad = -\frac{ne^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \Big[1 - \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n}\right) - \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right) \Big] \\ &\quad = -\frac{ne^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \Big(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} \Big) \end{split}$$

根据 $\ln(1+x)$ 的泰勒展开式: $\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + \frac{x^n}{n}$

得到:
$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} = \ln 2$$

所以,
$$U_n = -ln2\frac{ne^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

所以,每一个离子的势能为
$$U = \frac{U_n}{n} = -\frac{\ln 2e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$