§ 5.5-5.6 静电场的环路定理 电势

静电场力的功



点电荷的电场
$$A_{12} = \int_{p_1}^{p_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{p_1}^{p_2} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{p_1}^{p_2} \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{p_1}^{p_2} \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dl \cos\theta$$

$$A = \int_{r_0}^{r_2} \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right)$$

电场力作的功只取决于被移动电荷的起 终点的位置,与移动的路径无关。



点电荷系的电场

电场强度叠加原理

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \dots + \vec{E}_i$$

$$A_{12} = \int_{12}^{p_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{12}^{p_2} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{2}^{p_{2}^{p_{1}}} q_{0} \left(\vec{E}_{1} + \vec{E}_{2} + \dots + \vec{E}_{i} \right) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{p_1}^{p_2} q_0 \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{p_1}^{p_2} q_0 \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \cdots \int_{p_1}^{p_2} q_0 \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$P_1$$
 q_0
 q_i
 q_i
 q_i
 q_i
 q_i
 q_i
 q_i
 q_i

结论:

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

$$A_{12} = \frac{qq_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right)$$

静电力作功与路径无关,

电场力是保守力

二、静电场的环路定理

在静电场中,沿闭合路径移动 q_0 ,电场力作功

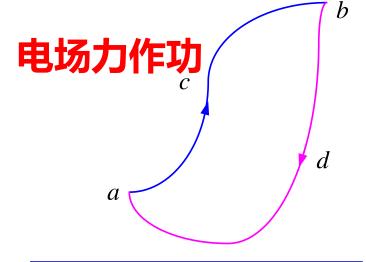
$$A_{12} = \oint q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{L_1}^{L_1} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{L_2}^{L_2} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{b}^{b} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int_{a}^{b} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= O$$



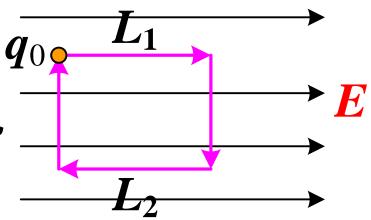
$$\oint q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

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

……<u>静电场的环路定理</u>

说明:

- (1)静电场是保守场(无漩场);
- (2)环路定理是静电场的另一重要定理, 可用环路定理检验一个电场是不是静电 场。



证明:

$$\oint \overrightarrow{E} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l} = \int_{L_1} \overrightarrow{E} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l} + \int_{L_2} \overrightarrow{E} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l}$$

$$= \int_{L_1} E dl \cos 0^0 + \int_{L_2} E dl \cos 180^0 = 0$$



静电场

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$
 静电场是保守场

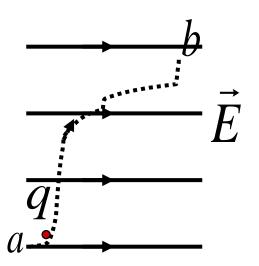
即无漩场。

三、电势能 保守力的功 =- 势能的变化量

$$A_{ab} = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{a}^{b} q_{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= -\left(E_{pb} - E_{pa}\right) = E_{pa} - E_{pb}$$

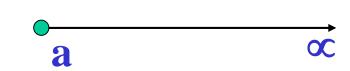
$$\int_{a}^{b} q_{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = E_{pa} - E_{pb}$$



选势能零点
$$\int\limits_{0}^{\infty}q_{0}\overrightarrow{E}\cdot d\overrightarrow{l}=E_{pa}$$

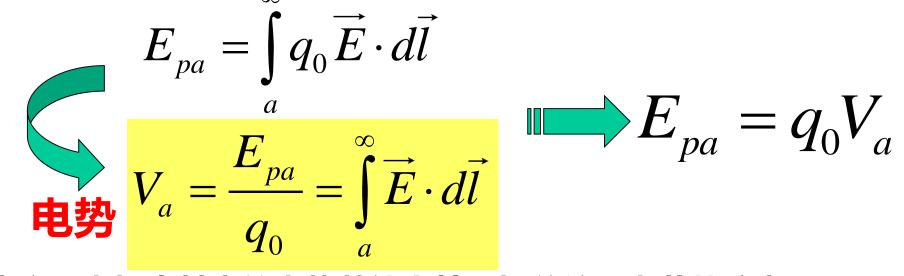
若电荷分布在有限区域内,选∞为势能零点

$$\int q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = E_{pa}$$



意义:静电场中任一点a的电势能数值上等于将q₀从a 移动到无限远处时电场力所做的功。

四、电势 电势差



意义:电场中某点的电势数值上等于把单位正电荷从该点 移动到无限远处时电场力所做的功。

电势差 $U_{ab} = V_a - V_b = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$ $= \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$ $U_{ab} = \int_{ab}^{b} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

意义: 电场中两点的电势差数值上等于把单位正电荷从一点 移动到另一点时电场力所做的功。

$$A_{12} = \int_{a}^{b} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

功
$$A_{12} = \int_{0}^{b} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$
 电势能 $E_{pa} = \int_{a}^{\infty} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

电势差
$$U_{ab} = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$
 电势 $V_a = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

$$V_a = \int_a \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$A_{12} = \int_{0}^{b} q_{0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = E_{pa} - E_{pb} = q_{0} (V_{a} - V_{b}) = q_{0} U_{ab}$$

五.电势的计算

对有限带电体电势, 选无限远处为电势零点

对无限大带电体电势,选有限远处为电势零点

实际应用中或研究电路问题时取大地、仪器外壳等 处为电势零点

1.点电荷场电势公式

$$V_{P} = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{P}^{P_{\infty}} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$

$$d\vec{l} = d\vec{r}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

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2.任意带电体电势

$$V_{P} = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{P}^{\infty} (\vec{E}_{1} + \vec{E}_{2} + \dots + \vec{E}_{i}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l} + \cdots + \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{i} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$=\sum_{i}\int_{P}^{\infty}\vec{E}_{i}\cdot d\vec{l}=\sum_{i}V_{i}=\sum_{i}\frac{q_{i}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r_{i}}$$

电势叠加原理

任一点的电势等于每个点电荷单独存在时在该点产生的电势的代数和 *da*

主的电势的飞级和 对连续带电体
$$V = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

例1.长为 L,线电荷密度为 λ 的带电线,求导线外任 一点电势。

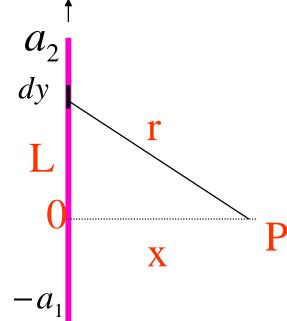
解: 任一线元产生 $dV = \frac{\lambda dy}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$

$$dV = \frac{\lambda dy}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

总电势:

$$V = \int dV = \int_{-a_1}^{a_2} \frac{\lambda dy}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a_2^2} + a_2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a_1^2} - a_1}$$

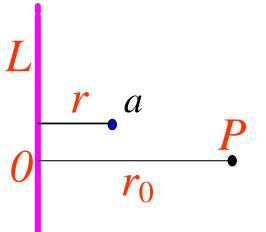


例2 计算无限长直导线的电势分布。设线密度为λ

解: 场强分布
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$
 选无穷远作势零点 $2\pi\varepsilon_0 r$

$$V = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{P}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} dr$$

选。点作势零点

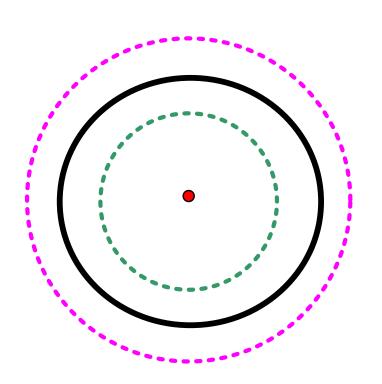


例3 计算均匀带电球体的电势

$$V = \int\limits_{P}^{\infty} ec{E} \cdot dec{l}$$

用高斯定理求球体电场的分布为

$$r < R$$
 $\vec{E}_{||} = \frac{Qr}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} \hat{r}$ $r > R$ $\vec{E}_{||} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} \hat{r}$ $r > R$ $\vec{E}_{||} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$



若场点在球内即
$$r < R$$

$$V = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R}^{R} \vec{E}_{||} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{||} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{r}^{R} \frac{{}^{r} Qr}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{3}} dr + \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$

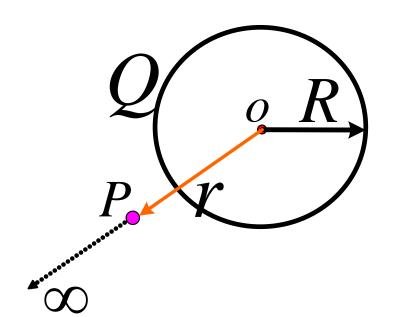
$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(R^2 - r^2 \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

$$=\frac{3Q}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R}-\frac{Qr^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3}$$

场点在球外 即
$$r > R$$

$$V = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E} / \cdot d\vec{l}$$

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



球体电势分布

$$V_{\beta} = \frac{3Q}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R} - \frac{Qr^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3}$$

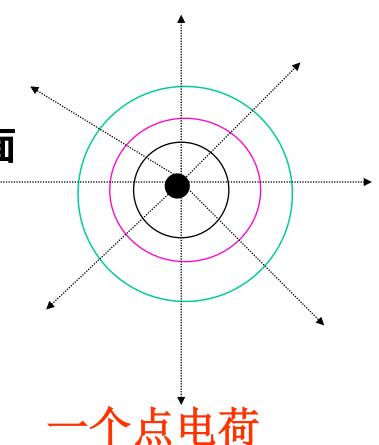
$$V_{\beta} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

§5.7 等势面 电势梯度

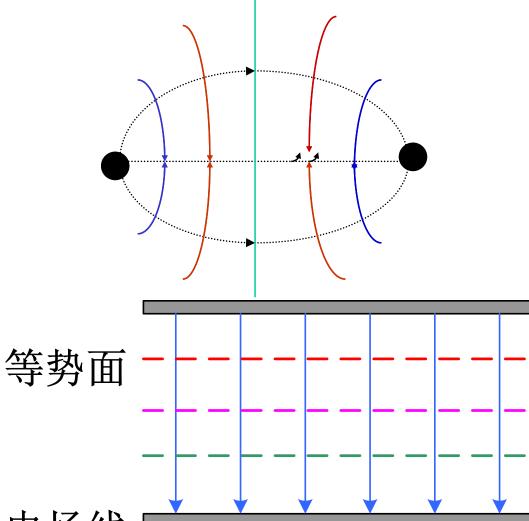
一. 等势面

由电势相等的点组成的面叫等势面

$$V(x, y, z) = C$$



一正一负电荷:

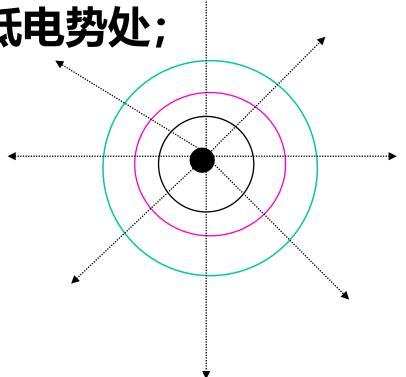


带电平板电容器

电场线

等势面和电场线的关系

- (1)等势面与电场线处处垂直;
- (2)电场线从高电势处指向低电势处;
- (3)等势面密集处场强大;
- (4)沿等势面移动电荷时, 电场力作功为零。



二. 场强与电势的微分关系

$$dA = q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q_0 E \cos \theta dl$$

$$=q_0E_ldl$$

作功也可由电势差表示

$$dA = q_0 \left[V - \left(V + dV \right) \right] = -q_0 dV$$

则有
$$q_0 E_l dl = -q_0 dV$$
 \longrightarrow $E_l = -\frac{dV}{dl}$

若di沿n的方向
$$E_{\rm n} = -\frac{dV}{dn}$$
 \Longrightarrow $\overrightarrow{E} = -\frac{dV}{dn}n$

$$\overrightarrow{E} = -\frac{dV}{dn}n$$

在直角坐标系中

$$E_{x} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \quad E_{y} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \quad E_{z} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}\hat{k}\right) = -\nabla V$$

梯度算符

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$

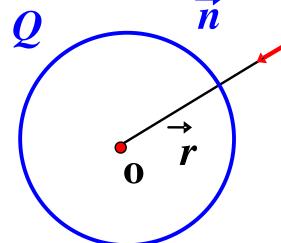
例 由均匀带电球面的电势求场强。

解:

$$n = -\frac{r}{r} = -\hat{r}$$

$$ln = -dr$$

$$\overrightarrow{E} = -\frac{dV}{dn}n = -\frac{dV}{-dr}(-\hat{r})$$



体会由电势求场强

$$= -\frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \right) \hat{r}$$

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

场强叠加原理

高斯定理

$$\iint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\vec{S} + \vec{S}}{\mathcal{E}_{0}}$$

电场力
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$

环路定理

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

$$U_{ab} = \int_{0}^{b} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

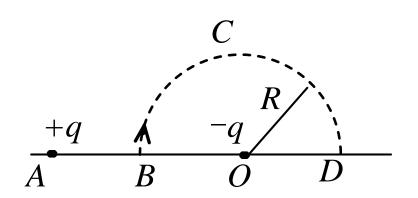
电势差 $U_{ab} = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 电势能 $E_{pa} = \int q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

电势
$$\begin{cases} V_a = \int_a^\infty \overrightarrow{E} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l} \\ V = \int_a^a \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{E} = -\frac{dV}{dn}n$$

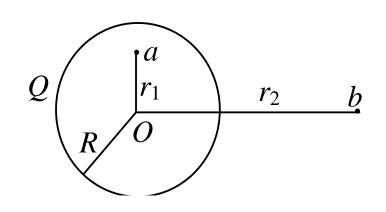
例:图示BCD是以O点为圆心,以R为半径的半圆弧,在A点有一电荷为+q的点电荷,O点有一电荷为一q的点电荷.线段 $\overline{BA} = R$

. 现将一单位正电荷从*B*点沿半圆弧轨道*BCD*移到*D*点,则电场力所作的功为 .



1如图所示,在半径为R的球壳上均匀带有电荷Q,将一个点电荷q(q << Q)从

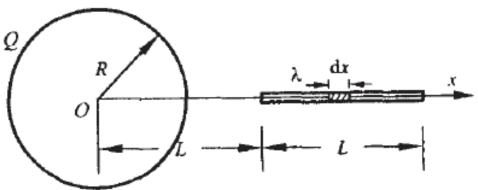
球内a点经球壳上一个小孔移到球外b点.则求此过程中电场力作功A.



$$\frac{\mathrm{Qq}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

如图,一长为L的均匀带电细线,电荷线度为 λ

,在细线左端有一半径为R均匀带电球面,其球心O在细线延长线上,到细线左端的距离为L(L>R)。若球面和细线上电荷分布都固定,求此带电系统的电势能。



如图,以圆心为原点,向右为正建立x轴,在细线上坐标为x处取线元dx,其带电量为

$$dq = \lambda dx$$

则球面在该微元处产生的电势为 $V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x}$

从而与该微元对应的电势能为 $dW = Vdq = \frac{Q\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} dx$

积分可得系统的电势能为

$$W = \int dW = \int_{L}^{2L} \frac{Q\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}x} dx = \frac{Q\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln 2$$

3、一半径R的带电球体,其电荷体密度为 $\rho = \frac{qr}{\pi R^4}$ (q为一正的常量), $\rho = 0(r > R)$

求(1)带电球体的总电荷;

- (2)球内外各点的电场强度;
- (3)球内,外各点的电势。

