## 静电场基本内容总结

1. 库仑定律: 处在静止状态的两个点电荷,在真空(空气)中的相互作用力

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \vec{r}^0 \quad \vec{r}^0$$
由施力电荷指向受力电荷

2. 电场

(1) 电场强度定义  $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$   $q_0$ 检验电荷电量

(2) 点电荷的电场强度 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \vec{r}^0$$
 由场源电荷指向场点

#### (3) 电场强度叠加原理

点电荷系的电场 
$$\vec{E} = \sum_{k} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_k}{r_k^2} \vec{r}_k^0$$

连续分布带电体 
$$\bar{E} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \bar{r}^0$$

### 3. 电通量和高斯定理

(1) 电通量 
$$\Phi_e = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

(2) 高斯定理 
$$\Phi_e = \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_{i} q_i$$
 (内)

#### 4. 静电场的环路定理和电势

(1) 环路定理 
$$\int_{L} \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{l} = 0$$
 ——场强的环流为零

(2) 电势能  $q_0$  在电场中某点 a 的电势能:

$$W_a = A_{a"0"} = \int_a^{"0"} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

(3) 电势 
$$u_a = \frac{W_a}{q_0} = \int_a^{"0"} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

(4) 点电荷的电势 
$$u_a = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

(5) 电势叠加原理 
$$u_a = \int_V \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

(6) 电势差 
$$u_{ab} = u_a - u_b$$

5. 电场与电势的关系
(1) 积分形式 
$$u_a = \int_a^{"0"} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

(2) 微分形式 
$$\bar{E} = -(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\bar{t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\bar{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\bar{k}) = -\operatorname{grad}(u)$$

## 6. 静电场中的导体和介质

- (1) 导体静电平衡的条件
- (2) 静电平衡导体上的电荷分布  $q_{\rm h}=0$   $\bar{E}_{\rm g}=\frac{\sigma_{\rm g}}{\varepsilon_{\rm h}}\bar{n}$
- (3) 电场中电介质的极化,束缚电荷 电介质中场强为:  $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}'$
- (4) 电位移矢量:  $\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E}$
- (5) 介质中的高斯定理  $\int \overline{D} \cdot d\overline{S} = q$

#### 7. 电容和静电能

- (1) 电容器的电容  $C = \frac{Q}{\Delta u}$
- (2) 电容器中存储的静电能  $W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2}QU$
- (3) 电场的能量密度  $w_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2$
- (3) 电场的能量

$$W = \int w_e dV = \int \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 dV$$

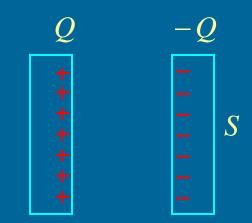
例: 计算两块导体板的相互作用力

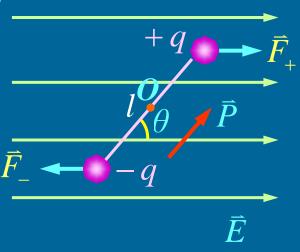
解:以其中一块导体板为研究对象 另一块导体板的电场为外电场

$$F = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}Q = \frac{Q^2}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$



$$\begin{split} W &= W_- + W_+ \\ &= -qU_- + qU_+ = -q(U_- - U_+) \\ &= -qEl\cos\theta \\ &= -PE\cos\theta \\ &= -\vec{P} \cdot \vec{E} \end{split}$$





例:均匀带电球面 (R, Q),均匀带电直线段 (l, $\lambda$ ),沿径向放置,设电荷分布固定,求:均匀带电直线段在电场中的电势能

解:

$$dq = \lambda dx$$

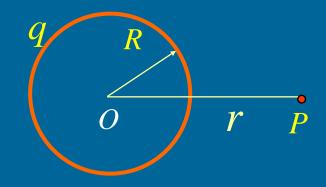
均匀带电球面在x处的电势

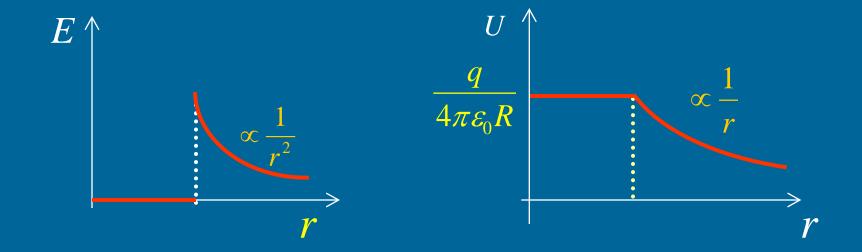
$$U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x}$$

$$dW = Udq = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} \lambda dx$$

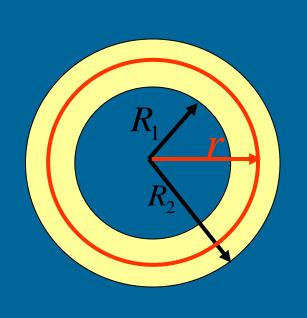
$$W = \int dW = \int_l^{2l} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} \lambda dx = \frac{\lambda Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln 2$$

例:均匀带电球面,R,q。 求:电场中任一点的场强和电势。





例 图示为一个均匀带电的球层,其电荷体密度为 $\rho$ ,球层内表面半径为  $R_1$ ,外表面半径为 $R_2$  ,设无穷远处为电势零点,求:球层中半径为 r 处的电势。



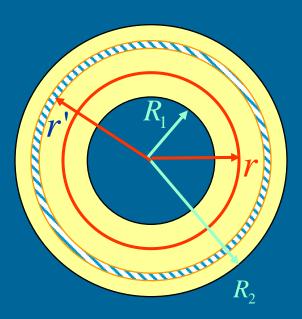
解:r处的电势等于以r为半径的球面以内的电荷在该处产生的电势 $U_1$ 和球面以外的电荷产生的 $U_2$ 之和,

 $U = U_1 + U_2$ 

$$U_{1} = \int_{R_{1}}^{r} \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi(r^{3} - R_{1}^{3})\rho}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}$$

$$=\frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0}\left(r^2-\frac{R_1^3}{r}\right)$$

# 为计算以r为半径的球面外电荷产生的电势,在球面外取 $r' \rightarrow r' + dr'$ 的薄层,其电量为: $dq = \rho \cdot 4\pi r'^2 dr'$



它对薄层内任一点产生的电势为:

$$dU_{2} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r'} = \frac{\rho r'dr'}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$U_{2} = \int dU_{2} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{r}^{R_{2}} r'dr' = \frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_{0}} \left(R_{2}^{2} - r^{2}\right)$$

全部电荷在半径为 r 处产生的电势为:

$$U = U_1 + U_2 = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} \left( r^2 - \frac{R_1^3}{r} \right) + \frac{\rho}{2\varepsilon_0} \left( R_2^2 - r^2 \right)$$
$$= \frac{\rho}{6\varepsilon_0} \left( 3R_2^2 - r^2 - \frac{2R_1^3}{r} \right)$$

例:如图,导体球半径为 $R_1$ ,外包一层电介质外半径为 $R_2$ ,介电常数为 $\epsilon$ 。

求: 电容

解:

$$E = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} Q & r < R_1 \ \hline Q & R_1 < r < R_2 \ \hline Q & r > R_2 \end{array} 
ight.$$

导体球的电势 
$$U = \int_{R_1}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r^2} dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + \frac{1}{R_2} \right]$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1 + \varepsilon_r R_1}$$

例 如图所示, 球形电容器的内、外半径分别为 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ ,所带电荷为±Q. 若在两球壳间充以电容率为 $\varepsilon$ 的电介质,问此电容器贮存的电场能量为多少?

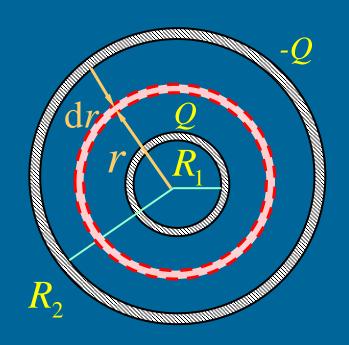
解 
$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{Q}{r^2}$$

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon E^2 = \frac{Q^2}{32\pi^2 \varepsilon r^4}$$

$$dW_e = w_e dV = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon r^2} dr$$

$$W_e = \int dW_e = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$



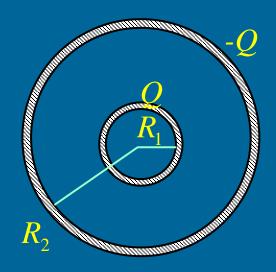
$$W_e = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$

$$W_{\rm e} = \frac{Q^2}{2 C}$$

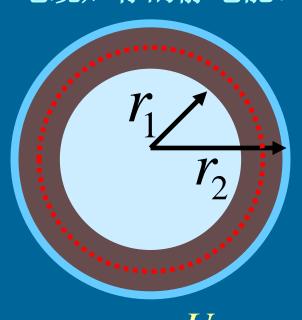
$$C = 4\pi\varepsilon \frac{R_2 R_1}{R_2 - R_1}$$

(球形电容器)

2) 
$$R_2 \rightarrow \infty$$
  $W_e = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon R_1}$  (孤立导体球)



有一根单芯电缆,电缆芯的半径为 $\Gamma_1$ ,外面套有半径为 $\Gamma_2$ 的同轴薄铅圆筒,其间充满相对介电常数为 $\varepsilon_r=2.3$ 的各向同性均匀电介质,电缆芯与铅圆筒间的相对电压为 $\Gamma_2$ ,求:长为 $\Gamma_3$ 的电缆贮存的静电能。



$$\therefore E = \frac{U}{r \ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)}$$

解:由高斯定理得:
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r}$$
 $(\lambda \pm m)$ ,可从给出的电压值推出)
$$:: U = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r} dr$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} \Rightarrow \lambda = \dots$$

$$w = \frac{\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r}{2} E^2 = \frac{\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r U^2}{2[\ln(r_2/r_1)]^2} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$W = \int w \, dV = \int w 2\pi r l dr = \frac{\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r U^2 l}{\ln(r_2/r_1)}$$

例 一电容为C的空气平行板电容器,接上端电压U为定值 的电源充电,在电压保持连接的情况下,试求把两个极板间距 离增大至n 倍时,外力所作的功。

解: 因保持电源连接,两极板间电势差保持不变

电容值由 
$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d} \rightarrow C' = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{nd} = \frac{C}{n}$$

电容器存储的电场能量为: 
$$W = \frac{CU^2}{2} \rightarrow W' = \frac{C'U^2}{2} = \frac{CU^2}{2n}$$

$$\Delta W = W' - W = \frac{U^2}{2} \left( \frac{C}{n} - C \right) = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 \frac{1 - n}{n} < 0$$

拉开极板过程中,电容器上带电量(Q=CU)由Q减至Q'

电源作功为: 
$$A_1 = (Q' - Q)U = (C'U - CU)U = \left(\frac{C}{n} - C\right)U^2$$
$$= CU^2 \left(\frac{1-n}{n}\right) < 0$$

设拉开极板过程中,外力作功 $A_2$ ,根据功能原理:

外力功 $A_2$  +电源功 $A_1$  =电场能量的增量 $\Delta W$ 

$$\therefore A_2 = \Delta W - A_1 = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 \frac{1-n}{n} - CU^2 \frac{1-n}{n} = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 \frac{n-1}{n} > 0$$

拉开极板过程中,外力作正功。

▶讨论:接上题,断开电源,试求把两个极板间 距离增大至n 倍时,外力所作的功。

功能原理 
$$A_{\text{外力}} = \Delta W = \frac{Q^2}{2C'} - \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{2C} n - \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} (n-1) = \frac{1}{2} CU^2 (n-1) > 0$$

例:如图,平板电容器和电源连接,将一厚为d介电常数为 $\varepsilon$ 的介质板插入电容器

- 求: (1) 电场能量变化
  - (2) 电源的功
  - (3) 电场对介质板作的功

解: (1) 
$$\Delta W = \frac{1}{2}C'U^2 - \frac{1}{2}C_0U^2$$
  
$$= \frac{1}{2}U^2(\varepsilon_r C_0 - C_0) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\varepsilon_0 SU^2}{d}(\varepsilon_r - 1)$$

(2) 
$$A_{\text{th}} = U\Delta Q = U(C'U - CU) = \frac{\varepsilon_0 SU^2}{d}(\varepsilon_r - 1)$$

(3) 
$$A_{\text{电源}} = \Delta W + A_{\text{电场}}$$
 
$$A_{\text{电场}} = A_{\text{电源}} - \Delta W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_0 SU^2}{d} (\varepsilon_r - 1)$$

例:接上题,断开电源后,再插入介质板

求: (1) 电场能量变化

(2) 电场对介质板作的功

解: (1) 
$$\Delta W = \frac{Q^2}{2C'} - \frac{Q^2}{2C_0}$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{2\varepsilon_r C_0} - \frac{Q^2}{2C_0} = \frac{Q^2}{2C_0} (\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r} - 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}C_0U^2(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}) = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}U^2(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r})$$

(2) 
$$A_{\text{HM}} = -\Delta W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d} U^2 (1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r})$$

例 如图所示1和2是完全相同的电容器,将其充电后与电源 断开,再将各向同性电介质插入电容器1,则电容器2的电 压U,和电场能量W,如何变化?(增大或减小)

解: 断开电源后1和2极板间有电荷转

移,但AB两点间两电容器电压相等。

介质插入前有: 
$$\begin{cases} Q_1 = C_0 U \\ Q_2 = C_0 U \end{cases}$$
 + o  $A$ 

介质插入后有:  $\begin{cases} Q_1' = \varepsilon_r C_0 U' \\ Q_2' = C_0 U' \end{cases}$  (2)

由电荷守恒定律:  $Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_1' + Q_2'$  (3)

联立(1)(2)和(3)式有: 
$$U' = \frac{2U}{1+\varepsilon_r} < U$$
 減小  $W_2 = \frac{1}{2}C_0U'^2$  減小

例:如图所示,一内半径a外半径b的导体球壳,带电Q,在球壳空腔中距球心r处有一点电荷q,设无穷远处电势为零,试求:(1)球壳内外表面上的电荷

- (2) 球心o处,由球壳内表面上电荷产生的电势
- (3) 球心o处的总电势

# 解:(1)取图示高斯面

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{i} q_{i \mid j} = 0$$

知球壳内表面上电荷-q由电荷守恒知外表面Q+q

(2) 将球壳内表面电荷分成电荷元dq

$$U_{0\text{b},\overline{\epsilon}} = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \int dq = \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

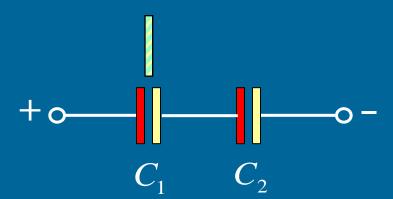
(3) 
$$U_{\mathbb{B}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \mathbf{r}} + \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \mathbf{b}} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

例 如图所示1和2是完全相同的电容器,若将各向同性电介质插入电容器1,则电容器1的电容和电容器组总电容如何变化? (增大或减小)

解: 介质插入后有:

$$C_1' = \varepsilon_r C_1$$
 增大

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$
 增大



例: A,B为导体,A带电q,B带电Q,令A接地,A上的电量变为:

$$(A) \quad 0 \qquad (B) \quad -\frac{a}{c}Q$$

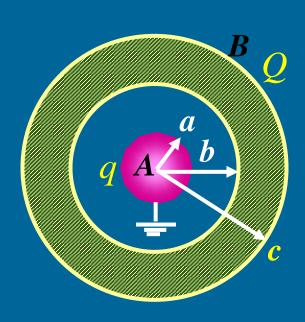
$$(C) \quad -\frac{ab}{c(b-a)}Q$$

$$(D) \quad -\frac{ab}{ab+c(b-a)}Q$$

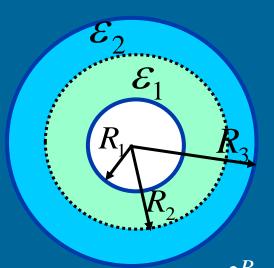
#### 解:设A上带电q'

$$U_{A} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{q'}{a} + \frac{-q'}{b} + \frac{q' + Q}{c}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q' = -\frac{ab}{ab + c(b - a)} Q$$



例:同轴电缆,内外导体半径为 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ ,其间充有两层电介质,其介电常数分别为 $\varepsilon_1$ 、 $\varepsilon_2$  (如图),电势差为U,若使两层电介质中最大场强相等,其条件如何?并求此种情况下电缆单位长度的电容。



解:设电缆单位长度带电为 λ

$$E_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_1 r} \qquad (R_1 \le r \le R_2)$$

$$E_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_2 r} \qquad (R_2 \le r \le R_3)$$

$$U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E_1 dr + \int_{R_2}^{R_3} E_2 dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi U}{\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}\right)}$$

$$E_{1} = \frac{U}{\varepsilon_{1}r(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{1}}\ln\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{2}}\ln\frac{R_{3}}{R_{2}})} \qquad E_{2} = \frac{U}{\varepsilon_{2}r(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{1}}\ln\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{2}}\ln\frac{R_{3}}{R_{2}})}$$

显然  $E_1$  在  $r = R_1$  处,  $E_2$  在  $r = R_2$  处各为最大值

$$E_{1\max} = \frac{U}{\varepsilon_1 R_1 \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}\right)} \qquad E_{2\max} = \frac{U}{\varepsilon_2 R_2 \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}\right)}$$

若使 
$$E_{1 \max} = E_{2 \max}$$
 则  $\frac{\mathcal{E}_1}{\mathcal{E}_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$ 

电缆每单位长度的电容为

$$C = \frac{\lambda}{U} = \frac{2\pi}{\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}\right)} = \frac{2\pi}{\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1} \ln \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2}\right)}$$