

問1

(1)

(i) $0 \leq r \leq a$

閉曲面内には電荷が存在しないので

$$E = 0$$

(ii) $a \leq r \leq 2a$

(i) と同様に

$$E = 0$$

(iii) $2a \leq r \leq 4a$

ガウスの定理より

$$\int E \, dV = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

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

(iv) $4a < r$

ガウスの定理より

$$\int E \, dV = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

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

(2)

(i) $4a < r$

$$\phi(r) = - \int_{\infty}^r E \, dt = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

(ii) $2a < r < 4a$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(r) &= - \int_{\infty}^{4a} E \, dt - \int_{4a}^r E \, dt \\ &= \frac{Q}{16\pi\epsilon_0 a} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{4a} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(iii) $0 \leq r \leq 2a$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(r) &= \frac{Q}{16\pi\epsilon_0 a} - \int_{4a}^{2a} E \, dt - \int_{2a}^r E \, dt \\ &= \frac{Q}{16\pi\epsilon_0 a} + \frac{Q}{16\pi\epsilon_0 a} + 0 \\ &= \frac{Q}{16\pi a} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$U = \frac{1}{2} QV$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Q \cdot \frac{Q}{16\pi a} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{32\pi a} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \right)$$

(4)

球殻Aに電荷 Q' が与えられたとすると中心から r の距離の電界の大きさは(i) $0 \leq r \leq a$

$$E = 0$$

(ii) $a \leq r \leq 2a$

$$E = \frac{Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_1 r^2}$$

(iii) $2a \leq r \leq 4a$

$$E = \frac{Q+Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_2 r^2}$$

(iv) $4a \leq r$

$$E = \frac{Q+Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

球殻CとAの電位が同じになるまで

$$- \int_{\infty}^{4a} \frac{Q+Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \, dt = - \int_{\infty}^{4a} \frac{Q+Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \, dt - \int_{4a}^{2a} \frac{Q+Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_2 r^2} \, dt - \int_{2a}^a \frac{Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_1 r^2} \, dt$$

$$0 = \frac{Q+Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{1}{4a} \right) + \frac{Q'}{4\pi\epsilon_1} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{2a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q+Q'}{16\pi\epsilon_2 a} + \frac{Q'}{8\pi\epsilon_1 a}$$

$$= \epsilon_1 (Q+Q') + 2\epsilon_2 Q'$$

$$Q' = - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_2} Q$$