1、 矢量分析

1-1. (教材 1-1) 设f = ln|r̄|, 求∇f。

解:

$$\nabla f = \frac{1}{r} \nabla r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \frac{\hat{r}}{r}$$

1-2. (教材 1-2) 设f = 1/r, 求∇f。

解:

$$\nabla f = \frac{-1}{r^2} \nabla r = \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \frac{-\hat{r}}{r^2}$$

1-3. (教材 1-3) 证明 $\nabla r^n = nr^{n-2}\vec{r}$ 。

证明:

$$\nabla \mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{n}} = \mathbf{n}\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{n}-1}\nabla \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{n}\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{n}-1}\frac{\vec{\mathbf{r}}}{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{n}\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{n}-2}\vec{\mathbf{r}}$$

1-4. (教材 1-4) 证明 $\nabla^2(1/r) = 0$ $(r \neq 0)$ 。

证明:

$$\begin{split} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} &= -\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{r^3} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{r^3} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{r^3} \right) = -\left(\frac{r^2 - 3x^2}{r^5} + \frac{r^2 - 3y^2}{r^5} + \frac{r^2 - 3z^2}{r^5} \right) \\ &= -\left(\frac{3r^2 - 3r^2}{r^5} \right) = 0 \end{split}$$

1-5. (教材 1-5) 证明 $\nabla \cdot (\vec{r}/r^3) = 0 \ (r \neq 0)$ 。

证明:

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}\right) = \nabla \frac{1}{r^3} \cdot \vec{r} + \frac{1}{r^3} \nabla \cdot \vec{r} = -\frac{3}{r^4} \nabla r \cdot \vec{r} + \frac{3}{r^3} = -\frac{3}{r^4} \hat{r} \cdot \vec{r} + \frac{3}{r^3} = 0$$

1-6. (教材 1-6) 证明 $\nabla \times (\nabla f) = 0$ 。

证明:

$$\begin{split} \nabla \times (\nabla f) &= \nabla \times \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \hat{z}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \hat{x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \, \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \, \partial z}\right) - \hat{y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \, \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \, \partial z}\right) + \hat{z} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \, \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \, \partial y}\right) = 0 \end{split}$$

1-7. (教材 1-7) 证明 $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = 0$ 。

证明:

$$\begin{split} \nabla \cdot \left(\nabla \times \overrightarrow{A} \right) &= \nabla \cdot \left[\widehat{x} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) - \widehat{y} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \right) + \widehat{z} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x \, \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x \, \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x \, \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y \, \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x \, \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y \, \partial z} = 0 \end{split}$$

1-8. (教材 1-8) 证明 $\nabla(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla)\vec{A} + (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla)\vec{B} + \vec{B} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) + \vec{A} \times (\nabla \times \vec{B})$ 。 证明:

$$\begin{split} \nabla(\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}) &= \nabla(\overrightarrow{A}_c \cdot \overrightarrow{B}) + \nabla(\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}_c) = \overrightarrow{A}_c \times (\nabla \times \overrightarrow{B}) + (\overrightarrow{A}_c \cdot \nabla) \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{B}_c \times (\nabla \times \overrightarrow{A}) + (\overrightarrow{B}_c \cdot \nabla) \overrightarrow{A} \\ &= \overrightarrow{A} \times (\nabla \times \overrightarrow{B}) + (\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \nabla) \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{B} \times (\nabla \times \overrightarrow{A}) + (\overrightarrow{B} \cdot \nabla) \overrightarrow{A} \end{split}$$

1-9. (教材 1-13) 证明 $\nabla(f/g) = (g\nabla f - f\nabla g)/g^2 \ (g \neq 0)$

证明:

$$\begin{split} \nabla(f/g) &= \nabla(f_c/g) + \nabla(f/g_c) = f\nabla(1/g) + (1/g)\nabla f = -f/g^2\nabla g + (1/g)\nabla f \\ &= (g\nabla f - f\nabla g)/g^2 \end{split}$$

- 1-10. (教材 1-14)
 - (1) 证明 $\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{d^2 f}{d\mathbf{r}^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{df}{d\mathbf{r}}$
 - (2) 求f(r),使 $\nabla^2 f(r) = 0$

解

$$(1) \quad \nabla^2 f(r) = \nabla \cdot \nabla f = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{df}{dr} \nabla r\right) = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{df}{dr} \vec{r}\right) = \frac{d^2 f}{dr^2} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r} + \frac{df}{dr} \nabla \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{d^2 f}{dr^2} + \frac{df}{dr} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{r}\right) = \frac{d^2 f}{dr^2} + \frac{df}{dr} \left(\frac{r - x^2/r}{r^2} + \frac{r - y^2/r}{r^2} + \frac{r - z^2/r}{r^2}\right) = \frac{d^2 f}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{df}{dr}$$

(2)
$$\frac{d^2f}{dr^2} = -\frac{2}{r} \frac{df}{dr}$$
$$\frac{df}{dr} = \frac{C'}{r^2}$$
$$f(r) = \frac{C_1}{r} + C_2$$

1-11. (教材 1-15) 证明 $\nabla \times (f \nabla f) = 0$ 。

证明:

$$\nabla \times (f \nabla f) = \nabla \times [f_c \nabla f + f (\nabla f)_c] = f_c \nabla \times \nabla f + \nabla f \times (\nabla f)_c = f \nabla \times \nabla f + \nabla f \times \nabla f = 0$$

1-12. (教材 1-16) 证明平面格林定理式 $\oint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{\ell} (M dx + N dy)$ 可以写成

$$\oint_{\mathcal{S}} \nabla \cdot \vec{B} ds = \oint_{\ell} \vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} d\ell$$

形式, 求出B与 M, N 的关系。

解:

有
$$\vec{B} \cdot \hat{n} d\ell = Mdx + Ndy$$
,且 $\hat{n} d\ell = -dx\hat{y} + dy\hat{x}$

再考虑
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$$

则可令
$$\vec{B} = N\hat{x} - M\hat{y}$$

1-13. (教材 1-17) 证明在一般正交曲线坐标系中 ∇^2 f 的展开式

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \left(\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_1 h_3}{h_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_3} \right) \right]$$

证明:

$$\begin{split} \nabla f &= \frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_1} \hat{u}_1 + \frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_2} \hat{u}_2 + \frac{1}{h_3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_3} \hat{u}_3 \\ \nabla^2 f &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla f) = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \bigg[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} (h_2 h_3 (\nabla f)_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} (h_1 h_3 (\nabla f)_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} (h_1 h_2 (\nabla f)_3) \bigg] \\ &= \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \bigg[\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \bigg(\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_1} \bigg) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \bigg(\frac{h_1 h_3}{h_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_2} \bigg) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \bigg(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_3} \bigg) \bigg] \end{split}$$

1-14. (教材 1-18) 证明 $\nabla \cdot \vec{r} = 3$, $\nabla \times \vec{r} = 0$

证明:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z = 3$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

1-15. 在圆柱坐标系、圆球坐标系中分别计算拉梅系数,并写出梯度、散度、旋度的表达式。

解:

圆柱坐标系中,

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$h_1 = \sqrt{\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi} = 1$$

$$h_2 = \sqrt{\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi + \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi} = \rho$$

$$h_2 = 1$$

$$\nabla \Phi = \hat{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi_{\rho}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\hat{\phi}}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi_{\phi}}{\partial \omega} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial \Phi_{z}}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \Big[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \big(\rho A_{\rho} \big) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} A_{\phi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\rho A_{z}) \Big] = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \big(\rho A_{\rho} \big) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} A_{\phi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} A_{z}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\rho} & \rho \hat{\phi} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_{\rho} & \rho A_{\omega} & A_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

圆球坐标系中,

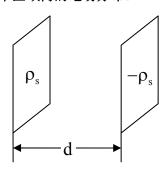
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$h_1 = \sqrt{\cos^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} = 1$$

$$\begin{split} h_2 &= \sqrt{r^2 cos^2 \, \phi \, cos^2 \, \theta + r^2 sin^2 \, \phi \, cos^2 \, \theta + r^2 \, sin^2 \, \theta} = r \\ h_3 &= \sqrt{r^2 \, sin^2 \, \phi \, sin^2 \, \theta + r^2 \, cos^2 \, \phi \, sin^2 \, \theta} = r \, sin \, \theta \\ \nabla \Phi &= \hat{r} \frac{\partial \Phi_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\hat{\theta}}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\hat{\phi}}{r \, sin \, \theta} \frac{\partial \Phi_\phi}{\partial \phi} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{A} &= \frac{1}{r^2 \, sin \, \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \, sin \, \theta \, A_r) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (r \, sin \, \theta \, A_\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (r A_\phi) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2 \, sin \, \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \, sin \, \theta \, A_r) + \frac{1}{r \, sin \, \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (sin \, \theta \, A_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \, sin \, \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} A_\phi \\ \nabla \times \vec{A} &= \frac{1}{r^2 \, sin \, \theta} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \hat{r} & r \, \hat{\theta} & r \, sin \, \theta \, \hat{\phi} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ A_r & r \, A_\theta & r \, sin \, \theta \, A_\phi \end{array} \right| \end{split}$$

2、静电场

2-1. (教材 2-1)如图所示,有两无限大的荷电平面,其面电荷密度分别为 ρ_s 和 $-\rho_s$,两平面的间距为 d,求空间三个区域内的电场分布。



解:

取坐标系 x 轴垂直于两电荷平面, 坐标原点位于两平面中心。由高斯定律, 得

$$E(x) = 0, |x| > d/2$$

$$E(x) = \rho_s/\epsilon_0 \, \hat{x}, |x| < d/2$$

2-2. (教材 2-2) 一半径为 a 的圆环,环上均匀分布着线电荷,其线电荷密度为 ρ_ℓ ,求圆 环轴线上任一点处的电场。

解:

取直角坐标系,原点位于圆环中心,z轴垂直于圆环面。显然轴线上电场方向为垂直于圆环面,远离圆环。

$$E=\oint\frac{\rho_\ell}{4\pi\epsilon_0r^2}\frac{z}{r}\mathrm{d}\ell=\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{\rho_\ell z}{4\pi\epsilon_0(z^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\mathrm{a}\mathrm{d}\theta=\frac{\rho_\ell az}{2\epsilon_0(z^2+a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

2-3. (教材 2-3) 半径为 a 的均匀带电半球的体电荷密度为ρ, 试计算底面边缘上任一点的电位与电场。(提示, 建立极坐标系)

解:

以待求点为原点建立极坐标系, 电位为

$$(\rho\cos\theta)^2 + (\rho\sin\theta)^2 + a^2 - 2a\rho\sin\theta\cos\phi = a^2 \Rightarrow \rho = 2a\sin\theta\cos\phi$$

$$\Phi = \int\limits_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2a\sin\theta\cos\phi} \frac{\rho r^2\sin\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} dr \, d\theta \, d\phi = \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int\limits_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2a^2\sin^3\theta\cos^2\phi \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\rho a^2}{4\epsilon_0} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{\rho a^2}{6\epsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E}_x = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \rho}{4 \pi \epsilon_0 a^2} \hat{x} = -\frac{\rho a}{6 \epsilon_0} \hat{x}$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{E}_y &= -\hat{y} \int\limits_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{2a \sin\theta} \int\limits_{0}^{\cos\phi} \frac{\rho r^2 \sin\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \frac{r \cos\theta}{r} dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= -\frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \hat{y} \int\limits_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2a \sin^2\theta \cos\theta \cos\phi d\theta d\phi = -\frac{\rho a}{\pi\epsilon_0} \hat{y} \int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2\theta \cos\theta d\theta = -\frac{\rho a}{3\pi\epsilon_0} \hat{y} \end{split}$$

2-4. (教材 2-4)设点电荷 q_1 与 $-q_2$ 相距为 d。试证明在此带电系统中,有一个半径有限的球形等位面,并求出它的半径、球心位置以及此等位面的电位值(电位参考点为无限远处)。

证明:

取球坐标,设 q_1 位于(a,0,0), q_2 位于(a+d,0,0)处,空间中电位分布为:

$$\begin{split} \Phi &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \bigg(\frac{q_1}{R_1} - \frac{q_2}{R_2}\bigg) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \bigg(\frac{q_1}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2 - 2ar\cos\alpha}} - \frac{q_2}{\sqrt{r^2 + (a+d)^2 - 2(a+d)r\cos\alpha}}\bigg) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \bigg(\frac{q_1\sqrt{r^2 + (a+d)^2 - 2(a+d)r\cos\alpha} - q_2\sqrt{r^2 + a^2 - 2ar\cos\alpha}}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2 - 2ar\cos\alpha}}\bigg) \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r^2 + (a+d)^2 - 2(a+d)r\cos\alpha}}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2 - 2ar\cos\alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{a+d}{a}}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1\sqrt{\frac{a+d}{a}} - q_2}{\sqrt{\frac{a+d}{a}}\sqrt{a(a+d) + a^2 - 2a\sqrt{a(a+d)}\cos\alpha}} \right)$$

当
$$q_1\sqrt{\frac{a+d}{a}}-q_2=0$$
时, $\Phi=0$

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圆心位置:
$$a = \frac{q_1^2}{q_2^2 - q_1^2} d$$

半径:
$$r = \sqrt{\frac{q_1^2}{q_2^2 - q_1^2}} \frac{d_1^2}{d_2^2 - d_1^2} \frac{d_2^2}{d_2^2 - d_1^2} \frac{d_1^2}{d_2^2 - d_1^2} \frac{d_1^2}{d_1^2 -$$

电位为零

2-5. (教材 2-6) 在边长为 a 的正方形的四角顶点分别放置电量为 q 的点电荷,在正方形的几何中心处放置电量为 Q 的点电荷。问 Q 为何值时,每个电荷所受的力都是零。

由对称性可知, 无论 Q 为多少, Q 的受力都是零。

$$\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}a^{2}}\sqrt{2}+\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}2a^{2}}+\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}\frac{1}{2}a^{2}}=0$$

$$Q = -q\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

2-6. (教材 2-7) 求半径为 a、电量为 Q 的均匀带电球面所产生的电位、电场强度和该系统的总储能。

解:

$$E(r < a) = 0$$

$$E(r > a) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$U(r > a) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$U(r \le a) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2}QU(r = a) = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

2-7. (教材 2-10) 一个电量为 q_1 的点电荷与半径为 a、电量为 q_2 的均匀带电球体相距为 d (d>a),试求它们的相互作用能。

解:

带电球体的 dv 体积内电荷与 q1 电荷的相互作用能为

$$dw = \frac{q_1 \rho dv}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = \frac{q_1 \rho r^2 \sin\theta \, dr d\theta d\phi}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{d^2 + r^2 - 2 dr \cos\theta}}$$

(这里取球坐标,坐标原点位于带电球中心, q_l 电荷位于 $r=d,\theta=0$ 处)

则

$$\begin{split} W &= \int dw = \frac{q_1 \rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^a \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{q_1 \rho r^2 \sin \theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{d^2 + r^2 - 2 dr \cos \theta}} d\phi \, d\theta \, dr \\ &= \frac{q_1 \rho}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^a \int_0^\pi \frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{d^2 + r^2 - 2 dr \cos \theta}} d\theta \, dr = \frac{q_1 \rho}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^a \int_{-1}^1 \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{d^2 + r^2 - 2 drt}} dt \, dr \\ &= \frac{q_1 \rho}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^a \frac{r}{d} \Big[\sqrt{d^2 + r^2 + 2 dr} - \sqrt{d^2 + r^2 - 2 drt} \Big] \, dr = \frac{q_1 \rho}{2\epsilon_0} d^2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{d}} 2t^2 dr \\ &= \frac{q_1 \rho}{3\epsilon_0} d^2 \left(\frac{a}{d}\right)^3 = \frac{q_1}{3\epsilon_0} d^2 \left(\frac{a}{d}\right)^3 \frac{3q_2}{4\pi a^3} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} \end{split}$$

可见,这里可以将带电球体上的电荷分布视为一个点电荷处理。

2-8. (教材 2-11)证明:如果一个点电荷 q 在一个半径为 a 的球面内(球外无电荷),则 q 在球面上所产生的电位平均值

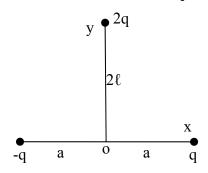
$$\overline{\Phi} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}$$

证明:

设点电荷 q 距离圆心为 d,则无穷远处的电位为

$$\begin{split} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_s \ \left(\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} - \Phi \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \frac{1}{R}\right) ds' = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} + \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_s \ \left(\frac{1}{R} \nabla \Phi \cdot \hat{n} + \Phi \frac{1}{R^2}\right) ds' \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} + \frac{1}{4\pi a} \oint_s \ \nabla \Phi \cdot \hat{n} ds' + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \oint_s \ \Phi ds' \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} + \frac{1}{4\pi a} \int_v \ \nabla \cdot \nabla \Phi dv + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \oint_s \ \Phi ds' \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} - \frac{1}{4\pi a} \int_v \ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} dv + \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \oint_s \ \Phi ds' = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d} - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} + \bar{\Phi} \end{split}$$

2-9. (教材 2-12) 求下图所示的电荷分布所产生的偶极矩p和四极矩[Q]。



解:

$$\begin{split} \vec{P} &= 2q2\ell\hat{y} + qa\hat{x} + (-q)(-a)\hat{x} = 2qa\hat{x} + 4q\ell\hat{y} \\ Q_{11} &= (3a^2 - a^2)q - (3a^2 - a^2)q - 4\ell^22q = -8q\ell^2 \\ Q_{22} &= (-a^2)q - (-a^2)q + (3\cdot 4\ell^2 - 4\ell^2)2q = 16q\ell^2 \\ Q_{33} &= (-a^2)q - (-a^2)q - 4\ell^22q = -8q\ell^2 \\ Q_{12} &= Q_{21} = Q_{13} = Q_{31} = Q_{23} = Q_{32} = 0 \end{split}$$

- 2-10. (教材 2-15)以下列出三种电场分布,求包含在各体积内的总电荷。
 - (1) 半径为 R 的球, $\vec{E} = Ar^2\hat{r}$
 - (2) 半径为 a, 长度为 L 的圆柱, $\vec{E} = A\rho^2\hat{\rho}$
 - (3) 一顶点位于原点,边长为 a 的立方体, $\vec{E} = A(x\hat{x} + v\hat{v})$

其中A是常数

解:

(1)

$$Q = \epsilon_0 \oint_{r=R} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \epsilon_0 A R^2 4 \pi R^2 = 4 \pi \epsilon_0 A R^4$$

(2)

$$Q = \epsilon_0 A a^2 2\pi a L = 2\pi \epsilon_0 A a^3 L$$

(3)

$$Q = \varepsilon_0 (Aaa^2 + Aaa^2) = 2\varepsilon_0 Aa^3$$

2-11. (教材 2-17) 一个半径为 a,中心在原点的球形带电体,已知其电位分布为

$$\Phi = \begin{cases} \Phi_0 & (r \le a) \\ \Phi_0 \frac{a}{r} & (r > a) \end{cases}$$

求此位场的储能。

解

$$\begin{split} \vec{E} &= -\nabla \Phi = \begin{cases} 0 & (r \leq a) \\ \frac{\Phi_0 a}{r^2} \hat{r} & (r > a) \end{cases} \\ W &= \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int_v |E|^2 dv = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int_a^\infty \left| \frac{\Phi_0 a}{r^2} \right|^2 4\pi r^2 dr = 2\pi \epsilon_0 \Phi_0^2 a^2 \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{r^2} dr = 2\pi \epsilon_0 \Phi_0^2 a \end{cases} \end{split}$$

2-12. (教材 2-18) 求由三个同心导体球构成的导体系的电位系数p_{ij}, 其中内球半径为 a, 中球内外半径为 b 和 c, 外球内外半径为 d 和 e。

$$P = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} & \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} & \frac{1}{e} \\ & \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} & \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} & \frac{1}{e} \\ & \frac{1}{e} & \frac{1}{e} & \frac{1}{e} \end{pmatrix}$$

2-13. (教材 2-19) 一个半径为 a 的导体球壳充满密度为ρ(r)的电荷,已知电场分布为

$$E_r = \begin{cases} Ar^4 & (r \le a) \\ Ar^{-2} & (r > a) \end{cases}$$

求球内的电荷密度 $\rho(r)$ 及球壳内外侧面上的面电荷密度 ρ_s 。

解.

$$\begin{split} \rho(r) &= \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot (Ar^3 \vec{r}) = \epsilon_0 A (3r^2 \hat{r} \cdot \vec{r} + r^3 \cdot 3) = 6\epsilon_0 Ar^3 \\ 球壳内无电场 \end{split}$$

$$4\pi a^2 \rho_{s \nmid h} = -\int_{V} \rho(r) dr = -6\epsilon_0 A 4\pi \int_0^a r^5 dr = -4\pi\epsilon_0 A a^6$$

$$\rho_{s,b} = -\epsilon_0 Aa^4$$

$$\rho_{s\, \text{s/s}} = \frac{\epsilon_0}{4\pi a^2} A a^{-2} 4\pi a^2 = \epsilon_0 A a^{-2}$$

2-14. (教材 2-20) 一个球形电容器,内球半径为 a,外球半径为 b,内外球之间电位差为 U_0 (外球接地),求两球间的电位分布及电容量 C。

解:

设内球带电量 O, 外球带电量-O, 则两球间电场为

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{r}$$

则

$$\begin{split} &U_0 = \int_b^a \stackrel{\cdot}{E} \cdot d \vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \Rightarrow Q = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 U_0}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}} \\ &\vec{E} = \frac{U_0}{\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) r^2} \hat{r} \\ &\Phi = \int_b^r \frac{U_0}{\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) r^2} dr = U_0 \frac{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{b}}{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{b}} \end{split}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U_0} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{b}}$$

2-15. (教材 2-22) 给定一电荷分布为

$$\rho = \begin{cases} \rho_0 \cos \frac{\pi}{a} x & (-a \le x \le a) \\ 0 & (|x| > a) \end{cases}$$

试求空间各区域的电位分布。

解:

取x→∞为电位零点

在 x 位置取厚度为 dx 的薄层,由对称性,根据高斯定理易求得它在两侧产生的电场大小为 $\frac{\rho(s)}{2\epsilon_0}$,方向沿 x 轴指向两侧

则|x| > a区域的电场为

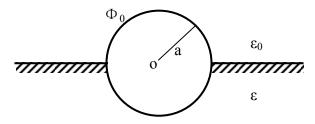
$$E = \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{\rho(s)}{2\epsilon_0} dx = \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \int_{-a}^{a} \cos \frac{\pi}{a} x dx = 0$$

 $\Phi = 0$

 $|x| \le a$ 区域的电场为

$$\begin{split} \vec{E} &= \hat{x} \int_{-a}^{x} \frac{\rho(s)}{2\epsilon_{0}} dx - \hat{x} \int_{x}^{a} \frac{\rho(s)}{2\epsilon_{0}} dx = \hat{x} \frac{\rho_{0}}{2\epsilon_{0}} \left(\int_{-a}^{x} \cos \frac{\pi}{a} x \, dx - \int_{x}^{a} \cos \frac{\pi}{a} x \, dx \right) \\ &= \hat{x} \frac{\rho_{0}}{2\epsilon_{0}} \frac{a}{\pi} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{a} x + \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x \right) = \hat{x} \frac{\rho_{0}a}{\pi\epsilon_{0}} \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x \\ \Phi &= \int_{a}^{x} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{x} = \int_{a}^{x} \frac{\rho_{0}a}{\pi\epsilon_{0}} \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x \, dx = \frac{\rho_{0}a}{\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{a}{\pi} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{a} x + 1 \right) = \frac{\rho_{0}a^{2}}{\pi^{2}\epsilon_{0}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{a} x + 1 \right) \end{split}$$

2-16. (教材 2-24)一个金属球半径为 a,位于两种不同媒质的分界面上,导体球电位为 Φ_0 ,求上、下半空间中任意点处的电位。



解:

设导体球所带自由电荷为 Q,则

$$\begin{split} \epsilon_0 E 2\pi r^2 + \epsilon E 2\pi r^2 &= Q \Rightarrow E = \frac{Q}{2\pi r^2 (\epsilon_0 + \epsilon)} \\ \Phi_0 &= \int_a^\infty E dr = \int_a^\infty \frac{Q}{2\pi r^2 (\epsilon_0 + \epsilon)} dr = \frac{Q}{2\pi a (\epsilon_0 + \epsilon)} \Rightarrow Q = 2\pi a (\epsilon_0 + \epsilon) \Phi_0 \\ E &= \frac{a\Phi_0}{r^2} \\ \Phi(r) &= \int_r^\infty E dr = \int_r^\infty \frac{a\Phi_0}{r^2} dr = \frac{a\Phi_0}{r} \end{split}$$

解:

设内球电量为 Q,则

$$\epsilon E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = Q \Rightarrow E = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2 \epsilon} = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^2 \epsilon_0}$$

取外球电位为零,则内球电位为

$$U = \int_{a}^{b} E dr = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{Q}{4\pi a^{2} \epsilon_{0}} dr = \frac{Q(b-a)}{4\pi a^{2} \epsilon_{0}}$$

则电容为

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{4\pi a^2 \epsilon_0}{b - a}$$

2-18. (教材 2-27)一个平板电容器的长、宽为 a 与 b,极板间距离为 d,其中一半($0\sim a/2$) 用介电常数为 ϵ 的介质充填,另一半为空气。极板间加电压 U_0 ,求极板上自由电荷密度与介质表面上极化电荷密度。

解.

设介质为 Ⅰ区, 空气为 Ⅱ区

电场
$$E_I = E_{II} = \frac{U_0}{d}$$

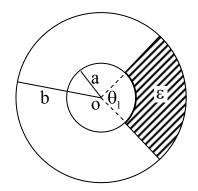
$$D_{I} = \epsilon \frac{U_{0}}{d}, \ D_{II} = \epsilon_{0} \frac{U_{0}}{d}$$

$$\rho_{fI+} = D_I = \epsilon \frac{U_0}{d} \, , \ \ \rho_{fII+} = D_{II} = \epsilon_0 \frac{U_0}{d} \label{eq:rhofII}$$

$$\rho_{bI+} = \epsilon_0 E_I - \rho_{fI} = (\epsilon - \epsilon_0) \frac{U_0}{d}$$

$$\rho_{fI-} = -\epsilon \frac{U_0}{d}, \ \rho_{fII-} = -\epsilon_0 \frac{U_0}{d}, \ \rho_{bI-} = (\epsilon_0 - \epsilon) \frac{U_0}{d}$$

2-19. (教材 2-28) 两个同轴圆筒之间, $0 < \theta < \theta_1$ 部分充填了介电常数为 ϵ 的介质,其余部分为空气,求它单位长度的电容量。



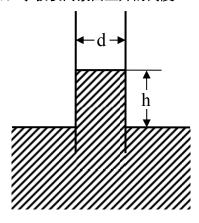
解:

$$E = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0(2\pi - \theta_1) + \varepsilon\theta_1} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$U = \int_a^b E dr = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0(2\pi - \theta_1) + \varepsilon\theta_1} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\varepsilon_0(2\pi - \theta_1) + \varepsilon\theta_1}{\ln \frac{b}{a}}$$

2-20. (教材 2-30) 一对平行金属板,间距为 d,极板间加电压 U_0 ,插入一液体中(液体的密度为 g,介电常数为 ϵ),求极板间液面上升的高度 h。



解.

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}UQ = \frac{1}{2}U\epsilon Eay = \frac{1}{2d}U^2\epsilon ay$$

其中 a 是平行金属板垂直于纸面方向的宽度, y 是平行金属板平行于纸面方向的高度

$$\begin{split} W &= \frac{1}{2d}U^2\epsilon_0 a(\ell-y) + \frac{1}{2d}U^2\epsilon a\ell y = \frac{1}{2d}U^2\epsilon_0 a\ell + \frac{1}{2d}U^2(\epsilon-\epsilon_0) ay \\ f &= \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2d}U^2(\epsilon-\epsilon_0) a \end{split}$$

$$\frac{1}{2d}U^2(\epsilon-\epsilon_0)a=gahd$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2g} {\left(\frac{U}{d} \right)}^2 \left(\epsilon - \epsilon_0 \right)$$

2-21. (教材 2-31)一个半径为 a 的介质球沿径向被永久极化,极化强度 $\vec{P} = \alpha r^n \hat{r}$,其中 α ,

n 是大于零的常数,求:(1)极化体电荷和面电荷密度;(2)球内外任一点的电场;(3)球内外任一点的电位。

解:

(1)

$$\rho_b = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\alpha \nabla \cdot (r^{n-1}\vec{r}) = -\alpha[(n-1)r^{n-2}\hat{r} \cdot \vec{r} + r^{n-1}3] = -\alpha(n+2)r^{n-1}$$

$$\rho_{sb} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{r} \big|_{r=a} = \alpha r^n$$

(2)

r<a 时

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\int_0^r \rho_b 4\pi a^2 da}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r} = \frac{-4\pi\alpha r^{n+2}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r} = \frac{-\alpha r^n \hat{r}}{\epsilon_0}$$

r≥a 时

球内总电荷为 0, 即 E=0

(3)

取

r≥a 时 Ф=0

r<a 时

$$\Phi = \int_{r}^{a} \vec{E} \cdot \hat{r} dr = \frac{\alpha}{\epsilon_{0}(n+1)} (r^{n+1} - a^{n+1})$$

2-22. (教材 2-37) 一个圆柱形电容器外半径为 a, 其中充填的介质击穿场强为 E, 若内导体的直径可任意选择,试求电容器两极板间能承受的最大电压。

解.

设内半径为 ta, 0<t<1

$$E = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon ta}$$
, $Q = 2\pi\epsilon taE$

$$U = \int_{b}^{a} \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon r} dr = \frac{2\pi\epsilon taE}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{a}{ta} = Eat \ln \frac{1}{t} = -Eat \ln t$$

$$(t \ln t)' = 0 \rightarrow t = 1/e$$

即 b=a/e 时,极板间电压取最大值

$$U_{\text{max}} = -Ea\frac{1}{e}\ln\frac{1}{e} = \frac{Ea}{e}$$

2-23. (教材 2-38) 证明内外半径为 a_1 , a_2 的圆柱形电容器中所储存的能量有一半是在半径 $a = \sqrt{a_1 a_2}$ 的圆柱体内。

证明

设单位长度上内导体电量为 O,则电场为

$$E = \frac{Q}{2\pi r}$$

能量密度为:

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{\epsilon_0 Q^2}{8\pi^2 r^2}$$

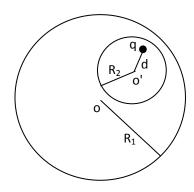
总能量为:

$$W=\int_{a_1}^{a_2}\!\omega 2\pi rdr=\frac{\epsilon_0Q^2}{4\pi}ln\frac{a_2}{a_1}$$

半径
$$a = \sqrt{a_1 a_2}$$
的圆柱体内总能量为
$$W_a = \int_{a_1}^a \omega 2\pi r dr = \frac{\epsilon_0 Q^2}{4\pi} ln \frac{\sqrt{a_1 a_2}}{a_1} = \frac{\epsilon_0 Q^2}{8\pi} ln \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{1}{2} W$$

3、 静电场边值问题的求解

3-1. (教材 3-1)如图,一导体球半径为 R_1 ,其中有一球形空腔,球心为 o',半径为 R_2 , 腔内有一点电荷置于距 o'为 d 处,设导体球所带净电荷为零,求空间各个区域内的电位表示式。



解:

取无穷远为电位零点

设球外为Ⅰ区,球壳为Ⅱ区,空腔为Ⅲ区

q 对内壁的镜像电位为 $q' = -\frac{R_2}{d}q$, 与 o' 距离为 $\frac{R_2^2}{d}$

外壁均匀带电, 电量为 q, 则 I 区电位为

$$\Phi_I = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

II 区电位为

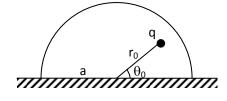
$$\Phi_{II} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1}$$

III 区电位为

$$\Phi_{III} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} + \frac{-\frac{R_2}{d}q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R'} + \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{R_2q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 dR'} + \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1}$$

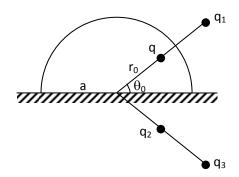
其中 R 是 q 到场点的距离, R' 是 q' 到场点的距离。

3-2. (教材 3-2) 在一接地的半球形空腔内有一点电荷 q,球的半径为 a,如图,求此腔内任一点处的电位。



解:

有三个镜像电荷,如图



其中,

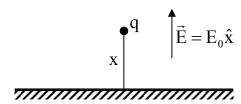
$$q_1 = -rac{a}{r_0} q$$
, $q_2 = -q$, $q_3 = rac{a}{r_0} q$, 到球心距离分别为 $rac{a^2}{r_0}$, r_0 , $rac{a^2}{r_0}$

则腔内任一点电位为

$$\Phi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} - \frac{aq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0 R_1} - \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} + \frac{aq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0 R_3}$$

其中 R、 R_1 、 R_2 、 R_3 分别是 q、 q_1 、 q_2 、 q_3 到场点的距离

3-3. (教材 3-4) 一点电荷 q(q>0) 置于一接地导体平面之上,在上半空间中存在一均匀电场 $\vec{E} = E_0\hat{x}$,问点电荷在 x 为何值时所受的电场力为零。



解:

$$\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(2x)^2} = E_0$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{q}}{4\sqrt{\pi\epsilon_0 E_0}}$$

3-4. (教材 3-5) 一半径为 a 的导体球内有一点电荷 q, 到球心距离为 b。导体球原来未带电, 求此电荷所受的静电力, 并问此力大小与导体球接地与否是否有关。

该电荷的镜像电荷大小 $-\frac{a}{b}q$, 到球心距离为 $\frac{a^2}{b}$

则该电荷受力大小为

$$F = \frac{q\frac{a}{b}q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\left(\frac{a^2}{b} - b\right)^2} = \frac{abq^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0(a^2 - b^2)^2}$$

方向指向最接近的导体球壳

此力大小仅与导体球内壳有关,与导体球接地与否无关。

3-5. (教材 3-6) 一未接地导体球带电荷q₀,现将一点电荷q引至导体球附近,求当作用

于q上的力为零时,点电荷q与球心的距离R。

解:

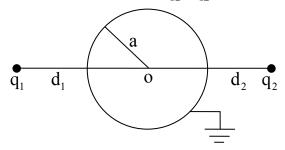
设导体球半径为 a,则要求电荷 q 处电场为零

$$\frac{q_0 + \frac{a}{R}q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} + \frac{-\frac{a}{R}q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \left(R - \frac{a^2}{R}\right)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{q_0}{q} = \frac{(2R^2 - a^2)}{(R^2 - a^2)^2} \frac{a^3}{R}$$

当R满足上述方程时,点电荷受力为零。

3-6. (教材 3-7) 有如图一电荷系统, 试求点电荷q₁, q₂所受的电场力。



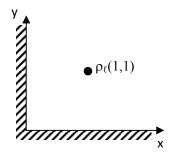
解:

导体球外电场由 q_1 , q_2 及它们的镜像电荷形成。 q_1 受力为:

$$F_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{-\frac{a}{d_1}q_1}{\left(d_1 - \frac{a^2}{d_1^2}\right)^2} + \frac{-\frac{a}{d_2}q_2}{\left(d_1 + \frac{a^2}{d_2^2}\right)^2} + \frac{q_2}{(d_1 + d_2)^2} \right]$$

$$F_2 = \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{-\frac{a}{d_1}q_1}{\left(d_2 + \frac{a^2}{d_1^2}\right)^2} + \frac{-\frac{a}{d_2}q_2}{\left(d_2 - \frac{a^2}{d_2^2}\right)^2} + \frac{q_1}{(d_1 + d_2)^2} \right]$$

正方向指向原点。



解:

取保角变换 $W=z^2$,直角区域映射为上半平面,线电荷映射到(0,2)处上半空间电位为

$$\Phi = \frac{\rho_{\ell}}{2\pi\epsilon_0} ln \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + (v-2)^2}}{\sqrt{u^2 + (v+2)^2}}$$

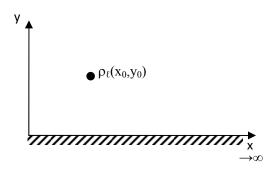
用镜像法,可解得

$$\Phi = \frac{\rho_\ell}{2\pi\epsilon_0} ln \frac{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2}}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2} \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y-1)^2}}$$

将下述坐标关系代入上式,可证明两式恒等

$$u+jv=(x+jy)^2\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u=x^2-y^2\\ v=2xy \end{cases}$$

3-8. (教材 3-9)在半无限大导体平面附近 (x_0,y_0) 点有一线电荷 ρ_ℓ ,如图,求它的电位解。



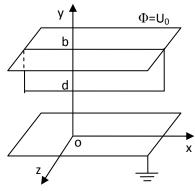
解:

取保角变换 $W=\sqrt{z}$,半无限大空间映射为上半空间,线电荷映射到 (u_0,v_0) ,其中 $u_0+jv_0=\sqrt{x_0+jy_0}$ 则上半空间电位为

$$\Phi = \frac{\rho_\ell}{2\pi\epsilon_0} ln \frac{\sqrt{(u-u_0)^2 + (v-v_0)^2}}{\sqrt{(u-u_0)^2 + (v+v_0)^2}}$$

将坐标的变换代入上式,即得原空间中的电位解。

3-9. (教材 3-12) 两平行的无限大导体,距离为 b,其间有一极薄的导体导体片由 y=d 到 y=b(- $\infty \le x \le \infty$),上板和薄片保持电位为 U_0 ,下板保持零电位,如图。设 z=0 的平面上 y 从 0 变到 d 时,电位从 0 线性地变到 U_0 ,求极板间的电位。



解:

$$\Phi = \frac{U_0}{b}y + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \exp\left(-\frac{n\pi}{b}|z|\right)$$

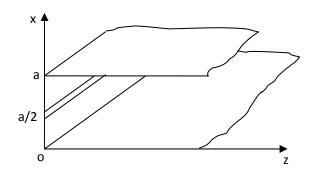
当 z=0 时,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}A_n\sin\frac{n\pi}{b}y=\Phi(z=0)-\frac{U_0}{b}y=\begin{cases}U_0-\frac{U_0}{b}y&(d\leq y\leq b)\\ \frac{U_0}{d}y-\frac{U_0}{b}y&(0\leq y\leq d)\end{cases}$$

两侧乘 $\sin \frac{m\pi}{b}$ y, 并在 0~b 上对 y 积分, 得

$$\begin{split} &\frac{b}{2}A_{m} = \left(\frac{b}{m\pi}\right)^{2} \frac{U_{0}}{d} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{b}d\right) \\ &A_{n} = \frac{2bU_{0}}{(n\pi)^{2}d} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}d\right) \end{split}$$

3-10. (教材 3-13) 一导体制成的矩形槽,在端面的中心(x=a/2)有一小缝,如图。上板的电位为 U_0 ,下板电位为零,求 0 < x < a,z > 0 的区间内电位解。



解

$$\Phi = \frac{U_0}{a}x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \exp\left(-\frac{n\pi}{b}z\right)$$

当 z=0 时,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}A_n\sin\frac{n\pi}{a}x=\Phi(z=0)-\frac{U_0}{a}x=\begin{cases} U_0-\frac{U_0}{a}x & \left(\frac{a}{2}\leq y\leq a\right)\\ 0-\frac{U_0}{a}x & \left(0\leq y\leq \frac{a}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

两侧乘 $\sin \frac{m\pi}{a}$ x, 并在 0~a 上对 x 积分, 得

$$\frac{a}{2}A_{m} = \frac{aU_{0}}{m\pi}cos\frac{m\pi}{2}$$

$$A_{n} = \frac{2U_{0}}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{2U_{0}}{n\pi} (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} & (n = 2,4,6,\cdots) \\ 0 & (n = 1,3,5,\cdots) \end{cases}$$

3-11. (教材 3-14) 在无限大介质(介电常数为 ϵ) 中有一半径为 a 的球形空腔,外加一均 匀电场 $E_0\hat{z}$,求空腔内外的电位。

解.

设空腔为1区,空腔外为2区。设坐标原点在球心,取z=0平面为零电势面。

$$\Phi_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

$$\Phi_2 = -E_0 r \cos \theta + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{n+1} P_n(\cos \theta)$$

显然, n=1

$$\Phi_1 = A \frac{r}{a} \cos \theta$$

$$\Phi_2 = -E_0 r \cos \theta + B \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 \cos \theta$$

考虑 r=a 面上边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_1 = \Phi_2 \\ \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial r} = \epsilon \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial r} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = E_0 a + B \\ \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{a} = -\epsilon E_0 + \epsilon B \frac{-2}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = -\frac{3\epsilon}{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon} E_0 a \\ B = -\frac{\epsilon - \epsilon_0}{\epsilon_0 + 2\epsilon} E_0 a \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi_1 = -\frac{3\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0 + 2\varepsilon} E_0 r \cos \theta$$

$$\Phi_2 = -E_0 r \cos \theta + \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0 + 2\varepsilon} E_0 \frac{a^3}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

3-12. (教材 3-15) 在均匀外电场 $\vec{E} = E_0 \hat{x}$ 中,垂直于电场方向有一半径为 a 的导体圆柱(无限长),求圆柱外的电位解和圆柱表面的感应电荷分布。

解:

取圆柱中心轴线为坐标 z 轴, x=0 平面为零电势面。

$$\Phi = -E_0 \rho \cos \phi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos n\phi \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{-n}$$

导体圆柱表面也是零电势

$$0 = -E_0 a \cos \phi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos n\phi$$

所以只有 n=1 的项,且 $A_1 = E_0 a$

$$\Phi = -E_0 \rho \cos \varphi + E_0 a \cos \varphi \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{-1}$$

或者,导体圆柱表面电场为ρ方向

$$E_{\varphi} = (-\nabla \Phi)_{\varphi} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} = -E_{0} \rho \sin \varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{n} n \sin n\varphi \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{-n}$$

$$E_{\phi}\big|_{\rho=a} = -E_0 a \sin \phi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n n \sin n\phi = 0$$

也有上述结果。

$$\rho_s = \epsilon_0 E_\rho = \epsilon_0 (-\nabla \Phi)_\rho = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \rho} = -\epsilon_0 \left[-E_0 \cos \phi - E_0 a \cos \phi \frac{1}{a} \right] = 2\epsilon_0 E_0 \cos \phi$$

3-13. (教材 3-16) 试计算一被均匀极化 ($\vec{P} = P_0 \hat{z}$) 的半径为 a 的介质球在球内外所产生的电位分布。

解:

球内无极化电荷,球表面上有极化面电荷分布

设球内为1区,球外为2区。设坐标原点在球心,取无穷远为零电势面。

$$\Phi_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

$$\Phi_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{n+1} P_n(\cos \theta)$$

在球表面r = a处,有边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_1 = \Phi_2 \\ \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial r} - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial r} = \rho_{sb} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{r} = P_0 \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

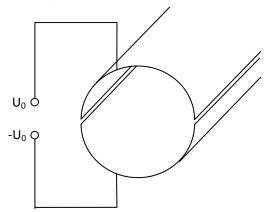
显然,只有n = 1的解。得,

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = B_1 \\ \epsilon_0 A_1 \frac{1}{a} \cos \theta - \epsilon_0 B_1 \frac{-2}{a} \cos \theta = P_0 \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

所以

$$A_1 = B_1 = \frac{aP_0\cos\theta}{3\epsilon_0}$$

3-14. (教材 3-17)一圆柱形电容器,其半径为 a,上半部分加电压 U0,下半部分加电压-U0,如图,求此电容器内的电位分布(极板间的间隙影响忽略)。



解:

$$\Phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^n \sin n\phi$$

当ρ=a 时,

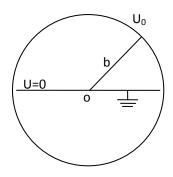
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin n\phi = \begin{cases} U_0 & (0 \le \phi \le \pi) \\ -U_0 & (\pi \le \phi \le 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

两侧乘sin mφ, 并在 0~2π上对 φ 积分, 得

$$\pi A_{\rm m} = \frac{2U_0}{\rm m} (1 - \cos m\pi)$$

$$A_{n} = \frac{2U_{0}}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) = \begin{cases} \frac{4U_{0}}{n\pi} & (n = 1,3,5,\cdots) \\ 0 & (n = 2,4,6,\cdots) \end{cases}$$

3-15. (教材 3-18) 一圆筒形电极半径为 b, 如图, 加电压 U0, 内有一平面电极 U=0, 求 圆筒内部电位解。



解:

$$\Phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left(\frac{\rho}{b}\right)^n \sin n\phi$$

当ρ=b 时,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin n\phi = U_0$$

两侧乘 $\sin m\varphi$,对上半空间,在 0~π上对 φ 积分,得

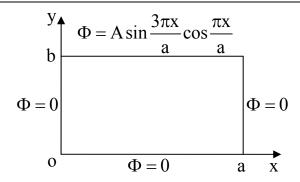
$$\frac{\pi}{2}A_{m}=U_{0}\frac{1}{m}(1-\cos m\pi)$$

$$A_{n} = \frac{2U_{0}}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi) = \begin{cases} \frac{4U_{0}}{n\pi} & (n = 1,3,5,\cdots) \\ 0 & (n = 2,4,6,\cdots) \end{cases}$$

对下半空间, 在π~2π上对 φ 积分, 得

$$A_n = \frac{2U_0}{n\pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \begin{cases} -\frac{4U_0}{n\pi} & (n = 1,3,5,\cdots) \\ 0 & (n = 2,4,6,\cdots) \end{cases}$$

3-16. (教材 3-19) 一矩形域, 其边界条件如下图所示, 求此域内的电位解。



解:

$$\Phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sinh \frac{n\pi y}{a}$$

当 y=b 时

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sinh \frac{n\pi b}{a} = A \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} = \frac{A}{2} \left(\sin \frac{4\pi x}{a} + \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right)$$

$$A_2 = \frac{A}{2\sinh\frac{2\pi b}{a}}$$

$$A_4 = \frac{A}{2\sinh\frac{4\pi b}{a}}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{A}{2\sinh\frac{2\pi b}{a}}\sin\frac{2\pi x}{a}\sinh\frac{2\pi y}{a} + \frac{A}{2\sinh\frac{4\pi b}{a}}\sin\frac{4\pi x}{a}\sinh\frac{4\pi y}{a}$$

3-17. (教材 3-20) 有一偶极矩为p的电偶极子位于导体球形空腔的中心,如果空腔的半径为 a, 试求空腔内的电位分布及腔内表面上的感应电荷分布。

解:

设偶极矩为 $\vec{p} = q\ell\hat{z}$,取 xy 平面为零电势面

偶极矩产生的电位为

$$\Phi_1 = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{p\hat{z} \cdot \hat{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{p\cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

该由位对应的由场为

$$\begin{split} \vec{E}_1 &= -\nabla \Phi_1 = -\frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \frac{\cos\theta}{r^2} = -\frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \bigg(\hat{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\hat{\theta}}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \bigg) \frac{\cos\theta}{r^2} \\ &= -\frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \bigg(\hat{r} \frac{-2\cos\theta}{r^3} + \frac{\hat{\theta}}{r} \frac{-\sin\theta}{r^2} \bigg) = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \big(2\cos\theta \, \hat{r} + \sin\theta \, \hat{\theta} \big) \end{split}$$

偶极矩关于内球面的镜像为:

$$Q = -\frac{a}{\frac{\ell}{2}}q, \ D = \frac{a^2}{\frac{\ell}{2}}, \ \ell \to 0$$

其在球心处产生的电场为

$$\vec{E}_2 = -2\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 D^2}\hat{z} = 2\frac{\frac{\frac{a}{\ell}q}{\frac{2}{2}}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \left(\frac{a^2}{\frac{\ell}{2}}\right)^2}\hat{z} = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}\hat{z} = \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} \left(\hat{r}\cos\theta - \hat{\theta}\sin\theta\right)$$

对应电位为

$$\Phi_2 = -\vec{E}_2 \cdot \vec{z} = -\frac{pz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} = -\frac{pr\cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3}$$

则球腔内总电位为

$$\Phi = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2 = \frac{p\cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{r}{a^3}\right)$$

腔内表面上总电场为

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = \frac{3p\cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^3} \hat{r}$$

感应电位分布为

$$\rho_s = -\epsilon_0 E = -\frac{3p\cos\theta}{4\pi a^3}$$

3-18. (教材 3-22) 有一半径为 a 的中空圆柱体,其轴与 z 轴相合,其两底面各在 z=0 和 z=L 的平面上。上下底面分别加电位 Φ_1 , Φ_2 ,柱面的电位为零,求柱面的电位分布。解:

$$\Phi = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [A_i \operatorname{sh} k_{zi} z + B_i \operatorname{shk}_{zi} (L - z)] J_0(k_{zi} \rho)$$

其中 k_{zi} 是 $J_0(k_{zi}\rho) = 0$ 的第 i 个根在 z=0 平面上,

$$\Phi_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i shk_{zi} L J_0(k_{zi}\rho)$$

两侧乘 $\rho J_0(k_{zi}\rho)$, 并在 0~a 上对 ρ 积分,得

$$B_{i}sh(k_{zi}L)\frac{a^{2}}{2}J_{1}^{2}(k_{zi}a) = \int_{0}^{a} \Phi_{2}\rho J_{0}(k_{zj}\rho)d\rho = \Phi_{2}\frac{a}{k_{zi}}J_{1}(k_{zi}a)$$

$$B_{i} = \frac{2\Phi_{2}}{k_{zi}a(shk_{zi}L)J_{1}(k_{zi}a)}$$

在 z=L 平面上,

$$\Phi_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i shk_{zi} L J_0(k_{zi}\rho)$$

两侧乘 $\rho J_0(k_{zi}\rho)$, 并在 0~a 上对 ρ 积分,得

$$A_{i}sh(k_{zi}L)\frac{a^{2}}{2}J_{1}^{2}(k_{zi}a) = \int_{0}^{a} \Phi_{1}\rho J_{0}(k_{zj}\rho)d\rho = \Phi_{1}\frac{a}{k_{zi}}J_{1}(k_{zi}a)$$

$$A_i = \frac{2\Phi_1}{k_{zi}a(shk_{zi}L)J_1(k_{zi}a)}$$
所以,

$$\Phi = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{k_{zi} a(shk_{zi}L) J_1(k_{zi}a)} [\Phi_1 sh k_{zi}z + \Phi_2 shk_{zi}(L-z)] J_0(k_{zi}\rho)$$

3-19. (教材 3-23) 一圆柱形导体空腔其半径为 a, 高度为 L, 试求此域内第一类边值问题的格林函数。

解:

设圆柱轴线为 z 轴,底面在 z=0 上,顶面在 z=L 上。

$$\nabla^2 G = -\delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)$$

以 $z=z_0$ 面将导体腔分为上下两个区域,设 $z>z_0$ 区域为 1 区, $z<z_0$ 区域为 2 区

$$G_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_{ni} \cos n(\phi - \phi_0) \operatorname{shk}_{zi}(L - z) J_n(k_{zi}\rho)$$

$$G_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} B_{ni} \cos n(\varphi - \varphi_0) \operatorname{sh} k_{zi} z J_n(k_{zi} \rho)$$

其中, k_{zi} 是 $J_0(k_{zi}\rho)=0$ 的第 i 个根

在 z=z₀ 面上

$$\begin{cases} G_1 = G_2 \\ \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta(\rho - \rho_0) \delta(\phi - \phi_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_{ni} \cos n(\phi - \phi_0) \operatorname{shk}_{zi}(L - z_0) J_n(k_{zi}\rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} B_{ni} \cos n(\phi - \phi_0) \operatorname{sh} k_{zi} z_0 J_n(k_{zi}\rho) \\ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} B_{ni} \cos n(\phi - \phi_0) k_{zi} \operatorname{ch} k_{zi} z_0 J_n(k_{zi}\rho) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_{ni} \cos n(\phi - \phi_0) k_{zi} \operatorname{chk}_{zi}(L - z_0) J_n(k_{zi}\rho) \\ = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta(\rho - \rho_0) \delta(\phi - \phi_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{ni}shk_{zi}(L-z_{0}) = B_{ni}shk_{zi}z_{0} \\ B_{ni}\pi k_{zi}chk_{zi}z_{0}\frac{a^{2}}{2}J_{n+1}^{2}(k_{zi}a) + A_{ni}\pi k_{zi}chk_{zi}(L-z_{0})\frac{a^{2}}{2}J_{n+1}^{2}(k_{zi}a) = J_{n}(k_{zi}\rho_{0}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{ni} shk_{zi}(L-z_0) - B_{ni} sh k_{zi} z_0 = 0 \\ A_{ni} chk_{zi}(L-z_0) + B_{ni} ch k_{zi} z_0 = \frac{2 J_n(k_{zi} \rho_0)}{\pi a^2 k_{zi} J_{n+1}^{\ \ 2}(k_{zi} a)} \end{cases}$$

解 之 復

$$\begin{split} A_{ni} &= \frac{2\,J_n(k_{zi}\rho_0)\,sh\,k_{zi}z_0}{\pi a^2\,k_{zi}J_{n+1}^{\ 2}(k_{zi}a)\,sh\,k_{zi}L} \\ B_{ni} &= \frac{2\,J_n(k_{zi}\rho_0)\,sh\,k_{zi}(L-z_0)}{k_{zi}\pi a^2\,J_{n+1}^{\ 2}(k_{zi}a)\,sh\,k_{zi}L} \end{split}$$

3-20. (教材 3-25)已知在 z=0 平面上的电位分布为 f(x,y), 求上半空间(z>0)的电位分布。

解:

上半空间格林函数为

$$G(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z + z_0)^2}} \right)$$

厠

$$\Phi = \oint_{z_0=0} f \frac{\partial G}{\partial (-z)} ds' = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{x_0,y_0} f(x_0,y_0) \left\{ z[(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + z^2]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right\} dx_0 dy_0$$

3-21. (教材 3-26) 一半径为 a 的无限长直圆柱面,其电位为 $\Phi = A\cos \varphi$,试求柱内、外空间的电位。

解 I: (格林函数法解)

显然, 电位在 z 方向上均匀分布。设柱内为 1 区, 柱外为 2 区

$$\begin{split} G(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} ln \frac{1}{r} \\ r &= |\vec{\rho} - \vec{\rho}_0| = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2\rho\rho_0 \cos(\phi - \phi_0)} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial \rho} &= \frac{-1}{2\pi r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} = \frac{-1}{2\pi r} \frac{\rho - \rho_0 \cos(\phi - \phi_0)}{r} \end{split}$$

则

$$\begin{split} &\Phi_1 = -\int_0^{2\pi} \Phi \frac{\partial G}{\partial \rho} \bigg|_{\rho_0 = a} \, a d\phi_0 \\ &\Phi_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \Phi \frac{\partial G}{\partial \rho} \bigg|_{\rho_0 = a} \, a d\phi_0 \end{split}$$

解 II: (分离变量法解)

$$\Phi_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^n \cos n\varphi$$

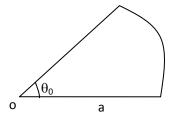
$$\Phi_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{-n} \cos n\varphi$$

在ρ = a上匹配,可解得

$$\Phi_1 = A \frac{\rho}{a} \cos \varphi$$

$$\Phi_2 = A \frac{a}{\rho} \cos \phi$$

3-22. (教材 3-27) 一扇形域如图,此域由 $\phi = 0$, $\phi = \theta_0$ 和r = a所围成,求此域内第一类 边值问题的格林函数。



解

$$\nabla^2 G = -\frac{1}{\rho} \delta(\rho - \rho_0) \delta(\phi - \phi_0)$$

以 $\rho=\rho_0$ 面将导体腔分为两个区域,设 $\rho>\rho_0$ 区域为1区, $\rho<\rho_0$ 区域为2区

$$G_{1}=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}A_{n}\left(\frac{\rho}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_{0}}}sin\frac{n\pi}{\theta_{0}}\phi$$

$$G_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \left[\left(\frac{\rho}{a} \right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} - \left(\frac{\rho}{a} \right)^{-\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{\theta_0} \phi$$

 $在\rho=\rho_0$ 面上

$$\begin{cases} G_1 = G_2 \\ \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \delta(\phi - \phi_0) \end{cases}$$

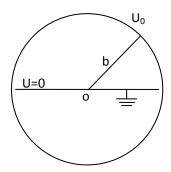
$$\begin{cases} A_n \left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} = B_n \left[\left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} - \left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{-\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} \right] \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \frac{n\pi}{a\theta_0} \left[\left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}-1} + \left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{-\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}-1} \right] \sin\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0} \phi - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \frac{n\pi}{a\theta_0} \left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}-1} \sin\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0} \phi = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \delta(\phi - \phi_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_n \left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} - B_n \left[\left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} - \left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{-\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} \right] = 0 \\ B_n \left[\left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} + \left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{-\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} \right] - A_n \left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}} = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\theta_0} \phi_0 \end{cases}$$

$$A_{n} = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{\theta_{0}} \phi_{0} \frac{\left(\frac{\rho_{0}}{a}\right)^{\frac{n\pi}{\theta_{0}}} - \left(\frac{\rho_{0}}{a}\right)^{-\frac{n\pi}{\theta_{0}}}}{\left(\frac{\rho_{0}}{a}\right)^{-2\frac{n\pi}{\theta_{0}}}}$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{n\pi} sin \frac{n\pi}{\theta_0} \phi_0 \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\rho_0}{a}\right)^{-\frac{n\pi}{\theta_0}}}$$

3-23. 一圆球形电极半径为 b,如图,加电压 U_0 ,内有一平面电极 U=0,求圆球内部电位解。



$$\Phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

当 θ = $\pi/2$ 时, Φ =0,即 $P_n(0)=0$,即 n=1,3,5,...

$$\Phi = \sum_{n=1,3,5,\cdots} A_n \left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^n P_n(\cos \theta)$$

$$\sum_{n=1,2,5,...} A_n P_n(\cos \theta) = U_0$$

两侧乘 P_m (cos θ),m=1,3,5,...,对上半空间,在 $0\sim\pi/2$ 上对cos θ积分,得

$$-\frac{1}{2n+1}A_{m} = U_{0} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} P_{m}(\cos\theta) \, d\cos\theta = -U_{0} \int_{0}^{1} P_{m}(t) \, dt$$

$$A_n = (2n + 1)U_0 \int_0^1 P_n(t) dt$$

对上半空间,在 $\pi/2\sim\pi$ 上对 $\cos\theta$ 积分,得

$$-\frac{1}{2n+1}A_{m} = U_{0} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} P_{m}(\cos\theta) d\cos\theta = -U_{0} \int_{-1}^{0} P_{m}(t) dt$$

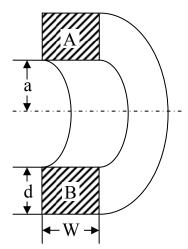
$$A_n = (2n+1)U_0 \int_{-1}^0 P_n(t) \, dt$$

4、 恒定电流的电场

4-1. 真空中两平行导体板构成一平板电容器,导体板面积为 S,间距为 d,两板间初始电压为 V0。在 t=0 时刻,导体板与电源断开,并向两导体板之间填充介电常数为 ϵ ,电导率为 σ 的介质。试求导体板间电压随时间的变化。

解:

4-2. 由导电媒质构成如下图的半环,电导率为 σ ,计算 A,B 间的电阻。



$$dR_{\theta} = \frac{rd\theta}{\sigma dxdy}$$

$$dG_{\theta} = \frac{\sigma dxdy}{rd\theta}$$

$$G_{\theta} = \iint_{s} dG_{\theta} = \frac{\sigma dW}{rd\theta}$$

$$R_{\theta} = \frac{rd\theta}{\sigma dW}$$

$$R = \int_{0}^{\pi} R_{\theta} = \frac{\pi r}{\sigma dW}$$

4-3. 设介电常数为 ε ,电导率为 σ 的非理想介质中的恒定电流密度为 \vec{J}_f ,介质是线性和 各向同性的。如果介质是不均匀的,证明介质中将存在自由电荷,且体密度为

$$\rho_f = \vec{J}_f \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}\right)$$

证明:

$$\rho_f = \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot \left(\epsilon \vec{E}\right) = \nabla \cdot \left(\epsilon \frac{\vec{J}_f}{\sigma}\right) = \nabla \cdot \left(\vec{J}_f \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}\right) = \vec{J}_f \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\sigma}\right)$$

5、 恒定磁场与电磁感应

5-1. (教材 4-3) 一正 K 边形线圈通有电流 I,证明线圈中心处的磁感应强度 B为

$$|\vec{B}| = \frac{\mu_0 KI}{2\pi d} \tan \frac{\pi}{K}$$

其中 d 是多边形的外接圆的半径。证明当 K 很大时, $|\vec{B}|$ 与一个圆线圈在其中心处产生的磁感应强度相同。

证明:

正 K 边形边长为 $2d\sin\frac{2\pi}{2K}=2d\sin\frac{\pi}{K}$,到线圈中心距离为 $d\cos\frac{\pi}{K}$

则

$$d\ell = \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(d\cos\frac{\pi}{K} \tan\theta \right) = d\cos\frac{\pi}{K} \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}$$

线圈中心磁感应强度

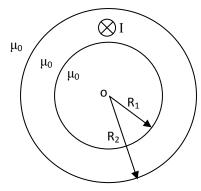
$$\left| \overrightarrow{B} \right| = K \int_{-\frac{\pi}{K}}^{\frac{\pi}{K}} \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\cos\frac{\pi}{K} \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} \cos\theta}{\left(\frac{d\cos\frac{\pi}{K}}{\cos\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 K I}{2\pi} \frac{1}{d\cos\frac{\pi}{K}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{K}} \cos\theta \, d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 K I}{2\pi d} \tan\frac{\pi}{K}$$

半径为 d 的圆线圈在圆心处产生的磁场强度为

$$\left| \vec{\mathbf{B}}_0 \right| = \frac{\mu_0 \mathbf{I}}{2\mathbf{d}}$$

$$\lim_{K \to \infty} \left| \vec{B} \right| = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d} \lim_{K \to \infty} K tan \frac{\pi}{K} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2d} = \left| \vec{B}_0 \right|$$

5-2. (教材 4-7)空心长直导线内半径 $R_1=6mm$,外半径 $R_2=7mm$,导线中通有电流 I=200A,求各处的磁感应强度。(假设电流在导体内均匀分布)



解:

导线空心内部

$$\vec{B}_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{B}_2 &= -\mu_0 I \frac{\rho^2 - R_1^2}{R_2^2 - R_1^2} = -4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 200 \times \frac{\rho^2 - 6^2}{7^2 - 6^2} = -8\pi \times 10^{-5} \times \frac{\rho^2 - 6^2}{13} \\ &\approx -1.933 \times 10^{-5} \times (\rho^2 - 6^2) (T) \end{split}$$

式中p以 mm 为单位

导线外,

$$\vec{B}_3 = -\mu_0 I = -4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 200 = -8\pi \times 10^{-5} \approx 2.513 \times 10^{-4} (T)$$

5-3. (教材 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。

解:

取角速度方向为φ方向,旋转轴为z轴,球心为原点

设球体积
$$V = \frac{3}{4}\pi a^3$$

$$\vec{J}_s = \widehat{\phi} \frac{q}{S} \omega a \sin \theta'$$

$$\begin{split} \overrightarrow{m} &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{S} \overrightarrow{r}' \times \overrightarrow{J}_{S} ds' = \widehat{z} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} a J_{S} \sin \theta' \, a^{2} \sin \theta' \, d\phi' d\theta' \\ &= \widehat{z} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{q}{S} \omega a^{4} \sin^{3} \theta' \, d\phi' d\theta' = \widehat{z} \frac{q \omega a^{4}}{2S} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{3} \theta' \, d\phi' d\theta' = \widehat{z} \frac{q \omega a^{4}}{2 \cdot 4\pi a} \frac{8\pi}{3} \\ &= \widehat{z} \frac{q \omega a^{2}}{3} \end{split}$$

5-4. (教材 4-14)半径为 a 的磁介质球,中心在坐标原点,磁化到 $\overrightarrow{M} = (Az^2 + B)\hat{z}$,其中 A,B 为常数。求等效磁化电流和磁荷。

解:

等效磁流为

$$\vec{J}_m = \nabla \times \vec{M} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & 0 & Az^2 + B \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{M}} = [\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}\cos\theta)^2 + \mathbf{B}](\hat{\mathbf{r}}\cos\theta - \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}\sin\theta)$$

$$\vec{J}_{ms} = \vec{M} \times \hat{r} = \widehat{\phi}[A(r\cos\theta)^2 + B]\sin\theta$$

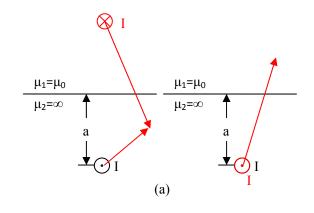
等效磁荷为

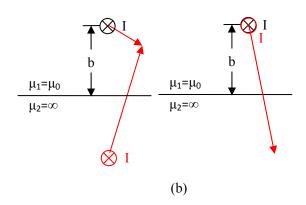
$$\rho_{\rm m} = -\nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{\rm M} = -2Az$$

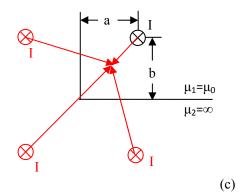
$$\rho_{ms} = \hat{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\mathbf{M}} = [\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}\cos\theta)^2 + \mathbf{B}]\cos\theta$$

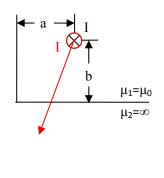
5-5. (教材 4-16) 画出下列各图中的镜像电流,并注明电流的方向、大小及计算的有效区域。

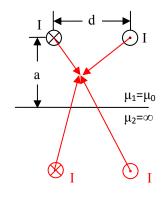
解:

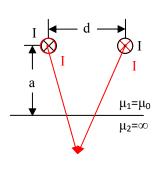






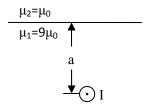






(d)

5-6. (教材 5-2)在磁导率为 μ_1 的媒质中,有载流直导线与两媒质分界面平行,垂直距离为 a,设 $\mu_2=\mu_0$, $\mu_1=9\mu_0$ 。求两种媒质中磁场强度及载流导线每单位长度所受之力。



解:

镜像电流 $I_1 = -8/9I$,位于上半空间,到界面距离 a

镜像电流 $I_2 = 8/9I$,与电流 I 重合

则上半空间中

$$\overrightarrow{H}_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \bigg(\frac{I}{R} + \frac{4I}{5R} \bigg) \, \widehat{\phi}$$

下半空间中,

$$\overrightarrow{H}_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{I}{R_1} \widehat{\phi}_1 - \frac{4I}{5R_2} \widehat{\phi}_2 \right)$$

镜像电流 I₁ 在电流所在位置的磁感应强度方向在纸面内向左,大小为

$$B = \frac{\mu_1}{2\pi} \left(-\frac{4I}{5 \cdot 2a} \widehat{\varphi}_2 \right) = \frac{9\mu_0 I}{5\pi a}$$

则单位长度导线受力大小为

$$F=BI=\frac{9\mu_0I^2}{5\pi a}$$

方向在纸面内向下

5-7. (教材 5-6)一个平均半径为 b 的环形螺线管,其横截面为圆形,半径为 a,且b \gg a。在 其上密绕 N 匝导线,证明其自感为

$$L=\frac{\mu_0 N^2 a^2}{2h}$$

如果磁感应强度B沿横截面的变化必须考虑,证明

$$L=\mu_0 N^2 \left(b-\sqrt{b^2-a^2}\right)$$

证明:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi r}$$

当忽略磁感应强度沿横截面的变化时,

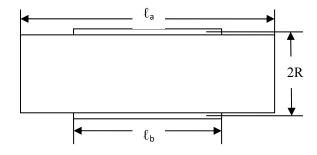
$$\varphi \approx BN\pi a^2 = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi b} N\pi a^2 = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 a^2 I}{2b}$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 a^2}{2h}$$

当磁感应强度沿横截面的变化必须考虑时

$$\begin{split} \varphi &= \int_{b-a}^{b+a} \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} \cdot N 2 \sqrt{a^2 - (b-r)^2} dr = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 I}{\pi} \int_{b-a}^{b+a} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - (b-r)^2}}{r} dr \\ &= \mu_0 N^2 I \left(b - \sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \right) \\ L &= \frac{\varphi}{I} = \mu_0 N^2 \left(b - \sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \right) \end{split}$$

5-8. (教材 5-8)两同轴螺线管一个长度为 ℓ_a ,其上绕有 N_a 匝线圈,令另一个长度为 ℓ_b ($\ell_a > \ell_b$),其上绕有 N_b 匝线圈,它们的半径近似相等,且等于 R。设两个绕组的长度都比半径大很多($\ell_a \gg R$, $\ell_b \gg R$),因此端部效应可忽略不计,求它们之间的互感。



解:

设 A 线圈通电流 I, 其内部磁场大小为

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N_a I}{\ell_a}$$

该磁场在 B 线圈中的磁通为

$$\Phi = N_b \pi R^2 B$$

$$M = \frac{\varphi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N_a N_b \pi R^2}{\ell_a}$$

本题应注意,B线圈的磁场并不全部约束在A线圈内,而会在离开B后向四周发散。

6、 时变电磁场

6-1. (教材 6-1)在定义辅助位函数时,若对 \vec{A} , Φ 的附加条件不是 $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = -j\omega$ ε Φ ,而是 $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$ (常称之为库仑规范条件),试求此时 \vec{A} , Φ 所满足的方程。

$$\begin{cases} & \nabla^2 \Phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \big(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} \big) = -\frac{\rho_f}{\epsilon} \\ & \nabla^2 \vec{A} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} - \nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right) = -\mu \vec{J}_f \end{cases}$$
 因为 $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$,所以
$$\nabla^2 \Phi = -\frac{\rho_f}{\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \Phi) - \mu \vec{J}_f$$

6-2. (教材 6-5) 对线性、均匀媒质,写出以矢量磁位A和标量电位Φ所表示的麦克斯韦方程组。

$$\begin{split} \vec{B} &= \nabla \times \vec{A} \\ \vec{E} &= -\nabla \Phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Longrightarrow \nabla \times \left(-\nabla \Phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) = -\frac{\partial \left(\nabla \times \vec{A} \right)}{\partial t} \Longrightarrow \nabla \times \left(\nabla \Phi \right) \equiv 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \vec{J}_f + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \Longrightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \left(\nabla \times \vec{A} \right) = \frac{1}{\mu} \left[\nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} \right) - \nabla^2 \vec{A} \right] = \vec{J}_f + \epsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(-\nabla \Phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) \\ &\Longrightarrow \nabla^2 \vec{A} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} - \nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right) = -\mu \vec{J}_f \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{D} &= \epsilon \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \epsilon \nabla \cdot \left(-\nabla \Phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) = \rho_f \Longrightarrow \nabla^2 \Phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} \right) = -\frac{\rho_f}{\epsilon} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= \nabla \cdot \left(\nabla \times \vec{A} \right) \equiv 0 \end{split}$$

所以,对应的麦克斯韦方程为

$$\begin{cases} & \nabla^2 \Phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \big(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} \big) = -\frac{\rho_f}{\epsilon} \\ \\ \nabla^2 \vec{A} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} - \nabla \Big(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \Big) = -\mu \vec{J}_f \end{cases}$$

6-3. (教材 6-8) 在同一空间中存在静止电荷的静电场和永久磁铁的磁场,证明此时对任 一闭合曲面 S 有

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \times \vec{H} \cdot \hat{n} dS = 0$$

证明:

该场中没有电流, $\vec{J}=0$,场中任一点的焦耳损耗密度为零静电场和静磁场的能量密度恒定,则场中任一点的能量密度变化率为零

根据坡印亭定理,流入任一闭合曲面的能量为零,即

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \times \vec{H} \cdot \hat{n} dS = 0$$

6-4. (教材 8-1)设一矩形波导截面的尺寸为a=86.40mm,b=43.20mm,当频率 $f_1=3$ GHz和 $f_2=5$ GHz时,该波导内能传播哪几种模式?

$$f_c = \frac{c\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}}{2} = 0.15\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{0.0864}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{0.0432}\right)^2} \; (\text{GHz})$$

各模式截止频率由低到高为

| (m,n) | (1,0) | (0,1)(2,0) | (1,1) | (2,1) | (3,0) | (3,1) | (0,2) |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $f_c(GHz)$ | 1.736 | 3.472 | 3.882 | 4.911 | 5.208 | 6.260 | 6.944 |

当频率 f₁=3GHz 时,波导内能传播 TE₁₀ 模

当频率 f₂=5GHz 时,波导内能传播 TE₁₀, TE₀₁, TE₂₀, TE₁₁, TM₁₁, TE₂₁, TM₂₁模

6-5. (教材 8-4)设计一矩形谐振腔,使它在 1GHz 和 1.5GHz 的频率时分别谐振于两个不同模式上。

解:

$$f_c = \frac{c\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\ell}{c}\right)^2}}{2} = 0.15\sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\ell}{c}\right)^2} \text{ (GHz)}$$

设 c≥a≥b,

并设谐振腔在 1GHz 和 1.5GHz 的频率时分别谐振于主模 TE₁₀₁ 模和次高模 TE₀₁₁ 模,即

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{20}{3}\right)^2 \\ \left(\frac{0}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)^2 = (10)^2 \end{cases}$$

可取 a=187.5mm, b=109.1mm, c=250mm

*本题可以有多种解,只需满足上面方程组即可

7、 平面电磁波

7-1. (教材 7-2) 自由空间中给定

$$\vec{E}(z,t) = 30\pi\cos(10^8t - kz)\hat{x}$$

$$\vec{H}(z,t) = H_m\pi\cos(10^8t - kz)\hat{y}$$

求磁场强度的幅度Hm和传播常数 k。

解.

$$\omega = 10^9$$

$$H_m = \frac{E_m}{Z_0} = \frac{30\pi}{120\pi} = 0.25(T)$$

$$k = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{10^9}{3 \times 10^8} = \frac{10}{3} (rad/m)$$

7-2. (教材 7-3)海水的 $\sigma=4S/m$, $\epsilon_r=81$,求 f=1kHz, 1MHz 和 1GHz 的电磁波在海水中的波长、衰减常数和波阻抗。

解.

$$\frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon} = \frac{\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0} = \frac{4}{2\pi f \times 81 \times \frac{1}{36\pi} \times 10^{-9}} = \frac{8}{f \times 9 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r} f} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon}\right)^2}}} = \frac{10^8}{3f} \sqrt{\frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{8}{f \times 9 \times 10^{-9}}\right)^2}}}$$

$$\alpha = 2\pi f \sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r} \sqrt{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon}\right)^2}}{2}} = 18\pi f \sqrt{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{8}{f \times 9 \times 10^{-9}}\right)^2}}{2}}$$

$$Z = 120\pi \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-j\frac{\sigma}{\omega\epsilon}}} = \frac{40\pi}{3} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-j\frac{8}{f\times 9\times 10^{-9}}}}$$

f=1kHz 时

$$\lambda \approx 50.00 (m), \qquad \alpha \approx 3.77 \times 10^7 (1/m), \qquad Z \approx 4.44 \times 10^{-2} \times e^{\frac{\pi}{4}j} (\Omega)$$

f=1MHz 时

$$\lambda \approx 1.58 (m), \qquad \alpha \approx 1.19 \times 10^9 (1/m), \qquad Z \approx 1.40 \times e^{\frac{\pi}{4}j} (\Omega)$$

f=1GHz 时

$$\lambda \approx 3.08 \times 10^{-2} (\text{m}), \qquad \alpha \approx 2.32 \times 10^{10} (1/\text{m}), \qquad Z = 36.21 \times \text{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \text{tan}^{-1} \frac{8}{9} j} (\Omega)$$

7-3. (教材 7-4)证明电磁波在良导体媒质内传播时,场量的衰减约为每波长 55dB。 证明:

$$\beta = \beta_0 \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon}\right)^2}}{2}}$$

$$\approx \beta_0 \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon}\right)^2}}{2}}$$

$$\approx \beta_0 \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon}\right)^2}}{2}}$$

$$\approx \beta_0 \sqrt{\frac{-1 + \frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon}}{2}}$$

$$\approx \beta_0 \sqrt{\frac{-1 + \frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon}}{2}}$$

$$\approx \beta_0 \sqrt{\frac{-1 + \frac{\sigma}{\omega \epsilon}}{2}}$$

$$\approx \beta_0 \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{2\omega \epsilon}} = \beta$$

$$\beta pprox \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}$$
, $\alpha pprox \beta = \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu\sigma}{2}}$

则每波长的衰减为

 $-20 \log e^{-\alpha \lambda} = 20 \alpha \lambda \log e = 20 \times 2\pi \times \log e \approx 55 dB$

7-4. (教材 7-5) 电场为

$$\vec{E}(t,z) = Re[(E_{x0}\hat{x} + E_{v0}e^{j\phi}\hat{y})e^{j(\omega t - kz)}]$$

的椭圆极化均匀平面波,在波阻抗为 \mathbf{Z}_c 的介质中传播,其中 \mathbf{E}_{x0} 和 \mathbf{E}_{v0} 是实数。

- 求该波的磁场强度;
- (2) 求该波的坡印亭矢量的瞬时值和平均值。

$$\begin{split} \vec{H}(t,z) &= \text{Re}\left[\left(-\frac{E_{y0}}{Z_c}e^{j\varphi}\hat{x} + \frac{E_{x0}}{Z_c}\hat{y}\right)e^{j(\omega t - kz)}\right] \\ \vec{S}(t,z) &= \vec{E}(t,z) \times \vec{H}(t,z) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(E_{x0}\hat{x} + E_{y0}e^{j\varphi}\hat{y}\right)e^{j(\omega t - kz)} + \left(E_{x0}\hat{x} + E_{y0}e^{-j\varphi}\hat{y}\right)e^{-j(\omega t - kz)}\right] \\ &\times \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(-\frac{E_{y0}}{Z_c}e^{j\varphi}\hat{x} + \frac{E_{x0}}{Z_c}\hat{y}\right)e^{j(\omega t - kz)} + \left(-\frac{E_{y0}}{Z_c}e^{-j\varphi}\hat{x} + \frac{E_{x0}}{Z_c}\hat{y}\right)e^{-j(\omega t - kz)}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\left[2\frac{E_{x0}^2 + E_{y0}^2}{Z_c} + \frac{E_{x0}^2 + E_{y0}^2 e^{j\varphi}}{Z_c}e^{2j(\omega t - kz)} + \frac{E_{x0}^2 + E_{y0}^2 e^{-j\varphi}}{Z_c}e^{-2j(\omega t - kz)}\right]\hat{z} \\ \vec{S}(t,z) &= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{E_{x0}^2 + E_{y0}^2}{Z_c}\right]\hat{z} \end{split}$$

$$\vec{\vec{S}}(t,z) = \frac{1}{2}\vec{E}(t,z) \times \vec{H}^*(t,z) = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{{E_{x0}}^2 + {E_{y0}}^2}{Z_c}\right]\hat{z}$$

(教材 7-8) 设有一均匀平面电磁波在自由空间传播,且k位于 xoy 平面内,沿 y 轴的 7-5. 相速度为 $2\sqrt{3} \times 10^8 \text{m/s}$,求波的传播方向及其沿 x 轴的相速度。

波的传播方向在第一象限,与 x 方向夹角为 $\sin^{-1} c/v_v = \pi/3$

x 方向相速度为 $v_x = v_v \tan(\pi/3) = 6 \times 10^8 \text{m/s}$

(教材 7-9) 一圆极化均匀平面波垂直投射于一介质板上,入射电场为

$$\vec{E}_{im} = E_m(\hat{x} + j\hat{y})e^{j\beta z}$$

求反射波与折射波的电场强度,并分析它们的极化如何?

解:

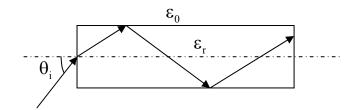
圆极化可分解为 x 方向和 v 方向线极化波,设 x 方向为水平极化, v 方向为垂直极化

$$\begin{split} \vec{E}_{rxm} &= -\frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_1 + n_2} e^{-j\beta z} \hat{x}, \qquad \vec{E}_{txm} = \frac{2n_1}{n_1 + n_2} e^{j\beta z} \hat{x} \\ \vec{E}_{rym} &= \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} j e^{-j\beta z} \hat{y}, \qquad \vec{E}_{tym} = \frac{2n_1}{n_1 + n_2} j e^{j\beta z} \hat{y} \end{split}$$

$$\vec{E}_{rm} = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \big(\hat{x} + j \hat{y} \big) e^{-j\beta z} \hat{x}, \qquad \vec{E}_{tm} = \frac{2n_1}{n_1 + n_2} \big(\hat{x} + j \hat{y} \big) e^{j\beta z} \hat{x}$$

入射波为右旋圆极化波,反射波为左旋圆极化波,折射波为右旋圆极化波

7-7. (教材 7-11) 一根介质棒可在全反射条件下用来导光或电磁波, 若要求波无论从任何 角度入射到它的一端后都被全部约束在棒内(见下图),问这棒的介电常数最小值应 为多少?



解:

$$n \ge \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin \theta} \qquad \qquad n \ge \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos \theta}$$

$$n \ge \sqrt{2}$$

 $\varepsilon_{\rm r} \ge 2$

7-8. (教材 7-13) 一个右旋圆极化波垂直入射到位于 z=0 的理想导体板上,其电场为 $\vec{E}_{im}(z) = E_0(\hat{x} - j\hat{y})e^{-j\beta z}$

分析反射波的极化方式是什么,并求出 z<0 的半空间中电场与磁场的分布。

解:

入射波由 z<0 区域,沿+z 轴方向入射

反射波为

$$\vec{E}_{rm}(z) = E_0(-\hat{x} + j\hat{y})e^{j\beta z}$$

反射波是左旋圆极化波(旋转方向未变,但传播方向相反)

z<0 空间的电场为

$$\vec{E}_{m}(z) = \vec{E}_{im}(z) + \vec{E}_{rm}(z) = -2jE_{0}\sin\beta z (\hat{x} - j\hat{y})$$

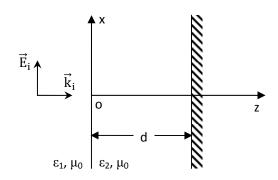
$$\vec{H}_{m}(z) = \vec{H}_{im}(z) + \vec{H}_{rm}(z) = \frac{E_{0}}{Z_{0}}(j\hat{x} + \hat{y})e^{-j\beta z} + \frac{E_{0}}{Z_{0}}(j\hat{x} + \hat{y})e^{j\beta z} = -\frac{2E_{0}}{Z_{0}}\cos\beta z\,(j\hat{x} + \hat{y})e^{-j\beta z}$$

(教材 7-14) 有一均匀平面波, 其电场为 7-9.

$$\vec{E}_{i}(z,t) = \hat{x}\cos(\omega t - \beta z)$$

从媒质 $1(\epsilon_1,\mu_0)$ 垂直入射到一块以理想导体平面为基底,厚度为 d 的无损介质 (ϵ_2,μ_0) 上。

- (1) 求总反射场**E**_r(z,t);
- (2) 求媒质 1 中总场Ē₁(z,t);
- (3) 求媒质 2 中总场 $\vec{E}_2(z,t)$;
- (4) 欲使 $\vec{E}_1(z,t)$ 与介质板不存在时的相同,问 d 的厚度应为多少?



解:

$$\vec{E}_{im} = \hat{x}e^{-jk_iz}$$

设媒质 2 中沿+z 方向传输的波的电场

$$\vec{E}_{tm} = \hat{x}E_te^{jk_td}e^{-jk_tz}$$

$$\vec{E}_{2m} = \hat{x} E_t e^{jk_t d} e^{-jk_t z} - \hat{x} E_t e^{-jk_t d} e^{jk_t z} = -2j E_t \sin k_t (z-d) \, \hat{x}$$

设
$$\vec{E}_{rm} = \hat{x}E_re^{jk_iz}$$
,则当 z=0 时有

$$(\vec{E}_{im} + \vec{E}_{rm} = \vec{E}_{2m})$$

$$(\vec{H}_{im} + \vec{H}_{rm} = \vec{H}_{2m})$$

其中

$$\vec{H}_{im} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{Z_0} \hat{y} e^{-jk_i z}$$

$$\overrightarrow{H}_{rm} = - \widehat{y} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{Z_0} E_r e^{jk_i z}$$

$$\overrightarrow{H}_{tm} = \hat{y} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}{Z_0} E_t e^{jk_t d} e^{-jk_t z}$$

$$\vec{H}_{2m} = \hat{y} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}{Z_0} E_t e^{jk_t d} e^{-jk_t z} + \hat{y} \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}{Z_0} E_t e^{-jk_t d} e^{jk_t z} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}{Z_0} E_t \cos k_t (z-d) \, \hat{y}$$

解方程组. 得

$$E_r = \frac{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1}\sin k_t d - \sqrt{\epsilon_2}\cos k_t d}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1}\sin k_t d + \sqrt{\epsilon_2}\cos k_t d}$$

$$E_{t} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{1}}}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_{1}}\sin k_{t}d + \sqrt{\epsilon_{2}}\cos k_{t}d}$$

$$\vec{E}_{r}(z,t) = \hat{x} Re \left\{ \frac{j\sqrt{\epsilon_{1}} \sin k_{t} d - \sqrt{\epsilon_{2}} \cos k_{t} d}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_{1}} \sin k_{t} d + \sqrt{\epsilon_{2}} \cos k_{t} d} e^{j(\omega t + k_{i}z)} \right\}$$

$$\vec{E}_1(z,t) = \vec{E}_i(z,t) + \vec{E}_r(z,t) = \hat{x} Re \left\{ e^{j(\omega t - k_i z)} + \frac{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d - \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sin k_t d + \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos k_t d} e^{j(\omega t + k_i z)} \right\}$$

$$\vec{E}_2(z,t) = \hat{x} \text{Re} \big\{ -2j E_t \sin k_i (z-d) e^{j\omega t} \big\}$$

$$= \hat{x} \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{-2j\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{j\sqrt{\epsilon_1}\sin k_t d + \sqrt{\epsilon_2}\cos k_t d} \sin k_t (z-d) e^{j\omega t} \right\}$$

其中
$$k_t = k_i \sqrt{\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1}$$

当 $\sin k_t d = 0$ 时,媒质1中的场与介质板不存在时一样,即

$$d=\frac{n\pi}{k_t}=\frac{n\pi}{k_i\sqrt{\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1}}\quad n=1,2,3,\cdots$$

7-10. (教材 7-15) 试证明在水平极化($\epsilon_1 \neq \epsilon_2$)情况下,在分界面上无反射的条件是布 儒斯特角与折射角之和为 $\pi/2$ 。

证明:

水平极化波入射时, 反射波有

$$\left(\frac{\dot{E}_{mr}}{\dot{E}_{mi}}\right)_{\parallel} = \frac{tan(\theta_i - \theta_t)}{tan(\theta_i + \theta_t)}$$

无反射时,可以是 $tan(\theta_i - \theta_t) = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_i = \theta_t$,但此时要求两介质折射率相同,无意义。 因此必然有 $tan(\theta_i + \theta_t) \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \theta_i + \theta_t = \pi/2$

7-11. (教材 7-20)一均匀平面波垂直投射到一厚度为d=2cm的介质板上,板的介质常数 $\epsilon_r=4$, $\mu_r=1$, $\sigma=0$,波的频率f=3GHz,波的电场振幅 $E_m=1$ V/m,求波穿过介质板后的电场振幅 E_m' 。

解:

介质板
$$n_2 = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} = 2$$

垂直入射时,水平极化与垂直极化情况下的法向波阻抗相同:

$$Z = Z_0$$

空气中
$$Z_1=Z_3=120\pi$$
,介质板中 $Z_2=120\pi\sqrt{\frac{\mu_\Gamma}{\epsilon_\Gamma}}=60\pi$

$$R_{12} = \frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{1}{3}, \qquad R_{23} = \frac{Z_2 - Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$k_2 = k_0 \sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r} = \frac{2\pi f}{c} \sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r} = 40\pi, \qquad k_2 d = 0.8\pi$$

则穿过介质板后的电场振幅为

$$\frac{E_m'}{E_m} = |W_E| = \left| (1 + R_{12})(1 + R_{23}) \frac{e^{-jk_2d}}{1 + R_{12}R_{23}e^{-j2k_2d}} \right| = \frac{8}{9} \frac{1}{\left| 1 - \frac{1}{9}e^{-j1.6\pi} \right|} = 0.915$$

$$E_m^\prime = 0.915 E_m$$

8、 电磁辐射与电磁兼容

8-1. (教材 10-1) 天线的方向性系数 D 定义为辐射图中坡印亭矢量的最大数值与坡印亭 矢量在整个球面上的平均值之比,即

$$D = \frac{S_{max}}{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} S \sin \theta \ d\theta \ d\phi}$$

证明电偶极子和磁偶极子的方向性系数是 1.5。

证明:

电偶极子远区辐射场平均坡印亭矢量为

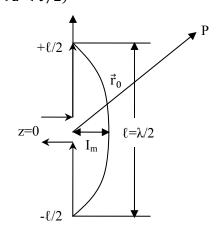
$$\overline{\vec{S}} = \frac{Z_0 \omega^4}{32 \pi^2 c^2} \left| \dot{\vec{P}} \right|^2 \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

则

$$D = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta} = \frac{2}{\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta} = \frac{2}{\int_0^{\pi} (\cos^2 \theta - 1) d \cos \theta}$$
$$= \frac{2}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1 - t^2) dt} = 1.5$$

由对偶原理可知,磁偶极子远区辐射场的平均坡印亭矢量与电偶极子远区辐射场的平均坡印亭区别仅仅是用磁偶极矩代替电偶极矩,不影响方向性系数计算,仍为 1.5

8-2. (教材 10-6)下图是一个半波天线,其上电流分布为 $I = I_m \cos kz \quad (-\ell/2 < z < \ell/2)$



(1) 求证当 $\mathbf{r}_0 \gg \ell$ 时, \mathbf{P} 点的矢量磁位为

$$A_z = \frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{2\pi k r_0} \cdot \frac{cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}cos\,\theta\right)}{sin^2\,\theta}$$

- (2) 求远区的磁场和电场;
- (3) 求坡印亭矢量:
- (4) 用极坐标画出方向图:
- (5) 求辐射电阻;
- (6) 求方向性系数。

(提示)
$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta} d\theta \approx 1.2188$$

解:

(1)

$$dA_z = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I(z)dz}{R} e^{-jkR} \approx \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I_m \cos kz \, dz}{r_0 - z \cos \theta} e^{-jk(r_0 - z \cos \theta)}$$

$$A_z = \int_{-\frac{\ell}{2}}^{\frac{\ell}{2}} dA_z \approx \frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{4\pi} \int_{-\frac{\ell}{2}}^{\frac{\ell}{2}} \frac{\cos kz}{r_0 - z\cos\theta} e^{jkz\cos\theta} dz \approx \frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{4\pi r_0} \int_{-\frac{\ell}{2}}^{\frac{\ell}{2}} \cos kz \, e^{jkz\cos\theta} dz$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{4\pi r_0} \frac{2\cos\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta}{k\sin^2\theta} = \frac{\mu_0 I_m e^{-jkr_0}}{2\pi kr_0} \frac{\cos\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta}$$

(2)

对比z方向电偶极矩的矢量磁位

$$A_z = \frac{j\omega\mu_0}{4\pi}\frac{e^{-jkr}}{r}P_z$$

可以认为

$$\frac{I_{\rm m}}{k} \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \longrightarrow \frac{j\omega}{2} P_{\rm z}$$

则远区场可写为

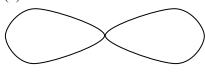
$$\dot{\vec{E}} = \frac{k^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2}{j\omega} \frac{I_m}{k} \frac{\cos\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} (\hat{r}_0 \times \hat{z}) \times \hat{r}_0 = j60 I_m \frac{\cos\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{k\omega}{4\pi} \frac{2}{j\omega} \frac{I_m}{k} \frac{\cos\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \hat{r}_0 \times \hat{z} = \frac{jI_m}{2\pi} \frac{\cos\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \frac{e^{-jkr_0}}{r_0} \hat{\varphi}$$

(3)

$$\vec{\vec{S}} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\vec{E}} \times \dot{\vec{H}}^* = \frac{15 I_m^2}{\pi r_0^2} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \hat{r}_0$$

(4)



(5)

$$\oint \overline{\vec{S}} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \overline{S} r_0^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi = 30 I_m^2 \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} R_r I_m^2$$

$$R_{r} = 60 \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right)^{2} \sin \theta \, d\theta \approx 73.128(\Omega)$$

(6)

$$\begin{split} D &= \frac{\overline{S}_{max}}{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \overline{S} \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\phi} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\cos\frac{\pi}{2} \cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \right)^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\phi} \\ &= \frac{2}{\int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\cos\frac{\pi}{2} \cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \right)^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta} \approx 1.641 \end{split}$$