

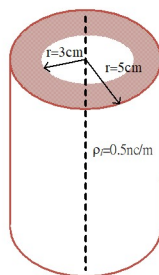
姓名：_____，學號：_____，成績：_____

Electromagnetics (I) Quiz #3

(Nov. 23, 2023, 11:10~12:50)

(答案需有完整計算過程及標示必要的向量符號)

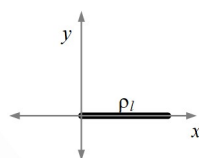
1. 在一無限長的空心金屬圓柱其軸心位於 z 軸且內徑與外徑分別為 3cm 與 5cm，在軸心有一電荷線其線電荷密度為 $\rho_l = 0.5 \text{ nC/m}$ ，如圖一所示；若在距離軸心 $r = 1 \text{ m}$ 處為零參考電位點，請問在空間中任一點的電壓值為何？ 20%



圖一

Ans: $5 \text{ cm} < r, V = -9 \ln r \text{ (V)}$, $3 \text{ cm} < r < 5 \text{ cm}, V = -9 \ln(0.05) \text{ (V)}$, $0 < r < 3 \text{ cm}, V = -9 \ln(5r/3) \text{ (V)}$

2. 如圖二所示有一電荷線其起點在原點 $(0,0)$ 且長度 0.1，電荷密度為 $\rho_l = 2x \mu\text{C/m}$ 位於 x 軸上，請問在 y 軸上任一點的電壓和 y 方向的電場值為何？ 20%



圖二

Ans: $V = 1.8 \times 10^3 (\sqrt{1^2 + 10y^2} - 10y)$; $\vec{E} = 9 \times 10^2 \vec{a}_y (\frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 10y^2} - 20y}{\sqrt{1^2 + 10y^2}}) \text{ (V/m)}$

3. 若有介電質立方體的各角的座標為 $(0,0,0), (2,0,0), (0,2,0), (2,2,0), (0,0,2), (2,0,2), (0,2,2)$ 及 $(2,2,2)$ ，且其極化向量為 $\vec{P} = \vec{a}_x x + \vec{a}_y 2y + \vec{a}_z 3z$ ；請分別定義此立方體各面之等效極化面電荷密度以及等效極化體電荷密度並計算此立方體之總電荷量。 10%

Ans: $\oint \rho_{ps} ds = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 2 dy dz + \int_0^2 \int_0^2 4 dx dz + \int_0^2 \int_0^2 6 dx dy = 48 \text{ (C)}$; $\int_v \rho_{pv} dv = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 \int_0^2 -6 dx dy dz = -48 \text{ (C)}$

4. 一個球狀電容器其內導體及外導體的半徑為 1cm 與 3cm，(a)兩導體間的填充介電質的相對介電常數為 6.0，請問其電容為何？(b)若其介質為兩層其厚度均為 1cm 且內層介質相對介電常數為 9.0，外層介質相對介電常數為 6.0，請問其電容為何？ 20%

Ans: (a) 10 (pF) (b) 13.33 (pF)

5. 有一球狀電荷其密度為 $\rho_v = 1 \mu\text{C/m}^3$ 半徑為 3cm，請問此球包含的靜電能有多少？ 20%

Ans: $W_e = 2.3 \text{ (nJ)}$

6. (a)請問三個電荷分別為 $2 \mu\text{C}, 1 \mu\text{C}$ 與 $6 \mu\text{C}$ ，彼此距離為 9cm，請問三個電荷所包含的總電能有多少？ 5%

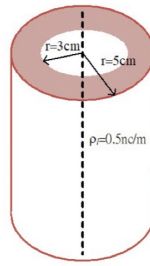
(b)請問在自由空間中有一如題 3 的立方體內，若其中電場為 $\vec{E} = \vec{a}_z 3x$ ，請問其中的靜電能有多少？ 5%

Ans: (a) $W_e = 2 \text{ (J)}$ (b) $W_e = 0.424 \text{ (nJ)}$

(答案需有完整計算過程及標示必要的向量符號)

1. 在一無限長的空心金屬圓柱其軸心位於 z 軸且內徑與外徑分別為 3cm 與 5cm ，在軸心有一電荷線其線電荷密度為 $\rho = 0.5\text{nC/m}$ ，如圖一所示；若在距離軸心 $r=1\text{m}$ 處為零參考電位點，請問在空間中任一點的電壓值為何？

20%



圖一

Ans: $5\text{cm} < r$, $V = -9 \ln r$ (V), $3\text{cm} < r < 5\text{cm}$, $V = -9 \ln(0.05)$ (V), $0 < r < 3\text{cm}$ $V = -9 \ln(5r/3)$ (V)

($r > 5$)

$$E \times 2\pi r h = \frac{Q_L}{\epsilon_0} \times h \quad E = \frac{Q_L}{2\pi r \epsilon_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_r^1 E \, dr = \frac{Q_L}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \ln \frac{1}{r} \\ &= 18 \times 10^9 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-9} \ln \frac{1}{r} \\ &= 9 \ln \frac{1}{r} = -9 \ln r \end{aligned}$$

($3 < r < 5$)

$$E \times 2\pi r h = 0 \quad E = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_r^{0.05} 0 \, dr + \int_{0.05}^1 \frac{Q_L}{2\pi r \epsilon_0} \, dr \\ &= \frac{Q_L}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \ln \frac{1}{0.05} = -9 \ln 0.05 \end{aligned}$$

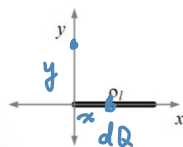
($r < 3$)

$$E \times 2\pi r h = \frac{Q_L}{\epsilon_0} h \quad E = \frac{Q_L}{2\pi r \epsilon_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_r^{0.03} \frac{Q_L}{2\pi r \epsilon_0} \, dr + 0 + \int_{0.05}^1 \frac{Q_L}{2\pi r \epsilon_0} \, dr \\ &= 9 \ln \frac{0.03}{r} + 9 \ln \frac{1}{0.05} = 9 \left(\ln \frac{0.03}{r} + \ln \frac{1}{0.05} \right) \\ &= 9 \left(\ln \frac{0.03}{r \times 0.05} \right) \\ &= -9 \ln \frac{5r}{3} \end{aligned}$$

2. 如圖二所示有一電荷線其起點在原點(0,0)且長度 0.1，電荷密度為 $\rho = 2x \mu\text{C/m}$ 位於 x 軸上，請問在 y 軸上任一點的電壓和 y 方向的電場值為何？

20%



圖二

Ans: $V = 1.8 \times 10^3 (\sqrt{1^2 + 10y^2} - 10y)$; $\vec{E} = 9 \times 10^2 \vec{a}_y \left(\frac{\sqrt{1^2 + 10y^2} - 20y}{\sqrt{1^2 + 10y^2}} \right) (V/m)$

$\frac{1}{2} u^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$dQ = \rho_L dx$ $\rho_L = 2x \times 10^{-6}$

$u = x^2 + y^2$ $du = 2x dx$

$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{0.1} \frac{2x \times 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx = 9 \times 10^3 \int_0^{0.1} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du$

$= 9 \times 10^3 \times 2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_0^{0.1}$

$= 9 \times 10^3 \times 2 (\sqrt{0.01 + y^2} - y)$

$= 1.8 \times 10^3 (\sqrt{1^2 + 10y^2} - 10y)$

$E = -\nabla V$

$= \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \hat{a}_y$

$= 1.8 \times 10^3 \frac{1}{2} \frac{20y - 10}{\sqrt{(1 + 10y^2)}}$

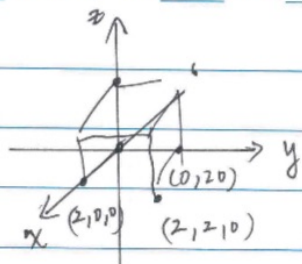
$(1 + 10y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

3. 若有介電質立方體的各角的座標為 $(0,0,0), (2,0,0), (0,2,0), (2,2,0), (0,0,2), (2,0,2), (0,2,2)$ 及 $(2,2,2)$, 且其極化向量為 $\vec{P} = \vec{a}_x x + \vec{a}_y 2y + \vec{a}_z 3z$; 請分別定義此立方體各面之等效極化面電荷密度以及等效極化體電荷密度並計算此立方體之總電荷量。 10%

Ans: $\oint \rho_{ps} ds = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 2 dy dz + \int_0^2 \int_0^2 4 dx dz + \int_0^2 \int_0^2 6 dx dy = 48(C)$; $\int_V \rho_{pv} dv = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 \int_0^2 -6 dx dy dz = -48(C)$

學年度 第 學期 考 系 姓名 學號

3.



$$\vec{P} = x \hat{a}_x + 2y \hat{a}_y + 3z \hat{a}_z$$

$$\rho_{b \text{ 体}} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial 2y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial 3z}{\partial z} = -(1 + 2 + 3) = -6$$

$$\rho_{bs \text{ Top}}^{(z=2)} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_z = 3z = 6$$

$$\rho_{bs \text{ Bottom}}^{(z=0)} = \vec{P} \cdot -\hat{a}_z = -3z = 0$$

$$\rho_{bs \text{ side } (y=2)} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_y = 2y = 4$$

$$\rho_{bs \text{ side } (y=0)} = \vec{P} \cdot -\hat{a}_y = -2y = 0$$

$$\rho_{bs \text{ side } (x=2)} = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{a}_x = x = 2$$

$$\rho_{bs \text{ side } (x=0)} = \vec{P} \cdot -\hat{a}_x = -x = 0$$

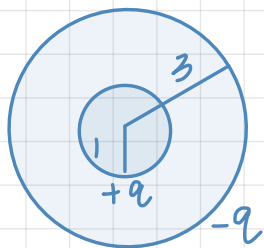
$$Q_{\text{total}} = \oint \rho_{bs} ds + \int \rho_b d\tau = 0 \quad \#$$

$\underbrace{6 \times 4 + 4 \times 4 + 2 \times 4}_{24 + 16 + 8} \quad \underbrace{-6 \times 2^3}_{-6 \times 8}$

~~8~~ + 8

4. 一個球狀電容器其內導體及外導體的半徑為 1cm 與 3cm，(a)兩導體間的填充介電質的相對介電常數為 6.0，請問其電容為何？(b)若其介質為兩層其厚度均為 1cm 且內層介質相對介電常數為 9.0，外層介質相對介電常數為 6.0，請問其電容為何？ 20%

Ans: (a) 10 (pF) (b) 13.33 (pF)



$$\epsilon_r = 6$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$\frac{1}{0.01} - \frac{1}{0.03}$$

$$D \times 4\pi r^2 = Q$$

$$D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \quad E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^2}$$

$$r^{-1} \Big|_1^3$$

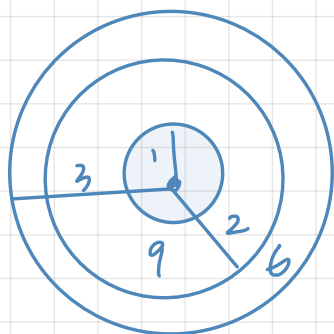
$$V = \int_1^3 \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^2} dr = 9 \times 10^9 \times \frac{Q}{6} \int_1^3 r^{-2} dr$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \times \frac{Q}{6} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 10^2$$

$$\frac{4\pi \epsilon_0}{\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{10^{11} Q} = 10^{-11} F = 10 pF$$



$$\epsilon_r = 9 \quad \epsilon_r = 6$$

$$D \times 4\pi r^2 = Q$$

$$D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^2}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{0.02} - \frac{1}{0.03}$$

$$\frac{3}{0.06} - \frac{2}{0.06}$$

$$r^{-1} \Big|_{0.01}^{0.02}$$

$$\frac{1}{0.01} - \frac{1}{0.02}$$

$$\frac{1}{0.02}$$

$$V = \int_{0.01}^{0.02} \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 9 r^2} dr + \int_{0.02}^{0.03} \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 6 r^2} dr$$

$$= 9 \times 10^9 \frac{Q}{9} \times \frac{1}{2 \times 10^{-2}} + 9 \times 10^9 \frac{Q}{6} \times \frac{1}{4 \times 10^{-2}}$$

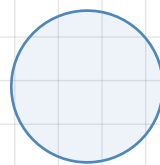
$$= Q \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{11} + \frac{1}{4} \times 10^{11} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{Q}{Q \times 10^{11} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right)} = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^{-11} = 13.3 pF$$

5. 有一球狀電荷其密度為 $\rho_v = 1 \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^3$ 半徑為 3cm，請問此球包含的靜電能有多少？ 20%

Ans: $W_e = 2.3 \text{ (nJ)}$

$$\rho_v = 1 \mu\text{C}/\text{m}^3$$



(E內)

$$E \times 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\rho_v \times \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{\rho_v r}{3\epsilon_0}$$

$$9 \times 10^9 \times 4\pi$$

(E外)

$$E \times 4\pi r^2 = \frac{\rho_v \times \frac{4}{3}\pi (0.03)^3}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9$$

$$E = \frac{\rho_v (0.03)^2}{3\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$-1 r^{-1} \quad r^{-1} \Big|_{\infty}^{0.03}$$

$$\frac{1}{0.03} - 0$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int \epsilon E^2 d\tau$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int \left(\frac{\rho_v r}{3\epsilon_0} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr + \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int \left(\frac{\rho_v (0.03)^3}{3\epsilon_0 r^2} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \frac{\rho_v^2 4\pi}{9\epsilon_0^2} \int_0^{0.03} r^4 dr + \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \frac{\rho_v^2 (0.03)^6 4\pi}{9\epsilon_0^2} \int_{0.03}^{\infty} r^{-2} dr$$

$$= \frac{\rho_v^2 4\pi}{18\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{5} (0.03)^5 + \frac{\rho_v^2 (0.03)^6 4\pi}{18\epsilon_0} \times \frac{1}{0.03}$$

$$= \frac{\rho_v^2 4\pi}{18\epsilon_0} (0.03)^5 \left(\frac{6}{5} \right) = \frac{\rho_v^2 4\pi}{18} (0.03)^5 \times \left(\frac{6}{5} \right) \times 9 \times 10^9 \times 4\pi$$

$$= 2.3 \times 10^{-9} \quad \text{A: } 2.3 \text{ nJ}$$

6. (a) 請問三個電荷分別為 $2\mu\text{C}$, $1\mu\text{C}$ 與 $6\mu\text{C}$ ，彼此距離為 9cm ，請問三個電荷所包含的總電能有多少？

5%

(b) 請問在自由空間中有一如題 3 的立方體內，若其中電場為 $\vec{E} = \vec{a}_z 3x$ ，請問其中的靜電能有多少？

5%

Ans: (a) $W_e = 2(\text{J})$ (b) $W_e = 0.424(\text{nJ})$

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad & \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{2 \times 10^{-6} \times 1 \times 10^{-6}}{9 \times 10^{-2}} + \frac{6 \times 10^{-6} \times 1 \times 10^{-6}}{9 \times 10^{-2}} + \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} \times 6 \times 10^{-6}}{9 \times 10^{-2}} \right) \\ & 9 \times 10^9 \left(\frac{2}{9} \times 10^{-10} + \frac{6}{9} \times 10^{-10} + \frac{12}{9} \times 10^{-10} \right) \\ & 2 \times 10^{-1} + 6 \times 10^{-1} + 12 \times 10^{-1} = 2 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{2} \int \epsilon E^2 d\tau$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int 3x^2 dz \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int_0^2 9x^2 dx \int_0^2 dy \int_0^2 dz$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} 9^3 \frac{1}{3} 2^3 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$= 48 \epsilon_0$$