静电场习题课

主要掌握电场强度计算的两种方法:

- 1.点电荷或电荷元产生场强的叠加;
- 2. 电荷对称分布时可用高斯定理求解。

《1》叠加法求场强:

其电场看成由许多点电荷或电荷元产生电场的叠加

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \frac{q_i}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_i^2} \hat{\vec{r}}_i$$

$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}, \quad r > dq$$
到p点的距离

《1》叠加法求场强:

具体的解题步骤:

- ①、画出示意图,建立坐标系,选取适当的电荷元; $dq \Rightarrow d\bar{E}$
- ②、将电荷元的电场强度分解, $d\bar{E} \begin{cases} dE_y \\ dE_x \end{cases}$
- ③、确定积分的上下限,积分后合成。

$$E_x = \int dE_x \qquad E_y = \int dE_y$$

$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} \qquad \vec{\boxtimes} \quad E = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2} \qquad \text{tg}\theta = \frac{E_y}{E_x}$$

《2》、用高斯定理求场强:

- A)分析电荷分布的对称性: i)球对称(中心对称) ii)柱对称(轴对称) iii)面对称(镜面对称)
- B) 过要计算的点做高斯面,应与对称性一致,
- C) 计算电通量可有形式,

$$\boldsymbol{\varPhi}_{e} = \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = E \cos \theta \oint_{S} dS$$

D) 计算高斯面内的电荷代数和

$$\Phi_e = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_i q_{i(\beta)} \quad or \quad \Phi_e = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \int dq_{\beta}$$

线 $dq = \lambda dl$; 面 $dq = \sigma dS$; 体 $dq = \rho dV$

高斯定理的具体应用方法:

- ——(记住三种对称性,七种基本情形)

$$\Phi_e = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 4\pi r^2 \cdot E = \frac{\sum Q_{|\gamma|}}{\varepsilon_0}$$

〈2〉轴对称性带电体("无限长"均匀带电直导线、圆柱体、圆柱面):过所求点作同轴封闭小圆柱面,有

$$\Phi_e = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2\pi r l \cdot E = rac{\sum Q_{PA}}{\mathcal{E}_0}$$

〈3〉面对称性带电体("无限大"均匀带电平面、平板): 过所求点作垂直平面封闭小圆柱面,有

$$\Phi_e = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2\Delta S \cdot E = \frac{\sum Q_{|\gamma|}}{\varepsilon_0}$$

《3》、相加法、补偿法

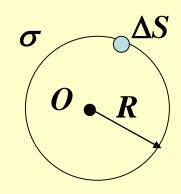
(利用已知电荷分布的场强组合叠加)

【例题】有一半径为R的均匀带电球面,带电量为Q, 现在球面挖去面积为 ΔS 的一小块(可视为点电荷), 设挖去后电荷分布保持不变,求球心的电场强度的大小 和方向。

分析: 补偿法 $E_1=0$

$$E_1 = 0$$

$$E_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{\sigma\Delta S}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{Q\Delta S}{16\pi^2\varepsilon_0 R^4}$$



$$E_o = E_1 + E_2 = \frac{Q\Delta S}{16\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 R^4}$$
 方向:?

由圆心指向缺口

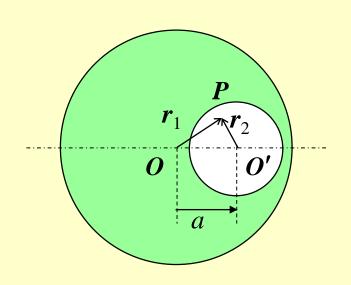
习题9.20:

球体内:
$$E = \frac{Qr}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} = \frac{\rho r}{3\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0}\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0}\vec{r}_1 \qquad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{-\rho}{3\varepsilon_0}\vec{r}_2$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} \vec{a}$$



【例题】一长为L的均匀带电细棒,带电量为q,设棒的 延长线上一点P离棒端点的距离为a,如图所示。求P点 的场强。

解: 电荷元
$$dq = \lambda dx = \frac{q}{L}dx$$

$$dE = dE_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{x^2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

的场强。

解: 电荷元
$$dq = \lambda dx = \frac{q}{L} dx$$
 $dE = dE_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{x^2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dx}{x^2}$

$$E = \int dE = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_a^{a+L} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+L})$$

或: $dE = dE = -\frac{1}{a} \frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{\lambda}{a} \frac{dx}{dt}$

或:
$$dE = dE_x = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{x^2} = -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dx}{x^2}$$

$$E = \int dE = -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_a^{a+L} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a+L} - \frac{1}{a} \right) \qquad \vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a+L} - \frac{1}{a} \right) \vec{i}$$

习题9.8

将半球面分割成许多极窄的三维圆环,其带电量及圆 环在球心所产生的场强为:

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

$$dl = Rd\theta \qquad r = R\sin\theta$$

$$dq = \sigma \cdot 2\pi R^2 \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{z \cdot dq}{(z^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \cos\theta = \frac{\sigma \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{\sigma}{4\varepsilon_0}$$

方向沿一z轴

习题9.8

另解:将半球面在球坐标中分割成无限多个面元,其 带电量以及在球心所产生的场强为:

$$dq = \sigma dS = \sigma \cdot Rd\theta \cdot R\sin\theta d\varphi$$
$$= \sigma \cdot R^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} = \frac{\sigma \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$$

$$dE_z = dE \cos \theta = \frac{\sigma \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\phi}{4\pi \varepsilon_0}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{\sigma}{4\varepsilon_0} \qquad \text{ if } |\nabla z| = \pi$$

习题9.9 电荷线密度为 λ的无限长均匀带电细线,弯成如 图所示的形状,若圆弧半径为R,求图中O点的电场强度.

1.2.
$$E_{x1} = E_{x2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

分析: ...
$$1.2. \quad E_{x1} = E_{x2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \quad \text{向左} \qquad 3 \xrightarrow{R} \xrightarrow{2} \xrightarrow{\lambda} X$$

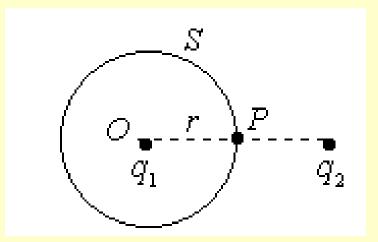
3.
$$E_{x3} = \int dE_{x3} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} \sin\theta = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\lambda Rd\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} \sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$

或
$$E_{x3} = \int dE_{x3} = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \cos\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\lambda R d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \cos\theta = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

$$\therefore \bar{E}_{\triangleq} = E_{x1} + E_{x2} + E_{x3} = 0$$

$$oldsymbol{\Phi}_{e}=rac{oldsymbol{q}_{1}}{oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{0}}$$

$$\vec{E}_P = 0$$



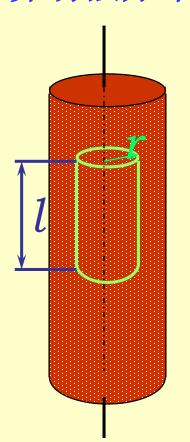
习题9.23 设气体放电形成的等离子体在圆柱内的电荷分布可用下式表示 $\rho(r) = \rho_0/(1+r^2/a^2)^2$,式中 r 是到轴线的距离, ρ_0 是轴线上的电荷密度, α 是常数。试计算场强分布。

高斯面。
$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \int_V dq = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \int_V \rho dV$$

$$2\pi r l E = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \int_0^r \frac{\rho_0}{\left(1 + r'^2 / a^2\right)^2} \cdot l \cdot 2\pi r' \cdot dr'$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0 \pi l}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{r^2}{1 + r^2 / a^2} = \frac{\rho_0 \pi l}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{a^2 r^2}{a^2 + r^2}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{\rho_0 a^2 r}{2\varepsilon_0 (a^2 + r^2)} \quad (圆柱内)$$



【思考题】分析书上P45 思考题9.5

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

$$\Rightarrow F = E \int dq = qE = \frac{q^2}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$

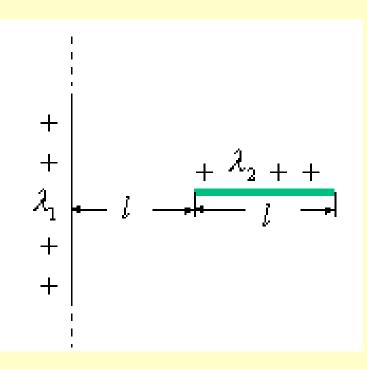
【例题】如图所示,一无限长均匀带电细线,电荷线密度为 λ_1 。另有一均匀带电细棒,长为l,电荷线密度为 λ_2 ,同无限长细线共面并垂直放置。棒的一端距细线也为l。求:

- ①无限长带电细线产生的电场分布;
- ②细棒所受的静电场力。

$$E = \frac{\lambda_1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$dF = E \cdot dq$$

$$F = \int_{l}^{2l} \frac{\lambda_{1}}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \lambda_{2} dr = \frac{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln 2$$

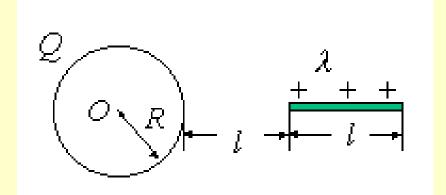


【例题】如图所示,一均匀带电球面,总电量为Q。 另有一均匀带电细棒,长为l,电荷线密度为l,棒在球直径的延长线上,棒的一端距球面距离为l。求:

①均匀带电球面产生的电场分布;

②细棒所受的静电场力。

$$E = \begin{cases} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} & r > R \\ 0 & r < R \end{cases}$$



$$dF = E \cdot dq$$

$$F = \int_{l+R}^{2l+R} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \lambda dr = \frac{Q\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{l}{(l+R)(2l+R)}$$

小结:

场强叠加法、高斯定理法、

相加法、补偿法、

求静电力

$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \hat{\vec{r}} \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\Phi}_e = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \int dq_{\rm ph}$$

注意: dq的选取!

线 $dq = \lambda dl$; 面 $dq = \sigma dS$; 体 $dq = \rho dV$

直线 $dq = \lambda(x)dx$

圆弧: $dq = \lambda dl = \lambda(\theta) \cdot \underline{Rd\theta}$

圆平/曲面: $dq = \sigma(r) \cdot 2\pi r \cdot dr / 2\pi r \cdot dl$

圆柱体: $dq = \rho(r) \cdot l \cdot 2\pi r \cdot dr$

球体: $dq = \rho(r) \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot dr$