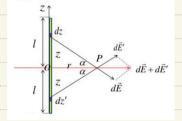
第一周 3月4日 周三作业

1. 求均匀带电细棒中垂面上的场强分布,设棒长为以总带电量为2.

解:由对称性可知,均匀带电细棒性面上均强方向为沿中垂面方向,垂直于中垂面方向,场强为零。如右图, 全 d e 。 = d e + d e \ \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \cdots \alpha \ \rac{1}{2} \cdots \alpha \ \rac{1}{2} \cdots \rac{1}{2} \cdots \ \rac{1}{2} \cdots \rac{1}{2} \rac{1}{2} \cdots \ \rac{1}{2} \cdots \rac{1}{2} \cdots \rac{1}{2} \cdots \ \rac{1}{2} \cdots \rac{1}{2} \cdots \rac{1}{2} \cdots \ \rac{1}{2} \rac{1}{2} \rac{1}{2} \rac{1}{2} \rac{1}{2} \cdots \ \rac{1}{2} \cdots \ \rac{1}{2} \rac{1}{2} \cdots \



其中
$$asd = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2+2^2}}$$
 即 $dE_o = \frac{2\lambda r}{4\pi\epsilon_o} \cdot \frac{dz}{(r^2+z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$
 左右两侧积分 $E_o = \frac{\lambda r}{2\pi\epsilon_o} \int_{0}^{L} \frac{dz}{(r^2+z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2}{2\pi\epsilon_o} \cdot \frac{r}{r^2\sqrt{r^2+2^2}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o r \cdot \sqrt{r^2+2^2}}$ 即均匀带电细棒中垂面 场强 $\vec{E_o} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_o r \cdot \sqrt{r^2+2^2}} \hat{r}$ (f表示治r方向的单位矢量)

2. 证明:如下图,半无限长带电线在P点的场强等于1/4圆弧在此点产生的场强(1/4圆弧和带点导线的线电荷密度都为λ):



证明: 0.半无限长直导线在P产生的场强

建立如图生标系 设在 n处 dn长度的点电荷在P处产生沿 n轴方向场强为dEn 沿y轴方向的场强为dEy 不妨全入>0

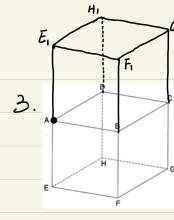
$$d \, Ey = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \, \frac{\Lambda \cdot dx}{R^2 + \kappa^2} \, sin\theta \qquad \stackrel{\stackrel{\longrightarrow}{=}}{=} \, \psi \, sin\theta = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + \kappa^2}} \, EP \, dEy = \frac{\Lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{R \cdot dx}{(R^2 + \kappa^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

两侧积分 Ey= 500 和 · Rdx = 九 方向沿头轴正方向.

②. 专圆弧在P点产生的场强:

产生的场。 如下图,求P点的场强(1/2圆弧和带点导线

由上一问可知, P点场强为一带电均匀圆形线在其圆心处产生场强大小, 故 Ep=0



如图,假设一点电荷q放在立 方体的顶点A 上,与q相对的 三个立方体平面的电通量是

解. 设正方体棱长为a 如图以A为中心构造,棱长为2a的正方体. 则每个小正方体与《相对的三个立方体平面的电通量相等 由高斯定理 24点= 是 D dx = 2 即与只相对的三个立方体啊的电通量之和为 3克= 元

(法二): 从欧原点 EP为知 EA为 y轴 EA为 z轴建立坐标系

考虑、看 EFGH: 位置 (a.y) 处微小面元长宽别为dn, dy

 $d \oint_E = \frac{1}{4\pi \mathcal{E}} \frac{2}{a^2 + \pi^2 y^2} \cdot d\pi \cdot dy \cdot \cos \theta \qquad \text{if } + \cos \theta = \frac{a}{\left(a^2 + x^2 y^2\right)^2}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2a^{2}+x^{2}}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{qa}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{1}{(a^{2}+x^{2}+y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx dy = \frac{qa}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{(a^{2}+x^{2})^{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{2a^{2}+x^{2}}} dx = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{a} (\frac{\sqrt{2a^{2}+x^{2}}}{a^{2}+x^{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a^{2}+x^{2}}}) dx$$

 $=\frac{9}{4\lambda E_0} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{9}{346}$

$$dx = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^a \left(\frac{\sqrt{2a^2+n^2}}{a^2+n^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a^2+n^2}}\right)_0^a$$

Carved-out sphere ** 4.

A sphere of radius a is filled with positive charge with uniform density ρ . Then a smaller sphere of radius a/2 is carved out, as shown in Fig. 1.48, and left empty. What are the direction and magnitude of the electric field at A? At B?



假设半经为至的真空区域内充满均匀分布等量的正、负电荷,体密度为1. 解

则 A.B 两点处的场强为两个均匀带电球母产生的场强之和

易知, 均匀常正电的大球在球心 A处场强为零 即 EAI =0.

$$E_{A2} = -\frac{1}{4\pi E_0} \frac{{}_{\frac{1}{2}}^4 \pi {}_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} {}_{\frac{3}{2}}^2}{{}_{\frac{3}{2}}^2} = -\frac{2a}{3E_0} {}_{\frac{3}{2}} {}_{\frac{3}{2}}^2$$

即EA=EAI+EAI=-2010 即A处场强大小为2017方的指向小球球心.

$$E_{B_1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 f}{a^2} = \frac{a}{3\epsilon} f$$

$$E_{B_1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 \rho}{a^2} = \frac{a}{3\epsilon} \rho$$

$$E_{B_2} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi (\frac{a}{3})^3 \rho}{(\frac{3}{2}a)^2} = -\frac{a}{34\epsilon} \rho$$

即B处场强大小为温· 方向从大球球心指向B

Potential energy in a one-dimensional crystal **

Calculate the potential energy, per ion, for an infinite 1D ionic crystal with separation a; that is, a row of equally spaced charges of magnitude e and alternating sign. *Hint:* The power-series expansion of $\ln(1+x)$ may be of use.

$$\varphi_{1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{0}} \frac{e}{a} \qquad E_{p} = -e \quad 2(\varphi_{1} + \varphi_{2} + \dots + \varphi_{n} + \dots)$$

$$\varphi_{2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{0}} \frac{-e}{2a} \qquad = -\frac{e^{2}}{2\pi\xi_{0}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots\right)$$

$$\varphi_{3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi_{0}} \frac{e}{3a} \qquad \frac{1}{\xi_{0}} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots = \ln 2$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{1} = \frac{e^{2} \ln 2}{2\pi\xi_{0} a}$$

$$\varphi_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{4\pi \epsilon_n} \cdot \frac{e}{na}$$