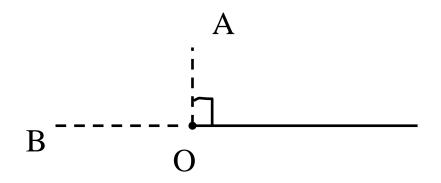
习题课 02

- 电场强度的积分计算
- 高斯定理
- 叠加原理
- 电势
- 电偶极子

均匀带电的半无限长直线

• 有如图所示的均匀带电的半无限长直线,求A、B点的电场,已知OA长度a,OB长度b,电荷密度 λ



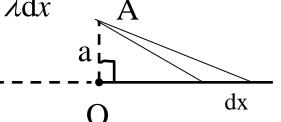
类似教材1 P15 例题3

关于积分计算-积分的技巧

方法1:

将半无限长线条分为小段,dx小段的电量为 $dq = \lambda dx$

dx小段在A点处的场强为
$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\lambda dx}{a^2 + x^2}$$
 B



与直线平行的场强大小为

$$E_{\parallel} = \int dE \cdot \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{x\lambda dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

与直线垂直的场强大小为 $E_{\perp} = \int dE \cdot \frac{a}{(a^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{a\lambda dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{a\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{dx/x^3}{((a/x)^2 + 1)^{3/2}} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \cdot \frac{1}{((a/x)^2 + 1)^{1/2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

关于积分计算-积分的技巧

线元转化为角微元的方法:

定义角
$$\theta$$
和小角 $d\theta$, $x = a \cdot tg\theta$ 左右求导 $dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

每个小角对应的线段带电量为:
$$dq = \lambda dx = \frac{\lambda a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

在A点电场为
$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\lambda a d\theta/\cos^2\theta}{(a/\cos\theta)^2} = \frac{\lambda d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

A点与直线平行的场强
分量方向向左,大小为:
$$E_{//} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \mathrm{d}E \bullet \sin\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\lambda \mathrm{d}\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \bullet \sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

A点与直线垂直的场强

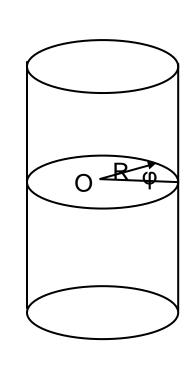
A点与直线垂直的场强
分量方向向上,大小为:
$$E_{\perp} = \int_0^{\pi/2} dE \cdot \cos \theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\lambda d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

$$E = \int dE = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\lambda dx}{(b+x)^2} = -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{b+x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 b}$$

关于积分计算-微元的划分

• 有无限长圆柱面,半径R,电荷面密度 $\sigma = \sigma_0 Cos \varphi$,求轴线上各点的电场强度。

此例中,将柱面划分成无限长细条,比较好解。 注意此例中面元的表示方法,要理解其含义,将 窄面元看作线来计算,但是它仍然是面电荷而不 是线电荷。好比面微元看作点电荷计算,但它不 是点电荷。



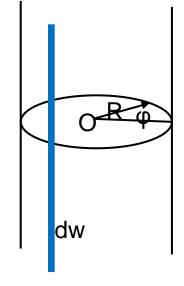
圆盘、球面等,可以不必划分为圆环,直接用 小微元积分。

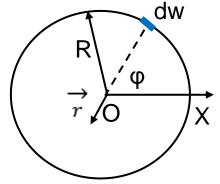
关于积分计算-微元的划分

- 如图取窄条宽度dw,则等价的线电荷密度为 $\lambda = \sigma \cdot dw$ $dw = Rd\varphi$
- 根据高斯定理, 窄条在O点场强:

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot d\boldsymbol{w}}{2\pi R \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0} \, \hat{\boldsymbol{r}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_0 Cos\boldsymbol{\varphi}}{2\pi \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0} \, d\boldsymbol{\varphi} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{r}}$$

如图所示,根据电荷分布对称性, 场强只有 \mathbf{x} 分量 $dE_x = -\frac{\sigma_0 Cos^2 \varphi}{2\pi \varepsilon_0} d\varphi$





$$E_{x} = -4 \cdot \frac{\sigma_{0}}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\phi d\phi = -\frac{2\sigma_{0}}{\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2\phi + 1}{2} d\phi = -\frac{\sigma_{0}}{2\varepsilon_{0}}$$

高斯定理

• 讨论:

- 如果闭合面内总电荷量为零,闭合面上电场强度E处处为零?
- 如果闭合面上电场强度处处为零,闭合面内没有电荷?

• 求电场强度

- 对称性: 球对称, 轴对称, 平面对称
- 电荷:点,线,面,体

高斯定理习题1

• 1. 有半径为R的均匀带电球面,电荷面密度是 σ 求任意一点的场强。

解:选取以球心为中心,建立球坐标系,半径为r的球面作为高斯面,

$$4\pi r^{2} E(r)=Q/\varepsilon_{0};$$

$$r

$$r>R, Q=4\pi R^{2}\sigma, E(r)=R^{2}\sigma/r^{2}\varepsilon_{0}$$

$$\vec{E}=\frac{R^{2}\sigma}{r^{2}\varepsilon_{0}}\hat{r}$$$$

高斯定理习题2

• 2.有半径是R的无限长带电圆柱体,电荷体密度是 ρ 求任意一点的场强

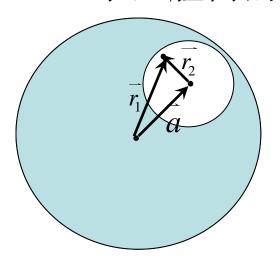
解:选取以轴线为z轴,半径为r,高为L的柱面作为高斯面,建立柱坐标系

$$2 \pi r LE(r) = Q / \varepsilon_0$$

r\pi r^2 L \rho, E(r) =
$$\rho r/2 \varepsilon_0$$
 $\bar{E} = \frac{\rho r}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{\rho}$
r>R, Q= $\pi R^2 L \rho$, E(r) = $\rho R^2 / 2r \varepsilon_0$ $\bar{E} = \frac{\rho R^2}{2r\varepsilon_0} \hat{\rho}$

叠加原理习题1

• 1.电荷均匀分布在一球体内,体密度为ρ,在球内 挖出一个球形空腔,两个球心间距a,如图所示, 求空腔内的电场强度



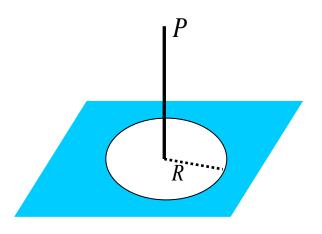
解:将空腔的形成看作是带电为-p的小球,与一个带电为p的大球叠加的结果。分别计算两个带电球的电场,再将电场叠加。

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

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

叠加原理习题2

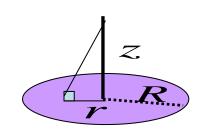
• 2. 无限大带电平面,面电荷密度为 σ其上挖去一半径为 R 的圆洞,求圆洞轴线上离洞心为 h 处的电场强度。



解:将系统看作是一个无限大均匀带电平面(电荷面密度 σ),与一个带电圆面(电荷面密度- σ)叠加而成。前者应用高斯定理,后者应用积分,分别计算电场,后叠加。

叠加原理习题2

• 根据对称性,圆面的电场沿z轴,只要求z轴方向的电场即可。对 σ 的圆面



$$E = E_z = \int dE_z = \int \cos\theta \cdot dE = \int \frac{-\sigma \cdot r d\varphi dr}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (z^2 + r^2)} \frac{z}{(z^2 + r^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{-\sigma z}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^R \frac{rdr}{(z^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{z}{(z^2 + R^2)^{1/2}} - 1 \right)$$

- 又据高斯定理可以求无限大带电平面的电场沿z轴方向: $\frac{c}{2\varepsilon_o}$
- 叠加可得:

$$\bar{E} = \hat{k} \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{h}{(h^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}$$
在平面的另一侧
$$\bar{E} = -\hat{k} \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{h}{(h^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}$$

(注意h>0) (注意z轴负半轴的结果, Z=0的结果)

求电荷分布例题

• 已知全空间的电场分布如下,求空间电荷分布,其中 ρ_e ,D均为常量,且D>0

$$E_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\rho_{e}}{\varepsilon_{0}}(D-x) & (0 > x > -D) \\ -\frac{\rho_{e}}{\varepsilon_{0}}(D+x) & (D > x > 0) \end{cases}$$

其他处电场为零

求电荷分布例题

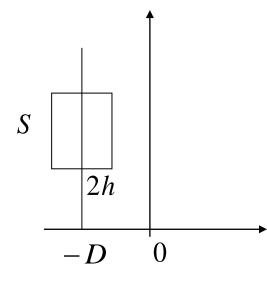
• 在区域-D<x<0, 计算电场的散度, 利用散度定理可求该区域的电荷分布。

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho_e}{\varepsilon_0} \Longrightarrow \rho = \rho_e$$

可以得到
$$\rho = \begin{cases} \rho_e & (0 > x > -D) \\ -\rho_e & (D > x > 0) \end{cases}$$

求电荷分布例题

• 设X=-D平面上有面电荷分布 σ_{-D} ,如图取圆柱高斯面,底面积S 高度2h,被x=-D平面垂直平分高斯用高斯定理得: $q_{\text{H}} = -\rho_{e}S(2D-h)$



- 令h->0,则得: X=-D面上有电荷密度 $2D\rho_e$
- 同理可求x=D平面上的电荷,有:

$$\sigma(x) = \begin{cases} -2D\rho_e & (x = -D) \\ 2D\rho_e & (x = D) \end{cases}$$

•注意要求出体电荷后演算一下电场分布,一确定是否还有点、线、面电荷!

#矢量场的分类和分解

- 无旋场(有势场)
 - 处处旋度为零的矢量场称无旋场
 - 无旋场的充要条件是该场是另一标量场的梯度场。
- 无散场(无源场)
 - 处处散度为零的矢量场称无散场
 - 无散场的充要条件是该场是另一矢量场的旋度场。(比如磁场,后面会讲到)
- 调和场(谐和场)
 - 无散且无旋的矢量场。比如匀强场
- 矢量场的分解(亥姆霍兹分解定理):
 - 任意矢量场可以分解为无旋场、无散场和调和场的叠加。参见赵凯华新概念物理《电磁学》,附录

#哈密顿算子▽ (1)

• 哈米顿算子是一个矢量微分运算符号

$$\nabla = \hat{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \hat{e}_{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \hat{e}_{\varphi} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \hat{e}_{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \hat{e}_{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \hat{e}_{\theta} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \hat{e}_{\varphi} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{grad} u = \nabla u \\
&= \hat{i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\
&= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\
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&= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_$$

$$\begin{aligned} div\bar{A} &= \nabla \bullet \bar{A} \\ &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial (\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial (r^2 A_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial (\sin \theta A_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial (A_\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \end{aligned}$$

$$rot\bar{A} = \nabla \times \bar{A}$$

$$= \hat{i} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{j} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) + \hat{k} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \hat{e}_{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial A_{\varphi}}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{e}_{\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial A_{\rho}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \rho} \right) + \hat{e}_z \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial (\rho A_{\varphi})}{\partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_{\rho}}{\partial \varphi} \right)$$

$$= \hat{e}_r \left[\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial (\sin \theta A_{\varphi})}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial A_{\theta}}{\partial \varphi} \right) \right] + \hat{e}_{\theta} \left[\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r A_{\varphi})}{\partial r} \right] + \hat{e}_{\varphi} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r A_{\theta})}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} \right]$$
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*#哈密顿算子▽ (2)

$$\nabla(au + \beta v) = a\nabla u + \beta \nabla v$$

$$\nabla \cdot (a\vec{A} + \beta \vec{B}) = a\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \beta \nabla \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$\nabla \times (a\vec{A} + \beta \vec{B}) = a\nabla \times \vec{A} + \beta \nabla \times \vec{B}$$
(\alpha \beta \beta \text{ \text{#}} \delta \text{\$\pi\$}

$$\nabla(uv) = u\nabla v + v\nabla u$$

$$\nabla \bullet (u\vec{A}) = u\nabla \bullet \vec{A} + \nabla u \bullet \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \times (u\vec{A}) = u\nabla \times \vec{A} + \nabla u \times \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \vec{A} \times (\nabla \times \vec{B}) + \vec{B} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) + (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla)\vec{B} + (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{A})\vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot \vec{B} - (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla)\vec{A} - (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla)\vec{B} + \vec{A}(\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) - \vec{B}(\nabla \cdot \vec{A})$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla u) = \nabla^2 u \quad \nabla \times (\nabla u) = 0 \quad \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = 0 \quad \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$$

补充: 拉普拉斯算子:
$$\Delta = \nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla$$

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

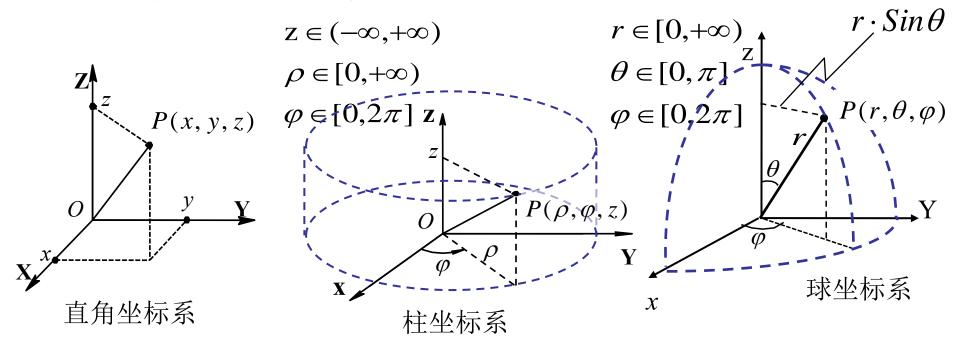
$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) \right] + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) \right] + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

补充:
$$\vec{A} \bullet \nabla$$

$$= A_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + A_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + A_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

#三维坐标系-坐标

• 常用的坐标系有: 直角坐标系, 柱坐标系, 球坐标系, 如图所示空间任意一点P在三种坐标系下的坐标。



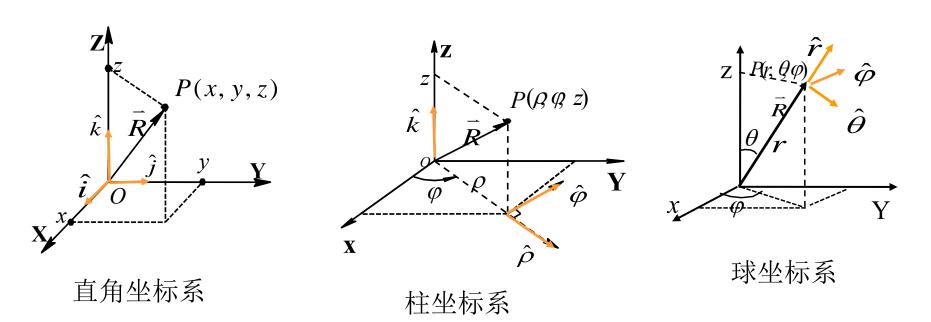
不同坐标下坐 标的变换:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cdot Cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \cdot Sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$
 直角坐标系和柱坐标系

 $\begin{cases} x = r \cdot Sin\theta \cdot Cos \varphi \\ y = r \cdot Sin\theta \cdot Sin\varphi \\ z = r \cdot Cos \theta \end{cases}$

#三维坐标系-单位矢量

- 常用的坐标系有: 直角坐标系, 柱坐标系, 球坐标系, 如图所示。
 - 注意,在柱坐标系中的 $\hat{\rho}\hat{\varphi}$ 以及球坐标系中的 $\hat{r}\hat{\varphi}$ $\hat{\theta}$ 都不是常矢量,是随P点的位置而变化的。



#三维坐标系-单位矢量变换

- 矢量的坐标表示: $\vec{R} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$
- *矢量的坐标变换:

直角坐标系和柱坐标系

$$\hat{\rho} = Cos \varphi \hat{i} + Sin \varphi \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{\varphi} = -Sin \varphi \hat{i} + Cos \varphi \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{k} = \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{i} = Cos \varphi \hat{\rho} - Sin \varphi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\hat{j} = Sin \varphi \hat{\rho} + Cos \varphi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\hat{k} = \hat{k}$$

直角坐标系和球坐标系

$$\hat{r} = Sin \theta Cos \varphi \hat{i} + Sin \theta Sin \varphi \hat{j} + Cos \theta \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = Cos \theta Cos \varphi \hat{i} + Cos \theta Sin \varphi \hat{j} - Sin \theta \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{\varphi} = -Sin \varphi \hat{i} + Cos \varphi \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{i} = Sin\theta Cos \varphi \hat{r} + Cos \theta Cos \varphi \hat{\theta} - Sin \varphi \hat{\varphi}$$

$$\hat{j} = Sin\theta Sin \varphi \hat{r} + Cos \theta Sin \varphi \hat{\theta} + Cos \varphi \hat{\varphi}$$

$$\hat{k} = Cos \theta \hat{r} - Sin \theta \hat{\theta}$$

#矢量的坐标表示

 $\vec{A}_{\mathcal{X}} \vec{V} = v_{\xi} \hat{e}_{\xi} + v_{\eta} \hat{e}_{\eta} + v_{\varsigma} \hat{e}_{\varsigma}$ 《数学手册》高等教育出版社, P.441

	直角坐标系	柱坐标系	球坐标系
矢端坐标	x', y', z'	$x' = \rho' \cdot Cos \varphi'$ $y' = \rho' \cdot Sin \varphi'$ $z' = z'$	$x' = r' \cdot Sin\theta'Cos\varphi'$ $y' = r' \cdot Sin\theta'Sin\varphi'$ $z' = r' \cdot Cos\theta'$
单位矢量	\hat{i},\hat{j},\hat{k}	$\hat{e}_{\rho} = Cos \varphi \hat{i} + Sin \varphi \hat{j}$ $\hat{e}_{\varphi} = -Sin \varphi \hat{i} + Cos \varphi \hat{j}$ $\hat{e}_{z} = \hat{k}$	$\begin{split} \hat{e}_r &= Sin\theta Cos\varphi \hat{i} + Sin\theta Sin\varphi \hat{j} + Cos\theta \hat{k} \\ \hat{e}_\theta &= Cos\theta Cos\varphi \hat{i} + Cos\theta Sin\varphi \hat{j} - Sin\theta \hat{k} \\ \hat{e}_\varphi &= -Sin\varphi \hat{i} + Cos\varphi \hat{j} \end{split}$
矢量表示	$v_x\hat{i} + v_y\hat{j} + v_z\hat{k}$	$v_{\varphi} = v_{x} Cos \varphi + v_{y} Sin \varphi$ $v_{\varphi} = -v_{x} Sin \varphi + v_{y} Cos \varphi$ $v_{z} = v_{z}$	$\begin{vmatrix} v_r = v_x Sin\theta Cos \varphi + v_y Sin\theta Sin\varphi + v_z Cos \theta \\ v_\theta = v_x Cos \theta Cos \varphi + v_y Cos \theta Sin\varphi - v_z Sin\theta \\ v_\varphi = -v_x Sin\varphi + v_y Cos \varphi \end{vmatrix}$
例子	$2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$	$\vec{V} = (2Cos\phi + 3Sin\phi)\hat{e}_{\rho} + (-2Sin\phi + 3Cos\phi)\hat{e}_{\phi} + 4\hat{e}_{z}$	$\begin{split} \vec{V} &= (2Sin\theta Cos\varphi + 3Sin\theta Sin\varphi + 4Cos\theta)\hat{e}_r \\ &+ (2Cos\theta Cos\varphi + 3Cos\theta Sin\varphi - 4Sin\theta)\hat{e}_\theta \\ &+ (-2Sin\varphi + 3Cos\varphi)\hat{e}_\varphi \end{split}$

#三种坐标系中的弧微分矢量

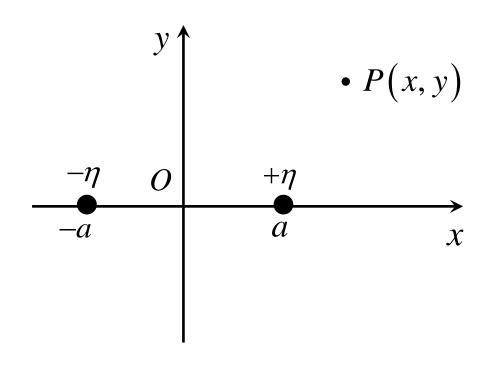
• 直角坐标系
$$d\bar{l} = \hat{i}dx + \hat{j}dy + \hat{k}dz$$

• 柱坐标系
$$d\vec{l} = \hat{r}dr + \hat{\varphi}rd\varphi + \hat{k}dz$$

• 球坐标系
$$d\vec{l} = \hat{r}dr + \hat{\theta}rd\theta + \hat{\varphi}rSin\theta d\varphi$$

《应用电磁学基础》pp. 100

• 两条无限长均匀带电直线与纸面垂直,如 图,求空间任一点P的电势



无限长直带电线, 电荷线密度是λ, 求电势分布:

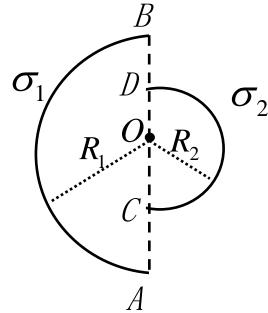
设到直线距离记为 ρ ,以距离带电线 ρ 。处为零电势

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 \rho} \hat{\rho} \qquad U = \int_{\rho}^{\rho_0} E d\rho = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{\rho_0}{\rho}$$

以O为零电势点

$$U = U_{+} + U_{-} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\ln \frac{a}{r_{+}} - \ln \frac{a}{r_{-}} \right)$$
$$= \frac{\eta}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{r_{-}}{r_{+}} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{(x+a)^{2} + y^{2}}{(x-a)^{2} + y^{2}}$$

求电势-技巧题



两个同心半球面相对放置,半径分别为 R_1 与 R_2 ,都均匀带电,面密度分别为 σ_1 与 σ_2 ,求大的半球面底面直径AOB上的电势分布

$$U = \frac{\sigma_1 R_1 + \sigma_2 R_2}{2\varepsilon_0} \qquad (COD \perp)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0} \left(\sigma_1 R_1 + \frac{\sigma_2 R_2^2}{r} \right) \quad (AC \pi BD \& D)$$

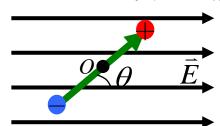
电势叠加原理: 半球面切面电势是球面电势的一半

电偶极子

- 对照教材1 例题10, 例题11, 习题1.5
- 对照教材1 习题1.6, 1.7

电偶极子在外场中受的力矩(1)

• 计算电偶极子在均匀电场中受的力矩。



如图所示, 电偶极子两个电荷对其中心O

点的力偶矩为: $L = F_{+} \frac{l}{2} Sin \theta + F_{-} \frac{l}{2} Sin \theta = qlESin \theta$ 与成矢量形式: $\bar{L} = \bar{p} \times \bar{E}$

· 在非均匀电场中受的力矩:为计算简单,这里 只求对**O**点的力矩

$$\vec{E} \xrightarrow{\vec{l}} \vec{E} \xrightarrow{\vec{l}} \vec{E} \xrightarrow{\vec{l}} \vec{E} = \vec{Q} \vec{E} \times q \vec{E}_{+} + \vec{Q} \vec{A} \times (-q) \vec{E}_{-}$$

$$\vec{L} = \frac{\vec{l}}{2} \times q \vec{E}_{0} + (\vec{E}_{+} - \vec{E}_{0}) + (-\frac{\vec{l}}{2}) \times (-q) \vec{E}_{0} + (\vec{E}_{-} - \vec{E}_{0})$$

$$= q \vec{l} \times \vec{E}_{0} + \frac{q}{2} \vec{l} \times [(\vec{E}_{+} - \vec{E}_{0}) + (\vec{E}_{-} - \vec{E}_{0})]$$

上面的E₀, E₊, E₋分别表示0点和正负电荷处的场强

* 电偶极子在外场中受的力矩(2) 注意到场强矢量的直角坐标表示式:

$$\vec{E} = \hat{i}E_x(x, y, z) + \hat{j}E_y(x, y, z) + \hat{k}E_z(x, y, z)$$

考虑1是小量,应用全微分的概念可以得到:

$$(\vec{E}_{+} - \vec{E}_{O})_{x} = E_{+x} - E_{Ox} = E_{x+} - E_{xO} \approx \left(\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial x} \frac{l_{x}}{2} + \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} \frac{l_{y}}{2} + \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial z} \frac{l_{z}}{2}\right)\Big|_{E_{xO}}$$

$$(\vec{E}_{-} - \vec{E}_{O})_{x} = E_{-x} - E_{Ox} = E_{x-} - E_{xO} \approx \left(\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial x} \frac{(-l_{x})}{2} + \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} \frac{(-l_{y})}{2} + \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial z} \frac{(-l_{z})}{2}\right)\Big|_{E_{xO}}$$

同理可得其y和z的分量,由此代入下式易得:

 $\vec{L} = q\vec{l} \times \vec{E}_0 + \frac{q}{2}\vec{l} \times [(\vec{E}_+ - \vec{E}_0) + (\vec{E}_- - \vec{E}_0)] = q\vec{l} \times \vec{E}_0 = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$ 结论中的 \vec{E} 称为电偶极子所在处的电场强度,但 一般并不严格限于O点的场强,因为1很小。

*电偶极子在非均匀静电场中受到的力

- 在空间变化小距离I, E_x 的变化量是 dE_x
- 根据全微分定义 $dE_x = l_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_x + l_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_x + l_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x$
- 所以偶极子受力是:

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E_{+}} - \vec{E_{-}}) = q[(E_{+x} - E_{-x})\vec{i} + (E_{+y} - E_{-y})\vec{j} + (E_{+z} - E_{-z})\vec{k}]$$

$$= q(I_{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z})(E_{x}\vec{i} + E_{y}\vec{j} + E_{z}\vec{k})$$

$$= \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{p} \bullet \nabla \vec{E} = (p_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z})\vec{E}$$

$$= q(l_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_x + l_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_x + l_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x)\vec{i}$$

$$+ q(l_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_y + l_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_y + l_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_y)\vec{j}$$

$$+ q(l_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_z + l_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_z + l_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_z)\vec{z}$$

电偶极子的电势

• 设电偶极子间距为1, 求空间任一点电势

$$U = U_{+} + U_{-} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{1}{r_{+}} - \frac{1}{r_{-}})$$
余弦定理
$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[(r^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{4} - rl \cdot Cos\theta)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - (r^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{4} + rl \cdot Cos\theta)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \left[(1 + \frac{l^{2}}{4r^{2}} - \frac{l}{r} \cdot Cos\theta)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - (1 + \frac{l^{2}}{4r^{2}} + \frac{l}{r} \cdot Cos\theta)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$
利用多项
$$\approx \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \left[(1 - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{l^{2}}{4r^{2}} - \frac{l \cdot Cos\theta}{r})) - (1 - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{l^{2}}{4r^{2}} + \frac{l \cdot Cos\theta}{r})) \right]$$

$$= \frac{ql \cdot Cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} = \frac{p \cdot Cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}}$$
写成矢量表示形式
$$\frac{\vec{p} \cdot \hat{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}}$$
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*电偶极子的场强分布

• 求空间任意一点场强(取球坐标系如图所示)

已得:
$$U = \frac{p\cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$
 则 $\bar{E} = -\nabla U$

$$= -\left(\hat{e}_r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} + \hat{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} + \hat{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r\sin\theta} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varphi}\right)$$

$$= -\left[\hat{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\frac{p\cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}) + \hat{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\frac{p\cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2})\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{2p\cos\theta}{r^3} \hat{e}_r + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{p\sin\theta}{r^3} \hat{e}_\theta$$

矢量表示:
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} \left(\frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r}}{r^2} - \vec{p} \right)$$