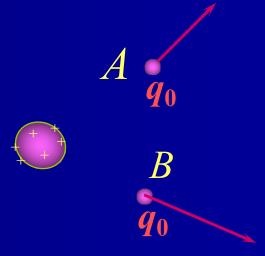
## 电场强度的计算

### 描述电场的物理量——电场强度

电场中某点的电场强度等于单位正电荷在该点所受的电场力。

$$egin{aligned} ar{E} = rac{ar{F}}{q_0} \end{aligned}$$



## 电场强度的计算

- (1) 点电荷的电场
- (2) 场强叠加原理和点电荷系的电场
- (3) 连续分布电荷的电场

#### (1)点电荷的电场

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q}{r^3} \vec{r}, \quad \vec{r} = r\vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

$$E \qquad \qquad E$$

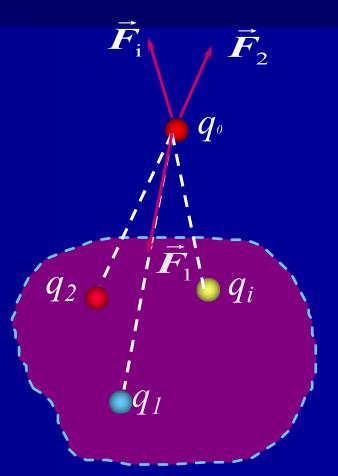
$$\vec{r}$$

$$E \qquad \qquad \vec{r}$$

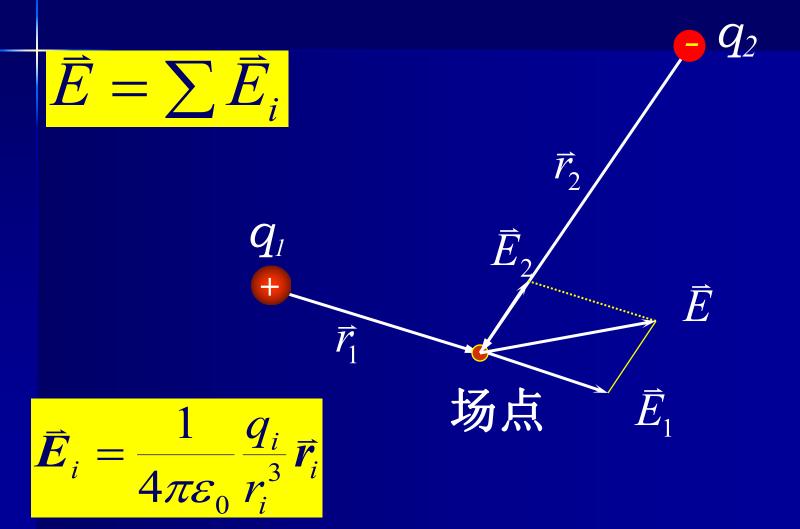
#### (2) 电场强度叠加原理和点电荷系的场强

$$ar{F}=ar{F}_1+ar{F}_2+\cdots+ar{F}_n=\sum_{i=1}^nar{F}_i$$
 $ar{F}_i$  —  $q_i$  对  $q_o$  的作用
 $ar{E}=rac{ar{F}}{q_0}=rac{ar{F}_1+ar{F}_2+\cdots+ar{F}_n}{q_0}$ 
 $=ar{E}_1+ar{E}_2+\cdots+ar{E}_n$ 
电场强度叠加原理  $ar{E}=\sumar{E}_i$ 

 $\vec{E} = \sum \vec{E}_i$ 



#### 点电荷系的电场



# (3) 连续带电体的电场: 体分布、面分布、线分布

电荷体密度

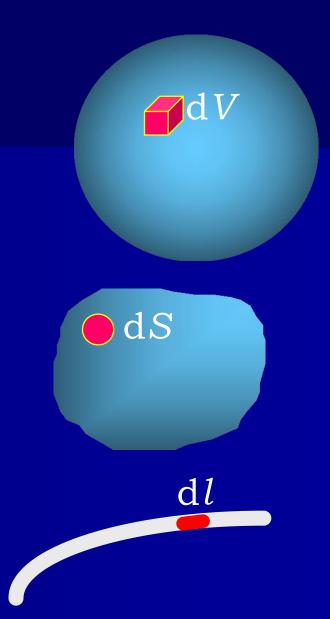
$$\rho = \lim_{\Delta_{\tau} \to 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta V}$$

电荷面分密度

$$\sigma = \lim_{\Delta_{S} \to 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta S}$$

电荷线分布密度

$$\eta = \lim_{\Delta_1 \to 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta l}$$



所以,电荷元: dq

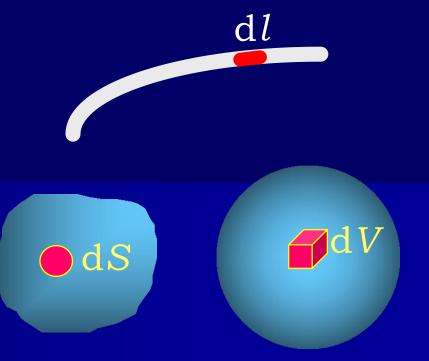
电荷线分布  $dq = \eta dl$ 

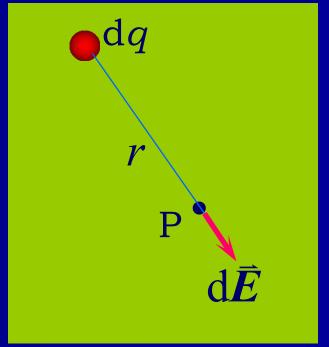
电荷面分布  $dq = \sigma dS$ 

电荷体分布  $dq = \rho dV$ 

$$\mathrm{d}\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

计算时将上式在坐标系中进行分解,再对坐标分量积分。





•线电荷分布的带电体的电场

$$\vec{E} = \int_{l} \frac{\eta \, dl}{4 \, \pi \varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r}$$

•面电荷分布的带电体的电场

•体电荷分布的带电体的电场

计算时将上式在坐标系中进行分解,再 对坐标分量积分,即<u>先分后和</u>:

$$E_x = \int dE_x, \qquad E_y = \int dE_y,$$

## 解题思路及步骤:

- 1、确定电荷密度:
- 2、建立坐标系;
- 3、求电荷元电量dq;
- 4、根据库仑定律确定电荷元的 电场强度dE:
- 5、确定dE在坐标系中分量形式:
- 6、积分求场强分量:
- 7、求总场的大小和方向

关键是得到电荷 元的微分形式, 即da

#### 例1. 求电偶极子中垂面上的电场。

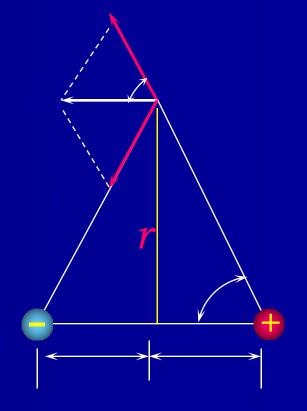
$$E_{-} = E_{+} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{[r^{2} + (\frac{l}{2})^{2}]}$$

$$E = 2E_{+}\cos\theta$$

$$= 2\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{[r^{2} + (\frac{l}{2})^{2}]}$$

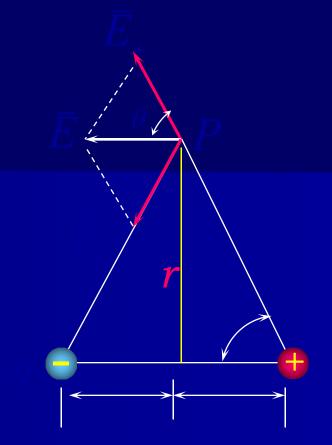
$$\times \frac{\frac{l}{2}}{[r^{2} + (\frac{l}{2})^{2}]^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{ql}{(r^2 + l^2/4)^{3/2}}$$



#### 用矢量形式表示为:

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\vec{P}}{(\mathbf{r}^2 + \mathbf{l}^2/4)^{3/2}}$$



电偶极矩(电矩)  $\vec{P} = q\vec{l}$ 



例2. 求一均匀带电直线周围的电场

解: 建立直角坐标系

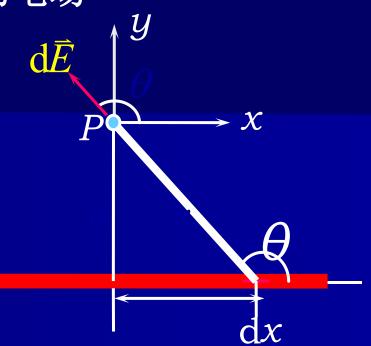
取线元 dx 带电  $dq = \lambda dx$ 

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dx}{r^2}$$

将dĒ投影到坐标轴上

$$dE_x = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dx}{r^2} \cos\theta$$

$$E_x = \int \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \cos\theta dx$$



$$dE_y = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda dx}{r^2} \sin\theta$$

$$E_y = \int \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \sin\theta dx$$

#### 积分变量代换

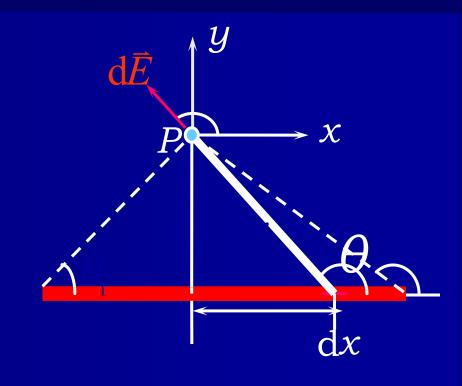
$$E_x = \int \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \cos\theta dx$$

$$r = a / \sin \theta = a \csc \theta$$

$$x = -a \times ctg \,\theta$$

$$dx = ad\theta / sin^2 \theta$$
$$= a \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$

代入积分表达式



$$E_{x} = \int \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{\lambda}{r^{2}} \cos\theta dx = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{\theta_{1}}^{\theta_{2}} \frac{\cos\theta}{a^{2} \csc^{2}\theta} a \csc^{2}\theta d\theta$$

$$E_{x} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{\theta_{1}}^{\theta_{2}} \frac{\cos\theta}{a^{2} \csc^{2}\theta} a \csc^{2}\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \cos\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} (\sin\theta_2 - \sin\theta_1)$$

同理可算出 
$$E_y = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} (\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2)$$

$$E_{x} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a}(\sin\theta_{2} - \sin\theta_{1})$$

$$E_{y} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a}(\cos\theta_{1} - \cos\theta_{2})$$

均匀带电直线的总场强:

$$E = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2))}$$

极限情况,

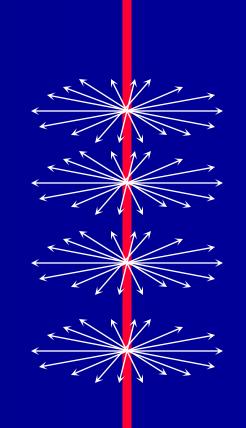
当直线长度 
$$L \to \infty \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \theta_1 \to 0 \\ \theta_2 \to \pi \end{cases}$$

$$E_x = 0$$

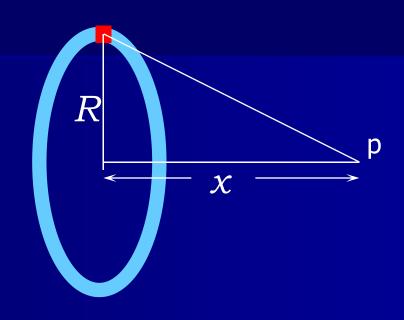
$$E_{y} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a} \times 2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}a}$$

记住: 无限长均匀带电直线的场强

$$E = E_y = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$



例3 半径为R的均匀带电圆环总电量为q,求轴线上任一点x处的电场。(课堂练习)



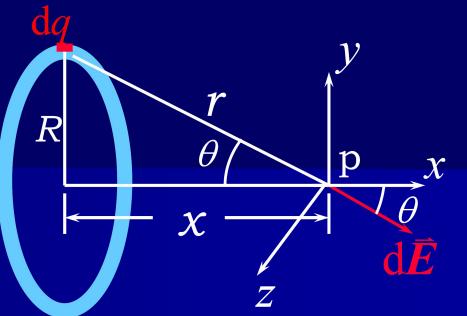
解: 
$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

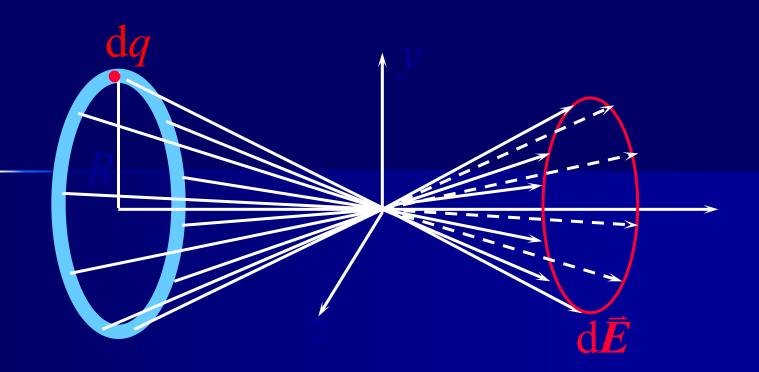
由对称性 
$$E_y = E_z = 0$$

$$-E = E_x = \int dE \cdot \cos \theta$$

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

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





当dq 位置发生变化时,它所激发的电场  $d\bar{E}$  矢量构成了一个圆锥面。

所以,由对称性  $E_y = E_z = 0$ 

例4 求均匀带电圆盘轴线上任一点的电场。

解:由例3均匀带电圆环轴线上一点的电场

$$E = \frac{xq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(R^{2} + x^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$dE = \frac{xdq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(r^{2} + x^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{x\sigma \cdot 2\pi r dr}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(r^{2} + x^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$E = \frac{2\pi\sigma x}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{R} \frac{rdr}{(r^{2} + x^{2})^{3/2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} \left[1 - \frac{x}{(R^{2} + x^{2})^{1/2}}\right]$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[ 1 - \frac{x}{(R^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} \right]$$

讨论:

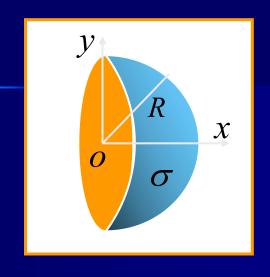
$$1.$$
 当  $R >> x$ 

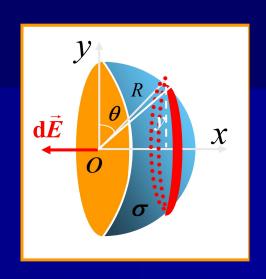
$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$
 无限大均匀带电平面的场强,匀强电场  $R << x$ 

$$\frac{x}{(R^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{R}{x})^2$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma R^2}{4\varepsilon_0 x^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2}$$
 可视为点电荷的电场

课堂练习: 求均匀带电半球面(已知R, $\sigma$ ) 球心处电场.





将半球面视为由许多圆环拼成.

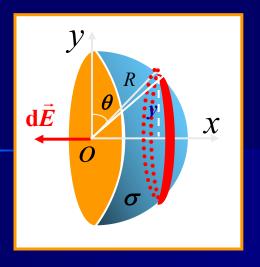
$$dq = \sigma \cdot dS = \sigma \cdot 2\pi y dx$$



 $\mathrm{d}q = \sigma \cdot 2\pi y \mathrm{d}l = \sigma \cdot 2\pi R \cos\theta \cdot R \mathrm{d}\theta$ 



哪一个正确?



$$dE_{x} = \frac{\sin \theta dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} = \frac{\sigma\cos\theta\sin\theta}{2\varepsilon_{0}}d\theta$$

其方向取决于。的符号,若 , 则 沿一x 。

因为各圆环在o 点处 同向, 可直接积分。

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x} = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{2} dx$$

沿一工方向。

## 场源的定性规律

- 二维无限大均匀带电面场强 渐进行为
- 一维无限长均匀带电线附近 的场强渐进行为
- 点电荷场强的渐进行为
- 电偶极子场强的渐进行为
- 电四极子场强的渐进行为

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

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{p}{r^3} \to \frac{1}{r^3}$$

$$E \to \frac{1}{r^4}$$

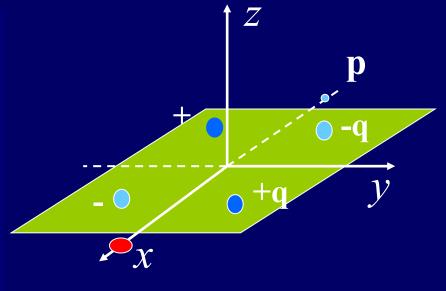
电三极子?

## 定性和定量的关系

- 1. 渐进分析
- 2. 定性分析
- 3. 物理直觉的建立

## 课下作业

1、如图四个电荷分布在边长为2a的正方形顶角,每个电荷的带电量大小为q,计算在x轴的p点(-h,0,0)电场强度E。



2, 1.3.8

3, 1.3.9