求电势

■ 用电势定义求:

$$U_{P} = \int_{P}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$U_{P} = \int dU$$

■用电势叠加原理求

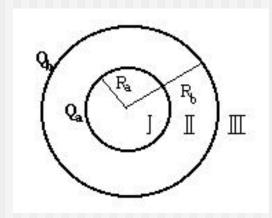
电势分布

方法一:已知场强求电势

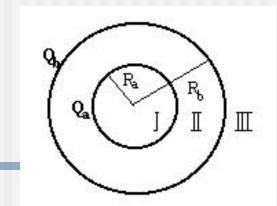
$$E_{1} = 0 \qquad 0 < r < R_{a}$$

$$E_{2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{Q_{a}}{r^{2}} \qquad R_{a} < r < R_{b}$$

$$E_{3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{Q_{a} + Q_{b}}{r^{2}} \qquad r > R_{b}$$



$$III \qquad U_3 = \int_r^\infty \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q_a + Q_b}{r} \qquad \qquad Q_a = \int_r^\infty \vec{E}_3 \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q_a + Q_b}{r}$$



$$II \qquad U_{2} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{r}^{R_{b}} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{b}}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{3} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{Q_{a}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R_{b}}) + \frac{Q_{a} + Q_{b}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{Q_{a}}{r} + \frac{Q_{b}}{R_{b}})$$

$$I \qquad U_{1} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{r}^{R_{a}} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{a}}^{R_{b}} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{R_{b}}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{3} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{Q_{a}}{R_{a}} - \frac{Q_{b}}{R_{b}}) + \frac{Q_{a} + Q_{b}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{b}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{Q_{a}}{R_{a}} + \frac{Q_{b}}{R_{b}})$$

方法二: 电势叠加

内壳单独存在

外壳单独存在

$$egin{align} \sqrt{r < R_a} & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_a}{4\piarepsilon_0 R_a} & \sqrt{r < R_b} & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 R_b} \ & r > R_a & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_a}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarepsilon_0 r} \ & r > R_b & U_{\mbox{\tiny pl}} = rac{Q_b}{4\piarep$$

■ 各区域的电势分布是内外球壳单独存在时的

■ 电势的叠加 $I_{:}$ $U_{1h} + U_{2h}$

 $egin{array}{ll} egin{array}{ll} egin{array}{ll} egin{array}{ll} U_{1} & & U_{2} \ & & U_{1} \ & & & U_{2} \ & & & \end{array} \end{array}$

例、计算电偶极子场中任一点
$$p$$
的电势
$$U_p = \sum_i U_i(p) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_+} - \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_-}$$
 当 $r >> l$ 可做如下近似:
$$r_+ = r - \frac{l}{2}\cos\theta$$

$$V_p = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} (\frac{r_- - r_+}{r_+ r_-}) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{l\cos\theta}{(r^2 - \frac{l^2}{4}\cos^2\theta)} \cong \frac{\bar{P}_e \cdot \hat{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\therefore \vec{P}_e \cdot \hat{r} = q\vec{l} \cdot \hat{r} = ql \cos \theta$$

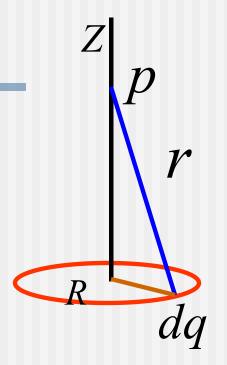
电偶极子远处的性质由它的电偶极距决定

例五、试计算均匀带电圆环轴线上任一点 p 的电势。

设已知带电量为
$$q$$
 \therefore $dU = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

$$\int dU = \int_{L} \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\eta_{e} Rd \theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} (z^{2} + R^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore U(z) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(z^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}$$



小结:

- 求一点电势要已知这点到无穷远的场强分布;
- 电势叠加要先求各带电体单独存在时的电势,然后再叠加;
- 电势是标量,叠加是标量叠加,比场强叠 加容易

电场强度和电势

(五)等势面、*电势梯度 (电场的图示法)

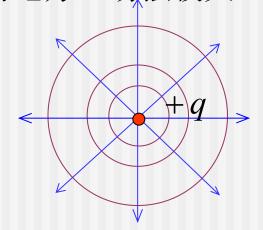
1 等势面:将电场中电势相等的点连接起来组成的面叫做等势面.即U(x,y,z)=C的空间曲面称为等势面。

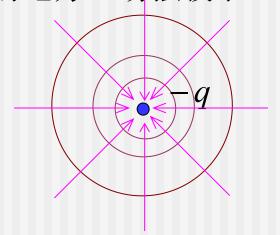
等势面上的任一曲线叫做等势线或等位线。

等势面的性质:

*除电场强度为零处外,电力线与等势面正交。 Λ 证明:因为将单位正电荷从等势面上M点移到N点,电场力做功为零,而路径不为零 $dl \neq 0$

- $\therefore dA_{MN} = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = Edl \cos \theta = 0 \quad \therefore \theta = \pi/2 \text{ //}M$
 - ★电力线的方向指向电势降低的方向。
 因沿电力线方向移动正电荷场力做正功,电势能减少。
 - ◆规定两个相邻等势面的电势差相等,则等势面较密集的地方,场强较大。等势面较稀疏的地方,场强较小。





- 等势面密集处场强大,稀疏处场强小
- 证明:设:电场中任意两个相邻等势面之间的电势差 为一定的值,按这一规定画出等势面图(见图),以 点电荷为例,其电势为

$$U(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r} \qquad \text{ which } \Rightarrow dU(r) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} dr$$

因为相邻等势面电势差为一定值,所以有

 $|\Delta r|$ 越大 $\Rightarrow r^2$ 越大,等势面间距越大,越稀,E越小 $|\Delta r|$ 越小 $\Rightarrow r^2$ 越小,等势面间距越小,越密,E越大

*2 电势梯度

电势分别为U和 $U + \Delta U$ 的邻近等势面,其电力线与二等势面分别相交于P、Q,两点间的垂直距离为 $\overline{PQ} = \Delta n$,又等势面法向指向电势升高的方向。

$$: U_{p} - U_{Q} = \int_{p}^{Q} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \vec{E} \cdot \Delta \vec{n} = E_{n} \Delta n = -\Delta U$$

$$(E_{n} < 0)$$

$$: E_{n} = -\lim_{\Delta n \to 0} \left| \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta n} \right| = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \qquad U + \Delta U \qquad \vec{n}$$

电场力沿等势面法线方向做负功。

$$\therefore E_n = -\lim_{\Delta n \to 0} \left| \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta n} \right| = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial n}$$

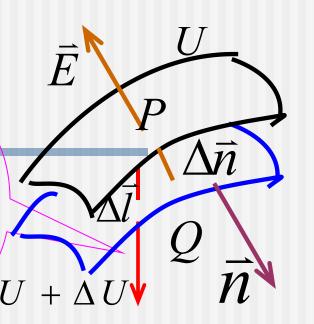
考虑任一 l 方向,在两个等势面之间有 $\Delta \bar{l}$ 矢量。

 $\Delta \bar{l}$ 与 $\Delta \bar{n}$ 方向之间的夹角是 θ 。

$$\therefore \Delta n = \Delta l \cos \theta$$

于是可求出电势在 \bar{l} 方向的变化率: $\frac{\Delta U}{\Delta l} = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta n} = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta n}$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial U}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \cos \theta = -E_n \cos \theta = -E_l$$



- 结论: * U沿 n 方向的微商最大。
 - * U沿 \bar{l} 方向的微商等于 $-E_n\cos\theta$

定义:
$$\nabla U \equiv \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \hat{n} = gradU$$
 del/nabla

称 ∇ *U* 为 *U* 沿 \bar{n} 方向的梯度(gradient)

$$\therefore E_{l} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial l} = E_{n} \cos \theta$$

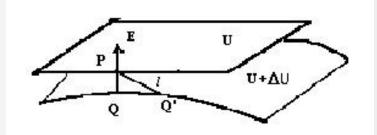
$$\therefore E_x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \qquad \therefore E_y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \qquad \therefore E_z = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = -\nabla U = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\hat{k}\right)$$

电势梯度∇1/是一个矢量,

它的方向是该点附近电势升高最快的方向。

电势梯度



- 场有分布,沿各方向存在不同的方向微商
- 梯度:最大的方向微商
 - 如 速度梯度 温度梯度等
- 沿△/的方向微商可以表示为

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial l} = \lim_{\Delta l \longrightarrow o} \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta l}$$

■ 若取垂直方向,即场强方向 Δn ,则沿该方向的方向微商为 ∂U ΔU

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = \lim_{\Delta n \longrightarrow o} \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta n} \quad \mathbf{L} \, \mathbf{M} \quad \Delta n = \Delta l \cos \theta$$

有
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial l} \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$
,或 $\frac{\partial U}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} \cos \theta \Rightarrow \frac{\partial U}{\partial l} \leq \frac{\partial U}{\partial n}$

结论:两等势面间U沿 Δn 方向的变化率比沿 其他任何方向的变化率都大

■电势梯度

■方向: 沿电势变化最快的方向

■大小: $\frac{\partial U}{\partial U}$

■ 在三微空间
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial n}$$
 \longrightarrow ∇U 或 $gradU$

■电势梯度与场强的关系

$$\Delta U = \left| \int_{P}^{Q} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \right| \approx E \Delta n \quad \Rightarrow E = \left| \lim_{\Delta n \longrightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta n} \right| = \frac{\partial U}{\partial n}$$

 Δn 很小, 场强E变化不大

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla U(gradU)$$

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

矢量微分算符

直角坐标系表示

- E总是沿着指向电势减少的方向——E与 Δn 相反
- 在数学场论中把

abla U: 称作梯度

 $\nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{A}$: 称作散度

 $\nabla \times \overset{
ightharpoonup}{A}$: 称作旋度

静电场的基本方程的微分形式

■数学场论公式

$$\iint_{S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \vec{A} dV$$
 面积分 → 体积分

$$\oint_{L} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{S} (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$
 线积分 → 面积分

■ 对静电场方程积分形式进行变换可以得到 一组静电场的基本微分方程

$$\iint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} dV = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \iiint_{V} \rho dV \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{S} (\nabla \times \vec{E}) \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

场方程的微分形式

将
$$\vec{E} = -\nabla U$$
代入 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\nabla \cdot (\nabla U) = -\nabla^2 U = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

得
$$\nabla^2 U = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$
 \rightarrow 泊松方程,

静电场的基本

微分方程