

电动力学 第11课 静电场边值问题

静电场边值问题的唯一性定理

问题的提出:

: 当全空间为真空或仅存在同一种线性介质时,给定电荷分布 $\rho(\vec{x}')$ 后,可通过积分 $\varphi = \int \frac{\rho(\vec{x}')}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} dV'$ 求出 φ , 进而求出 $\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi$

但当空间同时存在不同种介质分布时,介质分界面及内部会有极化电荷分布存在, 该些电荷不能先于电场而求出,因此需要研究在一定边界条件下寻求场(或势)微分方程的解———即静电边值问题的解。

场方程
$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$
 分界面上的自由电荷面密度
$$\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma_f$$
 边值关系
$$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

.值关系
$$n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$

由 $\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi$ $\left(\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0\right)$ 且在各向同性线性理想介质中 $\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \nabla \cdot \varepsilon \vec{E} = \varepsilon \nabla \cdot (-\nabla \varphi) = -\varepsilon \nabla^2 \varphi = \rho_f$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho_f}{\varepsilon}$$

各向同性线性理想介质中静电势的Poission方程

在
$$\rho_f = 0$$
 区域,有:

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$$

Laplace方程

$$\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \vec{n} \cdot (\varepsilon_2 \vec{E}_2 - \varepsilon_1 \vec{E}_1) = \vec{n} \cdot (-\varepsilon_2 \nabla \varphi_2 + \varepsilon_1 \nabla \varphi_1) = \sigma_f$$

$$-\varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} + \varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} = \sigma_f$$

等价于
$$\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma_f$$

在边界两侧取无限薄环路

$$\overline{p_1 p_2} = \overline{p_1' p_2'} \to 0$$

$$\overline{p_1 p_1'} = \overline{p_2 p_2'} = \Delta l$$

$$d\varphi = -\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\varphi_2(p_1) - \varphi_1(p_1) = \vec{E} \cdot \overline{p_1 p_2} \rightarrow 0$$

因而

$$\varphi_2(p_2) = \varphi_1(p_1)$$

$$\varphi_2'(p_2') = \varphi_1'(p_1')$$

电势的连续性

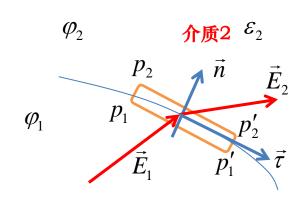
于是

$$\varphi_2 - \varphi_1 = \varphi_2' - \varphi_1'$$

$$E_{2\tau} \cdot \Delta l = E_{1\tau} \cdot \Delta l$$

$$\vec{E}_2 \cdot \Delta \vec{l} = \vec{E}_1 \cdot \Delta \vec{l}$$

$$E_{2\tau} = E_{1\tau}$$



介质1

亦即边值关系 $\varphi_2 = \varphi_1$

$$\varphi_2 = \varphi_1$$

等价于
$$n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$

总结:

电场方程

电势方程

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho_f}{\mathcal{E}}$$

$$n \cdot (D_2 - D_1) = 0$$
$$n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$$

边界条件
$$\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma_f \\ n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 等价
$$\begin{cases} -\varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} + \varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} = \sigma_f \\ \varphi_2 = \varphi_1 \end{cases}$$

有导体存在时的情形

导体静电平衡条件:

- (i) 导体内部电场 \vec{E} 处处为零,外侧只有 \vec{E} 和 \vec{D} 的法向分量
- (ii) 导体内部自由电荷密度 ρ_f 处处为零,电荷只能以面密度 σ_f 分布于其表面

$$\vec{E}_1 = -\nabla \varphi_1 = 0$$
 $\varphi_1 = Const$ (导体是个等势体)

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
\varphi_2 & E_2 & \vec{n} \\
\varphi_1 & \vec{E}_1 = 0 & \vec{\tau}
\end{array}$

由电势的连续性,导体表面电势==内部电势

导体

介质 ε

$$\varphi_{inside} = \varphi_{surface} = Const$$

电场不见得总连续,但电势通常是连续的

另一边界条件
$$-\varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} = \sigma_f$$

总结,导体表面的边值关系:

$$\varphi_1 = Const$$

$$-\varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} = \sigma_f$$

静电边值问题解的唯一性定理

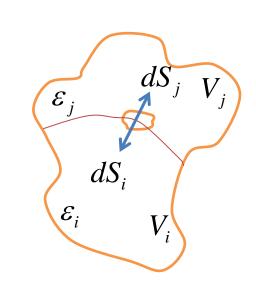
设介质分区均匀,区域 V_i 内电荷分布确定,有:

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_i = -\frac{\rho_f}{\varepsilon_i} \tag{1}$$

在两个均匀区域 V_i 与 V_j 的分界面上,有边值问题

$$\varphi_{1} = Const$$

$$-\varepsilon_{2} \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial n} = \sigma_{f}$$
(2)



我们要证明,当:

- (i) 区域 V_i 内满足方程(1),又满足边值关系(2)
- (ii) 在整体边界面 S 上又满足

(a) 电势
$$\varphi|_{S}$$

(第一类边界条件)

(b) 电势的法向导数 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}$

(第二类边界条件)

则: V 内<mark>电场</mark>唯一确定

唯一性定理保证了,只要同时满足方程和边界条件,则解一定是对的

例: 同心导体球,内球壳带电Q,外球壳接地,求电场和球壳上的电荷分布。

解: 区域3:
$$\vec{E}_3 = 0$$
 $\vec{D}_3 = 0$ $\varphi_3 = 0$

介质1:
$$\nabla \times \vec{E}_1 = 0$$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{D}_1 = 0$ (1)

介质2:
$$\nabla \times \vec{E}_2 = 0$$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{D}_2 = 0$ (2)

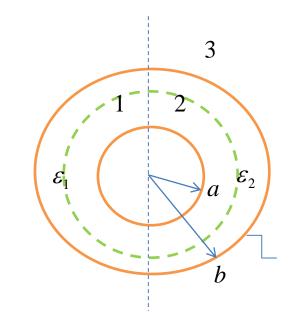
介质1与介质2的分界面上:

$$E_{1r} = E_{2r} \tag{3}$$

$$D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \sigma_f = 0 \tag{4}$$

不解方程,用唯一性定理去猜出这个解

$$\varepsilon_{1}E_{1} \cdot 2\pi r^{2} + \varepsilon_{2}E_{2} \cdot 2\pi r^{2} = Q \qquad A = \frac{Q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})}$$



解出:
$$\vec{E}_1 = \vec{E}_2 = \frac{Q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)r^2} \vec{e}_r$$
 $\vec{D}_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 Q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)r^2} \vec{e}_r$

 \vec{E} 有球对称性,但 \vec{D} 没有

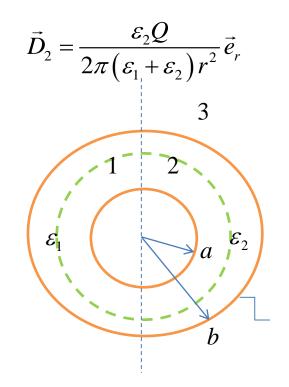
$$D_{out,n} - D_{in,n} = \sigma_f$$

导体内部 $\vec{E} = 0$ $\vec{D} = 0$

内壳表面的自由电荷面密度:

$$\mathbf{1} \mathbf{X}: \qquad \sigma_{f1} = \vec{D}_{1} \cdot \vec{e}_{r} = D_{1r} \big|_{r=a} = \frac{\varepsilon_{1} Q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2}) a^{2}}$$

$$\mathbf{2} \mathbf{X}: \qquad \sigma_{f2} = \vec{D}_{2} \cdot \vec{e}_{r} = D_{2r} \big|_{r=a} = \frac{\varepsilon_{2} Q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2}) a^{2}}$$



$$\sigma_{f1} \neq \sigma_{f2}$$

介质的极化强度:

$$\vec{P}_1 = \vec{D}_1 - \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_1 = \frac{(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_0)Q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)r^2} \vec{e}_r \qquad \qquad \vec{P}_2 = \vec{D}_2 - \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 = \frac{(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_0)Q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

内表面的极化电荷面密度为:

$$\sigma_{p} = -\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{P}_{out} - \vec{P}_{in}) = -\vec{n} \cdot \vec{P}_{out} = -(\varepsilon_{out} - \varepsilon_{0}) E_{r}$$

$$1 \times \vdots \qquad \sigma_{p1} = -\frac{(\varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{0}) Q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2}) a^{2}}$$

$$2 \times \vdots \qquad \sigma_{p2} = -\frac{(\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{0}) Q}{2\pi (\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2}) a^{2}}$$

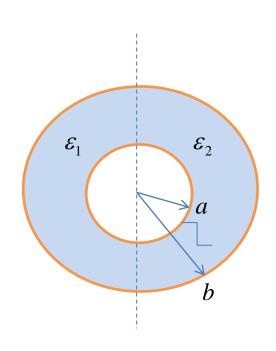
内表面的总电荷面密度:

$$\sigma_{1} = \sigma_{f1} + \sigma_{p1} = \frac{\varepsilon_{0}Q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})a^{2}}$$

$$\sigma_{2} = \sigma_{f2} + \sigma_{p2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{0}Q}{2\pi(\varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2})a^{2}}$$

虽然左右两区的自由电荷、极化电 荷不同,但总电荷面密度是一样的, 保证了左右两区电场是一样的

总电荷面密度均匀分布,保证了电 场的球对称性 开放问题: 如图,内外半径分别为a、b 的金属球壳之间充填着两种介质 \mathcal{E}_1 和 \mathcal{E}_2 ,两种介质对称地分布在两个半球,并且都均匀分布自由电荷,密度为 ρ ,内球壳带电量为Q,并且接地,求电场分布。



边值问题的解法之一——分离变量法

若求解区域 V 内电荷体密度 $\rho=0$,则该区域电势满足Laplace方程

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$$

寻找静电边值问题的解

归结为

寻找Laplace方程(或Poission方程)在一定边界条件下的解。当系统具有某种对称性(球、柱对称性)时,分离变量法是一种行之有效的求解方法

有轴对称的静电边值问题的解

Laplace方程 $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$

电势 $oldsymbol{arphi}$ (电场 $ec{E}$) 的分布与坐标 $oldsymbol{\phi}$ 无关

$$\nabla^{2} \varphi = \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \left(R^{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial R} \right) + \frac{1}{R^{2} \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0$$

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

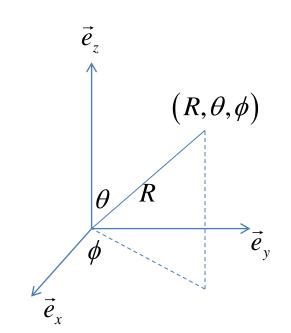
其中 a_n 和 b_n 是待定常数,由边界条件确定

$$P_n(\cos\theta)$$
是Legendre函数

$$P_n(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{d(\cos\theta)^n} \left[\left(\cos^2\theta - 1\right)^n \right]$$

$$P_{0}(\cos\theta) = 1 \qquad P_{2}(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(3\cos^{2}\theta - 1)$$

$$P_1(\cos\theta) = \cos\theta \qquad \qquad P_3(\cos\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(5\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta)$$



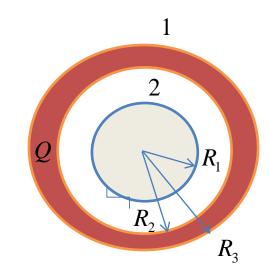
例一: 半径为 R_1 导体球接地,外包围同心的导体球壳,球壳带电荷Q,求各点的电势和导体上的感应电荷。

解: 区域1和2,均满足
$$\nabla^2 \varphi_{1,2} = 0$$
 (1)

球对称性,应取 n=0,通解:

$$\varphi_1 = a + \frac{b}{R} \qquad (R \ge R_3) \tag{3}$$

$$\varphi_2 = c + \frac{d}{R} \qquad \left(R_1 < R < R_2 \right) \tag{4}$$



边界条件:

1)
$$\varphi_1|_{R\to\infty} \to 0$$
 (自然边界条件) $a=0$

2)
$$\varphi_2|_{R_1} = 0$$
 (内导体接地)
$$c + \frac{d}{R_1} = 0$$

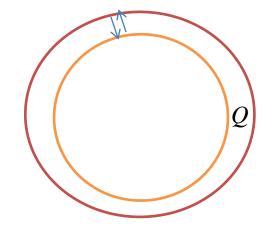
(2)

3)
$$\varphi_2|_{R_2} = \varphi_1|_{R_3}$$
 (导体是等势体接地) $c + \frac{d}{R_2} = \frac{b}{R_3}$

4)
$$Q = \bigoplus \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_1 + \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{S}_2$$
 (导体壳带净电荷)

$$\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} = \iint_{R_3} -\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial R} dS_1 + \iint_{R_2} \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial R} dS_2$$

$$\frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} = -\frac{-b}{R_3^2} \cdot 4\pi R_3^2 + \frac{-d}{R_2^2} \cdot 4\pi R_2^2$$



解出:

$$d = \frac{-Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(R_1^{-1} - R_2^{-1} + R_3^{-1}\right)} = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$$

$$c = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1 R_3} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(R_1^{-1} - R_2^{-1} + R_3^{-1}\right)} = -\frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1}$$

$$b = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} - d = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} - \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$$

于是:
$$\varphi_1 = \frac{Q + Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \qquad \varphi_2 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right)$$

内导体球表面电荷 (接地只是电势为零而已,还是有感应电荷)

$$Q_{i} = \bigoplus_{inside} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \bigoplus_{R_{1}} \varepsilon_{0} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\varepsilon_{0} \bigoplus_{R_{1}} \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial R} dS = -\varepsilon_{0} \bigoplus_{R_{1}} -\frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{1}^{2}} dS$$

$$= \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi R_{1}^{2}} \cdot 4\pi R_{1}^{2} = Q_{1}$$

介电常数 ε 的均匀介质球处于均匀外电场 \vec{E}_0 中,求: 例二:

解:设 $\vec{E}_0 = E_0 \vec{e}_z$ 轴对称性

区域1和2,均满足
$$\nabla^2 \varphi_{1,2} = 0$$

通解:
$$\varphi_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(a_n R^n + \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n \left(\cos \theta \right)$$
 $\left(R \ge R_0 \right)$

$$\varphi_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(c_n R^n + \frac{d_n}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n \left(\cos \theta \right) \qquad \left(0 < R \le R_0 \right)$$

边界条件:

1)
$$\varphi_1|_{R\to\infty} \to -\vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{x} = -E_0 R \cos \theta = -E_0 R P_1 (\cos \theta)$$
 (原均匀外电场)

因此:
$$a_1 = -E_0$$
 $a_n = 0$ $(n \neq 1)$
$$\varphi_1 = -E_0 R \cos \theta + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} P_n \left(\cos \theta\right)$$

2) 当
$$R \rightarrow 0$$
 , φ_2 应当有限, 故: $d_n = 0$

$$\varphi_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n R^n P_n \left(\cos \theta \right)$$

3) 在 $R = R_0$ 处,

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad -E_0 R_0 \cos \theta + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{R_0^{n+1}} P_n \left(\cos \theta\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n R_0^n P_n \left(\cos \theta\right)$$

$$-\varepsilon_{0}\frac{\partial\varphi_{1}}{\partial n} + \varepsilon\frac{\partial\varphi_{2}}{\partial n} = \sigma_{f} = 0 \qquad \varepsilon_{0} \left[-E_{0}\cos\theta - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)b_{n}}{R_{0}^{n+2}} P_{n}\left(\cos\theta\right) \right] = \varepsilon\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nc_{n}R_{0}^{n-1}P_{n}\left(\cos\theta\right)$$

对比两式,

当
$$n=1$$
 时,

$$-E_{0}R_{0}P_{1} + \frac{b_{1}}{R_{0}^{2}}P_{1} = c_{1}R_{0}P_{1}$$

$$\varepsilon_{0} \left(-E_{0}P_{1} - \frac{2b_{n}}{R_{0}^{3}}P_{1}\right) = \varepsilon c_{1}P_{1}$$

解出:
$$b_1 = \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} E_0 R_0^3 \qquad c_1 = -\frac{3\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} E_0$$

$$\varphi_1 = -E_0 R \cos \theta + \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{E_0 R_0^3}{R^2} \cos \theta$$
 球面极化电荷的贡献
$$\varphi_2 = -\frac{3\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} E_0 R \cos \theta \qquad (球内仍为均匀场)$$

$$= -E_0 R \cos \theta + \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} E_0 R \cos \theta$$
 球面极化电荷对球内的贡献
$$R \otimes \theta = \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} E_0 R \cos \theta$$

球内电场:
$$\vec{E}_2 = -\nabla \varphi_2 = \frac{3\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} \nabla \left(\vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{R} \right) = \frac{3\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} \vec{E}_0 < \vec{E}_0$$

 \vec{E}_2 比原来外场 \vec{E}_0 弱,这是由于球面上的极化电荷产生的场与外场方向相反 球面上的极化电荷产生的场抵消一部分外场

介质球的极化强度:

$$\vec{P}_2 = \vec{D}_2 - \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_2 = (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0) \vec{E}_2 = \frac{3\varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} \vec{E}_0 \qquad \text{$\sharp \xi$} \equiv$$

球内极化电荷体密度:

$$\rho_p = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}_2 = 0$$

介质球面电荷分布构成的电偶极矩:

$$\vec{P} = \iiint \vec{P}_2 dV = \frac{4\pi R_0^3}{3} \vec{P}_2 = \frac{4\pi R_0^3 \varepsilon_0 \left(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0\right)}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} \vec{E}_0$$

事实上,球外电势的第二项正是这面电荷产生的:

$$\varphi' = \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \vec{R}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} = \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{E_0 R_0^3}{R^2} \cos \theta$$

球面极化电荷面密度:

$$\sigma_{p} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{P}_{2} \Big|_{R_{0}} = \frac{3\varepsilon_{0} \left(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{0}\right)}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_{0}} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{E}_{0} = \frac{3\varepsilon_{0} \left(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{0}\right)}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_{0}} E_{0} \cos \theta$$

其构成的电偶极矩:

$$\vec{P} = \bigoplus_{R_0} \sigma_p \vec{R}_0 dS = \bigoplus_{R_0} \sigma_p \left(R_0 \cos \theta \vec{e}_z + R_0 \sin \theta \vec{e}_r \right) R_0^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = \frac{4\pi R_0^3 \varepsilon_0 \left(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0 \right)}{\varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_0} \vec{E}_0$$

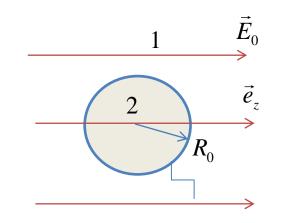
例三: 接地的导体球处于均匀外电场 \tilde{E}_0 中,求:

- (i) 电势 (ii) 导体表面的感应电荷面分布

解:设 $\vec{E}_0 = E_0 \vec{e}_z$ 轴对称性

区域1, 满足
$$\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$$
 区域2电势恒为零

通解:
$$\varphi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(a_n R^n + \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} \right) P_n \left(\cos \theta \right)$$
 $\left(R \ge R_0 \right)$



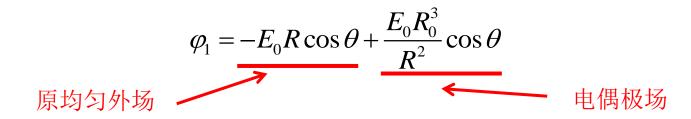
边界条件:

1)
$$\varphi|_{R\to\infty} \to -\vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{x} = -E_0 R \cos\theta = -E_0 R P_1 (\cos\theta)$$
 (原均匀外电场)

因此: $a_1 = -E_0$ $a_n = 0$ $(n \neq 1)$

$$\varphi = -E_0 R \cos\theta + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} P_n (\cos\theta)$$

2)
$$\varphi|_{R_0} = 0$$
 (导体接地)
$$-E_0 R_0 \cos \theta + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{R_0^{n+1}} P_n \left(\cos \theta\right) = 0$$
 得: $b_1 = E_0 R_0^3$ $b_n = 0$ $(n \neq 1)$



球面感应电荷面密度:

$$\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_{out} - \vec{D}_{in}) = \sigma_f$$

$$\sigma_f = D_{out,n} = \varepsilon_0 E_{out,n} = -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial R}\Big|_{R} = 3\varepsilon_0 E_0 \cos \theta$$

其构成的电偶极矩:

$$\vec{P} = \bigoplus_{R_0} \sigma_f \vec{R}_0 dS = 3\varepsilon_0 E_0 \bigoplus_{R_0} \cos\theta \left(R_0 \cos\theta \vec{e}_z + R_0 \sin\theta \vec{e}_r \right) R_0^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_0 \vec{E}_0$$

作业

1。(郭书2.2题)

在均匀外电场中置入半径为 R_0 的导体球,试用分离变量法求下列两种情况的电势,

- (i) 导体球上接有电池, 使球与地保持电势差 Φ_0 ;
- (ii) 导体球上带总电荷Q。

2。 (郭书2.3题)

均匀介质球的中心置一点电荷 Q_f ,球的电容率为 \mathcal{E} ,球外为真空,试用分离变量法求空间电势,把结果与使用高斯定理所得结果比较。

边值问题的解法之二——电像法

电像法是用一个或若干个假想的点电荷——像电荷来代替(等效)导体表面的感应电荷或介质的极化电荷对电场的贡献

只要这些假想的电荷与原来已知电荷共同激发的电 场或电势满足求解区域内的全部(定解)边界条件, 那么所得到的解是唯一正确的

注意: 为使问题的解满足求解区域内已知的 Poisson方程或Laplace方程,**像电荷必 须放置在求解区域之外**。

边值问题的解法之三——格林函数法

如果非齐次偏微分方程的非齐次项是 δ 函数, 则满足边界条件的方程的定解称为Green函数解

例如: \vec{x} 处的点电荷的电势满足泊松方程

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')}{\varepsilon}$$

 $\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')}{\varepsilon}$ 且满足边界条件: $\varphi|_S = 0$ 或 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}|_S = 0$

则 φ 是格林函数, $\varphi = G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}')$

即:
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 G(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = -\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')/\varepsilon \\ G|_S = 0 \quad \vec{\mathbf{g}} \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial n}|_S = 0 \end{array} \right.$$