真空麦克斯韦方程

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \qquad \qquad \oint_S \boldsymbol{E} \, \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{s} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0 \qquad \qquad \oint_S \boldsymbol{B} \, \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{s} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \oint_{L} \mathbf{E} \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{l}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{B} = \mu_0 \boldsymbol{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$abla imes B = \mu_0 J + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \qquad \oint_L B \, \mathrm{d} l = \mu_0 I \, \Big| \oplus A \Big|$$

物质内麦克斯韦方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_f \qquad \qquad \oint_S \mathbf{D} \, \mathrm{d}s = Q f \sigma_{polar} = P \\
\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \qquad \qquad \oint_S \mathbf{B} \, \mathrm{d}s = 0 \qquad \sigma_{free} = D \\
\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \qquad \oint_L \mathbf{E} \, \mathrm{d}l = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_E}{\mathrm{d}t} \sigma_{total} = \epsilon_0 \\
\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = J_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \qquad \qquad \oint_L \mathbf{H} \, \mathrm{d}l = I_f + \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_D}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

距半径为  $R_0$  的球的球心距离为 a 处有一点电荷 q, 则镜 像电荷  $-\frac{R_0}{a}q$  距球心  $\frac{R_0^2}{a}$  远, 且在靠近 q 方向.

球谐函数解拉普拉斯方程

$$\varphi(r,\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n r^n + \frac{b_n}{r^{n+1}}) P_n(\cos \theta)$$

$$\begin{cases}
P_0(\cos \theta) = 1 \\
P_1(\cos \theta) = \cos \theta \\
P_2(\cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2} (3\cos^2 \theta - 1)
\end{cases}$$
格林函数法

$$\nabla^2 G(x, x') = -\frac{1}{6} \delta^3 (x - x')$$

- (1) 无界空间中  $G(x, x') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{|r-r'|}$
- (2) 上半平面中  $G(x,x') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{|r-r'|} \frac{1}{|r+r'|} \right)$
- (3) 球外空间 (R' 为电荷位置,  $\alpha$  为场点与电荷位置夹 角, $R_0$  为球半径). G(x,x') =

 $\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R^2 + R'^2 - 2RR'\cos\alpha} - \frac{1}{(\frac{RR'}{R_0})^2 + R_0^2 - 2RR'\cos\alpha} \right)$ 给定  $\rho(x')$ , 第一类边值问题的解为 (G 交换了 x,x'):  $\varphi(x) = \int_V G(x', x) \rho(x') \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \oint_S (G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'}) \, dV' + \varepsilon_0 \Big(G(x', x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n'} + \varepsilon_0 \Big$  $\varphi(x') \frac{\partial G(x',x)}{\partial n'} dS'$ 

若给定边界  $\varphi$ , 则应使 G 在边界为 0, 若给定边界  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}$ , 则应使  $\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}$  在边界为 0.

泊松方程  $\nabla^2 \Phi = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\rho}{60}$ 

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{q}{R} + \frac{p \cdot R}{R^3} + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i,j} \mathfrak{D}_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \frac{1}{R} + \cdots \right)$$

$E = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{3(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{R})\mathbf{R}}{R^5} - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{R^3} \right)$
$\mathbf{p} = \iiint_V \rho(x')x' \mathrm{d}^3x'$
$\mathfrak{D} = \iiint_V 3x'x'\rho(x')d^3x'$

保角变换  $(z_1)$  为原来的点, a 为夹角出现的位置的横坐标  $\alpha$  为边界夹角).

 $\frac{dE_{z_1}}{dz_2} = C_1 \prod_{i=1}^n (z_2 - a_i)^{\frac{\alpha_i}{\pi} - 1}$ 

$$-\frac{1}{\mathrm{d}t_{\mathrm{d}z_2}} = C_1 \prod_{i=1}^n (z_2 - a_i)^{\frac{-i}{\pi}}$$
 $\mu_0 I$  电磁  $\epsilon_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_E}{\mathrm{d}t}$ 

面电荷 电场 磁场
$$\sigma_{polar} = P$$
  $\rho_p = -\nabla \cdot P$   $\rho_M = \Phi_{polar}$ 

$$\oint_S \boldsymbol{B} \, \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{s} = 0$$
  $\sigma_{free} = D$   $\rho_f = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D}$   $\rho_f = 0$ 

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_{B}}{\mathrm{d}t}_{otal} = \epsilon_{0}E \qquad \rho_{tot} = \epsilon_{0}\nabla \cdot E$$

$$c_0 E = D - P$$
  $B = C_0 C_0 C_0$ 

$$\rho_f = 0$$

$$\rho_{tot} = \mu_0 \nabla$$

|球坐标系 $(r,\theta,\varphi)$ |

$$\rho_{tot} = \mu_0 \sqrt{\nabla} \vec{H} \vec{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r^2 A_1}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta A_2) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial \phi}$$

$$B = \mu_0 (\vec{H} + \vec{M}) = \hat{e}_1 \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta A_3) - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial \phi} \right] +$$

 $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial (\rho A_1)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z}$ 

 $\widehat{e}_{1}(\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial A_{3}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial A_{2}}{\partial z}) + \widehat{e}_{2}(\frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_{3}}{\partial \rho}) + \widehat{e}_{3}\frac{1}{\rho}(\frac{\partial(\rho A_{2})}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \phi})$ 

 $\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \rho}) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}$ 

$$\widehat{e}_{2} \left[ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_{3}) \right] + \widehat{e}_{3} \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_{2}) - \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial \theta} \right] 
\nabla^{2} \varphi = \frac{1}{r \cos \theta} \left[ \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^{2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r \cos \theta} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial r} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[ \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$
矢量变换

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} \sigma_{\mbox{\scriptsize $\pm$} \oplus 1} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} = \sigma_{\mbox{\scriptsize $\pm$} \oplus 2} \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} \\ \\ H_{1\parallel} & = & H_{2\parallel} \\ \\ B_{1\perp} & = & B_{2\perp} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc} E_{1\parallel} & = & E_{2\parallel} \\ \\ D_{1\perp} + \sigma_f & = & D_{2\perp} \\ \\ E_{2\perp} - E_{1\perp} & = & (\sigma_f + \sigma_p)/\varepsilon_0 \end{array} \right)$$

 $\varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} + \sigma_f = \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n}$ 

洛伦兹力:

边界条件

$$m{F} = qm{E} + qm{v} imes m{B}$$
 $m{f} = 
ho m{E} + m{J} imes m{B}$ 

电磁场:

$$egin{aligned} m{S} &= m{E} imes m{H} \ w &= rac{1}{2} (m{E} \cdot m{D} + m{H} \cdot m{B}) = rac{1}{2} (
ho arphi + \dots) \end{aligned}$$

电流:

$$\nabla \cdot J = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$
 
$$J = \sigma E$$

毕奥——萨伐尔定律  $B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{I \, dl \times e_r}{r^2}$ ,若 I 为直线,  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{4\pi r^2}.$ 

## 数学

柱坐标系  $(\rho, \phi, z)$ 

$$\nabla \varphi = \widehat{e}_1 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \rho} + \widehat{e}_2 \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \phi} + \widehat{e}_3 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

$$egin{aligned} 
abla r &= -
abla' r = e_r \ 
abla rac{1}{r} &= -
abla' r = -rac{1}{r^2} e_r \ 
abla &\times rac{1}{r^2} &= 
abla \cdot rac{1}{r} &= 0 \ 
abla \cdot arphi ec{A} &= arphi 
abla \cdot ec{A} + ec{A} \cdot 
abla arphi \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times \varphi \vec{A} = \varphi \nabla \times \vec{A} + \nabla \varphi \times \vec{A}$$

$$(\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B} + (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla) \vec{A} + \vec{A} \times (\nabla \times \vec{B}) + \vec{B} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A})$$

 $\nabla \cdot (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) =$ 

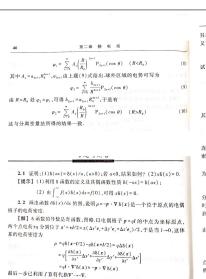
$$\nabla \cdot (F \times G) = (\nabla \times F) \cdot G - F \cdot (\nabla \times G)$$

$$\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C})\vec{B} - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B})\vec{C}$$

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times (\vec{C} \times \vec{D}) = [\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{D})]\vec{C} - [\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})]\vec{D}$$

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot (\vec{C} \times \vec{D}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} & \vec{A} \cdot \vec{D} \\ \vec{B} \cdot \vec{C} & \vec{B} \cdot \vec{D} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{A}\times(\vec{B}\times\vec{C})+\vec{B}\times(\vec{C}\times\vec{A})+\vec{C}\times(\vec{A}\times\vec{B})=0$$



2.3 一块介质的极化矢量为P(x'),根据电偶极子静电势的公式、极化介质所产生的静止基本。



【证】由高斯定理,(2)式右边第二项面积分可化为  $\oint_{s} \frac{P(x') \cdot \mathrm{d}S'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} = \int_{v} \nabla' \cdot \frac{P(x')}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} \mathrm{d}V'$  $= \int_1 \frac{\nabla' \cdot P(x')}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \mathrm{d}V' + \int_1 \frac{P(x') \cdot r}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \mathrm{d}V'$ 

其中已利用到V'(1/r)=r/r<sup>3</sup>,将(3)代人(2)式,即得(1)式

证明下述结果,并熟悉面电荷和面偶极层两侧电势和电场的变化.
 在面电荷两侧,电势的法向微商有跃变,而电势是连续的;

连续的.(带等量正负面电荷±σ 而靠得很近的两个面,形成面偶极层,面偶极矩

【证】(1)设电荷面密度为 $\sigma$ ,其两侧无限接近的P,点与P、点的场强分别 为  $E_1$  和  $E_2$ ,法向单位矢量  $e_s$  从  $P_1$  指向  $P_2$ ,将静电场高斯定理与

 $\oint_{S} \boldsymbol{E} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{v} \rho dV, \quad \oint_{L} \boldsymbol{E} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = 0$ 

分別应用于包含着面电荷 $\sigma$ 的扁平闭合面(底面积  $\Delta S$  与界面平行,高度  $h \to 0$ ),以及跨越界面的矩形小回路(其长边  $\Delta I$  与界面平行,短边  $h \to 0$ ),可分别得

由  $E = -\nabla \varphi$ ,这两式用电势表示为

an an  $\varepsilon_0$ (2) 令面偶极层的法向单位矢量  $e_n$  从 $-\sigma$  指向 $+\sigma$ 、无限靠近 $-\sigma$  层外侧  $P_1$ 点的场强为E, 无限靠近 $+\sigma$  层外侧P, 点的场强为E, 内部P。点的场强为E。 将高斯定理分别应用于包含+σ和-σ的扁平闭合面、可得到 
$$\begin{split} E_{2n} + E_{0n} &= \sigma/\varepsilon_0 \;, \quad -E_{0n} - E_{1n} = -\sigma/\varepsilon_0 \\ & \text{BH} \; E_{2n} = E_{0n} = E_{1n} = \sigma/2\varepsilon_0 \end{split}$$

促進电路線率位电荷从 $P_1$  点径过  $P_2$  点程至  $P_2$  点, $P_1$  与  $P_2$  的距离均为  $I_3$   $P_3$  两面电势差等于这过程中电场所作的力:  $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi_3 = \xi_1 + \xi_1 = 2\xi_1 = \sigma U \sigma_3$  (7)

2.5 一个半径为R的电介质球,极化强度为 $P=Kr/r^2$ ,电容率为s.计算: 2.5 一个年径为点的电介振琴,提化强度为P=K/√,电容率为点计算; (1) 黑埔电荷的标题按相谐度; (2) 自由电阻体程度; (3) 每外和球杆的电势; (4) 國帶也企業所产品价单也场的总能量; [18] 从银任程度分前高数可知,这问题有证对称性,介质球内和绿丽束缚 bu 由被密停中间。

由线性均匀介质内 $ρ_p = -(1-ε_0/ε)ρ_1$ ,得自由电荷体密度:

 $\mathbf{n} D_{s} = \varepsilon_{s} E_{s} + P = \varepsilon E_{s}$ , 得介质球内的电场强度:  $E_1 = \frac{P}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} = \frac{K}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0} \frac{r}{r^2}$  (r < R)

极化过程避从电荷守恒、球内当转超之的束缚电荷必定等值异写(将,p,对球体 积分,将 σ,对球面积分,可知的确如此),且有球对称性,它们在球外的电场互 根抵消,故球外电场相当于总的自由电荷

 $q_i = \int_V \rho_i \mathrm{d}V = \frac{4\pi~\varepsilon~KR}{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0}$ 

集中于球心时产生的电场:

 $\varphi_2 = \int_r^* E_2 \cdot dr = \frac{\varepsilon KR}{\varepsilon_0(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)r}$  $\varphi_1 = \int_{r}^{R} E_1 \cdot dr + \int_{R}^{\infty} E_2 \cdot dr = \frac{K}{\kappa - \varepsilon_0} \left( \ln \frac{R}{r} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} \right)$ 

 $W = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \int_{V_1} E_1^2 dV + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \int_{V_2} E_2^2 dV$  $-2\pi e R[1 = \frac{e}{e_0}] \left(\frac{E}{e_0}\right)$  将  $\rho e_0/2$  对介质操作体积分。也即到  $\pm N$  的语法。 2.6 均匀外组基中型人平均 $\rho e_0$  的导体球,试用分离 变量获束下列两种耐流的电势。 (1) 号棒球上接有电池。模球与地保持电势  $\Phi_0$ ; (2) 号棒球上带岛电荷航  $\rho$ [第) 季地球上接面电流 电弧电流 【解】外电场将使导体球面出现感应电荷,以球心为坐  $R \rightarrow \infty$  ,  $\varphi \rightarrow -E_a R \cos \theta + \varphi_a$ 由:轴的对称性及条件(2),将拉普拉斯方程(1)的解写成 ·项是原外场的电势;第二项是选择坐标原点电势所引人的常数项,它不影响 电场 E=-Vφ 分布;第三项是因导体球接电池而使球面均匀带电所产生的球对 称项;第四项是外场使导体球面出现感应电荷所形成的电偶极矩的电势,将此项  $\varphi^{(1)}(x) = \frac{p \cdot R}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} = \frac{p}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \cos \frac{p}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2}$ 比较,可知球面感应电荷形成的电偶极矩为 (7) 事实上,  $\mathbf{H} \ \sigma_i = \mathbf{e}_e \cdot \mathbf{D}$ , 可得特殊的前自由电荷需度:  $\sigma_i = -\mathbf{e}_e \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial R} \Big|_{\mathbf{e}_e \mathbf{e}_g} + \frac{\mathbf{e}_e (\mathbf{\Phi}_e - \mathbf{\varphi}_e)}{R_o} + 3\mathbf{e}_g \mathcal{E}_0 \cos \theta$ (8) 第一项在球外产生球对称的场(即电势φ的第三项),第二项就是外场引起的感

 $R \to \infty$  ,  $\varphi \to 0$  图 2.4 (2.15 题) 要满足导体表面电势为零的条件,需在导体内设置三个假想的像电荷;在 z=-b 处置-q,在 z=a²/b 处置-qa/b,在 z=-a²/b处置+qa/b.于是导体外任一点的

 $\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[ \frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-b)^2}} + \frac{-q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z+b)^2}} + \frac{-q}{\sqrt{x^$  $\frac{-qa/b}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-a^2/b)^2}} + \frac{qa/b}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z+a^2/b)^2}} \Big]$ 此解显然也满足  $R \to \infty$  , $\varphi \to 0$ .

2.16 在一点电荷。位于两个互相垂直的接地导体平面所围坡的直角空间 内。空到两个平面的距离力。相 6. 来空间电势。 [新] 设两号体平面为。=0 和:=0, 号体电势为零。点电荷。(位于(0,a,b), 来解风域为;>0,2>0 的空间。定据条件为

承朝が成カップル:200 町 x = y = (0,-a+b)处置-q,于是求解区域内任一点的电势为

 $\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ R \rightarrow \varpi \ , \quad \varphi \rightarrow 0 \\ \\ \hline \text{对位于}(x_a,y_a,z_a) 的正电极+q,分别在(-x_s,y_a,z_a),(x_a,-y_a,z_a),(-x_a,-y_a,z_a) \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$  設置像电荷+g;对位于 $(x_a,y_a,-z_a)$ 的负电极-q,分别在 $(-x_s,y_a,-z_a),(x_a,-y_a,-y_a,-y_a)$ 

 2.18 — 半径为 R<sub>0</sub> 的球面, 在球坐标0<θ<π/2 的半球面</li> 上电势为 $\varphi_0$ ,在 $\pi/2<\theta<\pi$ 的半球面上电势为 $-\varphi_0$ ,求空间各

点的电势。 【解】以球心为坐标原点,对称输为:轴,如图 2.5.球内 电势  $φ_1$ , 球外电势  $φ_2$  均满足方程 $\nabla^2 φ = 0$ , 由轴对称性及 R =),φ, 有限,R→∞,φ<sub>2</sub>→0 的条件,有

 $\varphi_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n R^n P_n(\cos \theta), \quad \varphi_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{R^{n+1}} P_n(\cos \theta) \quad (1) \quad [8] \quad 2.5 \quad (2.18 \, 86)$ 

 $0 < \theta < \pi/2$ ,  $\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 = \varphi_0$  $\pi/2 < \theta < \pi$ ,  $\varphi_2 = \varphi_1 = -\varphi_0$ 

当 n 为任意整数时 P<sub>n</sub>(1)=0;当 n 为奇数时 P<sub>n</sub>(0)=0,当 n 为偶数时  $P_s(0) = (-1)^{s/2} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot n}$ 

[P<sub>n</sub>(x)dx=0 (n 为偶数)  $\int_{0}^{1} P_{n}(x) dx = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-2)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (n+1)} \quad (n \ \beta \hat{n} \ \underline{m})$ (8)

即  $a_* = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (2n+1) \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-2)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (n+1)} \frac{\varphi_0}{R_0^4} \quad (n 仅为奇数)$ 将上式的 n 改写为 2n+1,因而对任意整数 n,有

 $a_{2n+1} = (-1)^{n} (4n+3) \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n} \frac{\varphi_{0}}{R^{2n+1}}$ 同样将(1)两式中的n改写为2n+1,并由 $R=R_0$ 处 $\varphi_1=\varphi_2$ ,得 $\varphi_2$ 的系数

 $b_{2s+1} = a_{2s+1}R_0^{4s+3}$  最后得球内外两区域的电势:  $\varphi_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \left(\frac{R}{R_n}\right)^{2n+1} P_{2n+1}(\cos \theta) \quad (R < R_0)$ (11)

【解】这问题给定的边界条件是球面 8 的电势,故应选择第一类边值问题

(1)

(3)

 $R_o^2$ ,而轴对称下的球函数加法公式为  $P_*(\cos \alpha) = P_*(\cos \theta)P_*(\cos \theta') = P_*(x)P_*(x')$ 

因此格林函数(1)可展开为

 $G(x',x) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{R^n}{R^{n+1}} \frac{R^2 R'^2}{R_0^{2n+1}} \right] P_n(x) P_n(x')$ 

(5)

 $\left.\frac{\partial G}{\partial R'}\right|_{R'=R_0} = \frac{-1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(2n+1\right) \frac{R''}{R_0^{n+2}} \mathrm{P}_n(x)\,\mathrm{P}_n(x')$ 球面元  $dS' = R_0^2 \sin \theta' d\theta' d\phi' = -R_0^2 dx' d\phi'$ , 球面 S 上给定的边值为:  $0 \le x'$ 

φ=φ<sub>0</sub>,-1≤x'≤0 处 φ=-φ<sub>0</sub>,于是由(3)式,得球内任—点的电势  $\varphi_1 = 2\pi \varepsilon_0 R_0^2 \left[ \int_{-1}^0 \varphi_0 \frac{\partial G}{\partial R'} dx' - \int_0^{-1} \varphi_0 \frac{\partial G}{\partial R'} dx' \right]$  $= -4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_0^2 \varphi_0 \int_0^1 \frac{\partial G}{\partial R'} \mathrm{d}x'$ 

 $= \varphi_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) \left( \frac{R}{R_0} \right)^n P_n(x) \int_0^1 P_n(x') dx'$ 对 P<sub>n</sub>(x')的积分已由上题(8)式给出,同样将其中的 n 改为 2n+1,便得到