

第五次

(5-1) 方程:  $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$  , 通解:  $\varphi = \sum_{n=0} \left( a_n R^n + \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta)$  , , ,

( ) 边界条件:  $\varphi|_{R_0} = \Phi_0$  ,  $\varphi|_{R \rightarrow \infty} = -ER \cos \theta$  , 于是当  $n \neq 0$  , 时,  $\varphi = 0$  ,

$$\varphi = a_0 + \frac{b_0}{R} + \left( a_1 R + \frac{b_1}{R^2} \right) \cos \theta , \quad \varphi|_{R \rightarrow \infty} = a_0 + a_1 R \cos \theta = -ER \cos \theta , \quad a_0 = 0 , \quad a_1 = -ER ,$$

$$\varphi|_{R_0} = \frac{b_0}{R_0} + \left( -ER_0 + \frac{b_1}{R_0^2} \right) \cos \theta = \Phi_0 \quad , \quad b_0 = R_0 \Phi_0 \quad , \quad b_1 = ER_0^3 \quad ,$$

$$\varphi = \frac{R_0 \Phi_0}{R} + \left( \frac{R_0^3}{R^2} - R \right) E \cos \theta ;$$

( ) 边界条件:  $\varphi|_{R_0} = \varphi_0$  (未知常数) ,  $-\oint \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial R} \Big|_{R_0} ds = Q$  ,  $\varphi|_{R \rightarrow \infty} = -ER \cos \theta$  ,

$$\varphi = \frac{R_0 \varphi_0}{R} + \left( \frac{R_0^3}{R^2} - R \right) E \cos \theta \quad , \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial R} \Big|_{R_0} = -\frac{\varphi_0}{R_0} - 3E \cos \theta \quad ,$$

$$\oint \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial R} ds = \int_0^\pi \left[ -\frac{\varphi_0}{R_0} - 3E \cos \theta \right] 2\pi R_0^2 \sin \theta d\theta = \int_0^\pi (-\varphi_0) 2\pi R_0 \sin \theta d\theta = -\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} \quad ,$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R_0} , \quad \varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R} + \left( \frac{R_0^3}{R^2} - R \right) E \cos \theta .$$

(5-2) 方程: 球外:  $\nabla^2 \varphi_1 = 0$  , 球内:  $\nabla^2 \varphi_2 = 0$  ,  $(R \neq 0)$  ,

通解:  $\varphi = \sum_{n=0} \left( a_n R^n + \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n(\cos \theta)$  , 球对称,  $\varphi_1 = a + \frac{b}{R}$  ,  $\varphi_2 = c + \frac{d}{R}$

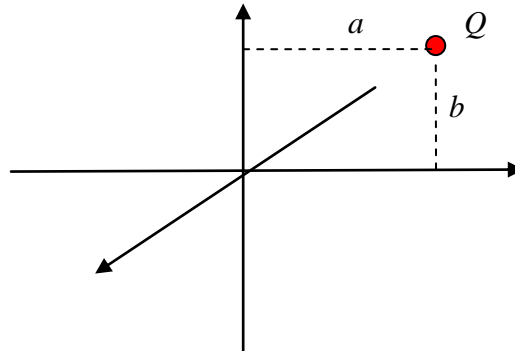
边界条件:

$$\varphi_1|_{R \rightarrow \infty} = 0 , \quad -\oint \varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial R} \Big|_{R_0} ds = Q_f , \quad \varphi_1(R_0) = \varphi_2(R_0) , \quad -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi_1(R_0)}{\partial R} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi_2(R_0)}{\partial R} , \quad ,$$

$$a = 0 , \quad -\oint \varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial R} \Big|_{R_0} ds = \varepsilon \frac{d}{R^2} 4\pi R^2 = Q_f , \quad d = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi \varepsilon} , \quad ,$$

$$\frac{b}{R_0} = c + \frac{Q_f}{4\pi \varepsilon R_0} , \quad \varepsilon_0 \frac{b}{R_0^2} = \varepsilon \frac{d}{R_0^2} , \quad b = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} d = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} , \quad c = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R_0} - \frac{Q_f}{4\pi \varepsilon R_0} ,$$

球外:  $\varphi_1 = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$  , , 球内:  $\varphi_2 = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_0} - \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\epsilon R_0} + \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\epsilon R}$  , ,



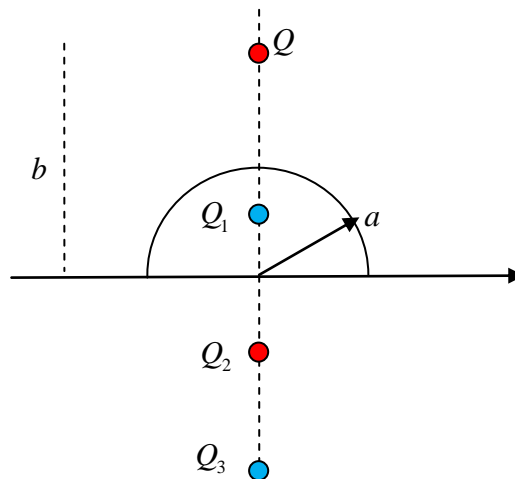
(5-3)

源电荷坐标:  $(a, b, 0)$  , (在第一象限里)

三个像电荷坐标:  $(a, -b, 0)$  ,  $(-a, b, 0)$  ,  $(-a, -b, 0)$

在第一象限里电势为:

$$\varphi = \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + z^2}} + \frac{-Q_f}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y+b)^2 + z^2}} \\ + \frac{-Q_f}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{(x+a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + z^2}} + \frac{Q_f}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{(x+a)^2 + (y+b)^2 + z^2}}$$



(5-4)

边界条件: 界面上(平面、半圆球面)电势相等, 即电力线必须与界面垂直。

三个像电荷的电荷量和位置:

$$Q_1 = -\frac{a}{b}Q, \left(0, 0, \frac{a^2}{b}\right), Q_2 = \frac{a}{b}Q, \left(0, 0, -\frac{a^2}{b}\right), Q_3 = -Q, (0, 0, -b), , , , , , ,$$

在上半空间中的电势为：

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-b)^2}} + \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-a^2/b)^2}} \\ &= \frac{Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z+a^2/b)^2}} + \frac{Q_3}{4\pi\epsilon_0\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z+b)^2}}\end{aligned}$$

第六次

$$(6-1) \quad \vec{E}_{p_1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^5} \left[ 3(\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r} - \vec{p}_1 r^2 \right],$$

$$W_i = -\vec{p}_2 \cdot \vec{E}_{p_1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^5} \left[ (\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2) r^2 - 3(\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r})(\vec{p}_2 \cdot \vec{r}) \right]$$

$$(\quad) \quad \vec{L} = \vec{p}_2 \times \vec{E}_{\vec{p}_1} = \frac{3(\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r})\vec{p}_2 \times \vec{r} + r^2 \vec{p}_1 \times \vec{p}_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^5}$$