电偶极子:等量异号的点电荷相距1, r>>1

电偶极矩: $\vec{p} = q\vec{l}$

例求电偶极子在中垂线上一点产生的电场强度。

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

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

$$\cos\theta = \frac{l/2}{\sqrt{r^2 + (l/2)^2}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{ql}{\left[r^2 + (l/2)^2\right]^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{ql}{r^3 \left[1 + l^2/4r^2\right]^{3/2}} \approx \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{p}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\vec{P}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}$$

求电偶极子在均匀电场中受到的力偶矩。 例

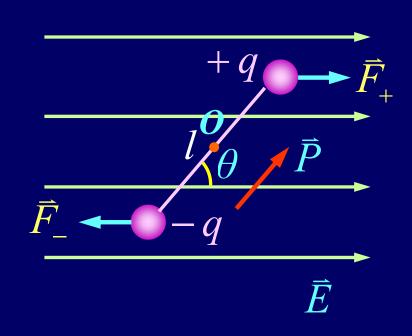
解
$$\vec{F}_{+} = q\vec{E}$$
 $\vec{F}_{-} = -q\vec{E}$

$$\vec{F}_{-} = -q\vec{E}$$

相对于0点的力矩

$$M = F_{+} \cdot \frac{1}{2} l \sin \theta + F_{-} \cdot \frac{1}{2} l \sin \theta$$
$$= q l E \sin \theta = p E \sin \theta$$

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





(1)
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 力偶矩最大

(2)
$$\theta = 0$$

力偶矩为零 (电偶极子处于稳定平衡)

$$\theta_{0.022-1.0-2.0}^{(3)} = \pi$$

力偶矩为零 (电偶极子处于非稳定平衡)

长为L的均匀带电直杆,电荷线密度为A

求 它在空间一点P产生的电场强度(P点到杆的垂直距离为a)

$$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{d}q = \lambda \mathbf{d}x$$

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

$$dE_r = dE \cos\theta$$

$$dE_x = dE \cos\theta$$
 $dE_v = dE \sin\theta$

$$r^2 = \left(\frac{a}{\sin\theta}\right)^2 = a^2 \csc^2 \theta$$

$$x = -a\cot\theta$$

$$dx = a\csc^2\theta \ d\theta$$

$$dE_x = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \cos\theta d\theta$$

$$dE_y = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$E_x = \int dE_x = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \cos\theta \ d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} (\sin\theta_2 - \sin\theta_1)$$

$$E_{y} = \int dE_{y} = \int_{\theta_{1}}^{\theta_{2}} \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a} \sin\theta \ d\theta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a} (\cos\theta_{1} - \cos\theta_{2})$$

轴对称分布



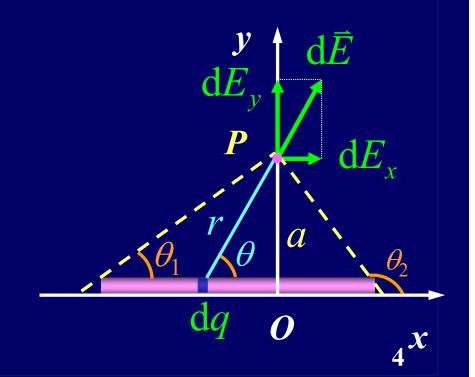
讨论

(1) 无限长带电细直线, 或a << L

$$\begin{cases} \theta_1 = 0 \\ \theta_2 = \pi \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} E_x = 0 \\ E_y = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon} \end{cases}$$

(2) a >> L 杆可以看成点电荷

$$E_{y} = \frac{L}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a^{2}}$$



例 半径为R 的均匀带电细圆环,带电量为q

圆环轴线上任一点P的电场强度

$$dq = \lambda d\hat{l}$$

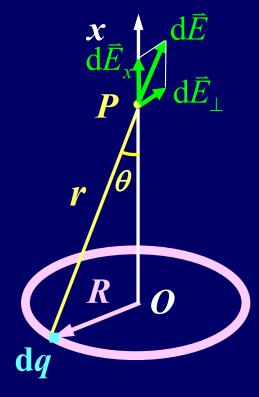
$$dq = \lambda \, d\hat{l} \qquad d\bar{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} \bar{r}^0$$

$$dE_{\perp} = dE \sin \theta$$

$$dE_x = dE \cos\theta$$

圆环上电荷分布关于x 轴对称 $E_{\perp} = 0$

$$E_{x} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int \frac{\lambda d\hat{l}}{r^{2}} \cos\theta = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{\cos\theta}{r^{2}} \int dq$$
$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{r^{2}} \cos\theta = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{qx}{(R^{2} + x^{2})^{3/2}}$$



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

$$r = (R^2 + x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{qx}{\left(R^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}} \vec{i}$$

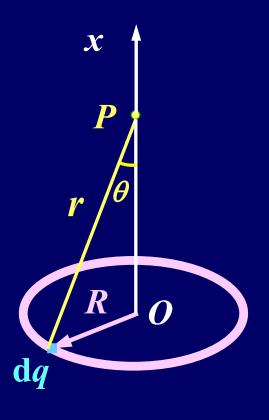


(1) 当 x=0 (即P点在圆环中心处) 时,

$$E = 0$$

$$(2) 当 x >> R 时 E = -$$

可以把带电圆环视为一个点电荷



例 面密度为 σ 的圆板在轴线上任一点的电场强度

解
$$dq = 2\pi r dr \sigma$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{xdq}{(r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{rdr}{(r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E = \int dE = \frac{x\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \int_0^R \frac{rdr}{(r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{x\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \int_0^R \frac{d(r^2 + x^2)}{2(r^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{x\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{1}{(r^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} \bigg|_0^R$$

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

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

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



讨论

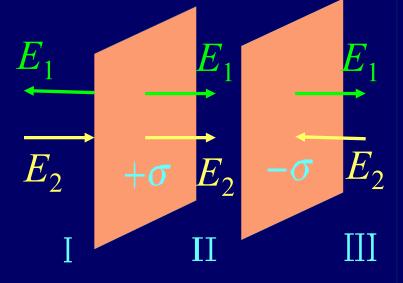
(1) 当R >> x ,圆板可视为无限大薄板

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

面对称分布的均匀场

(2) $E_{\mathrm{I}} = E_{1} - E_{2} = 0$ $E_{\mathrm{II}} = E_{1} + E_{2} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}}$

 $E_{\text{III}} = E_1 - E_2 = 0$



(3) 补偿法

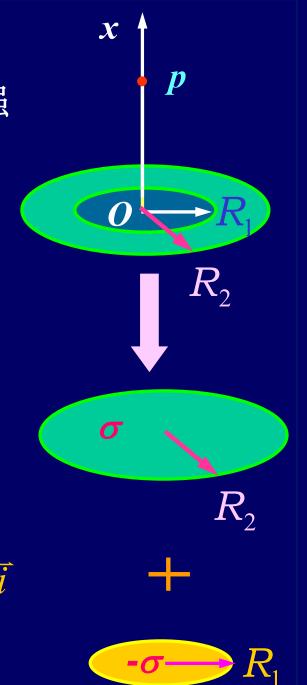
面密度为 σ 的圆环轴线上任意点的场强

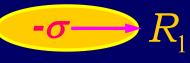
$$\vec{E}_{R_1} = -\frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{x}{(R_1^2 + x^2)^{1/2}}\right] \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{E}_{R_2} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[1 - \frac{x}{(R_2^2 + x^2)^{1/2}}\right] \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{R2} + \vec{E}_{R1}$$

$$= \frac{x\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{(R_1^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(R_2^2 + x^2)^{1/2}} \right] \vec{i}$$





§ 10.3 电通量

高斯定理

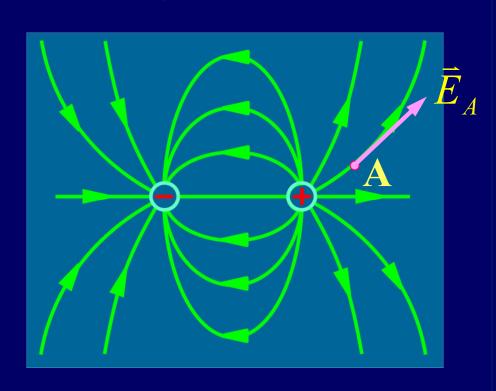
一. 电场线(电力线)

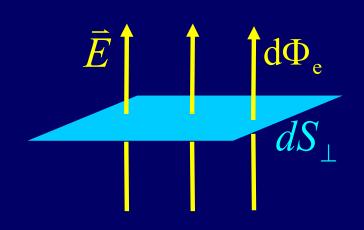
1. 电场线反映电场强度的分布

电场线密度:
$$\frac{d\Phi}{dC} =$$

2.电场线的特点:

- (1) 由正电荷出发终止于负电荷或无穷远处
- (2) 电场线是非闭合曲线
- (3) 两条电场线不会在没有电 2022-1 荷的地方相交





二. 电通量

在电场中穿过任意曲面5的电场线条数称为穿过该面的电通

量。— 中。

1. 通过任意面元d.S的电通量

$$d\Phi_e = E_n dS = E \cos\theta dS$$
$$= E dS$$

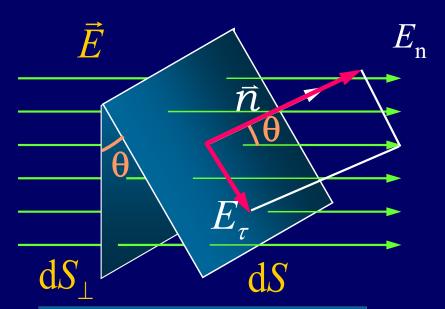
定义: 面积元矢量 dS = dSn

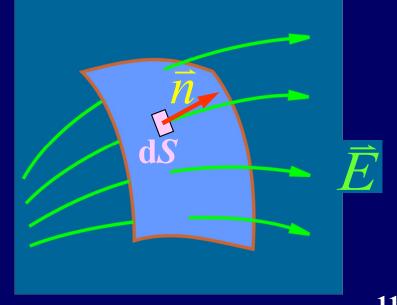
$$\mathrm{d}\Phi_e = \vec{E} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S}$$

2.通过任意曲面5的电通量

$$d\Phi_e = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\Phi_e = \int d\Phi_e = \int_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$





3.通过闭合曲面的电通量

$$\Phi_e = \oint d\Phi_e = \oint_{\mathcal{S}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$



讨论

 (1) dS方向的规定:
 $\begin{cases} # 闭合曲面 —— 可任意选取 \\ 闭合曲面 —— 由内向外为正 \end{cases}$

