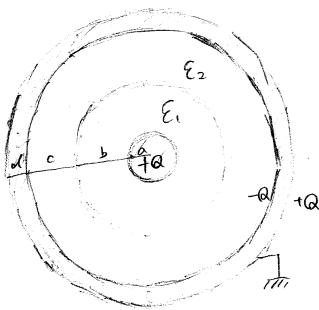


問1.

(1)



内側壁面に $-Q$ [C] の電荷が誘起される
外側壁面は 0 [C]

(2)

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

閉曲面内に電荷は存在しないから

$$E_1 = 0$$

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

$$\int E_2 dr = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_1}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_1 r^2}$$

(iii) $b \leq r \leq c$

$$\int E_3 dr = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_2}$$

$$E_3 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2 r^2}$$

(iv) $c \leq r \leq d$ 閉曲面内に電荷は $Q - Q = 0$ となる

$$E_4 = 0$$

(3)

(i) $c \leq r \leq d$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{4W} &= - \int_{\infty}^d E dr - \int_d^r E_4 dr \\ &= 0 \text{ [V]} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $b \leq r \leq c$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{3W} &= \phi_{4W} - \int_c^r E_3 dr \\ &= 0 + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2 r} - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2 c} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{c} \right) \text{ [V]} \end{aligned}$$

(iii) $a \leq r \leq b$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{2W} &= \phi_{3W} - \int_b^r E_2 dr \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_1} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \text{ [V]} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{1W} &= \phi_{2W} - \int_a^r E_1 dr \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_1} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \text{ [V]} \end{aligned}$$

(4) $Q = CV$ より

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

こゝで導体球と同心導体球殻の間電位差は

$$\phi_{2W} + \phi_{3W} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_1} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_1\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1 \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c} \right) + \epsilon_2 \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)} \text{ [F]}$$