本章小结

一、基本内容

$$1$$
.库仑定律 $\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$

$$2$$
.电场强度 $ec{m{E}}=rac{ec{m{F}}}{q_0}$

$$oldsymbol{3.场叠加原理} \;\; oldsymbol{ec{E}} = oldsymbol{ec{E}}_1 + oldsymbol{ec{E}}_2 + \cdots + oldsymbol{ec{E}}_n = \sum_{i=1}^n oldsymbol{ec{E}}_i$$

$$oldsymbol{i}$$
4.电偶极矩 $oldsymbol{ec{p}}=qoldsymbol{ec{l}}$

$$oldsymbol{\Phi}$$
 三月 $oldsymbol{E}\cdot doldsymbol{S}$

$$6$$
.电场力的功 $A=q_0\int_a^b ec{m{E}}\cdot dec{m{l}}=q_0U_{ab}$

7. 电势能
$$W = q_0 U$$

$$U = \frac{W}{q_0} = \int_a^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$U_{ab} = U_a - U_b = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

三、两个重要定理

1.真空中静电场的高斯定理

有源场

2. 静电场中的环路定理

$$\oint_L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

保守场

四、两个重要的物理量

I.电场强度计算方法

1. 定义
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$$
 点电荷: $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{\mathbf{e}}_r$

点电荷系:
$$ec{m{E}} = \sum_{i=1}^n ec{m{E}}_i = \sum rac{q_i}{4\pi arepsilon_0 r_i^2} ec{m{e}}_{ri}$$

连续带电体: 矢量积分法

$$m{ar{E}} = \int_{V} \ dm{ar{E}} = \int_{V} \ rac{dq}{4\piarepsilon_{0} r^{2}} m{ar{e}}_{r}$$

2.利用高斯定理——具有高度对称的场

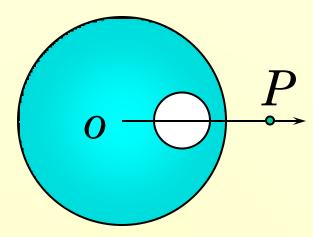
$$\Phi = \iint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sum q}{\mathcal{E}_{0}}$$

3.场强与电势的微分关系——已知电势

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}} = -\nabla U$$

4.灵活运用场叠加原理

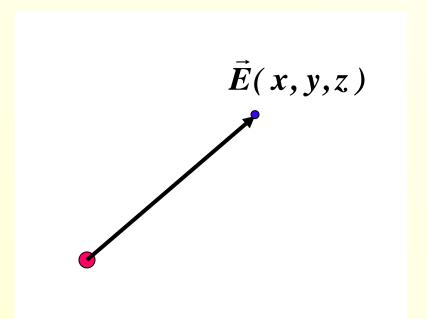
如



典型带电体场强:

(1) 点电荷的电场

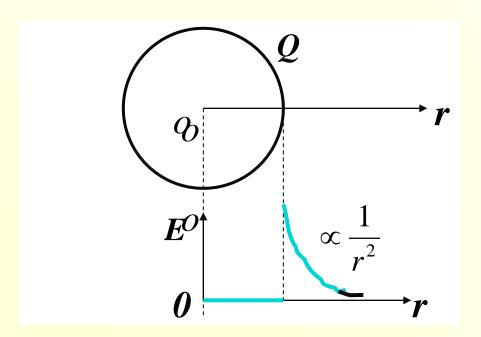
$$\boldsymbol{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}}{\boldsymbol{r}^2}$$



(2) 均匀带电球面的电场:

$$E_{\triangleright} = 0$$

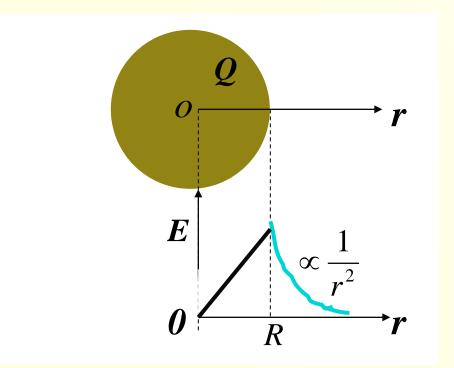
$$\boldsymbol{E}_{\text{sh}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}}{\boldsymbol{r}^2}$$



(3) 均匀带电球体的电场:

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{|\boldsymbol{\beta}|} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}\boldsymbol{r}}{\boldsymbol{R}^3}$$

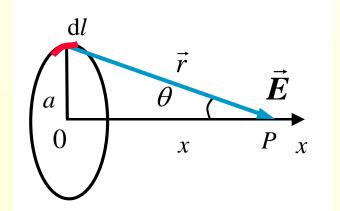
$$\boldsymbol{E}_{\text{sh}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}}{\boldsymbol{r}^2}$$



(4)均匀带电圆环 (R,λ)的电场:

$$E = \int dE_x$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{qx}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

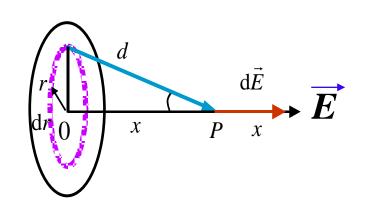


(5)均匀带电圆盘(R,σ)的电场:

$$E = E_{x}$$

$$= \int dE_{x}$$

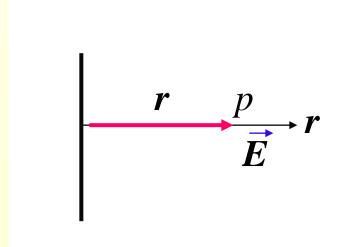
$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} \left[1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + R^{2}}} \right]$$



(6) 无限长带电直线(λ)的电场:

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 \boldsymbol{r}}$$

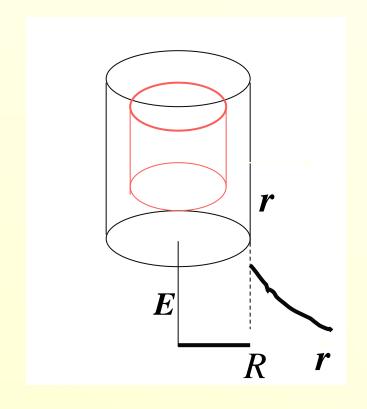
有何对称性?



(7) 无限长带电圆柱面 (R,λ) 的电场:

$$E_{\rm p}=0$$

有何对称性? 电场线的方向?

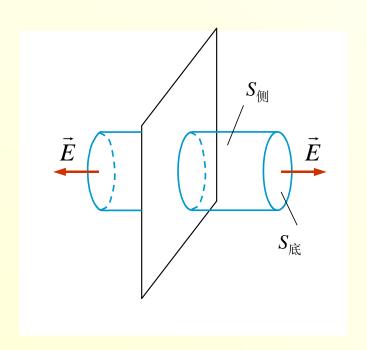


无限长带电圆柱体的电场?

(8) 无限大带电平面(σ)的电场:

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

有何对称性? 电场线的方向?

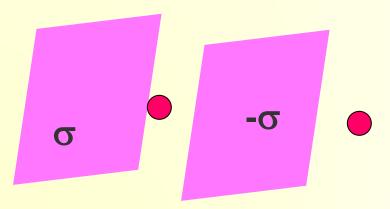


其他情况:

$$oldsymbol{E}_{eta}=rac{oldsymbol{\sigma}}{oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{0}}$$

正极板指向负极板

$$E_{gh}=0$$



II.电势的计算方法

1.定义
$$U_a = \frac{W_a}{q_0} = \int_a^{\text{勢能零点}} \vec{\mathbf{E}} \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

2.点电荷电势和电势叠加原理

点电荷系:
$$U = \sum_{i=1}^n U_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_i}$$

连续带电体: 代数积分法
$$U = \int_{V_{\text{th}}} dU = \int_{V_{\text{th}}} \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

典型带电体的电势?

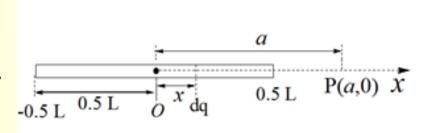
习题

1 电场强度的计算——叠加原理和积分 作业:4.7

作业:7

(1)在棒的延长线上,离棒中心为a处的场强为 $E = \frac{1}{\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{4a^2 - L^2}$

解: (1)以棒的中心为坐标原点,沿棒的方向建立坐标系--*x*轴



(a)

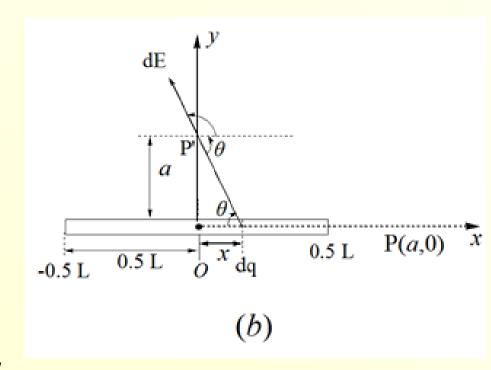
- (2)在距离原点*x*处分割线元*dx*,其带电量为*dq*, 大小的亦从范围。 0.51
- 电量为dq, 故x的变化范围: -0.5L——0.5L
- (3)电荷元dq在p点产生的场强为 $dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{(a-x)^2}$ 方向沿x轴,
- (4) 电棒在p点的场强为 $E = \int dE = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}L}^{\frac{1}{2}L} \frac{dx}{(a-x)^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \left[\frac{1}{a + \frac{L}{2}} \frac{1}{a \frac{L}{2}} \right]$ $= \frac{1}{\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Q}{4a^2 L^2}$

(2)在棒的垂直平分线上,离棒为a处的场强为 $E = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \frac{Q}{\sqrt{L^2 + 4a^2}}$

电荷元dq在p'点产生的场强为

$$d\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 L} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}L}^{\frac{1}{2}L} \frac{dx}{\left(a^2 + x^2\right)} \cdot \vec{r_0}$$

分析dE的对称性,可知场强沿y 轴方向



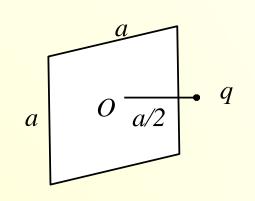
$$E_{y} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}L}^{\frac{1}{2}L} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}L} \cdot \frac{dx}{(a^{2} + x^{2})} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{aQ}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}L} \cdot \int_{-\frac{1}{2}L}^{\frac{1}{2}L} \frac{dx}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}a} \cdot \frac{Q}{\sqrt{L^{2} + 4a^{2}}}$$

二 高斯定理的理解和应用

作业:10.11.15.18

例题1.有一边长为a的正方形平面,在其中垂线上距中心O点a/2处,有一电荷为q的正点电荷,如图所示,则通过该平面的电场强度通量为



(A)
$$\frac{q}{3\varepsilon_0}$$
.

(B)
$$\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$$

(C)
$$\frac{q}{3\pi\varepsilon_0}$$
.

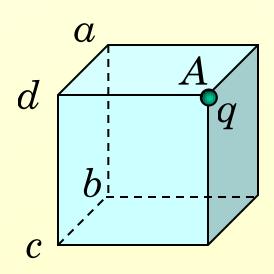
(D)
$$\frac{q}{6\varepsilon_0}$$

[D]

例题2.如图所示,一个带电量为q的点电荷位于正立方体的A角上,则通过侧面abcd的电场强度通量等于:

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(A) q/6\varepsilon_0; (B) q/12\varepsilon_0;
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(C)
$$q/24\varepsilon_0$$
; (D) $q/36\varepsilon_0$.



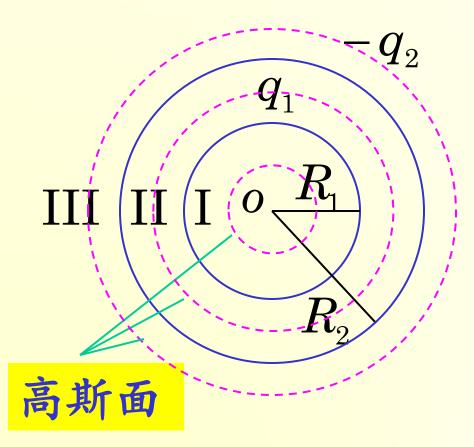
例题3: 两同心均匀带电球面,带电量分别为 q_1 、 $-q_2$,半径分别为 R_1 、 R_2 ,求各区域内的场强和电势。

解: 在三个区域中分别作高斯球面,

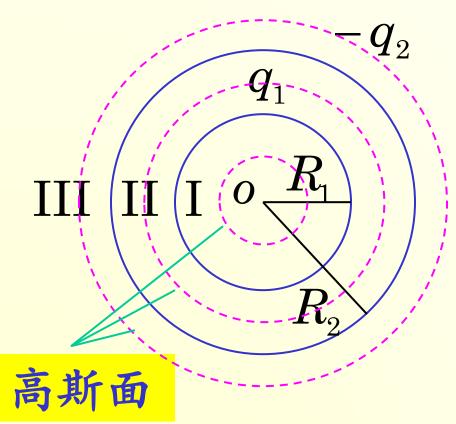
$$\iint_{S} \vec{\mathbf{E}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{S}} = \frac{\sum q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$E4\pi r^{2} = \frac{\sum q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{\sum q}{r^{2}}$$



$$E = rac{1}{4\piarepsilon_0}rac{\sum q}{r^2} \ r < R_1, \qquad \sum q = 0, \ E_1 = 0 \ R_1 < r < R_2, \qquad \sum q = q_1 \ E_2 = rac{1}{4\piarepsilon_0}rac{q_1}{r^2} \ r > R_2, \qquad \sum q = q_1 - q_2 \ E_3 = rac{1}{4\piarepsilon_0}rac{q_1 - q_2}{r^2} \ r^2$$



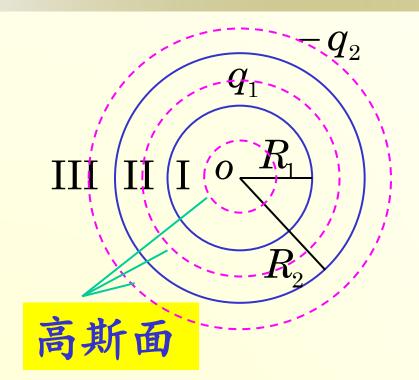
I区电势

$$\begin{split} &U_{1} = \int_{r}^{R_{1}} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{3} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= 0 + \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} E_{2} dr + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} E_{3} dr \\ &= \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr + \int_{R_{2}}^{\infty} \frac{q_{1} - q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{q_{1}}{R_{1}} - \frac{q_{1}}{R_{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q_{1} - q_{2}}{R_{2}} \end{split}$$

II区电势

$$U_2 = \int_r^{R_2} \vec{\boldsymbol{E}}_2 \cdot d\vec{\boldsymbol{r}} + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \vec{\boldsymbol{E}}_3 \cdot d\vec{\boldsymbol{r}}$$

$$=\int_{r}^{R_{2}}E_{2}dr+\int_{R_{2}}^{\infty}E_{3}dr$$



$$egin{aligned} &= \int_r^{R_2} rac{q_1}{4\piarepsilon_0 r^2} dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} rac{q_1 - q_2}{4\piarepsilon_0 r^2} dr \ &= rac{1}{4\piarepsilon_0} rac{q_1}{r} - rac{1}{4\piarepsilon_0} rac{q_2}{R_2} \end{aligned}$$

III 区电势

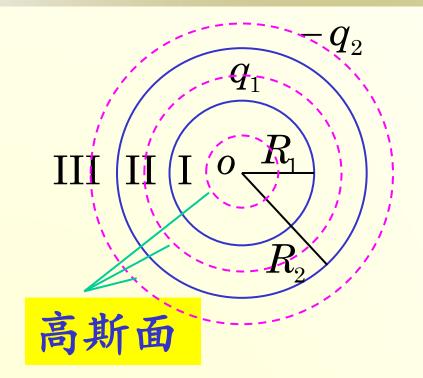
$$U_3 = \int_r^\infty \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_r^\infty E_3 dr$$

$$= \int_r^\infty q_1 - q_2$$

$$=\int_{r}^{\infty}\frac{q_{1}-q_{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}}dr$$

$$=rac{1}{4\piarepsilon_0}rac{q_{_1}-q_{_2}}{r}$$



作业18题: 两个"无限长"同轴圆柱柱面,半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 ($R_2 > R_1$),带有等量异号电荷,每单位长度的电量为 λ 。试分别求出: $r < R_1$, $r > R_2$, $R_1 < r < R_2$ 时离轴线的垂直距离为r处的场强。

解:分析得场是轴对称,故做一同轴圆柱高斯面, 半径为r,长为l,由高斯定理得:

野
$$\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{s(柱面)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{s(上底)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{s(下底)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= \iint_{s(柱面)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2 \pi r \ell E = \frac{\sum q_{\Box}}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$r < R_1$$
时
$$\sum q_{\Box} = 0 \qquad E_1 = 0$$

$$r_1 \le r < R_2$$
时
$$\sum q_{\Box} = \lambda 1 \qquad E_2 = \frac{\lambda l}{2\pi r l \varepsilon_0} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r \varepsilon_0}$$

$$r > R_2$$
时
$$\sum q_{\bowtie} = \lambda 1 - \lambda 1 = 0 \quad E_3 = 0$$

三 电势的计算 作业:25, 26, 28

作业26题:在3-26题图中,r = 6 cm,a = 8 cm, $q_1 = 3 \times 10^{-8}$ C, $q_2 = -3 \times 10^{-8}$ C,问:

- (1)将电量为2×10⁻⁹ C的点电荷从A点移到B点,电场力做功多少?
- (2)将此电荷从C点沿任意路径移到D点, 电场力做功多少?

解: 由电势叠加原理求得

$$V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{r} + \frac{q_2}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}} \right)$$

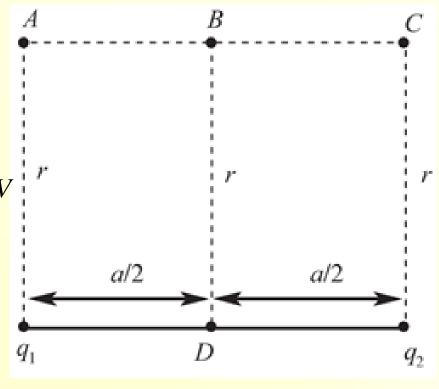
$$= 9 \times 10^9 \times \left(\frac{3}{0.06} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{(0.06)^2 + (0.08)^2}} \right) \times 10^{-6} V$$

$$= 1.8 \times 10^3 V$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{r} + \frac{q_2}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}} \right)$$

$$= 1.8 \times 10^3 V$$

$$V_{B} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q_{1} + q_{2}}{\sqrt{r^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}}} = 0$$

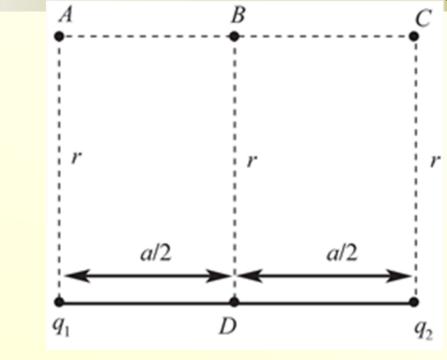


$$V_C = V_A = -1.8 \times 10^3 V$$

$$V_D = V_B = 0$$

(1)将2×10⁻⁹C的点电荷由A移到

B点时,电场力做的功等于电势 能增量的负值



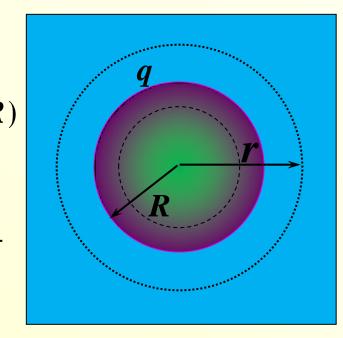
$$A_1 = -(0 - qV_A) = 2 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-6} J = 3.6 \times 10^{-6} J$$

(2)将电荷从C点移到D点时,电场力做的功

$$A_2 = -(0 - qV_C) = -3.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{J}$$

例题4. 半径为R的均匀带电球面,带电量为q。求电势分布。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{R} &: \iint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{q_{i}} \vec{E}_{p_{i}} = \mathbf{0} \quad (\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{R}) \\
(\mathbf{r} \ge \mathbf{R}) &: \vec{E}_{g_{i}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \hat{r} \quad (\mathbf{r} > \mathbf{R}) \\
U_{g_{i}} &= \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{g_{i}} \cdot d\vec{r} \\
&= \int_{r}^{\infty} E_{g_{i}} d\mathbf{r} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} d\mathbf{r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \\
(\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{R}) &: \mathbf{E}_{g_{i}} = \mathbf{0} \quad (\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{R}) \\
\mathbf{E}_{g_{i}} &= \mathbf{0} \quad (\mathbf{r} < \mathbf{R}) \\
\mathbf{E}_{g_{i}} &=$$



$$(r < R)$$

$$U_{|\gamma|} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{r}^{R} \vec{E}_{|\gamma|} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{|\gamma|} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r}^{R} E_{|\gamma|} dr + \int_{R}^{\infty} E_{|\gamma|} dr$$

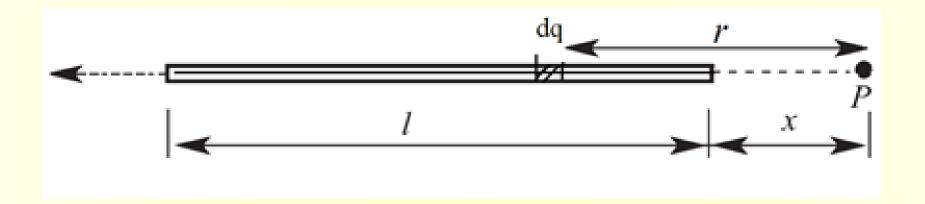
$$= \int_{r}^{R} 0 dr + \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_{o} r^{2}} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_{o} R}$$

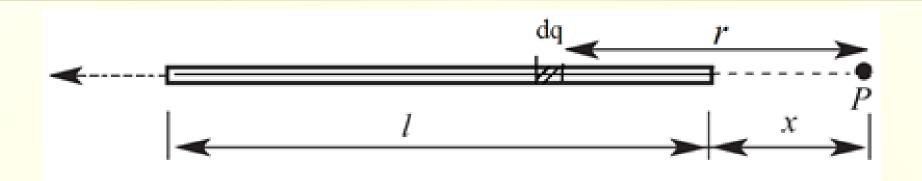
自己推导均匀带电同心球面,各区域的电场和电势分布!

四 电场强度的计算——场强与电势梯度的关系的应用

作业:29 $\vec{E} = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) = -gradU = -\nabla U$

- 29题: 长为l的直线上每单位长度均匀分布电荷λ
 - (1)试确定在该段的延长线上与一段相距为x的一点P处的电势。
 - (2)应用(1)结果计算P点场强的x分量和y分量,如3-29题图所示。





解:以P点为坐标原点,建立如图坐标r轴,在轴上距P点为r处截取 线元dr,该电荷元电量为 $dq = \lambda dr$

该电荷元在
$$P$$
点产生的电势为 $dV = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{\lambda dr}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

整个电荷棒在P点产生的电势为

$$V = \int dV = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{x}^{x+l} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{x+l}{x}$$

求得

(2)由电势梯度,
$$E_{x} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{-l}{x(x+l)} = \frac{\lambda l}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}x(x+l)}$$
 求得
$$E_{y} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 0$$