

#### 主要内容:

- 一.静电场及基本性质
- 二.稳恒电流的电场、磁场及基本性质
- 三.电磁感应现象及规律
- 四.Maxwell 电磁场方程组

#### 第五章 真空中的静电场

- §5.1 电荷 库仑定律
- §5.2 真空中的静电场 电场强度
- §5.3 电场强度通量 高斯定理
- §5.5-5.6 静电场的环路定理 电势
- §5.7 等势面 电场强度与电势的微分关系

## § 5.1**电荷 库仑定律**

#### 一、电荷

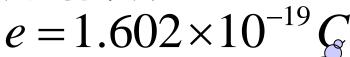


#### 认识电荷

自然界只存在两种电荷: 正电荷和负电荷 1750年 美国物理学家 富兰克林首次命名 1897年 英国物理学家 汤姆孙发现电子







质子 中子





## 电荷守恒定律

在一个和外界没有电荷交换的系统内, 正负电荷的代数和在任何物理过程中 保持不变。

$$^{14}_{7}N + ^{4}_{2}He \rightarrow ^{17}_{8}O + ^{1}_{1}H$$
 保持不变。  
电荷量子化  $Q = Ne$   $e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19}C$ 



$$Q = Ne$$
  $e =$ 

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} C$$

1913年,密立根用油滴法首先从实验上证明微小粒子<mark>带电</mark>量 |变化不连续。

宏观讨论时,认为电荷连续分布在带电体上



电荷的电量与它的运动速度和加速度无关。

## 二 库仑定律 1785年, 库仑通过扭称实验得到。

#### 点电荷—理想模型

无大小和形状,只有电量

若 带电体的线度<<带电体间的距离,

则 带电体可看成点电荷。

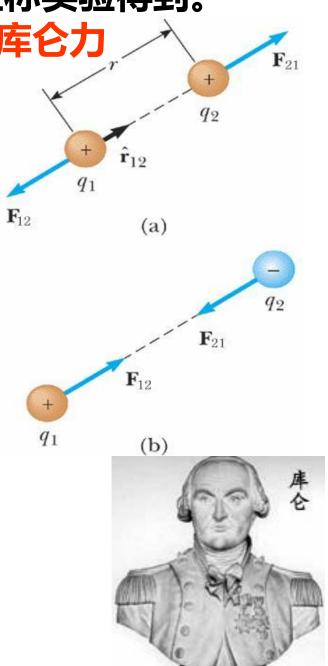
$$\vec{F}_{21} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r}_{12} = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r}_{12}$$



#### 同号相斥,异号相吸

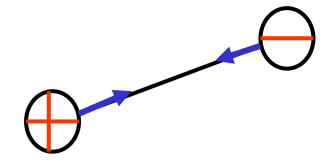
 $k = 8.99 \times 10^9 \,\mathrm{N \cdot m^2 / C^2}$  库仑常数

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.8542 \times 10^{-12} \, \text{C}^2 \, / \, \text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2$$
 真空 介电常数



$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r}$$
 —— 真空中库仑定律

- > 讨论
  - (1) 库仑定律是物理学中著名的平方反比定律之一;
  - (2) 库仑定律适用于真空中的点电荷;
  - (3) 库仑力满足牛顿第三定律。



比较库仑力和万有引力 
$$\vec{F} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r} \qquad \vec{F} = -\frac{GMm}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{GMm}{r^2}\hat{r}$$

#### 以氢原子为例:质子与电子之间距离5.3×10-11m.

$$F = k \frac{e^2}{r^2} = (8.99 \times 10^9 \,\mathrm{N \cdot m^2 / C^2}) \frac{(1.60 \times 10^{-19} \,\mathrm{C})^2}{(5.3 \times 10^{-11} \,\mathrm{m})^2} = 8.2 \times 10^{-8} \,\mathrm{N}$$

$$F_g = G \frac{m_e m_p}{r^2}$$

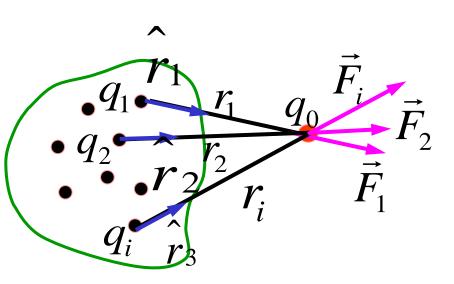
= 
$$(6.67 \times 10^{-11} \,\mathrm{N \cdot m^2 / kg^2}) \frac{(9.11 \times 10^{-31} \,\mathrm{kg})(1.67 \times 10^{-27} \,\mathrm{kg})}{(5.3 \times 10^{-11} \,\mathrm{m})^2} = 3.6 \times 10^{-47} \,\mathrm{N}$$

#### 三.静电力叠加原理

## n个电荷对 40 电荷的作用力

$$\overrightarrow{F} = \overrightarrow{F}_1 + \overrightarrow{F}_2 + \dots + \overrightarrow{F}_i$$

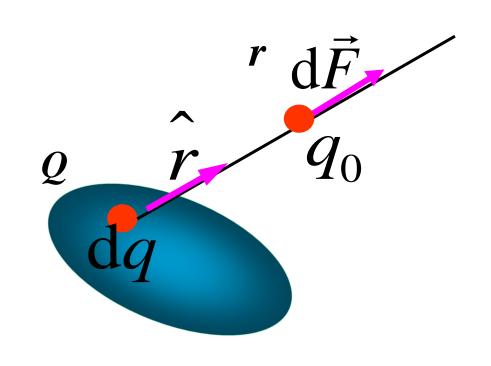
$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \overrightarrow{F}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_0 q_i}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_i^2} \hat{r}_i$$



#### 对电荷连续分布的带电体

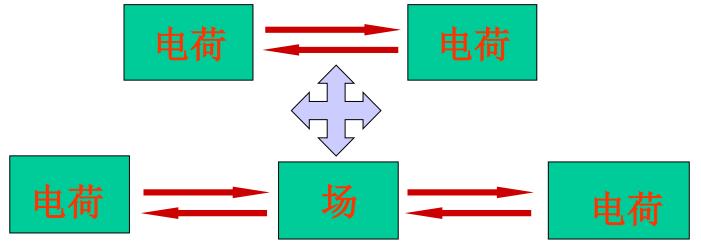
$$d\vec{F} = \frac{q_0 dq}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = \int_{Q} \frac{q_0 \mathrm{d}q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$$



#### 一.静电场

§ 5.2 真空中的静电场 电场强度



#### 电场的特点:

- b. 电场对放其内的任何电荷都有作用力,称电场力
- c、电场内的电荷移动时,电场力对其做功

研究范围:静电场

相对于观察者静止且电量不随时间变化的电荷产生的 电场 二.电场强度 (electric field strength)

场源电荷 Q——产生电场的电荷

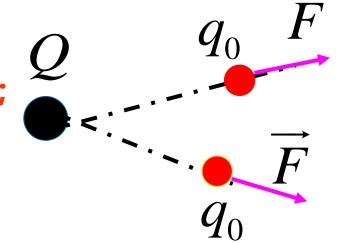
检验电荷  $q_0$  带电量足够小占由荷

试验表明: $\overrightarrow{F}$  与场源电荷、位置有关

 $q_0$ 与试验电荷无关

## 电场强度定义

$$ec{E}=rac{\overrightarrow{F}}{q_0}$$



#### 三.电场强度的计算

#### 1.点电荷电场强度

$$\vec{E} = \frac{F}{q_0}$$

$$|\vec{F}| = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_0 Q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$



#### 注意:

 $q_0$ 

a. 球对称

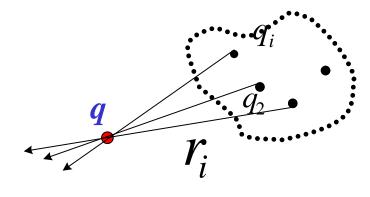
负电荷的 电场? b.从源电荷指向场点

c. 场强方向是正电荷受力方向

#### 2.场强叠加原理

#### 带电体由 n 个点电荷组成

$$\overrightarrow{F}=\sum^{n}\overrightarrow{F}$$



$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{r} \vec{F}_i}{q} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\vec{F}_i}{q}$$

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{q_{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r_{i}^{2}} \hat{r}_{i}$$

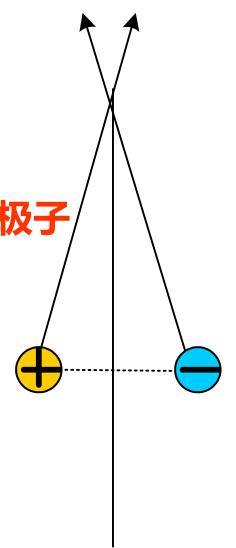
电场中某点的场强等于每个电荷*单独*在该点产生的场强的矢量和。

#### 3.电偶极子

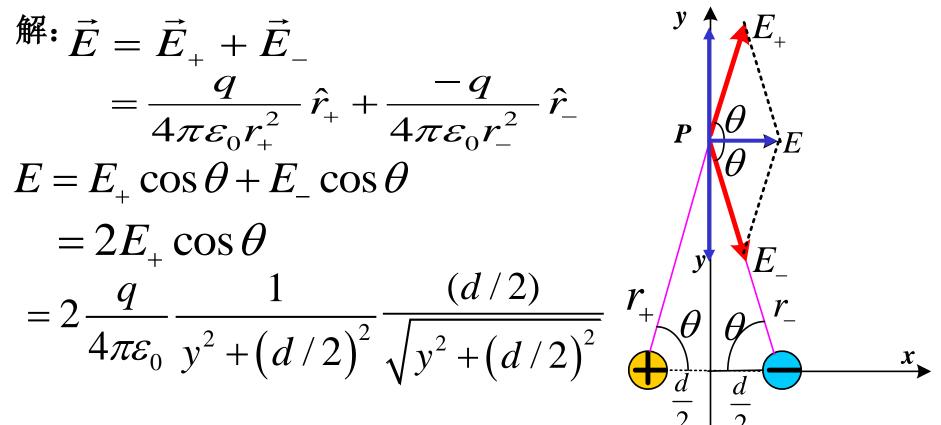
相隔距离d的等量异号的点电荷,

若d比讨论的场点距离小的多,则称电偶极子

$$\vec{P} = q\vec{d}$$
 电偶极矩



#### 例1 电偶极子中垂线上任一点的电场强度



$$E = 2\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{y^{2} + (d/2)^{2}} \frac{(d/2)}{\sqrt{y^{2} + (d/2)^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{p}{\left[y^{2} + (d/2)^{2}\right]^{3/2}}$$

$$y >> d/2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{p}{y^{3}} \propto \frac{p}{y^{3}}$$

$$r_{+} \theta \theta r_{-}$$

$$E = 2\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{y^{2} + (d/2)^{2}} \sqrt{y^{2} + (d/2)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{p}{\left[y^{2} + (d/2)^{2}\right]^{3/2}}$$

$$y >> d/2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{p}{y^{3}} \propto \frac{p}{y^{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left[\left(y^{2} + d/2\right)^{2}\right]^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{y^{3}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{d}{2y}\right)^{2}\right)^{-3/2} \approx \frac{1}{y^{2}} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{d}{2y}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{d}{2y}\right)^{2}\right)^{2}$$

#### 例2 电偶极子延长线上任一点的电场强度

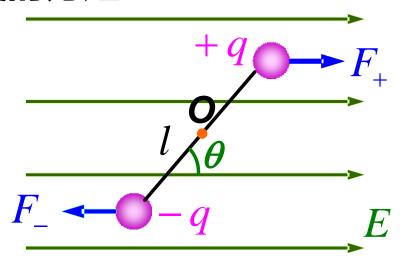
$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{m} &: \vec{E} = \vec{E}_{+} + \vec{E}_{-} & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{r}} & \overrightarrow{E}_{-} & \overrightarrow{E}_{-} & \overrightarrow{E}_{+} \\
E &= E_{+} - E_{-} \\
&= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[ \frac{1}{\left(r - \frac{l}{2}\right)^{2}} - \frac{1}{\left(r + \frac{l}{2}\right)^{2}} \right] \xrightarrow{\mathbf{r} > \mathbf{l}} E = \frac{2}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{qd}{r^{3}} \\
&\frac{1}{\left(r - d/2\right)^{2}} = \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left(1 - \frac{d}{2r}\right)^{-2} \approx \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left(1 + \frac{d}{r}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

#### 例3 电偶极子在均匀电场中所受的力矩

$$\overrightarrow{M} = \overrightarrow{r} \times \overrightarrow{F} \qquad \overrightarrow{E} = \frac{\overrightarrow{F}}{q_0}$$

$$M = \frac{l}{2}F_{+}\sin\theta + \frac{l}{2}F_{-}\sin\theta$$

$$= qlE\sin\theta = pE\sin\theta$$

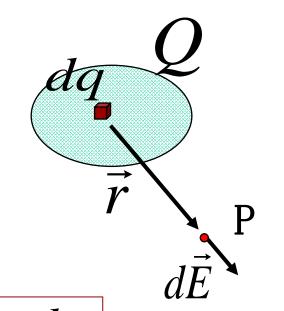


$$\overrightarrow{M} = q\overrightarrow{l} \times \overrightarrow{E} = \overrightarrow{p} \times \overrightarrow{E}$$

#### 4.连续带电体的场强

# 电荷元产生的场强 $d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r}$ 由场强叠加定理

$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r}$$



#### 微元的选择

#### 电荷密度

a. 体电荷密度

b. 面电荷密度

c. 线电荷密度

"对称性分析"

$$\rho = \frac{dq}{dV}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{dq}{ds}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{dq}{dl}$$





## 例1 长度为n的导线,总电量n,计算在导线延长线上

 $dq = \lambda dx$ 



解: 电荷元带电量 
$$dq = \lambda dx = \frac{Q}{l} dx$$

#### 则电荷元在P点的场强

$$dE = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dx}{x^2}$$

$$dE = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dx}{x^2}$$

$$E = -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_a^{a+l} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right]_a^{a+l} = -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+l} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{dx} = -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+l} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{dx} = -\frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+l} \right]$$

#### 例2 长为/的直导线,带电均匀总电量/Q,计算在其中

垂线上P点处的场强。

解: 电荷元带电量  $dQ = \lambda dy$ 

#### 则电荷元在P点的场强

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dQ}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dy}{(x^2 + y^2)}$$

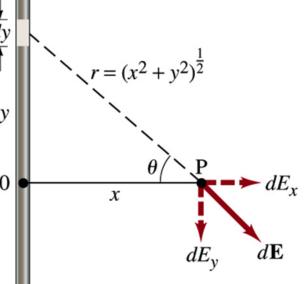
$$dE_{x} = dE \cos \theta, \quad dE_{y} = dE \sin \theta$$

$$\lambda = \frac{dE_{y}}{dt} \cos \theta$$

代入
$$E_x = \int dE \cos \theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} \frac{\cos \theta dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$E_{y} = \int dE \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda^{0}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} \frac{\sin \theta dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

#### 由图知



$$E_{x} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{x} \int_{-\theta_{0}}^{\theta_{0}} \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}x} (\sin\theta) \Big|_{-\theta_{0}}^{\theta_{0}} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}x} (2\sin\theta_{0})$$

$$E_{y} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{1}{x} \int_{-\theta_{0}}^{\theta_{0}} \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}x} (-\cos\theta) \Big|_{-\theta}^{\theta_{0}} = 0$$

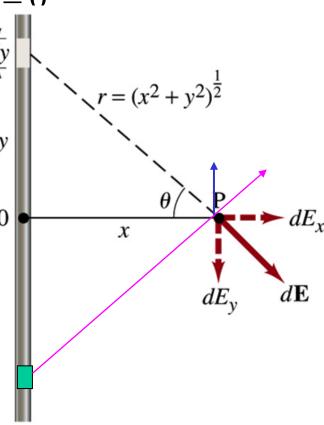
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}x} (2\sin\theta_{0})$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} (2\sin\theta_0)$$

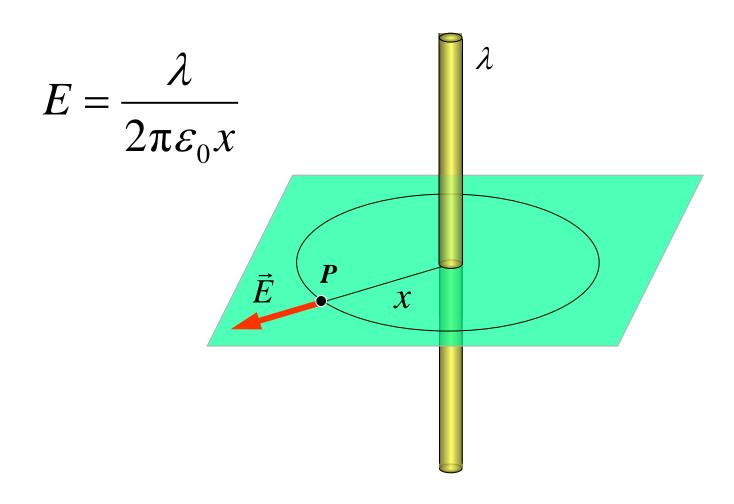
$$\theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x}$$





#### "无限长"均匀带电直线



#### 例3 均匀带电圆环轴线上的场强

解:在圆环上任取电荷元 dq

$$dE = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

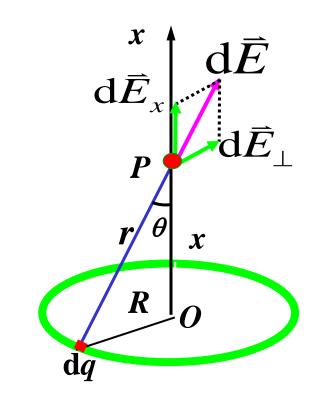
 $dE_x = dE \cos \theta$  由对称性分析知

 $dE_{y} = dE \sin \theta$  沿y 轴的场强为0

$$E = E_x = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \cos\theta$$

$$=\frac{\cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}\int dq$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$



$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$E = \frac{xQ}{4\pi \,\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2}$$
点电花

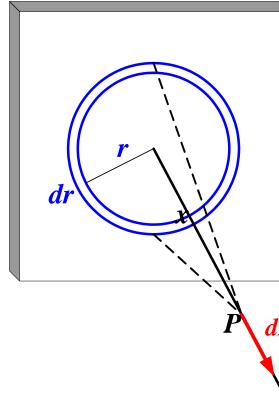
#### 例4 一无限大均匀带电平面,面密度σ, 求与板垂直距离x处P点的场强。

解: 圆环的带电量  $dq = \sigma dS = \sigma 2\pi r dr$ 

圆环在P点的场强 
$$dE = \frac{x}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} dq$$

$$E = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sigma x r dr}{2\varepsilon_0 (x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sigma}{4\varepsilon_0} \int_0^\infty \frac{x d(x^2 + r^2)}{(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

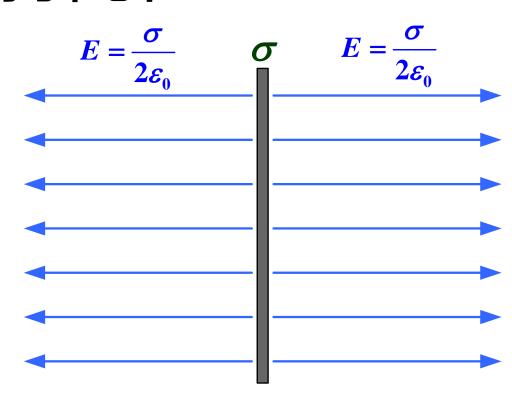
$$= \frac{\sigma}{4\varepsilon_0} \left[ -2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + r^2}} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$



## "无限大"均匀带电平

面

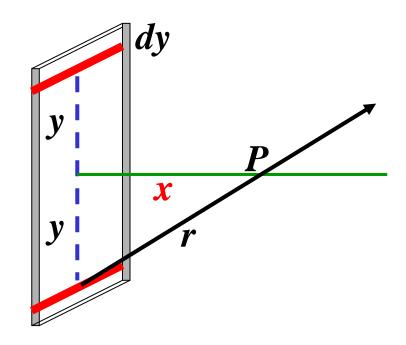
$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$



解法二: 长条的带电量

$$dq = \sigma \, dy \, dl = \lambda \, dl$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \sigma \, dy$$



$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{r}$$

$$\lambda dl \Rightarrow \lambda = \sigma dy$$

$$dq = \sigma \, dy \, dl = \lambda \, dl \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \sigma \, dy$$

$$dE = \frac{\sigma \, dy}{2\pi\varepsilon \, r}$$

$$\frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} y = x \tan \theta, \quad dy = x \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{\cos \theta}{x}$$

$$dE_{x} = dE \cos \theta = \frac{\sigma}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} d\theta$$

$$E = E_{x} = \frac{\sigma}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}}$$

