

ศักย์ไฟฟ้า $V(x, y, z)$

Gradient of potential (ตาม ชั้น ของศักย์) $\vec{\nabla} V$

$$\vec{E}(x, y, z) = - \left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{ตาม ชั้น} \\ \text{ในแนว } \hat{x}}}{\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \hat{x}} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{แนว } \hat{y}}}{\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \hat{y}} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{แนว } \hat{z}}}{\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \hat{z}} \right) = - \vec{\nabla} V \quad (1)$$

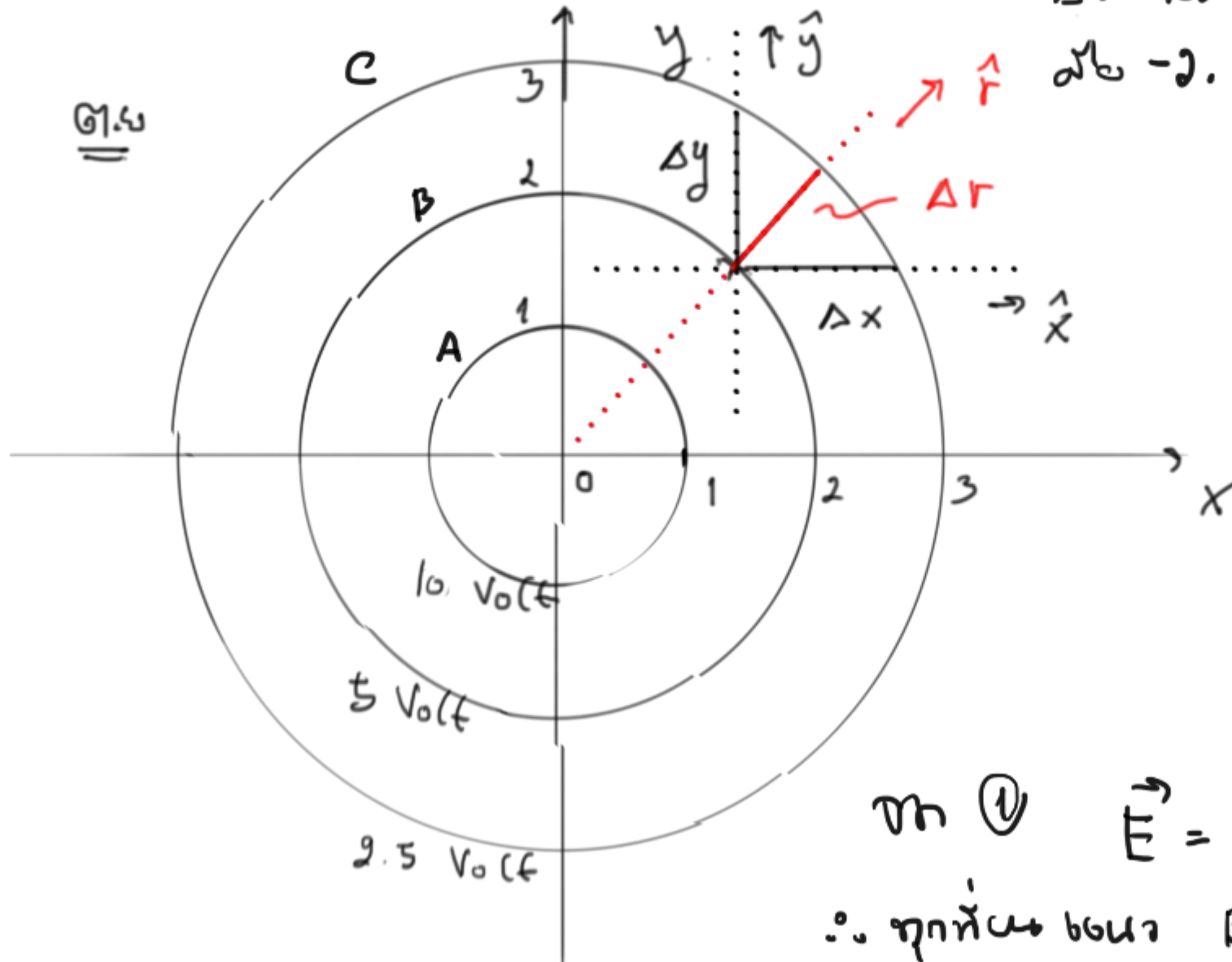
สัญลักษณ์ ของ ตามชั้น. $\vec{\nabla} V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \hat{z}.$

$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{z}$$

$\vec{\nabla}$ แทน op ตามตามชั้น ในแนวแกนหลัก $\hat{x} \hat{y} \hat{z}$
เรียก op นี้ว่า Del.

ដកលំដាប់

១១.៥



ΔV គឺជា ΔV ជា -2.5 Volt

តើ ចំណងជើង \hat{r} ជា

$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta r}$ ជា $\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta r}$ (ដោយ Δr ជា Δr)

∴

តើ \vec{V} ជា \vec{V}

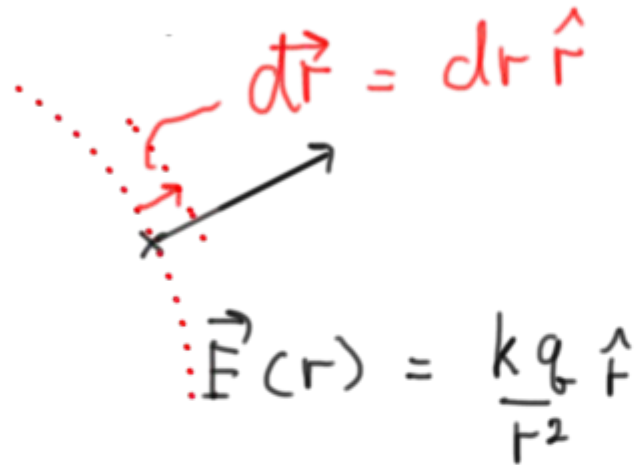
$\vec{V} = -2.5 \hat{r} \text{ Volt/m}$

ឬ ① $\vec{E} = -\vec{V} = 2.5 \hat{r}$

∴ តើ ចំណងជើង B ជា \hat{r} ជា 2.5

အား/အား

အား နှစ်ခု ပြောင်း



$$d\vec{r} = dr \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E}(r) = \frac{kq}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

•
q

$$\therefore \vec{\nabla} V = - \frac{kq}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dr} \hat{r} = - \frac{kq}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$dV = - \frac{kq}{r^2} dr = - \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$V = \underbrace{V(r) - V(\infty)}_{\substack{\text{အား } E \text{ ကာလ } \\ \text{သို့မဟုတ် } r \rightarrow \infty}} = \int_{\infty}^r dV = \int_{\infty}^r - \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$V(r) = \int_r^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \text{အား } r. \text{ ②}$$

ස්ථරයක පරාස

නමුත්

$$V(r) = \int_r^{\infty} \left(\frac{kq}{r^2} \right) \cdot (dr \hat{r}) = \int_r^{\infty} \frac{kq}{r^2} dr$$

$$= \left. -\frac{kq}{r} \right|_r^{\infty} = -kq \left(\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$V(r) = \frac{kq}{r} \quad \text{ස්ථරයේ විභවය}$$

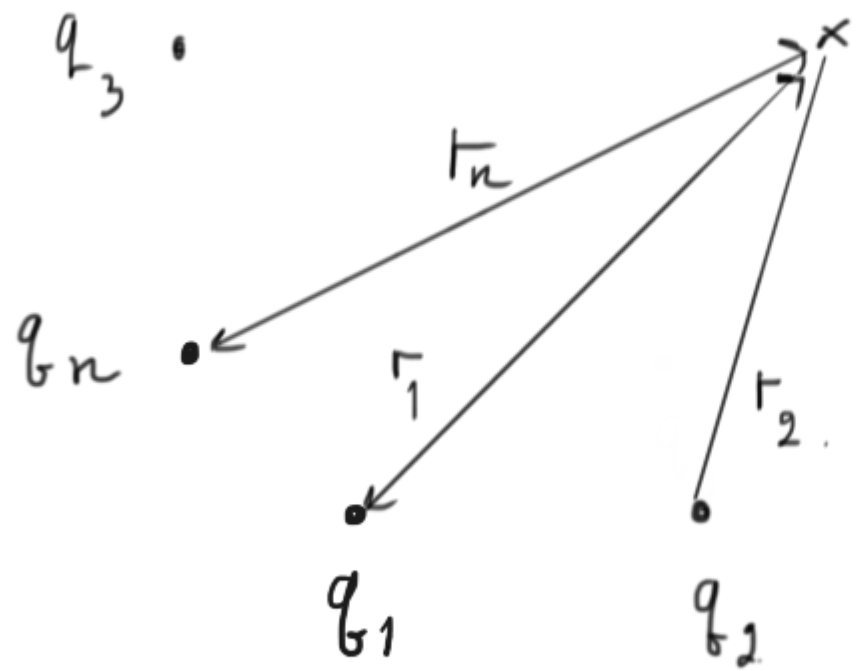
ទាញការងារចេញពីស្ថានភាពឥតប្រសិទ្ធភាព ទៅក្នុងស្ថានភាព

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V(r) = \int_r^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad , \quad \vec{E} \text{ គឺជា រលកអគ្គិសនីប្រសិទ្ធភាព}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{kq}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad , \quad d\vec{r} = dr \hat{r}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad V(r) = \frac{kq}{r}$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ក្នុងរូបសាស្ត្រ



$$V(x, y, z) = \int_{r_1}^{\infty} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{r}_1 + \int_{r_2}^{\infty} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r}_2 + \dots$$

$$V(x, y, z) = V(r_1) + V(r_2) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{kq_1}{r_1} + \frac{kq_2}{r_2} + \dots$$

$$V(x, y, z) = \sum \frac{kq_n}{r_n} \quad (1)$$

ឧទាហរណ៍ទី១ ប្រព័ន្ធភូតងាយ



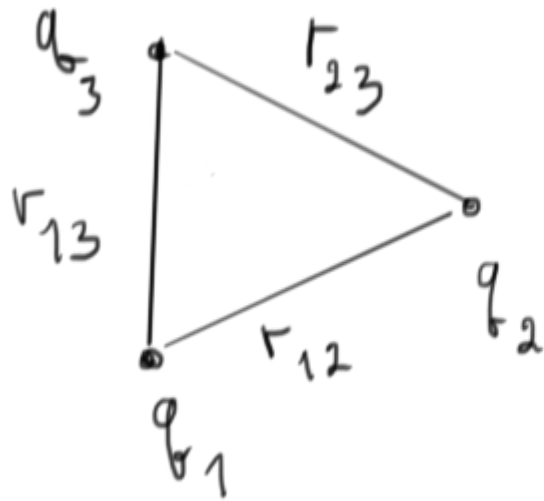
$$V(x, y, z) = \int \frac{k dq}{r} \quad (2)$$

ក្នុងអំឡុងពេល q

សំណួរ ១.

អង្គការស្តីពី រូបភាព ប្រព័ន្ធ

U (ប្រព័ន្ធរូបភាពប្រព័ន្ធ)



$$U = \frac{k q_1 q_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{k q_1 q_3}{r_{13}} + \frac{k q_2 q_3}{r_{23}}$$

$$U = \sum_{i < j} \frac{k q_i q_j}{r_{ij}}$$