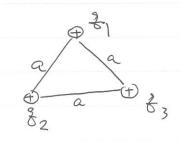
(1) Electrostatic energy

如左图的電荷分布,明殿地 领外力作力指答奉成,汉克般 方, fz, b3 間的排斥,形成正么.



· , 处建药分布 Stove 静建有知 (electrostatic energy .

用类重导体store 電影 is essential in technologies、一个C Q= Stored 養電報=?

A: 51-为侵促的2方、

起始:先有91,而62形63在2.

(i) 82→61: A 很好劝W2=62V1, where V1克引建艺 THE STATES POTENTIAL $2 N_2 = 8_2 - \frac{1}{2}$

(ii) f3 -> (b1, b2)3,62, A-x3&42 W3= f3 V12, where V122 (子,行)引,然建金量場為生的物味。 : W3 = 33 (k81 + k62)

=> Stored 的静宙化 T=W2+W3= 在(名) 62+ 626,+6,61) WAIE- & depends on firej

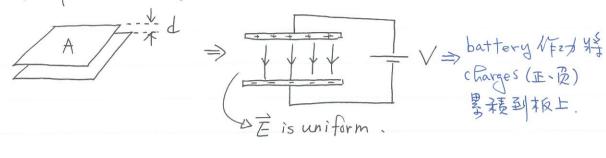
(water分子有数似的charge分布, exopt I/O,10季夏·H翠正) 電。I/O means分解water分上成系子领要energy。



(2) Capacitor (黄层器,黄层等号一一)

0 用Capacitor stores energy 为一普遍的科技应用、

Capacitor:一對學有變字 charges 的 Conductors. The Simplest Capacitor:一对相追臣d、面接A的车分金属其反



宽线板的侧的 surface charge density 为 o (接上電池即至達成)、 见10=0人,Q为各個板所等的電量。

⇒ E= Co= CoA and 板間電信差 V= E·d= Co·A

or Q=(GA)V showing Q<VItt的学数数Capacitor的教图因素(A,d) 報関。

(相同V時報署養裁多Q 之義電客點的電客(Capacitance) $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ 的量容器,其C越大。) : For \$ 37 to capacitor C= EOA

[C]=farad (用下表面)。常用以下=106f or pF=1012f、

⇒ 艾克科社 Gas Capacitance, see Problems 40 and 41.



O Store to Capacitor & by energy

When capacitor is connected to a battery, battery of 20 43 charges 置稿到Capacitor上, C, Store 在Capacitor的evergy=電地流電 Capacitor BZ FI 1/2 Bro 2/2 W.

W=? when charge: 0 -> Q on capacitor.

設已有多的Capacitor, 英間的電信差(=電压)V=%, 只

再将d多考到C级作动dW=dz·V= 5·d多

: Energy in a capacitor $U = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2}QV = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$ (常用立CV?:VttQ容易测量)、

· Stove在電場下的energy

$$Q=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V=0 \\ V=0 \end{cases}, \quad \mathcal{J} Q \neq 0 \text{ Ri} \begin{cases} V \neq 0 \\ V = \overline{C} = Ed \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

汉军约板Capacitor为创:

$$\mathcal{I} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\epsilon \cdot A}{d} \cdot (E \cdot d)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \cdot E^2 \cdot (Ad)$$

where (A.d) = volume of capacitor.

Such 代式UE板C無関。今足要有ES抗有energy、

:, For 住意的E, 其stored energy U= SuE·dV = = = E. SE?dV. where dT 表微複分体接、

=>Example 23.5



(3) Capacifor 的使用:介電質的電互联、

O the simplost capacitor: 平约友,中間是eiv。 (air 为良好, 是). But C值你是很的, :: C= GoA, Eo= 8.85×1012 得的。

Je dipole is 物質, 双增加C值、 Why dielectrics会t管加C?

Dieletvie 内屋生物外電場 E. 相反方向的電場 Ein こ在 dieletvic 内的 net 電場

$$\overrightarrow{E}_{o}$$
 \overrightarrow{V} \overrightarrow{E}_{in}

Enet = Eo- Ein < Eo

Let Eo = k (21), k = dielectric constant.

> 炎入海質後, 其板間的 電場 E=長, 3, V= 六 ⇒ C= Q= K= KC.

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

Case 2: 技上battery 50C >>

$$Q = V$$

$$V \Rightarrow C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

在置入介度質後,和上的 Chavges以復增加以維持 其間的電左、V, i.e., Q= kQ (图 p= ko), C, C= = KQ = kC.

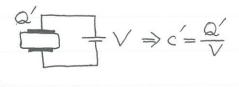


Table 23. 1 名章生为質的从及breakdown fields.



OC的基型联 事联(connection in series)

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
C_1 & C_2 \\
-Q & | Q \\
V_1 & V_2
\end{array} =
\begin{array}{cccc}
-Q & Q \\
V & V_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
-Q & Q \\
V & V_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
-Q & Q \\
V & V_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
-Q & Q \\
V & V_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
-Q & Q \\
V & V_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
-Q & Q & Q \\
V & Q & Q & Q
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
-Q & Q & Q & Q \\
C_1 & C_2
\end{array}$$

For N capacitors in series = $\frac{1}{C} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{C_{i}}$ and $C < C_{i}$.

並获(Connection in parallel)

$$Q_1 = C_1 V$$

$$Q_2 = C_2 V$$

$$Q_3 = C_2 V$$

$$Q_4 = C_1 V + C_2 V$$

$$Q_5 = C_2 V$$

$$Q_7 = C_1 V + C_2 V$$

$$Q_8 = C_1 V + C_2 V$$

For N capacitors in parallel: C= I Ci and C> Ci



Example [23.5] 重荷Q长的分布在半径尺的坑面上,则将其压缩到 要的半径尺的坑货作为多力?

外为你正为《夏动》正功,"老面楼》,change問的排斥力办、"塞征正功、 W= □2-□1

W= (a, R) Supotential energy = ?

方法(主)(課本用法)

$$T = \int u_{E} dV = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int E^{2} dV \quad (id) A = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int E^{2} dV = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{kQ^{2}}{2R}$$

$$= \frac{kQ^{2}}{2R}$$

· $\frac{dV}{dR} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} \cdot 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^{2} \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{4}} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \int \frac{dV}{dV} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0} \cdot R^{2} Q^$$

方法(ji):

等级到(8, 次)的对面,外为强作功dw=dg. V(8, 尺) 2, dw= 层 6. df。 资磁风,外为级作动 W= Sdw= 景 8. dg = 整整

$$z^{2}$$
, $W = U_{2} - U_{1} = \frac{kQ^{2}}{Z} (\frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{1}{R_{1}}) > 0$

