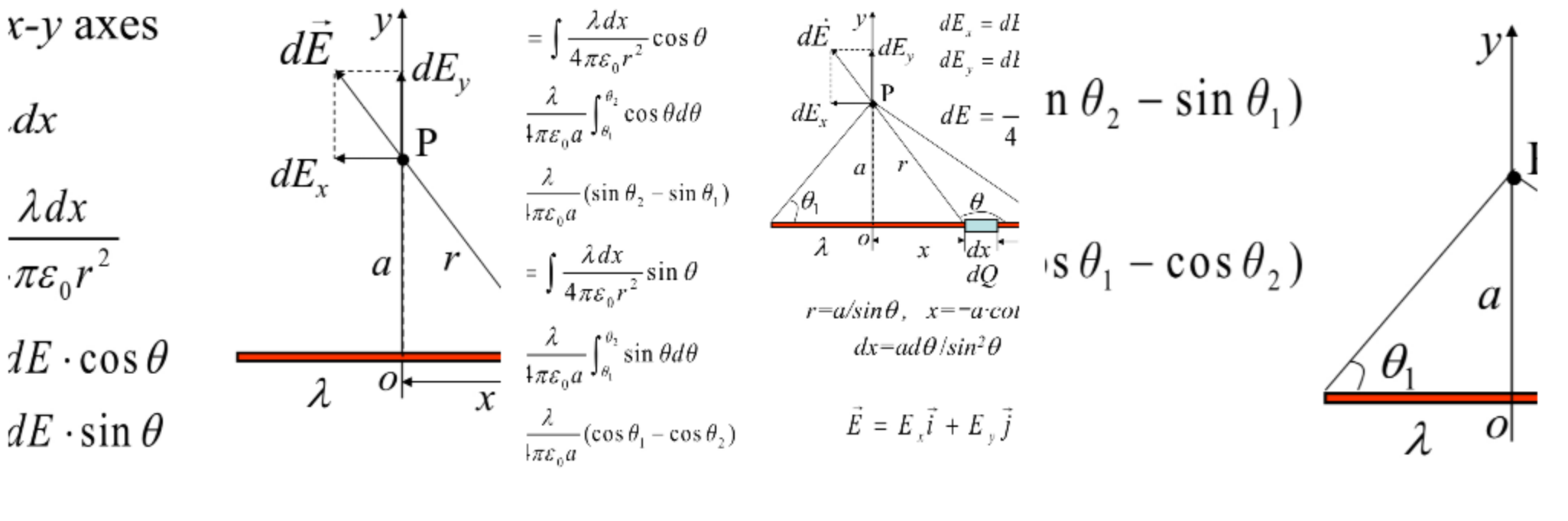


Chapter 19 电荷与电场

题型1: 运用积分解决连续电场分布的场强问题 (复习的时候手动积分)

- 一、基本步骤:
- 1.建立坐标系
- 2.写出场强的微分, 写出dQ
- 3.写出场强分量式子 Ex Ey Ez
- 4.将三个分量积分
- 5.场强是矢量, 有方向, 不要忘记写方向
- 二、求场强过程中可能用到的方法
- 对称性 (轴对称, 旋转对称)
- 割补法
- 化多重积分为一重积分—本质上是运用一重积分计算的结果

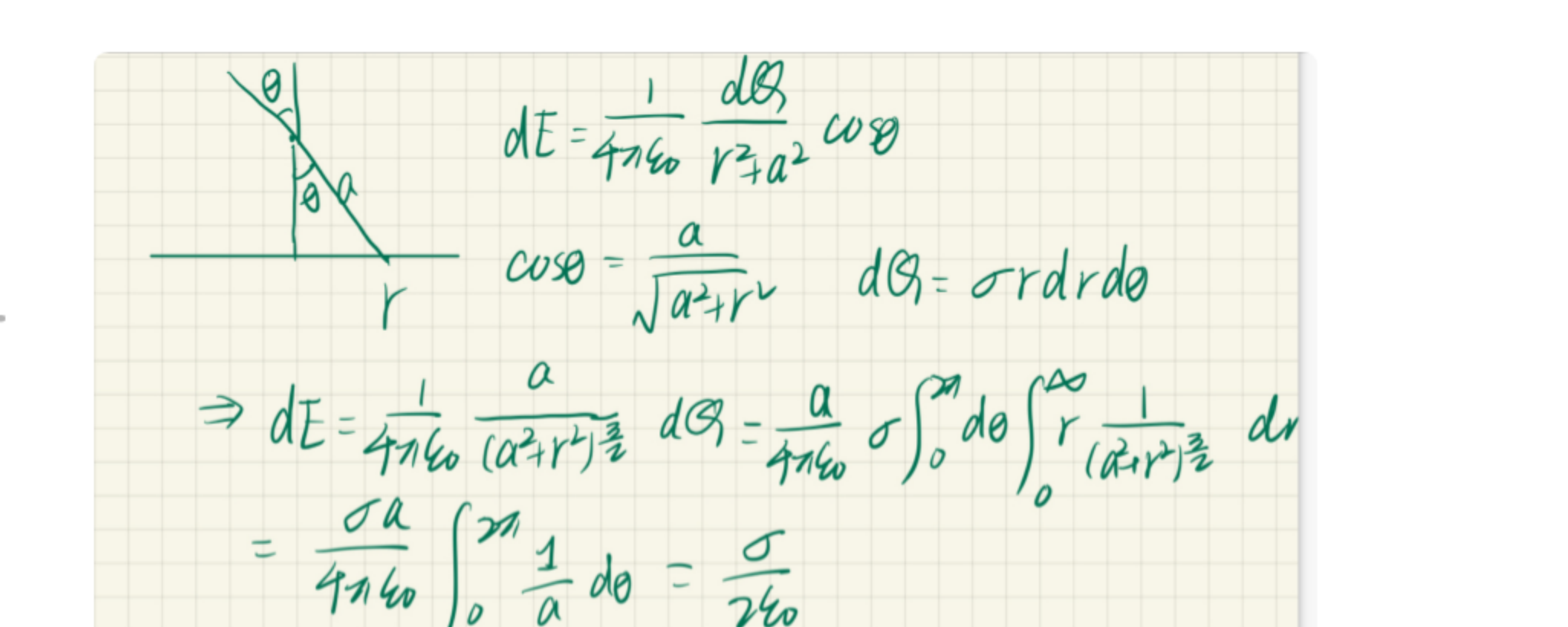
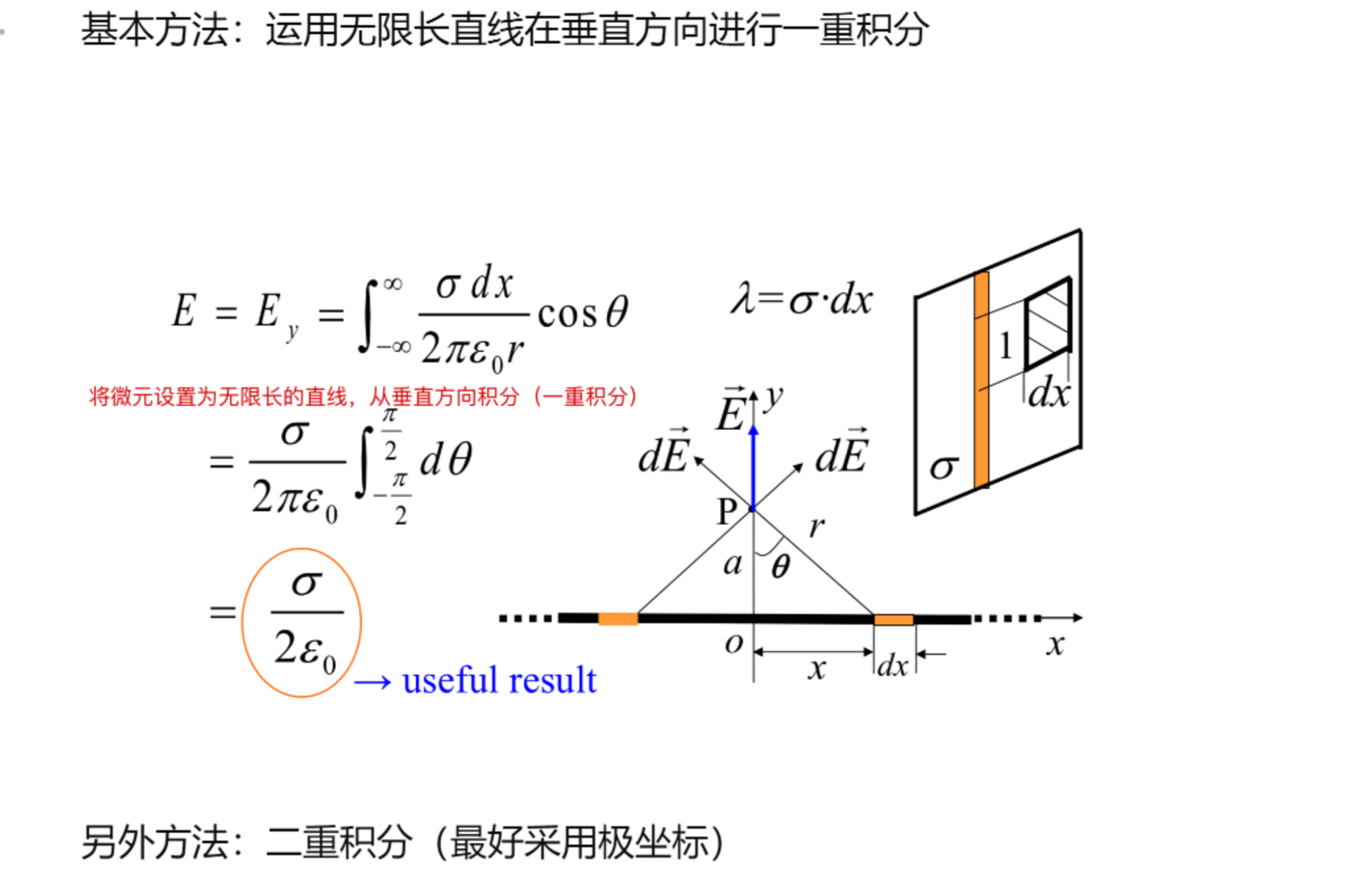


过程中运用的技巧: 化长度为角度进行积分

由有限长直线引申出的结论: 无限长直线

1) If it is **very long or infinite**, $\theta_1=0$, $\theta_2=\pi$

$E_x = 0$, $E_y = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a}$ → useful result



Solution: $dE = \frac{dQ}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$

$E = E_x = \int_{ring} \frac{dQ}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cos \theta$

$= \frac{Q \cos \theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{Q \cdot x}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$

注意:

半圆产生的场强和无限长直线相等

****注意, 半球不是等价的, 最下方红字是错误的**

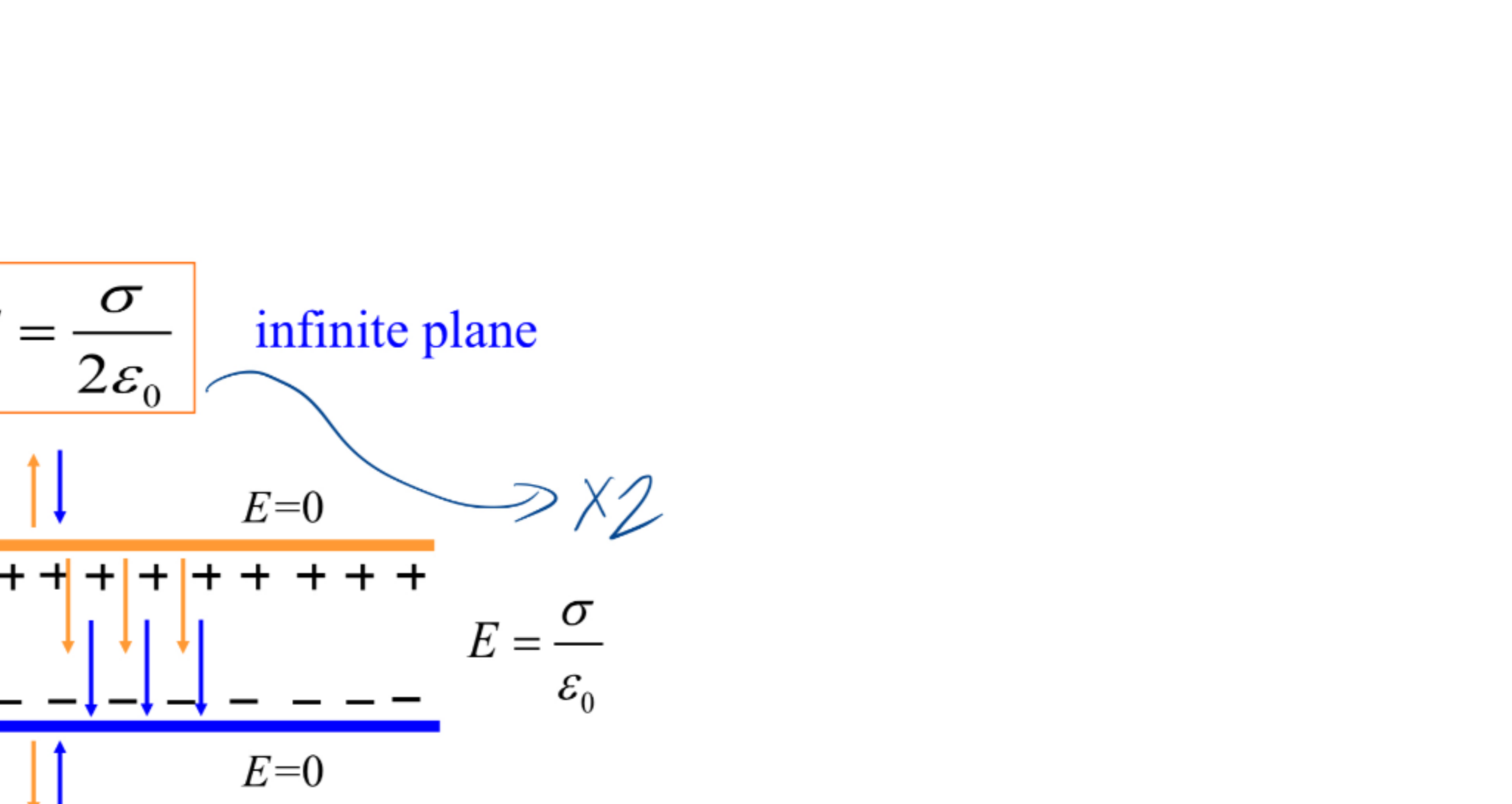
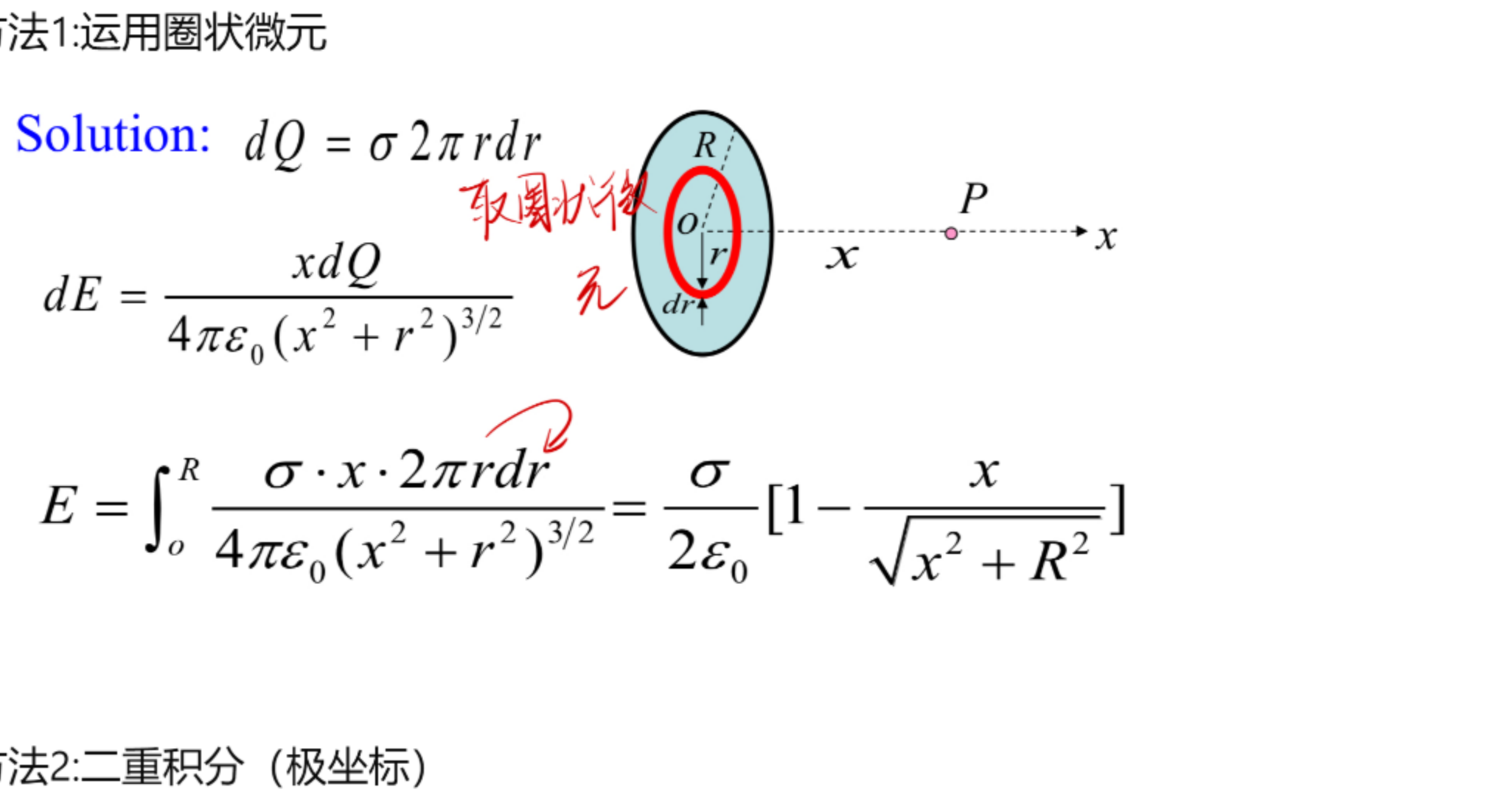
Discussion:

1) $x=0$ or $x \gg R$, $E=?$

2) At what position along the axis, $E=E_{max}$

3) If there is a small gap in the circle, $E_o=?$

4) If there is only a semi-circle, $E_o=?$



题型二: 多电荷系统平衡问题 (简单看)

Electric equilibrium

Example1: Two charges, $-Q$ and $-3Q$, are a distance l apart. How can we place a third charge nearby to reach an equilibrium?

Solution: Position?

$\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-Q}{x^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-3Q}{(l-x)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} l = 0.366l$

How much is the Charge?

$-\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q_1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{-3Q}{l^2} = 0 \Rightarrow Q_1 = \frac{6-3\sqrt{3}}{2} Q = 0.402Q$

题型三: 电偶极矩问题

- 1.电偶极矩 $p=Ql$, 方向由负电荷指向正电荷
- 2.力矩 $=p \times E$

三、典型形状的面积与推导 (背)

3.圆圈微元推导 (旋转对称性)

4.圆盘推导

5.无限大平行板电容器

When $R \rightarrow \infty$:

$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$ infinite plane

Parallel-plate capacitor

$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$