三、电势的计算

步骤:

(1) 求空间中的电场分布E

积分路径上 场强的函数

- (2) 选取电势零点 (通常选为无穷远为电势零点)
- (3) 根据定义进行积分



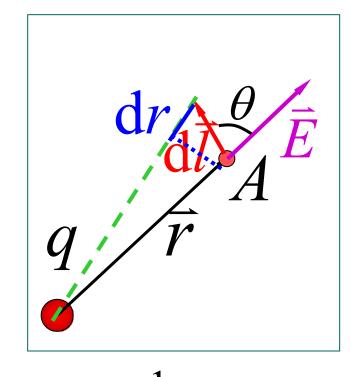
1 点电荷的电势分布

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{\infty} = 0$$

$$arphi_A = \int\limits_A^{\varphi=0} \vec{E} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} = \int\limits_A^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\varphi = \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} \hat{e}_{r} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$=\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$



$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{e}_r$$

$$\hat{e}_r \cdot d\bar{l} = dl \cdot \cos \theta = dr$$



讨论

点电荷的电势

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$\begin{cases} q > 0, & \varphi > 0 \\ q < 0, & \varphi < 0 \end{cases}$$

判断: 电场线方向就是电势降落的方向 ()



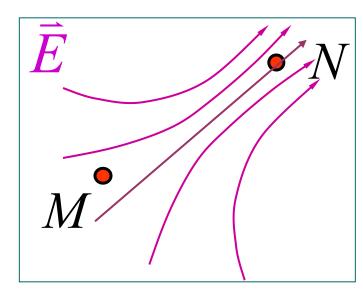


练习: 如图所示,

在电场中有M、N两点,其场强分别为 E_M 与 E_N ,电势分别为 φ_M 与 φ_N ,则

$$E_M \leq E_N$$

$$\varphi_M > \varphi_N$$



电荷一Q在M点和N点电势能哪个大?

$$W_M \leq W_N$$



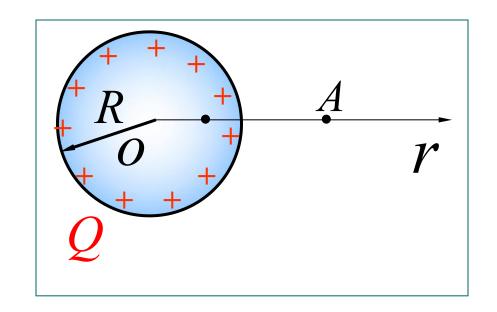
例2 均匀带电球壳的电势分布.

真空中,有一带电为Q,半径为R的带电球壳. 试求球壳内外任意点的电势

解:

由高斯定理得电场分布

$$\begin{cases} r < R, \quad \vec{E}_1 = 0 \\ r > R, \quad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{Q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r \end{cases}$$



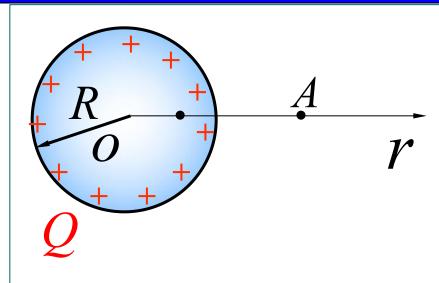


$$◆$$
当 $r > R$

$$\varphi_{\text{sh}}(r) = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi \ \varepsilon_0 r^2} \mathrm{d}r$$

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

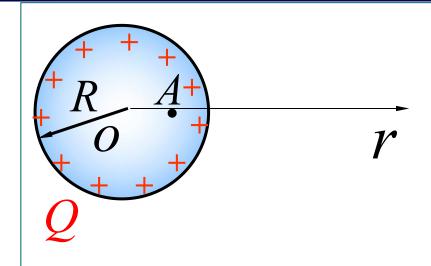


$$\begin{cases} r < R, & \vec{E}_1 = 0 \\ r > R, & \vec{E}_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r \end{cases}$$



$$\varphi_{\beta}(r) = \int_{r}^{R} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$=\frac{Q}{4\pi \ \varepsilon_0 R}$$



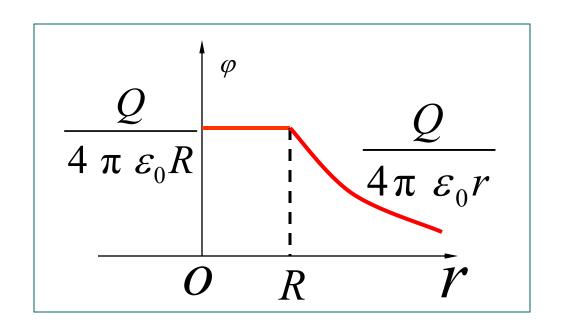
$$\begin{cases} r < R, \quad \vec{E}_1 = 0 \\ r > R, \quad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi \ \varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r \end{cases}$$





◈ 均匀带电球壳的电势分布

$$\begin{cases}
\varphi_{\beta}(r) = \frac{Q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r} \\
\varphi_{\beta}(r) = \frac{Q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 R}
\end{cases}$$



◆ 内部电势处处相等





例3 "无限长"带电直导线的电势分布

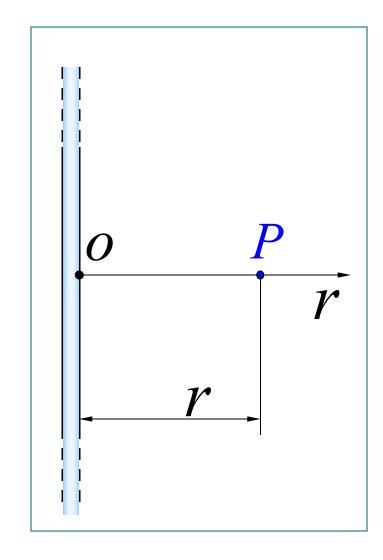
解 无限长带电直线的场强:

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

若选无穷远为电势 0点,

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无意义





例3 "无限长"带电直导线的电势

解

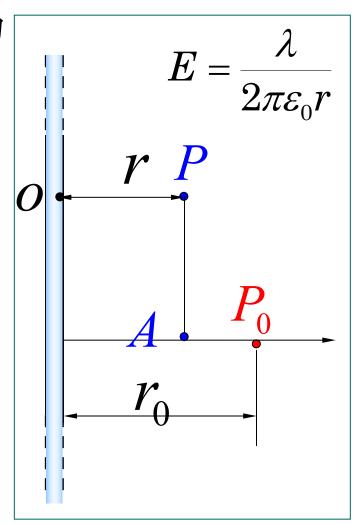
选取距带电直导线为 r_0 的 P_0 点为电势零点

$$\varphi_{P} = \int_{P}^{P_{0}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{P}^{A} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{A}^{P_{0}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= 0 + \int_{r}^{r_{0}} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_{0} r} dr$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_{0}} (\ln r_{0} - \ln r)$$



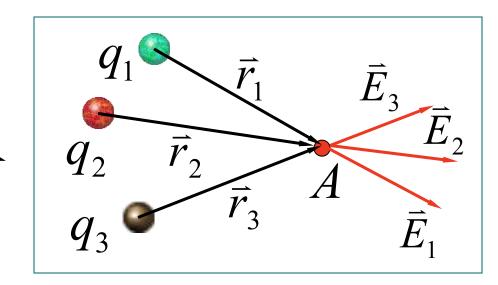


四电势的叠加原理

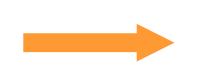
点电荷系 $\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i}$

$$\varphi_A = \int_A^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_i \int_A^\infty \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$=\sum_{i}\varphi_{Ai}=\sum_{i}\frac{q_{i}}{4\pi\,\varepsilon_{0}r_{i}}$$



$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$



$$\varphi = \sum_i \varphi_i$$



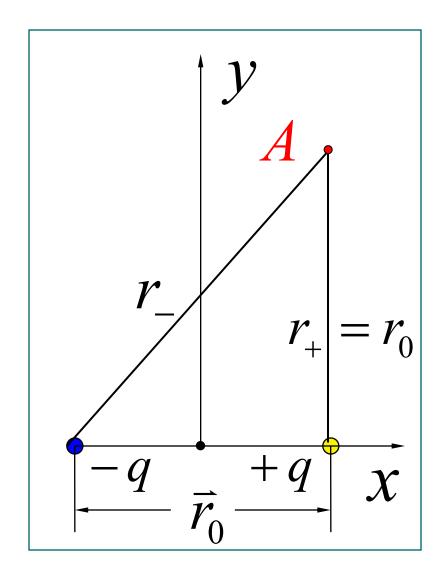
例 求电偶极子电场中一点 A 的电势.

解

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{+} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q}{r_{+}} \\ \varphi_{-} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{(-q)}{r_{-}} \\ 4\pi\varepsilon_{0} \frac{r_{-}}{r_{-}} \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_{+} + \varphi_{-}$$

$$=\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{r_--r_+}{r_+r_-}$$



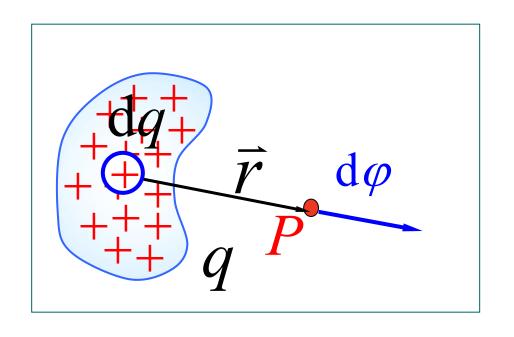


四 电势的叠加原理

◆ 电荷连续分布

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

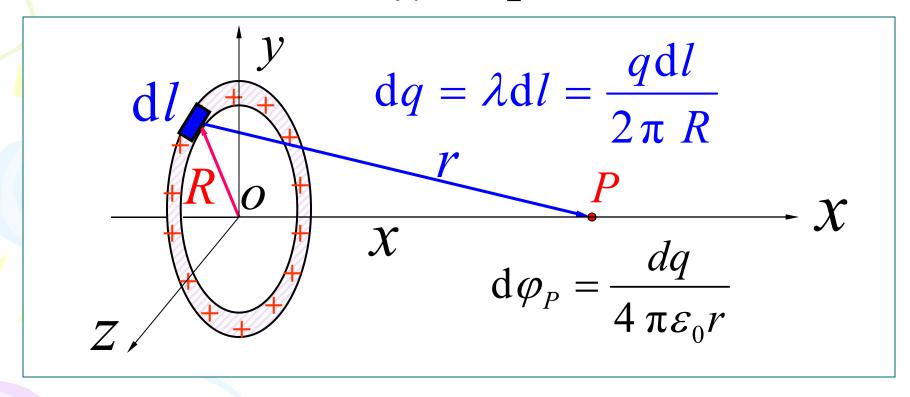
$$d\varphi = \frac{dq}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$



$$\varphi_P = \int d\varphi = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{4 \, \pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$



例 正电荷 q 均匀分布在半径为 R 的细圆环上. 求圆环轴线上距环心为 x 处点 P 的电势.



$$\varphi_P = \frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r} \int \frac{q \, dl}{2 \pi R} = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + R^2}}$$

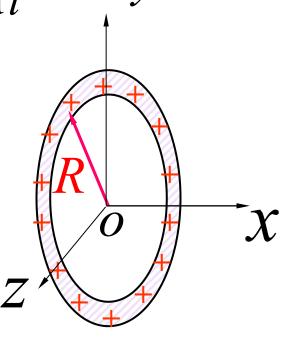


方法二

定义法
$$\varphi_A = \int_A^{\varphi=0} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

由电场强度的分布

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



$$\varphi = \int_{x_p}^{\infty} E dx = \int_{x}^{\infty} \frac{qx dx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



五 电势差的计算

$$U_{AB} = \varphi_A - \varphi_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$+\sigma$$
 $-\sigma$

无限大两平板A、B,间距为d,带电如图

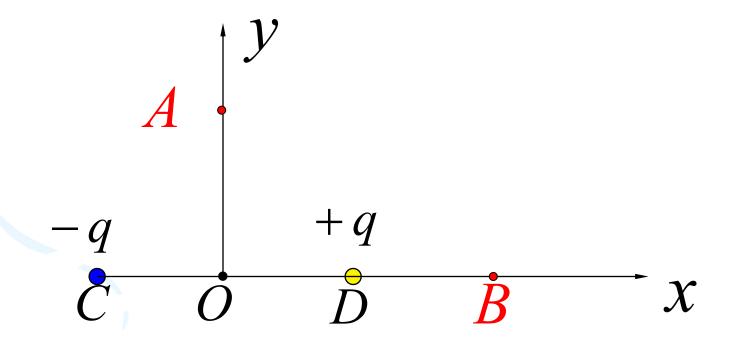
求:两板间 U_{AB}





练习 求电偶极子电场中 $A \setminus B$ 两点的电势差.

已知:
$$OC = OD = DB = l$$



两个同心球面半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 ,各自带有电荷 q_1 、 q_2 ,如图所示。

求:

- (1) 各区域的电势分布;
- (2) 两球面上的电势差

