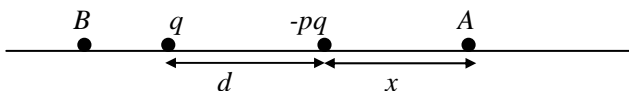


习题 1-10



解：首先物理概念上分析电场强度为零的点一定是 A 点，因为 $0 < q < 1$ ，A 离 $-pq$ 近，离 q 远，则二者即产生的 \vec{E}_A 会抵消，而 B 点不行，这是因为离 q 近离 $-pq$ 远，即产生的 \vec{E} 一大一小无法抵消。

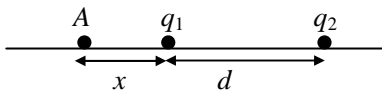
令 x 如图，则两点电荷在 A 点产生的场强分别为：

$$q: \quad \vec{E}_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(d+x)^2} \vec{r}, \quad -pq: \quad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{-pq}{4\pi\epsilon_0(x)^2} \vec{r}$$

$$\text{令 } \vec{E}_A = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = 0, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{(d+x)^2} = \frac{p}{x^2} \quad p(d+x)^2 = x^2$$

$$\text{两边开方取正值: } x = \frac{\sqrt{p}}{1-\sqrt{p}} d$$

习题 1-11



解：分析知，只可能是 A 点， $\because q_2 > q_1$ ， \therefore A 点必须离 q_1 近、离 q_2 远才行

令 x 如图示，据题意有

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{3}{(d+x)^2}, \quad x = 1.37d$$

习题 1-12

解：在直角坐标系中，取棒中心在 origin 处，棒沿 z 轴放置。

①因为求的点在 y 轴上，所以棒上下的对称性决定了 \vec{E} 的 z 分量被抵消了，只剩了 y 分量，而且可只计算一半棒上的电荷在 p 点产生的场强，乘 2 即为所求。

$$\text{设棒长 } 2L, \text{ 显然 } dq = \lambda dz = \frac{q}{2L} dz$$

$$E_r = 2 \int_0^L \frac{q}{2L} \frac{0.1 dz}{4\pi\epsilon_0(z^2 + 0.1^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{0.1q}{8L\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Z}{(0.1)^2(z^2 + 0.1^2)^{1/2}} \Big|_0^L$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi L \varepsilon_0 * 0.1} \left[\frac{L}{(0.1^2 + L^2)^{1/2}} - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 * 0.3}$$

$$= 5994.5 \text{ V/m}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = 5994.5 \vec{y}$$

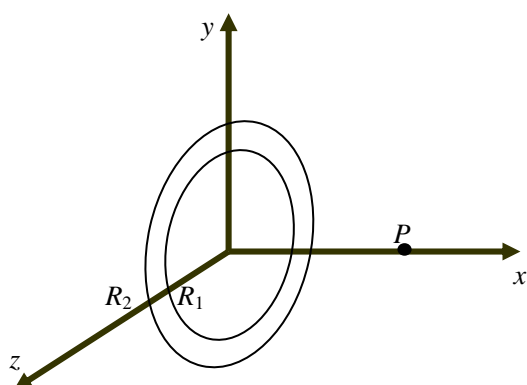
②近似计算棒是无限长而保持电场线密度不变，计算结果是：

$$E = \frac{\tau}{2\pi \varepsilon_0} = \frac{q}{2L \cdot 2\pi \cdot 0.1 q_0} = 5997.9 \text{ V/m}$$

L 并非无限长，还是取以前的 $L = \sqrt{3^2 - 0.1^2} \approx 3$

它与上述的相对误差 $\frac{5997.9 - 5994.5}{5994.5} * 100\% = 0.0567\%$

习题 1-13



解：

已知一圆环产生的场强

$$\vec{E} = \frac{qx}{4\pi q_0 (r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \vec{i}$$

此圆环可分为无数半径为 r 的细圆环，其上微电荷

$$dq = \sigma dS = \sigma \cdot 2\pi r dr$$

其产生的微元电场 $d\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma \cdot 2\pi r dr \cdot x}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \vec{i}$

故 r 从 R_1 到 R_2 积分即所有圆环产生的场强：

$$\vec{E} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\sigma \cdot 2\pi r dr \cdot x}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \vec{i} = \frac{\sigma x}{4\varepsilon_0} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{d(r^2 + x^2)}{(r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \vec{i} = \frac{\sigma x}{4\varepsilon_0} \left. \frac{-2}{(r^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} \right|_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{i}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma x}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{(R_1^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(R_2^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \vec{i}$$

讨论:

1) σ 不变, $R_1 \rightarrow 0$, 得

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{x}{(R_2^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]$$

2) 又 $\frac{R_2}{x} \rightarrow \infty$ 得

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

这相当于 $R_2 \rightarrow \infty$ 比 x 快的多, 即变成无限大带电平板。

当在板右侧即 $x > 0$ 时, $\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{i}$

当在板左侧即 $x < 0$ 时, $\vec{E} = -\frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{i}$

\vec{E} 的方向突变。

习题 1-14

解: 当 $\sigma_2 > \sigma_1 > 0$ 时, 首先应了解单独一个无限大带电平面两边的电场分布, 然后由叠加原理求合成场强。

由习题 1-13 知 $\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \vec{i}$ 在板两边突变。

所以 A 点场强: $\vec{E}_A = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0}(-\vec{i}) + \frac{-\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0}(-\vec{i}) = \frac{-1}{2\varepsilon_0}(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)\vec{i}$

B 点: $\vec{E}_B = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0}(\vec{i}) + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0}(\vec{i}) = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)\vec{i}$

C 点: $\vec{E}_C = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0}(\vec{i}) + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0}(-\vec{i}) = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0}(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)\vec{i}$

2) 当 $\sigma_2 = \sigma_1 > 0$ 时, $\vec{E}_A = \vec{E}_C = 0$

$$\vec{E}_B = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)\vec{i} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}\vec{i}$$

习题 1-15

解：1) 求各区域内的场强分布

应用真空中的高斯通量定理：封闭圆柱面 $\oint_S \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0}$

R_1 内： $\because q=0, \therefore E_1=0$

$$R_1 < R < R_2: \quad E_2 \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{\tau_1}{\varepsilon_0}, \quad E_2 = \frac{\tau_1}{2\varepsilon_0 \pi R}$$

$$R > R_2: \quad E_3 \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{\varepsilon_0}, \quad E_3 = \frac{\tau_1 + \tau_2}{2\varepsilon_0 \pi R}$$

2) 当 $\tau_1 = -\tau_2$ 时： $E_3 = 0$, E_1, E_2 同前

E 的方向是射线方向，各点不一。

习题 1-16

解：此题可用叠加法解：

R_2 中添加 ρ 后其中任一点的 \vec{E}_1 ：

$$\oint_S \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{S} = q/\varepsilon_0 \rightarrow E_1 \cdot 2\pi R = \rho \pi R^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{\rho \vec{R}}{2\varepsilon_0} \quad \vec{R} \text{ 非单位矢量}$$

仅 R_2 中不填 ρ ，其内 \vec{E}_2 ：

$$E_2 \cdot 2\pi r = \frac{\rho \pi r^2}{\varepsilon_0} \quad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\rho \vec{r}}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_0}(\vec{R} - \vec{r}) = \frac{\rho \vec{a}}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

习题 1-17

解：任意半径 r 处 E ：

$$\oint_S \varepsilon \vec{E} d\vec{S} = q$$

$$\varepsilon E \cdot 2\pi r = \tau$$

$$E = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon r}$$

$$\text{在 } \epsilon_1 \text{ 内 } E_1 = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1 r}, \quad E_{1MAX} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1 R_0}, \quad E_{1MIN} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1 (R_0 + d_1)}$$

$$\text{在 } \epsilon_2 \text{ 内 } E_2 = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2 r}, \quad E_{2MAX} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2 (R_0 + d_1)}, \quad E_{2MIN} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2 (R_0 + d_1 + d_2)}$$

$$\text{在 } \epsilon_3 \text{ 内 } E_3 = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_3 r}, \quad E_{3MAX} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_3 (R_0 + d_1 + d_2)}, \quad E_{3MIN} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_3 (R_0 + d_1 + d_2 + d_3)}$$

$$\text{在 } \epsilon_4 \text{ 内 } E_4 = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_4 r}, \quad E_{4MAX} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_4 (R_0 + d_1 + d_2 + d_3)}, \quad E_{4MIN} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_4 (R_0 + d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_4)}$$

作图时注意 E 和 r 是双曲线型关系，先在图上画出两端点，再用双曲线连接即可。

习题 1-18

$$\text{解: } E_{1\max} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1 R_1} = \frac{\tau}{11\pi\epsilon_0}, \quad E_{2\max} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2 R} = \frac{\tau}{11\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$E_{1\min} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1 R} = \frac{\tau}{27.5\pi\epsilon_0}, \quad E_{2\min} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2 R_2} = \frac{\tau}{17.6\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$\therefore \frac{E_{\max}}{E_{\min}} = \frac{E_{1\max}}{E_{1\min}} = \frac{27.5}{11} = 2.5$$

习题 1-20

解法一：用电偶极子算：距电偶子中心 r 处的电位

$$\varphi = \frac{ql \cos \theta}{4\pi\epsilon r^2}$$

$$\text{此外 } r = \sqrt{R^2 + x^2}, \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

故在两环对应处各取 dl ，则 $dq = \frac{q}{2\pi R} dl, dl = R d\alpha$

$$\therefore d\varphi = \frac{qR d\alpha}{2\pi R} \cdot \frac{lx}{4\pi\epsilon r^3}$$

$$\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{qlx}{4\pi\epsilon r^3} = \frac{qlx}{4\pi\epsilon (R^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

因为电偶极子 φ 是近似的，故这里也是近似的。

解法二：各取一微元段

$$d\varphi_1 = \frac{dq_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_1} = \frac{-qdl}{8\pi^2 \epsilon_0 R \sqrt{R^2 + (\frac{l}{2} + x)^2}}$$

$$d\varphi_2 = \frac{dq_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_2} = \frac{qdl}{8\pi^2\epsilon_0 R \sqrt{R^2 + (x - \frac{l}{2})^2}}$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + (x - \frac{l}{2})^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + (x + \frac{l}{2})^2}} \right)$$

$$\because l \ll R, \therefore r_1 \approx r_2 \approx r. \quad r_1 - r_2 \approx l \cos \theta$$

$$\varphi \approx \frac{qlx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (R^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

习题 1-21

解: $\epsilon_r = \frac{k+R}{R}$

由高斯定理 $E_R = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon R^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon(k+R)R}$

令 $\varphi_b = 0$ 则

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_R &= \int_R^b E_R dR = \int_R^b \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0(k+R)R} dR \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 k} \int_R^b \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+k} \right) dR \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 k} \left(\ln \frac{b}{R} - \ln \frac{k+b}{k+R} \right) \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 k} \ln \frac{b(k+R)}{R(k+b)} \end{aligned}$$

习题 1-22

解: $R_2 < 2R_1$, 当 u 增大时哪层介质先击穿?

$$U_{12\max} = \frac{1}{2} E_{\max} r \ln \frac{R_2^2}{rR_1}$$

同轴圆柱电容 $E = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon R}$

介质 1 中, $E_1 = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1 R} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_{r_1} R}$

介质 2 中, $E_2 = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2 R} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_{r_1} (R/2)}$

介质 1 中最大场强: $E_{1\max} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_{r_1}R_1}$

介质 2 中最大场强: $E_{2\max} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_{r_1}(r/2)}$

因为 $R_2 < 2R_1$, $r < R_2$, 所以 $r < 2R_1$, $(r/2) < R_1$, 故介质 2 中, $E_{2\max} > E_{1\max}$, 即当电压升高时, τ 增大, 介质 2 中将先达到最大场强, 尽管两种介质 E_{\max} 相等, 但是介质 2 中先达到, 所以外层介质 2 将先被击穿。

假设外层介质先达到 E_{\max} , 因为

$$E_2 = \frac{U_{02}}{R \ln \frac{R_2}{r}}, \text{ 所以 } U_{02} = E_{\max} r \ln \frac{R_2}{r}$$

$$\text{而 } U_{02} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2} \ln \frac{R_2}{r}, \text{ 所以 } \tau = \frac{U_{02} 2\pi\epsilon_2}{\ln \frac{R_2}{r}}$$

$$U_{10} = \int_{R_1}^r \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1 R} dR = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1} \ln \frac{r}{R_1} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_1} \frac{U_{02} 2\pi\epsilon_2}{\ln \frac{R_2}{r}} \ln \frac{r}{R_1} = \frac{U_{02}}{\ln \frac{R_2}{r}} \ln \frac{r}{R_1}$$

而

$$U_{12} = U_{10} + U_{02} = \frac{U_{02}}{\ln \frac{R_2}{r}} \ln \frac{r}{R_1} + U_{02} = U_{02} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln \frac{r}{R_1}}{\ln \frac{R_2}{r}} + 1 \right) = E_{\max} r \ln \frac{R_2}{r} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln \frac{r}{R_1}}{\ln \frac{R_2}{r}} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} E_{\max} r \ln \frac{R_2^2}{r R_1}$$

证毕

习题 1-23

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= -\nabla \varphi \\ &= -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \vec{i} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \vec{j} \\ &= -\frac{-10 \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \vec{i} - \frac{-10 \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \vec{j} \\ &= \frac{20}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}) \end{aligned}$$

$$E(1,1,0) = \frac{20}{(1+1)^2} |\vec{i} + \vec{j}| = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{4} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

习题 1-25

解: 由 $D_{1n} = D_{2n}$ 知:

$$E_{2n} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} E_{1n} = 6.5E \cos 75^\circ$$

$$E_{2t} = E_{1t} = E \sin 75^\circ$$

所以 $E_0 = \sqrt{6.5^2 E^2 \cos^2 75^\circ + E^2 \sin^2 75^\circ} = 34.9 kV/cm$ ，超过。

习题 1-26

解： 设内外之间加 U_0 电压，内层金属带电荷 $+\tau$ ，外层金属带电荷 $-\tau$ 因为两层介质中的最大场强相等，所以

$$\frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1 a} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2 b}, \quad \epsilon_1 a = \epsilon_2 b$$

交界面上出现场强极值。

因为

$$U_o = U_{ab} + U_{bc} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_1} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2} \ln \frac{c}{b} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \ln \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} + \ln \frac{c}{b} \right)$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2} = \frac{U_o}{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \ln \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} + \ln \frac{c}{b}}$$

$$E_{\max 2} \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_2 b} = \frac{U_o}{b \left(\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \ln \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} + \ln \frac{c}{b} \right)}$$

求 $E_{\max 2}$ 的极值：

$$\frac{dE_{\max 2}}{db} = 0$$

$$\frac{-U_o \left[\left(\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \ln \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} + \ln \frac{c}{b} \right) + b \cdot \frac{b}{c} \cdot \frac{-c}{b^2} \right]}{b^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \ln \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} + \ln \frac{c}{b} \right)^2} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \ln \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} + \ln \frac{c}{b} \right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } b = \left(\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \right)^{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} \frac{c}{e}, \quad a = \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} b$$

习题 1-34

$$\text{解： } \nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\varphi|_{r=R1} = 0$$

$$\varphi|_{r=R_2}=50V$$

$$\text{得: } \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} r$$

$$\text{解微分方程, 转换为: } r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + r^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} \right) = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} r^2$$

此即数学上的尤拉方程: 令 $r = e^t$, 则方程变为:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} e^{2t}$$

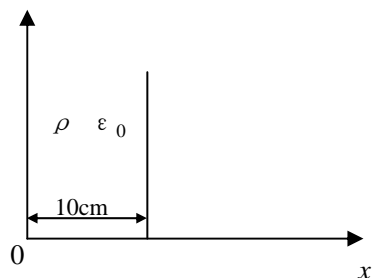
$$\text{积分两次得: } \varphi(t) = -\frac{\rho}{4\varepsilon_0} e^{2t} + At + B$$

$$\varphi(r) = -\frac{\rho}{4\varepsilon_0} r^2 + A \ln r + B$$

由边界条件得 $A=452.53$, $B=1373.299$

$$\text{所以 } \varphi(r) = -28248.59r^2 + 452.53 \ln r + 1373.299$$

习题 1-35



$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \\ \varphi|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi|_{x=d} = 200V$$

$$\text{所以 } \varphi(x) = -\frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_0} x^2 + Ax + B$$

由 $\varphi|_{x=0} = 0$ 知 $B=0$

由 $\varphi|_{x=d} = 200V$ 知 $A=7649.7$

$$\varphi(x) = -56497.18x^2 + 7649.7x$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi(x) = (112994.36x^2 - 7649.7x)\vec{i}$$

习题 1-36

解:

在 $R_1 < r < R_2$ 区域, 令球感应电荷 q_1 。

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0, \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) = 0 \\ \varphi|_{r=R_1} = 0 \\ -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R_1} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R_1^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) = 0$$

$$2r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + r^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} = 0, \text{ 尤拉方程}$$

$$\text{令 } r = e^t$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = A e^{-t}$$

$$\text{得 } \varphi(t) = -A e^{-t} + B$$

$$\varphi(r) = -A e^{-\ln r} + B = \frac{A}{r} + B$$

由边界条件得:

$$A = \frac{q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0}, B = \frac{q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R_1}$$

$$\varphi_1(r) = \frac{-q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right)$$

在 $r > R_3$ 区域

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0, \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) = 0 \\ \varphi|_{r=\infty} = 0 \\ \oint_S -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} dS = q_1 + q \end{cases}$$

因为 $\varphi|_{r=\infty} = 0$, 所以 $B=0$

又 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{-A_1}{r^2}$, 所以 $\oint_S \varepsilon_0 \frac{A_1}{r^2} dS = q_1 + q$

S 取 $r=R_3$, 则 $A_1 = \frac{q_1 + q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$

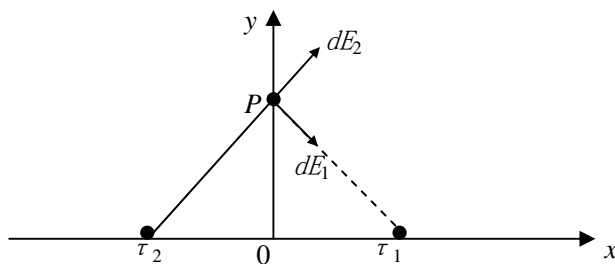
所以 $\varphi_2(r) = \frac{q_1 + q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

求 q_1 , 由 $\varphi_1|_{r=R_2} = \varphi_2|_{r=R_3}$ 得

$$\frac{q_1 + q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3} = \frac{-q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} + \frac{q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1}$$

$$\text{得 } q_1 = \frac{-\frac{1}{R_3}q}{\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1}}$$

测验题 1-37



解: (1) P 点坐标 $(0, 1.5, z)$, z 可变, 无论 z 变到什么地方, P 点距两导线的距离均相等(r)。

$$r = \sqrt{1.5^2 + 0.75^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + (d/2)^2 + z^2}$$

(2) τ_1 和 τ_2 在 P 点产生的 dE 的 y 轴分量抵消, 只剩 x 轴分量, 所以 $dE_x = dE \sin \theta = dE (d/2r)$

因为 $dE = \frac{\tau_2 dz}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$, 所以

$$dE_x = \frac{\tau_2 dz}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \frac{d}{2r} = \frac{d\tau_2 dz}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} = \frac{d\tau_2 dz}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{a^2 + (d/2)^2 + z^2}^3}$$

$$E_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\tau_2 dz}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{a^2 + (d/2)^2 + z^2}^3} = \frac{\tau_2 z}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (a^2 + (d/2)^2) \sqrt{a^2 + (d/2)^2 + z^2}} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{5.17 \times 10^{-10}}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} (1.5^2 + 0.75^2)} = 1.65$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{2 \cdot \tau \cdot 1.5}{2\pi\epsilon_0 2r^2} = 4.96V/m$$

测验题 1-38

解:

(1) 求 \bar{E}

$$R_1 < r < R_2 \text{ 时, } \bar{E} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$r > R_2 \text{ 时, } \bar{E} = \frac{q_1 + q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\varphi_1 = \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{q_1 + q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr + \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + \frac{q_1 + q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2}$$

$$\varphi_1 = 0, \text{ 则 } \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1} = -\frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_2}, q_2 = -\frac{R_2 q_1}{R_1} = -2q_1$$

$$\varphi_1 < 0, \text{ 则 } \frac{q_1}{R_1} + \frac{q_2}{R_2} < 0, q_2 < -2q_1$$

测验题 1-39

解:

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}, \bar{E} = -\nabla \varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} \vec{r}^0$$

φ, \bar{E} 均将在 $R=R_0$ 处出现最大值。

$$\text{所以 } \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} < 30, q < 30 \cdot 4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2$$

$$\text{而 } \sigma_{\max} = \frac{30 \cdot 4\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}{4\pi R^2} = 30 \times 10^6 \cdot \epsilon_0 = 2.655 \times 10^{-5} C/m^2$$

$$\varphi_{\max} = \frac{q_{\max}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = 30 \times 10^6 \times 0.5 \cdot R_0 = 750KV$$

测验题 1-40

解:

$$(1) E_2 = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} E_1 = 200V/m, \text{ 仅法向分量}$$

(2) $E_2 = E_1 = 100V/m$, 仅切向分量

测验题 1-41

解:

$$\varphi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{K_1 \cos^2 \theta + K_2}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi = -\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \vec{r}^0 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \vec{\theta}^0\right) = \frac{3(K_1 \cos^2 \theta + K_2)}{r^4} \vec{r}^0 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{K_2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^3} \vec{\theta}^0$$

测验题 1-42

解:

$$(1) \quad \vec{E} = \frac{U_{12}}{r \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}, \therefore E_{\max} = \frac{U_{12}}{R_1 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \quad (r = R_1)$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{E}|_{r=0} = 0, U_{02} = U_{12}$$

习题 2-14

解： 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \\ \varphi|_{x=0} = U_0 \\ \varphi|_{x=d} = 0 \end{cases}$$

可得： $\varphi = \frac{-U_0 x}{d} + U_0$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \vec{i} = \frac{U_0}{d} \vec{i}, \text{ 与 } \varepsilon_0 \text{ 无关, 所以 } E_1 = E_2。$$

习题 2-15

解： 因为 $E_1 = E_2$

所以 $\varphi_1 = \frac{A_1}{r} + B_1, \varphi_2 = \frac{A_2}{r} + B_2$ 中 $A_1 = A_2$ 。

又 $r = \infty$ 时, $\varphi = 0$, 所以 $B_1 = B_2 = 0$ 。

$$\varphi = \frac{A}{r}$$

以 r 为半径作圆球面包围 q , 则 $\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q$

$$D_1 2\pi r^2 + D_2 2\pi r^2 = q$$

$$\varepsilon_1 E_1 + \varepsilon_2 E_2 = \frac{q}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$E_1 = E_2 = \frac{q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)r^2} = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{A}{r^2}$$

所以 $A = \frac{q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)}, \varphi = \frac{q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)r}$

习题 2-16

解： $x_0 - \sqrt{x_0^2 - R_0^2} \leq 0.02R_0$

$$(x_0 - 0.02R_0)^2 \leq x_0^2 - R_0^2$$

$$(1 + 0.02^2)R_0^2 \leq 0.02R_0 2x_0$$

$$(1 + 0.02^2)R_0 \leq 0.02d$$

$$\therefore \frac{R_0}{d} \leq \frac{0.02}{(1+0.02^2)}$$

习题 2-17

解: $\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_A, \sigma_{\min} = \sigma_B$

$$\text{电轴位置 } \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 = x_0^2 - R_0^2 = 100 - 36 = 64$$

$$\frac{D}{2} = 8\text{cm}$$

$$\text{单个长直线时, } E = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\varphi_1 = -500 = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}, \text{ 即可求 } \tau$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_A = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}$$

$$\sigma_{\min} = \sigma_B = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}$$

习题 2-19

解: 确定镜像电荷的位置

$$\frac{D}{2} = \sqrt{x_0^2 - R_0^2}$$

两轴对称于原墙面才能保证 $\varphi = 0$

习题 2-20

解: $q' = \frac{R}{d}q, b = \frac{R^2}{d}, \varphi_{(x,y,z)}$ 由四个电荷产生。

习题 2-21

解: 求 q 受力, 再加以分析即可。

$$q' = \frac{R}{d}q$$

$$q'' = Q + q' = Q + \frac{R}{d}q$$

$-q'$ 与 q 相吸, q'' 与 q 相斥, 吸力有可能无穷大, 斥力有限, 故可能相吸。

所以 q 处场强:

$$E = \frac{q''}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} - \frac{q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (d-b)^2} = \frac{Q + \frac{R}{d}q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2} - \frac{\frac{R}{d}q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (d - \frac{R^2}{d})^2}$$

受力

$$F = qE = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{Q + \frac{R}{d}q}{d^2} - \frac{\frac{R}{d}q}{(d - \frac{R^2}{d})^2} \right) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{dQ + Rq}{d^3} - \frac{Rdq}{(d^2 - R^2)^2} \right]$$

当 q 移近导体球时, $d^2 - R^2$ 很小, 而 $dQ + Rq \rightarrow 2Rq$, $Rdq \rightarrow R^2q$,

当 $R > 2$ 时有可能 $\frac{dQ + Rq}{d^3} - \frac{Rdq}{(d^2 - R^2)^2} < 0$, 变成吸力。

习题 2-22

解: 叠加法

$$\text{无 } q_2 \text{ 时, } q_1 \text{ 处, } E_1 = \frac{q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2h)^2} = \frac{\frac{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2h)^2}$$

$$\text{无 } q_1 \text{ 时, } q_1 \text{ 处, } E_2 = \frac{q''}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2h)^2} = \frac{\frac{2\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2h)^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } q_1 \text{ 受力, } F = q_1 E = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (2h)^2} \left[\frac{2\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} q_1 + \frac{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2} q_1 \right]$$

习题 2-23

解: 设外球带电 $+q$, 内球带电 $-q$ 。

$$\text{则球间 } E = \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\varphi_o = \int_{R_2}^{R_1} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$C = C_1 + C_2 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_x^2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

习题 2-24

$$\text{解: 圆柱式电容器的单位长电容 } C_0 = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

从外至里

$$\frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{r_4}{r_3}} l_1 = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{r_3}{r_2}} l_2 = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} l_3 = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{r_1}{r_0}} l_4$$

已知 r_0 至 r_4 , 以及 l_4 , 可以求 l_1 至 l_3 。

习题 2-25

解: 圆柱电容器 $E = \frac{U}{r \ln \frac{R_2}{R}}$, 而 $E_{\max} = \frac{U_{\max}}{R \ln \frac{R_2}{R}}$, 由于 R 可以自由选择, 又要求 U_{\max} , 所以求

E_{\max} 的极值:

$$\frac{dE_{\max}}{dR} = \frac{U_{\max}}{R^2 \ln^2 \frac{R_2}{R}} \left(-\ln \frac{R_2}{R} - R \cdot \frac{R}{R_2} \cdot \frac{-R_2}{R^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\ln \frac{R_2}{R} = 1, \frac{R_2}{R} = e$$

习题 2-26

解: $\varepsilon_1 > \varepsilon_2 > \varepsilon_3$, 击穿场强相等, 若让击穿场强同时出现在三种介质中, 则充分利用绝缘特性。

$$\frac{\tau}{4\pi\varepsilon_1 R_1} = \frac{\tau}{4\pi\varepsilon_2 R_2} = \frac{\tau}{4\pi\varepsilon_3 R_3}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 R_1 = \varepsilon_2 R_2 = \varepsilon_3 R_3$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{2\pi\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}}{2\pi\varepsilon_2} + \frac{\ln \frac{R_4}{R_3}}{2\pi\varepsilon_3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\ln \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}}{2\pi\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\ln \frac{\varepsilon_3}{\varepsilon_2}}{2\pi\varepsilon_2} + \frac{\ln \frac{\varepsilon_4}{\varepsilon_3}}{2\pi\varepsilon_3}}$$

习题 2-27

解: $C_0 = \frac{\tau}{U} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d-R_0}{R_0}}$

$U = \varphi_1 - \varphi_0$, 由镜像法求 φ_1, φ_0

$$\text{总 } C = C_0 l$$

习题 2-28

解：假设电轴与几何轴线重合，则问题变为求双电轴在边界一点的 E_n （切线分量抵消、只剩法线分量）

$$E_n = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin \theta + \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin \theta = \frac{\tau}{\pi\epsilon_0 R} \sin \theta = \frac{\tau h}{\pi\epsilon_0 R^2}$$

求导线电位：

$$\varphi = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{2h - R_0}{R_0} = 3300$$

$$\therefore \tau = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 \times 3300}{\ln \frac{2h}{R_0}}$$

$$\therefore \sigma = -\epsilon_0 E_n = \frac{-\pi h}{\pi\epsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{-2\epsilon_0 \times 3300}{\ln \frac{2h}{R_0}} \cdot \frac{h}{R^2} = \frac{247.15 \times 10^{-10}}{9 + x^2} \text{ C/m}^2$$

习题 2-30

解：要由电轴法求 φ_1 、 φ_2 ，因为地面影响要考虑。

$$\therefore \varphi_1 = \frac{\tau_1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{2h}{R_0} + \frac{\tau_2}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{(2h)^2 + d^2}}{d} = \alpha_{11}\tau_1 + \alpha_{12}\tau_2$$

$$\alpha_{11} = \alpha_{22}, \alpha_{12} = \alpha_{21}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_{11} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{2h}{R_0} = \dots$$

$$\alpha_{12} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{(2h)^2 + d^2}}{d} = \dots$$

习题 2-31

解：相距很远，则 $d \gg a$

$$\therefore \varphi_1 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon a} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon d} = \alpha_{11}q_1 + \alpha_{12}q_2$$

$$\therefore \varphi_2 = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\epsilon d} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\epsilon a} = \alpha_{21}q_1 + \alpha_{22}q_2$$

$$\alpha_{11} = \alpha_{22}, \alpha_{12} = \alpha_{21}$$

则 β, c 可求

习题 2-33

解：不考虑地面影响的传输线，单位长电容为 C_0

$$\therefore W_e = \frac{1}{2} C_0 U^2 = \frac{\pi \varepsilon_0}{2 \ln \frac{d}{R}} U^2.$$

$$\therefore f_g = \frac{\partial W}{\partial d} \Big|_{U=C} = \frac{-\pi \varepsilon_0}{2d \left(\ln \frac{d}{R}\right)^2} U^2.$$

即为所求一个圆柱单位长受力。

习题 2-34

解： $f_x = \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \Big|_{U=C}$

分析，何处有电场， R_1 柱内 $E=0$ ， R_2 柱内 $E=0$ ，只在图示两柱相重合之间才有 E 不为 0，因柱间 $U=0$ 。

$$\therefore W_e = \frac{1}{2} C_0 U^2, \quad C \text{ 应是阴影所示处的电容。}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} x.$$

$$\therefore f_x = \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \Big|_{U=C} = \frac{1}{2} U^2 \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} = 1.52 \times 10^{-4} N$$

习题 2-35

解： $\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q, \quad D_1 S_1 + D_2 S_2 = q$

$$\varepsilon_1 E_1 x a + \varepsilon_0 E_2 a(a-x) = q$$

而 $E_1 = E_2 = E$

$$E = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0 [\varepsilon_{r1} x a + a(a-x)]} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0 [(\varepsilon_{r1} - 1)x a + a^2]}$$

而交界上受力

$$f = f_0 S = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_{r1} - 1) da \frac{q^2}{a^2 \varepsilon_0^2 [(\varepsilon_{r1} - 1)x + a]^2} = \frac{(\varepsilon_{r1} - 1) dq^2}{2a \varepsilon_0 [(\varepsilon_{r1} - 1)x + a]^2}$$

方向应由 ε_1 指向 ε_0 一方，即有使电容增大的趋势。

测验题 2-36

解：对左边区域： q_1 受力： $F = \frac{q_1^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0(2h_1)^2}$ ，吸引力

对右边区域： q_2 受力： $F = \frac{q_2^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0(2(h_2 - H - h_1))^2}$ ，吸引力

测验题 2-37

解： $(\frac{D}{2})^2 = x_0^2 - R_0^2$ ，而已知 $\frac{D}{2} = x_0 - a$

所以 $(x - a)^2 = x_0^2 - R_0^2$

$$2x = \frac{a^2 + R_0^2}{a}$$

测验题 2-38

解： $E = \frac{U}{r \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$

而最大耐压

$$V_{\max} = E_m r \ln \frac{b}{r}$$

r 由 $V'_{\max} = 0$ 求得：

$$E_m \ln \frac{b}{r} + E_m r \cdot \frac{r}{b} \cdot \frac{-b}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\ln \frac{b}{r} - 1 = 0, \quad r = \frac{b}{e}$$

$$\therefore C_0 = \frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ln \frac{b}{b/e}} = 2\pi\epsilon_0$$

测验题 2-39

求 C_{AB} 及 $C_{11'}$, C_{12} , $C_{22'}$, C_{21}

解：设两导线单位长带 τ_A, τ_B 电荷，则由镜像知：

$$\varphi_A = \frac{\tau_A}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{2h + D - R}{R} + \frac{\tau_B}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{2h - R}{D - R}$$

$$\varphi_B = \frac{\tau_A}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{2h - R}{R + D} + \frac{\tau_B}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{2h - D - R}{R}$$

$$\therefore \partial_{11} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 8.85 * 10^{-12}} \ln \frac{2 * 10 + 0.8 - 0.002}{0.002} = 0.166 * 10^{12}$$

$$\therefore \partial_{21} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 8.85 * 10^{-12}} \ln \frac{2 * 10 - 0.002}{0.8 - 0.002} = 0.058 * 10^{12}$$

$$\therefore \partial_{22} = \frac{1}{2\pi * 8.85 * 10^{-12}} \ln \frac{2 * 10 - 0.8 - 0.002}{0.002} = 0.165 * 10^{12}$$

部分电容:

$$C_{12} = C_{21} = -\beta_{21} = \frac{\partial_{21}}{\partial_{11}\partial_{12} - \partial_{12}^2} = 2.46 * 10^{-12}$$

$$C_{11} = \beta_{11} + \beta_{12} = \frac{\partial_{22} - \partial_{12}}{\partial_{11}\partial_{12} - \partial_{12}^2} = 4.53 * 10^{-12}$$

$$C_{22} = \beta_{21} + \beta_{22} = \frac{\partial_{11} - \partial_{12}}{\partial_{11}\partial_{12} - \partial_{12}^2} = 4.53 * 10^{-12}$$

$$C_{12}^{\text{等}} = C_{12} + \frac{C_{11}C_{22}}{C_{11} + C_{22}} = 4.72 * 10^{-12}$$

其等效工作电容:

测验题2-40

解: 1. 当两极板都对地绝缘体时

$$C_{AB \perp B} = C_{AB} + \frac{C_{AA}C_{BB}}{C_{AA} + C_{BB}}$$

2. 当极板A全导通时

$$C_{AB \text{工作}} = C_{AB} + C_{AB}$$

测验题2-41

解: 抽出金属板需作功

$$1. \quad W = W_2 - W_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{c_2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{c_1} = \frac{q^2}{2} \left(\frac{l}{\epsilon s} - \frac{l-d}{\epsilon s} \right) = \frac{q^2 d}{2 \epsilon s}$$

$$2. \quad W = f_g d, \quad W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{c_1} = \frac{q^2 (l-d)}{2 \epsilon s}$$

$$f_g = f_d = - \frac{2W_e}{8d} \Big|_{q=c} = - \frac{q^2}{2} \frac{-1}{\epsilon s}$$

$$\therefore w = f_g d = \frac{q^2 d}{2 \epsilon s}$$

等效于板移开 d 距离.

习题3-10

解：由P142例3-4-1知

$$I_0 = \frac{2\pi v_1 v_2 U_0}{v_2 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + v_1 \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}} = 1.88 * 10^{-7} A$$

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_2}{v_2} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{v_1} \right) \sigma_{ln} = \frac{U_0 (v_1 \varepsilon_2 - v_2 \varepsilon_1)}{\left(v_2 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + v_1 \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2} \right) R_2}$$

$$\text{即求: } q = \sigma 2\pi R_2 = \frac{U_0 2\pi v_1 v_2}{v_2 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + v_1 \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_2}{v_2} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{v_1} \right) = -7.807 * 10^{-6} C$$

习题3-11

$$\text{解: } \sigma_1 = \frac{I_0}{s} = \sigma_2, E_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{v_1} = \frac{I_0}{sv_1}, E_2 = \frac{\sigma_2}{v_2} = \frac{I_0}{sv_2}, U_0 = \frac{I_0}{v_1 s} d_1 + \frac{I_0}{v_2 s} d_2$$

$$\therefore I_0 = \frac{U_0 s v_1 v_2}{v_2 d_1 + v_1 d_2}$$

$$\therefore \sigma_1 = \frac{U_0 v_1 v_2}{v_2 d_1 + v_1 d_2}$$

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_2}{v_2} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{v_1} \right) \sigma_1$$

$$q = \sigma s = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_2}{v_2} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{v_1} \right) \frac{U_0 v_1 v_2}{v_2 d_1 + v_1 d_2} s = \frac{U_0 (\varepsilon_2 v_1 - \varepsilon_1 v_2) s}{v_2 d_1 + v_1 d_2}$$

消耗的功率

$$p = U_0 I_0 = \frac{U_0^2 s}{\frac{d_1}{v_1} + \frac{d_2}{v_2}}$$

$$p = v_1 E_1^2 + v_2 E_2^2 \text{ 也一样。}$$

习题3-12

解：用圆柱坐标， φ 仅与 α 有关

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi_1 = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial \alpha^2} = 0 & \nabla^2 \varphi_2 = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_2}{\partial \alpha^2} = 0 \\ \varphi_1|_{\alpha=\pi/2} = U_0, \varphi_2|_{\alpha=0} = 0 \\ \varphi_1|_{\alpha=\pi/4} = \varphi_2|_{\alpha=\pi/4} \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma_1 \frac{2\varphi_1}{2\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=\pi/4} = \gamma_2 \frac{2\varphi_2}{2\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha=\pi/4}$$

$$\varphi_1 = A_1\alpha + A_2, \varphi_2 = B_1\alpha + B_2$$

代入边界条件可得:

$$A_1 = \frac{4U_0\gamma_2}{(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)\pi}, A_2 = \frac{U_0(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)}{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{4U_0\gamma_1}{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)}, B_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi_1 = \frac{AU_0\gamma_2}{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)}\alpha + \frac{U_0(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)}{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{4U_0\gamma_1}{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)}\alpha$$

要求 R 先求 I

$$\sigma_1 = \gamma_1 E_1 = -\frac{4\gamma_1\gamma_2 U_0}{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)r}$$

$$I = \int_s \vec{\sigma} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_s \sigma dS (-\vec{\alpha})(-\vec{\alpha}) = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{4U_0\gamma_1\gamma_2}{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)r} dr h = \frac{4U_0\gamma_1\gamma_2}{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)} h \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{U_0}{I} = \frac{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)}{4U_0\gamma_1\gamma_2 h \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\gamma_2} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\gamma_1} \right) \sigma_{1n} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\gamma_2} - \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\gamma_1} \right) \frac{4\gamma_1\gamma_2 U_0}{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)r} = \frac{(\varepsilon_2\gamma_1 - \varepsilon_1\gamma_2)4U_0}{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)r}$$

习题3-13

解: 此时 φ 只与 r 有关, 与 z , α 无关

且由边界条件知 $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi$

$$\frac{\partial}{r\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) = 0$$

$$\varphi|_{r=R_1} = U_0, \varphi|_{r=R_2} = 0$$

$\varphi = A \ln r + B$, 代入边界条件得

$$A = \frac{U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}}, B = -\frac{U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}} \ln R_2$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \frac{U_0 \ln \frac{r}{R_2}}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}}, \sigma_1 = \gamma_1 E_1 = \gamma_1 \left(-\frac{U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}} \frac{R_2}{r} \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = -\frac{\gamma_1 U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2} r}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \gamma_2 E_2 = \gamma_2 \left(-\frac{U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2} r} \right) = -\frac{\gamma_2 U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2} r}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \int \sigma_1 dS + \int \sigma_2 dS = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{\gamma_1 U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2} r} h r d\alpha + \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\gamma_2 U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2} r} h r d\alpha = \frac{\gamma_1 U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}} h \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\gamma_2 U_0}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}} h \frac{\pi}{4}$$

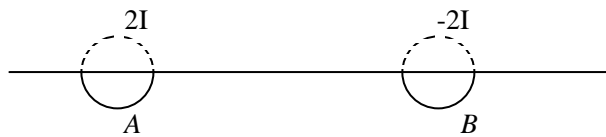
$$\therefore R = \frac{U_0}{I} = \frac{4 \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2}}{\pi h (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)}$$

$$\therefore \text{交界 } \sigma_{1n} = \sigma_{2n} = 0, \therefore \sigma = 0$$

习题3-14

解: $R = \frac{1}{2\pi\gamma l} \ln \frac{4l}{d}$, 代入数据即可。

习题3-15



解: (1)

$$\varphi_A = \frac{2I}{4\pi\gamma R_0} - \frac{2I}{4\pi\gamma(D-R_0)}, \varphi_B = \frac{2I}{4\pi\gamma(D-R_0)} + \frac{-2I}{4\pi\gamma R_0}$$

$$\therefore \varphi_A - \varphi_B = \frac{I}{\pi\gamma R_0} - \frac{I}{\pi\gamma(D-R_0)}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{\varphi_A - \varphi_B}{I} = \frac{1}{\pi\gamma} \left(\frac{1}{R_0} - \frac{1}{D-R_0} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi\gamma R_0}$$

(2)

$$\text{电流 } I = \frac{U_0}{R} = \frac{U_0}{\frac{1}{\pi\gamma R_0}} = \pi\gamma U_0 R_0$$

测验题3-16

$$\text{解: } C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 L}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}, G = \frac{\gamma}{\epsilon} C = \frac{2\pi\gamma L}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}, R = \frac{1}{G} = \frac{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{2\pi\gamma L}$$

测验题3-17

解：半球电容

$$C_1 = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}, C_2 = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R_2 - R_1}{2\pi\gamma_1 R_1 R_2}, R_2 = \frac{R_2 - R_1}{2\pi\gamma_2 R_1 R_2}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_0}{R_1} = 2\pi\gamma_1 R_1 R_2 / (R_2 - R_1)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_0}{R_2} = 2\pi\gamma_2 R_1 R_2 / (R_2 - R_1)$$

测验题3-18

解：1. 设两端加电压 U_0

$$\text{则 } \nabla^2 \varphi = 0, \varphi|_{\alpha=0} = 0, \varphi|_{\alpha=\pi} = U_0$$

$$\varphi = C\alpha + D, \alpha = 0, \varphi = 0 \text{ 则 } D = 0$$

$$\alpha = \pi, \varphi = 0 \text{ 则 } C = \frac{U_0}{\pi}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{U_0}{\pi} \alpha, \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} \vec{\alpha}_0 = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{U_0}{\pi} \vec{\alpha}_0$$

$$\therefore \sigma = \gamma E = \frac{\gamma U_0}{\pi r}, I = \int \sigma dS = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\gamma U_0}{\pi r} h dr = \frac{\gamma U_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} h$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{U_0}{I} = \frac{\pi}{\gamma h \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} = \frac{\pi}{10^7 10^{-3} \ln \frac{20}{12}} = 6.2 * 10^{-4}$$

2. 长方形薄片, $l = \frac{R_2 + R_1}{2} \pi, b = R_2 - R_1$, 厚 h

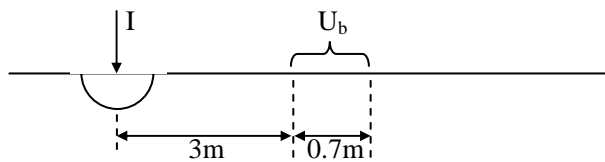
$$R = \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\frac{R_2 + R_1}{2} \pi}{R_2 - R_1} = 6.2 * 10^{-4} \text{ 欧, 两者相等}$$

测验题3-19

解: $\alpha = 30^\circ + 90^\circ + \alpha_2$, α_2 是 γ_2 中场量对法线的夹角, $\alpha_1 = 60^\circ$ 是 γ_1 中场量对法线的夹角

$$\tan \alpha_2 = \frac{\tan \alpha_1 \gamma_2}{\gamma_1} = 0.57, \alpha_2 = 30^\circ \quad \therefore \alpha = 150^\circ$$

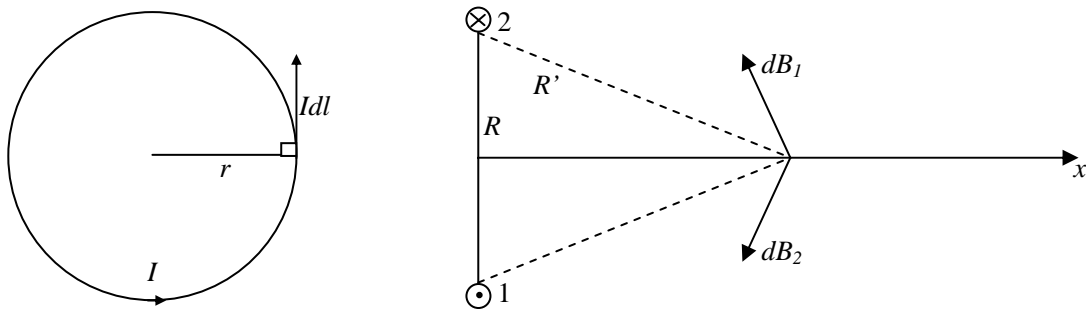
测验题3-20



解:

$$\gamma = 10^{-2} \text{ s/m}, I = 1000 \text{ A}, b = 0.7 \text{ m}, u_b = \frac{Ib}{2\pi\gamma x^2} = \frac{1000 * 0.7}{2\pi * 10^{-2} * 3^2} = 1.24 * 10^3 \text{ V}$$

习题4-16



解: B 只有 x 分量, 从平面图可见 $x=0$ 时 $Id\vec{l}$ 与 \vec{r} 垂直, $x \neq 0$ 时 $Id\vec{l}$ 与 \vec{r} 垂直

$$\therefore dB_x = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{R'^2} \frac{R}{R'} = \frac{\mu_0 IR dl}{4\pi R'^3}, dl = R d\alpha$$

$$\therefore B = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{4\pi R'^3} d\alpha = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2 2\pi}{4\pi (\sqrt{R^2 + X^2})^3} = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2(\sqrt{R^2 + X^2})^3}$$

习题4-18

$$\text{解: } \Phi = \oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_S \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \vec{\alpha}^0 \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_d^{d+b} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d+b}{d}$$

习题 4-19

$$\text{解: } R_1^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha$$

$$R_2^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(\pi - \alpha) = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos \alpha$$

$$\text{任一点 } B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$$

$$\therefore \Phi_{AB} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot 2a dx = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} 2a \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

习题 4-20

解: 由安培环路定律

$$0 < r < R_1 \text{ 时, 取单位长, } B \cdot 2\pi r = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi R_1^2} \pi r^2, \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R_1^2} r$$

$$R_1 < r < R_2 \text{ 时, } B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I, \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$R_2 < r < R_3 \text{ 时, } B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 [I - \frac{I\pi(r^2 - R_2^2)}{\pi(R_3^2 - R_2^2)}] = \mu_0 [I - \frac{I(r^2 - R_2^2)}{(R_3^2 - R_2^2)}]$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \frac{(R_3^2 - r^2)}{(R_3^2 - R_2^2)}$$

$r > R_3$ 时, $B \cdot 2\pi r = 0$, $B = 0$

习题 4-21

解: 任意点: $\vec{B} = (\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(D-x)})\vec{j}$

习题 4-22

解: 电流反向, 则磁力线反向

$$\vec{B} = (\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(D-x)})\vec{j}$$

习题 4-23

解: $B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu \omega I$, $B = \frac{\mu \omega I}{2\pi r}$

$$\therefore \Phi = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu \omega I b}{2\pi r} \cdot dr = \frac{\mu \omega I b}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 0.973 \times 10^{-3} \text{ wb}$$

习题 4-24

解: P176 例中, $\Phi = \mu_0 I(d - \sqrt{d^2 - a^2})$

本题, $\Phi = \mu(\omega I)(d - \sqrt{d^2 - a^2}) = 0.9696 \times 10^{-3} \text{ wb}$

习题 4-25

解: B_1 、 B_2 只有 t 分量, 由边界条件 $H_{1t} = H_{2t}$

$$B_1 = \mu_1 H_{1t} = 500 \mu_0 \frac{0.0024}{\mu_0} = 1.2 \text{ T}$$

习题 4-26

$$\text{解: } \nabla \times \vec{H} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_r & \vec{e}_\alpha & \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & \frac{I}{2\pi r} \frac{R_3^2 - r^2}{R_3^2 - R_2^2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{I}{2\pi r} \frac{R_3^2 - r^2}{R_3^2 - R_2^2} \right) \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_z = \dots$$

习题 4-27

解: 0 点上下的 φ_m , $\varphi_{m\infty} = 0$

带 I 圆导线线圈在轴线上产生的

$$H = \frac{B}{\mu} = \frac{R^2 I}{2(R+x)^{3/2}}$$

$$\varphi_A - \varphi_B = \int_A^B \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I$$

习题 4-28

解: 忽略边缘效应, H 是圆线

φ_m 仅与 α 有关, $\varphi_m = C\alpha + D$

令 $\alpha = 0$ 是障碍面, 且 $\varphi_m|_{\alpha=0} = 0$

所以 $D = 0$

由安培定律

$$\int_0^{2\pi} H dl = \omega I = \int_0^\theta H dl + \int_\theta^{2\pi} H dl$$

在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 中, $\mu \rightarrow \infty$, H 只有法线分量, $B_{1n} = B_{2n}$, 知

$$H_t = \frac{\mu_0 H}{\mu} = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_\theta^{2\pi} H_t dl = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \omega I = \int_0^\theta H dl = \varphi_m|_{\alpha=\theta} - \varphi_m|_{\alpha=0}$$

$$\omega I = CQ, \quad C = \frac{\omega I}{Q}$$

$$\varphi_m = \frac{\omega I}{Q} \alpha$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} = -\mu_0 \nabla \varphi_m = -\mu_0 \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi_m}{\partial \alpha} \vec{\alpha}^0 = -\mu_0 \frac{\omega I}{Qr} \vec{\alpha}^0$$

习题 4-29

解: $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1} \vec{e}_x$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} \vec{j} - \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} \vec{k}$$

习题 4-30

解: $\therefore \Phi = \oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$

$$r < a, \quad B = \frac{\mu r I}{2\pi a^2}$$

$$r > a, \quad B = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\therefore \Phi = \oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_0^a \frac{\mu r I}{2\pi a^2} a dr + \int_a^{2a} \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} a dr = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi a} \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{\mu a I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{2a}{a} = \frac{\mu I a}{r\pi} [1 + 2 \ln 2]$$

习题 4-32

解: $L = \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} l \ln \frac{d}{R_0} = 2.119 \times 10^{-3} H$

习题 4-34

解: 铜: $\mu = \mu_0$, 钢: $\mu = 200\mu_0$

(1) 算每公里长自感

铜 $L = L_i + L_e$

其中 $L_i = 2 \times \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} \times 1000 = 1000 \times 10^{-7} H / km$

$$L_e = \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{D}{R_0} \cdot l = 27631 \times 10^{-7} H / km$$

$$L = L_i + L_e = 2.863 mH / km$$

钢: $L_i = 2 \times \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} \times 1000 = 20000 \times 10^{-7} H / km$

$$L_e = 22815 \times 10^{-7} H / km$$

$$L = L_i + L_e = 22.286 mH / km$$

(2) 互感: 根据方向判断 $\therefore \Phi = \Phi_1 + \Phi_1'$

$$M = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{12 \cdot 1'2'}{12' \cdot 1'2} \cdot l = 0.036 mH / km$$

习题 4-35

解: $B = \frac{\mu \omega_1 I}{2\pi r}, \quad d\Phi = \frac{\mu \omega_1 I}{2\pi r} dr \times 10^{-2}$

$$d\Psi = \omega_2 d\Phi = \frac{\mu \omega_2 \omega_1 I}{2\pi r} dr \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\Psi = \int_6^7 \frac{\mu \omega_2 \omega_1 I}{2\pi r} dr \times 10^{-2} = \frac{\mu \omega_2 \omega_1 I}{2\pi} \times 10^{-2} \ln \frac{7}{6}$$

$$M = \frac{\mu \omega_2 \omega_1 I}{2\pi} \times 10^{-2} \ln \frac{7}{6} = 0.0148 H$$

习题 4-36

解：由题意得

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{2} LI^2 = \iiint_V \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2 dV \\ &= \int_0^{R_1} \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \left(\frac{Ir}{2\pi R_1^2} \right)^2 2\pi r dr + \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \left(\frac{I}{2\pi r} \right)^2 2\pi r dr + \int_{R_2}^{R_3} \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \left(\frac{R_3^2 - r^2}{R_3^2 - R_2^2} I \right)^2 2\pi r dr = \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \frac{W}{I^2/2} = \dots$$

习题 4-37

解： $M_\alpha = \frac{\partial W_m}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{I=C}$

$$W_m = MI_1 I_2 = M_{\max} I_1 I_2 \cos \alpha$$

$$\therefore M_\alpha = -M_{\max} I_1 I_2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 45^\circ, \therefore M_\alpha = -0.035 \times 10^{-3} N \cdot m$$

习题 4-38

解： $W = \iiint_V \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2 dV = \int_0^{R_1} \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \left(\frac{Ir}{2\pi R_1^2} \right)^2 2\pi r dr = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 I^2 \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$

$$V = \pi r^2 l, \quad \frac{dV}{dR_1} = 2\pi R_1 l$$

$$f_g = \frac{\partial W_m}{\partial V} \Big|_{I=C} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \frac{R_1}{R_2} \frac{-R_2}{R_1^2} \frac{dR_1}{dV} = \frac{-\mu_0 I^2}{8\pi^2 R_1^2}$$

测验题 4-39

解：将其分段考虑，与 0 点在一条线上的两直线段上的电流不在 0 点产生磁场，仅两段圆弧上的电流在 0 点产生磁场。

据 P173 习题知，单匝线圈在轴心 $x=0$ 处产生磁感应强度：

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2 + o^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$

则半圆线圈产生 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R}$

本题: $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4a} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{4b} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{4} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right)$, 方向垂直纸面向里

测验题 4-41

解: 除与缺口相对应的 d 段外, 上下两段中的电流在 0 点产生的磁感应强度相互抵消。

$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} = \frac{\mu_0 da}{2\pi R}$$

(1) 叠加: 将缺口补齐+仅缺口通以反向电流

$$B_0 = B_{01} + B_{02} = \frac{\mu_0 da}{2\pi R}$$

测验题 4-42

解: 叠加法, 将内部用同向电流填满+仅内部通反向电流

$$\text{填满后, } I' = I + \frac{I \cdot \pi R_1^2}{\pi(R_2^2 - R_1^2)} B_{02} = \frac{IR_2^2}{R_2^2 - R_1^2}$$

$$\text{则 } \bar{A}_o = \frac{\mu_0 I'}{2\pi} \ln \frac{x_0}{r} \bar{j} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{R_2^2}{R_2^2 - R_1^2} \ln \frac{R_2}{r} \bar{j}$$

$$\text{通反向电流时, } \bar{A}_o = \frac{\mu_0 I''}{2\pi} \ln \frac{x_0}{r} \bar{j} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{R_1^2}{R_2^2 - R_1^2} \ln \frac{R_2}{r} \bar{j}$$

$$\text{所以总和: } \bar{A}_o = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{R_2^2}{R_2^2 - R_1^2} \ln \frac{R_2}{r} \bar{j} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{R_1^2}{R_2^2 - R_1^2} \ln \frac{R_2}{r} \bar{j} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{r} \bar{j}$$

测验题 4-44

$$\text{解: 先算 } \Phi = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} b dR = \frac{\mu_0 Ib}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\Psi = \omega \Phi = \frac{\omega \mu_0 Ib}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$M = \frac{\Psi}{I} = \frac{\omega \mu_0 b}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

测验题 4-45

$$\text{解: } \omega'_m = \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2$$

$$H_{in} = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \frac{\pi r^2 I}{\pi R^2} = \frac{rI}{2\pi R^2}, \text{ 所以 } \omega'_{\min} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left(\frac{rI}{2\pi R^2} \right)^2$$

$$H_{out} = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \text{ 所以 } \omega'_{mout} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left(\frac{I}{2\pi r} \right)^2$$

测验题 4-46

解：转矩 $= \frac{\partial W_m}{\partial \alpha} \big|_{I=C} = 5.6 \cos(\alpha - 40^\circ) I_1 I_2 = 5.6 \cos(\alpha - 40^\circ) I^2$

$$I_1 = I_2 = I$$

而 $5.6 \cos(\alpha - 40^\circ) \times 10^{-6} I^2 = M_{f1} = 2.2 \times 10^{-5} \alpha$

$$I^2 = \frac{2.2 \times 10^{-5} \alpha}{5.6 \cos(\alpha - 40^\circ) \times 10^{-6}}$$

5-13 解：取直角坐标系 z 轴方向垂直于矩形平面，则炭块内电位函数与 z 无关。其所满足的拉氏方程为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

其解为

$$\varphi = (D_1 x + D_2)(F_1 y + F_2) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (A_{3m} \sin k_m x + A_{4m} \cos k_m x) \cdot (B_{3m} \sinh k_m y + B_{4m} \cosh k_m y)$$

其边界定解条件为

$$y = 0 \quad 0 \leq x \leq a \text{ 处} \quad \varphi = 0$$

$$y = b \quad 0 \leq x \leq a \text{ 处} \quad \varphi = 0$$

$$x = a \quad 0 < y < b \text{ 处} \quad \varphi = U_0$$

而当 $x = a \quad 0 < y < b$ 处 有 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0$ ，这是因为炭块左端边界线为电流密度线（它们分别流向上下银质极板）。

将上述边界条件分别代入电位函数表达式，可求待定常数，从而求得电位解。

5-14 解：取圆柱体轴线方向为 z 方向，则圆柱体外的电位函数及电场强度与 z 轴无关。其满足的拉氏方程为：

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha^2} = 0$$

其一般解为

$$\varphi = (m_1 + m_2 \ln r) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos n\alpha + B_n \sin n\alpha) \cdot (C_n r^n + D r^{-n})$$

其定解边界条件为

$$r = a \quad \varphi = 0$$

$$r \rightarrow \infty \quad \varphi = -Er \cos \alpha + \varphi_0$$

前者为均匀场 E_0 所产生的电位，后者则是圆柱导体所带电量产生的电位。

当 $r = a$ 处

$$\text{有} \quad \tau = - \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \epsilon_0 \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} a d\alpha dz$$

将定解条件逐一代入电位函数的解式，则可求得待定常数，并舍去非解项，最终求得电位函数解。

5-15 解：取导体球心为原点，平行于 \vec{E}_0 方向的轴为 r ，在球心坐标系下，空间任一点的

电位函数 φ 与 α 无关，其满足的拉氏方程为：

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0$$

运用分离变量法，令

$$\varphi(r, \theta) = R(\theta)\Theta(\theta)$$

代入上述方程，得到两个常微分

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right) = - \frac{1}{\Theta \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) = \lambda$$

要使得 $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ 的区间上的解析式为有界函数，必使 $\lambda = n(n+1), n=1,2,\dots$ ，故得下述两常微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Theta \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) + n(n+1)\Theta &= 0 \quad n\text{阶勒让德方程} \\ \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right) - n(n+1)R &= 0 \quad \text{欧拉型方程} \end{aligned}$$

前者的解为 $P_n(\cos \theta)$ 称为勒让德多项式，是 $\cos \theta$ 的 n 次多项式。例如 $P_0(\cos \theta) = 1$ ，

$$P_1(\cos \theta) = \cos \theta, \quad P_2(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2}(3\cos^2 \theta - 1), \dots; \quad \text{后者的解为 } R(r) = A_n r^n + \frac{B_n}{r^{n+1}}$$

故得电位函数解为：

$$\varphi(r, \theta) = R(\theta)\Theta(\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(A_n r^n + \frac{B_n}{r^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta)$$

给定的边界条件为

$$\begin{aligned} r = a \quad \varphi &= 0 \\ r \rightarrow \infty \quad \varphi &= -E_0 r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi|_{r \rightarrow \infty} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(A_n r^n + \frac{B_n}{r^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n r^n P_n(\cos \theta) = -E_0 r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

得 $A_1 = -E_0, A_n = 0 (n \neq 1)$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= -E_0 r \cos \theta + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{B_n}{r^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta) \\ &= -E_0 r \cos \theta + \frac{B_0}{r} P_0(\cos \theta) + \frac{B_1}{r^2} P_1(\cos \theta) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{B_n}{r^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$

又由

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi|_{r=a} &= -E_0 a \cos \theta + \frac{B_0}{a} + \frac{B_1}{a^2} (\cos \theta) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{B_n}{a^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta) \\ &= \frac{B_0}{a} + \left(\frac{B_1}{a^2} - E_0 a \right) \cos \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{B_n}{a^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta) = 0\end{aligned}$$

可得 $B_0 = 0, \frac{B_1}{a^2} - E_0 a = 0, B_1 = a^3 E_0, \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{B_n}{a^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta) = 0, B_n = 0 (n \neq 0, 1)$

故解得求外空间电位的解为

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

习题 6-13

解: $D = \varepsilon_0 E = \varepsilon_0 \frac{U}{d} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{U_m \sin \omega t}{d}$

$$\sigma_D = \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\omega U_m \cos \omega t}{d}$$

$\sigma_{D_{\max}}$ 发生在 $\omega t = k\pi \quad k = 0, 2, 4, 6, \dots$

D_{\max} 发生在 $\omega t = k\pi / 2 \quad k = 1, 3, 5, 7, \dots$

习题 6-14

解: $\oint_l \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$

$$2\pi R H = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \omega U_m}{d} \cos \omega t \cdot \pi R^2$$

$$H = \frac{\varepsilon_0 R \omega U_m}{2d} \cos \omega t$$

习题 6-15

解: $D = \frac{\tau}{2\pi R_1}$

$$U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\tau}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r} dr$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0 U_m}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \cos \omega t$$

$$D = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0 \times 240}{2\pi \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$\sigma_D = \iint_S \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} dS = \dots$$

习题 6-16

解: $e = \frac{-d\Phi}{dt} = -\Phi_m \cos \omega t$

习题 6-17

解: $\Phi = SB \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) = SB_m \sin 314t \cdot \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6})$

因为转速 $n=3000$ 转/分 $=3000/60=50$

所以 $f=50$, $\omega=314$

$$\Phi = SB_m \sin 314t \cdot \cos(314t + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{SB_m}{2} [\sin(628t + \frac{\pi}{6}) - \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$e = \frac{-d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{SB_m 628}{2} \sin(628t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

习题 6-18

解：取盘的径向元

$$e = \int_0^R BVdR = \int_0^R B\omega R dR = \frac{B\omega}{2} R^2$$

习题 6-20

解：由能量守恒关系式：

$$\iiint_V (\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + \gamma E^2 + \rho \vec{V} \cdot \vec{E}) dV = - \iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{s}) dV$$

导线内部无运流电流，恒流场 $\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = 0$

所以 $\gamma E^2 = -\nabla \cdot \vec{s}$ ，证毕

测验题 6-28

解： $i = i_m \sin \omega t$ ，则 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I_m}{2\pi x} \sin \omega t$

(1) 仅因 i 变化而产生的 e

$$e = \frac{-d\Phi}{dt} = - \iint_S \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_a^{a+c} \frac{-\mu_0 I_m \omega}{2\pi x} \cos \omega t \cdot b dx = \frac{-\mu_0 I_m \omega b}{2\pi} \cos \omega t \ln \frac{a+c}{a}$$

(2) 因运动切割磁力线产生的 e

$$e_a = Bvl = \frac{\mu_0 I_m \sin \omega t}{2\pi a} bv, \text{ 与 } I \text{ 同向}$$

$$e_{a+c} = Bvl = \frac{\mu_0 I_m \sin \omega t}{2\pi(a+c)} bv, \text{ 与 } I \text{ 反向}$$

$$\text{所以总 } e = \frac{\mu_0 I_m \omega b}{2\pi} \cos \omega t \ln \frac{a+c}{a} + \frac{\mu_0 I_m bv \sin \omega t}{2\pi} (\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+c})$$

测验题 6-30

解：略去导线损耗，为理想导体，内部 $E=0$ ， $H=0$ 。

算出 ε 中的电场和磁场。

$$\vec{E} = \frac{U}{R \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \vec{R}_0, \text{ 射线状}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi R} \vec{\alpha}_0, \text{ 圆}$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{U}{R \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \frac{I}{2\pi R} \vec{k}$$

经介质 ε 部分传播的电磁功率

$$P = \iint_S \vec{E} \times \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{U}{R \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \frac{I}{2\pi R} R d\alpha dR = \frac{UI}{2\pi \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} 2\pi \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} = UI$$

测验题 6-31

解：在两导线之间 $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$

(1) 求电场要用平行双电轴法

$$\frac{D}{2} = \sqrt{x_0^2 - R_0^2} = \sqrt{(1.5)^2 - (10 \cdot 10^{-3})^2} \approx 1.5$$

所以任意点：
$$\vec{E} = \left(\frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0(x + \frac{D}{2})} - \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0(\frac{D}{2} - x)} \right) \vec{i}$$

(2) 求磁场

$$\vec{H} = \left(\frac{I}{2\pi\varepsilon_0(x + \frac{D}{2})} - \frac{I}{2\pi\varepsilon_0(\frac{D}{2} - x)} \right) (-\vec{k})$$

$$\therefore \vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{I}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{x + \frac{D}{2}} - \frac{1}{\frac{D}{2} - x} \right) \vec{j}$$

习题 7-9

解: $E = HZ_c = H\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = 53\sqrt{\frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{4 \times 8.58 \times 10^{-12}}} = 9985.5V/m$

习题 7-10

解: $\because E(x,t) = E_m \sin(\omega t - \beta x + \psi)$

$\because t=0, x=0$ 时, $E = E_m = 2mV/m$

$\therefore \psi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \beta = \frac{\omega}{v} = 0.209$

$\therefore E(x,t) = 2 \times 10^{-3} \sin(2\pi \times 10^7 t - 0.209x + \pi/2)$

$\therefore H(x,t) = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu}} 2 \times 10^{-3} \sin(2\pi \times 10^7 t - 0.209x + \pi/2) = 1.06 \times 10^{-5} \sin(2\pi \times 10^7 t - 0.209x + \pi/2)$

$\because t=1 \times 10^{-6}, x=65m$ 时, E, H, S 均可求

8-2 什么是传播的 TM 模和传播的 TE 模？矩形波导中能存在的 TM 模有多少？

答：设波的传播方向为 z 向，如果 $E_z \neq 0, H_z = 0$ ，称为磁场纯横向波，一种这样的波对应一种 TM 模。如果 $E_z = 0, H_z \neq 0$ ，称为电场纯横向波，一种这样的波对应一种 TE 模。矩形波导中存在的 TM 模可以表示为 TM_{mn} ，其中 m, n 均不为 0。

8-3 波导截止频率的表达式如何？若波导中传播的工作频率高于截止频率时，该波能正常传输吗？

答：截止频率：
$$f_c = \frac{c}{\lambda_c} = \frac{ck_c}{2\pi} = \frac{c}{2\pi} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2}$$

当传播的工作频率高于截止频率时，该波可以正常传输。

8-13 矩形波导的横截面尺寸为 $a \times b = 23 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$ ，波导内充满空气，传输的是 10GHz 的 TE_{10} 波。试求：

(1) 截止波长，波导波长及波速。

(2) 如果增大频率，说明上述参量的变化？

(3) 如果改变波导尺寸 a 和 b ，则上述参量如何变化？

解：(1) $\lambda = c/f = 30 \text{ mm}$

$\therefore \lambda_{cTE10} = 2a = 46 \text{ mm}, \lambda_{cTE20} = a = 23 \text{ mm}$

\therefore 波导中仅有 TE_{10} 模式

截止波长 $\lambda_c = 46 \text{ mm}$ ，
$$\beta = \sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2} = 158.77$$

\therefore 波速 $v_p = 2\pi f / \beta = 3.96 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ ，波导波长 $\lambda_g = 2\pi / \beta = 39.6 \text{ mm}$

$$(2) \therefore v_p = \frac{2\pi f}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi f}{\sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2}} = \frac{2\pi f}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2}} = \frac{2\pi f}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi f}{c}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dv_p}{df} = \frac{-2\pi^3}{a^2 \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi f}{c}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2} \right)^3} < 0$$

增大频率，会使波速减小。

$$\text{同理} \quad \frac{d\lambda_g}{df} = \frac{-8\pi^3 f}{c^2 \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{2\pi f}{c}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2} \right)^3} < 0$$

增大频率，会使波导波长减小。

(3) 增大 a ，会使截止波长增大， β 增大，波速减小，波导波长减小。增大 b ，无影响。

8-16 某一填充空气的波导，其尺寸为 $a \times b = 22.9 \times 10.2 \text{ mm}^2$ ，传输 TE_{10} 波，工作频率 $f = 9.375 \text{ GHz}$ ，空气的击穿场强 $E_{max} = 30 \text{ kV/cm}$ ，求波导内能传输的最大功率。

解： $\lambda = c/f = 3 \times 10^8 / 9.375 \times 10^9 = 3.2 \text{ cm}$

将 a, b 以 cm 为单位代入公式计算，得：

$$P_{br0} = \frac{abE_{br}^2}{480\pi} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2} = 997kW$$

9-2 写出传输线的波动方程？传输线有哪几种工作状态？

答：传输线的波动方程包括：

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{H} = \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^2}$$

传输线有行波工作状态、驻波工作状态和行驻波工作状态。

9-4 分别写出传输线入射波和反射波的电压、电流方程。

答：入射波电压： $u_+(z,t) = A_1 e^{+az} \cos(\omega t + \beta z)$

反射波电压： $u_-(z,t) = A_2 e^{-az} \cos(\omega t - \beta z)$

入射波电流： $i_+(z,t) = A_1 e^{+az} \cos(\omega t + \beta z) / Z_0$

反射波电流： $i_-(z,t) = A_2 e^{-az} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) / Z_0$

9-7 写出输入阻抗和反射系数之间的关系表达式。

$$\text{答： } Z_{in}(z) = Z_0 \frac{1 + \Gamma(z)}{1 - \Gamma(z)}$$

9-14 有一传输频率为 3GHz 的信号通过一均匀无耗传输线时，已知其特性阻抗 $Z_0 = 100\Omega$ ，终端负载 $Z_L = 100 + j100\Omega$ ，试求：

(1) 传输线上驻波系数？

(2) 离终端 10cm 处的反射系数？

(3) 离负载端 12.5cm 处的输入阻抗？

$$\text{解： (1) } \Gamma_L = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} = \frac{100j}{200 + 100j} = \frac{2j + 1}{5} = 0.4472 \angle 63.43^\circ$$

$$\rho = \frac{1 + |\Gamma_L|}{1 - |\Gamma_L|} = \frac{3.236}{1.236} = 2.618$$

(2) $\because \lambda = c/f = 10cm$

\therefore 离终端 10cm 处恰好是一个波长的距离，反射系数

$$\Gamma(10cm) = \Gamma_L = 0.4472 \angle 63.43^\circ$$

(3) 离终端 10cm 处是 5/4 个波长的距离，根据 1/4 波长阻抗变换特性，

$$Z_{in}(12.5cm) = Z_{in}(2.5cm) = Z_0^2 / Z_L = 50 - j50 \Omega$$

9-16 传输线的特性阻抗为 50Ω ，用测量线测得线上电压最大值为 $U_{max} = 100mV$ ，最小值为 $U_{min} = 20mV$ ，邻近负载的第一个电压波节点到负载的距离为 $l_{minl} = 0.33\lambda$ ，求负载的阻抗。

解： \because 驻波系数 $\rho = U_{max} / U_{min} = 5$

$$\therefore |\Gamma_l| = \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\because l_{min} = (\lambda \varphi_l) / (4\pi) + \lambda / 4$$

$$\therefore \varphi_l = \pi / 3$$

$$\therefore Z_l = Z_0 \frac{1 + \Gamma_l}{1 - \Gamma_l} = 35.7 + 74.23j \quad \Omega$$