

电磁学

(Electromagnetism)

- ▲ 电磁学研究的是电磁现象 的基本概念和基本规律:
- ▲ 处理电磁学问题的基本观点
 - 对象: 弥散于空间的电磁场,着眼于场的分布
- •观点: 电磁作用是"舞"的作用 (近距作用)

▲研究内容

• 电荷、电流产生电场和磁场的规律;

• 电磁场对电荷、电流的作用:

场的性质

• 电磁场对物质的各种效应。

场与物质的相互作用

•电磁感应、电磁波;

电场和磁场的相互联系

教学内容

静电场

静磁场

电势

磁力

静电场中的导体

磁场中的磁介质

静电场中的电介质

- 稳恒电流
- 电磁感应
- 电磁场与电磁波

第十二章 真空中静电场的场强 (maxxymusernyamazadin verdin) 静电场—相对观测者静止的电荷产生的电场

本章目录

Δ§12.1 电荷、电荷守恒定律

Δ§12.2 库仑定律

Δ§12.3 电场和电场强度

§ 12.4 叠加法求场强

§ 12.5 电场线和电通量

§ 12.6 高斯定理

§ 12.7 高斯定理应用举例

Δ§12.1 电荷、电荷守恒定律

(electric charge, charge conservation law)

自学,要着重搞清:

- 电荷的量子性和电荷连续分布的概念
- 点电荷的概念
- 电荷守恒定律
- 电荷的相对论不变性

• Two Kinds: Positive and Negative

· Units: Coulomb

- Elemental Charge = $1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{C}$
 - Electrons are negatively charged
 - Protons are positively charged

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△§12.2 库仑定律(Coulomb's law)

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{\vec{r}_{21}}{q_1} = \frac{\vec{e}_{r_{21}}}{q_2} \cdot \vec{F}_{21}$$

$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1q_2}{r_{21}^2} \vec{e}_{r_{21}} = -\vec{F}_{12}$$

国际单位制(SI)中:

$$\varepsilon_{\rm o} = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \,{\rm C}^2/{\rm N} \cdot {\rm m}^2$$

 ε_0 —真空介电常数(vacuum permittivity)

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$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_{21}^2} \vec{e}_{r_{21}} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_{21}^3} \vec{r}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12}$$

▲ 库仑定律适用的条件:

- 点电荷—理想模型
- 真空中
- 非真空中

$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r_{21}^2} \vec{e}_{r_{21}} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r_{21}^3} \vec{r}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12}$$

• 施力电荷对观测者静止(受力电荷可运动)

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Δ§12.3 电场和电场强度

(electric field and electric field intensity)

早期: 电磁理论是<mark>超距</mark>作用理论 后来: 法拉第提出<mark>近距</mark>作用 并提出场和力线的概念



$$\overrightarrow{F}_{12}$$
 \overrightarrow{q}_1 \overrightarrow{q}_2 \overrightarrow{F}_{21} \overrightarrow{F}_{21}

$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_{21}^2} \vec{e}_{r_{21}} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_{21}^3} \vec{r}_{21} = q_2 \frac{q_1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_{21}^3} \vec{r}_{21}$$

$$\vec{F}_{21} = q_2 \vec{E} \rightarrow \vec{F}_2 = q_2 \vec{E}$$
 $\vec{E} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_{21}^3} \vec{r}_{21}$

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मिंह
$$\vec{F}_2 = q_2 \vec{E}$$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{f}}{q}$



试验电荷放到场点P处,受力为

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{f}}{q}$$

电场强度定义 $|\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{f}}{q}|$ 与试验电荷无关

矢量场
$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \vec{E}(xyz)$$
 量纲 N/C 或 V/m

电荷在外场中就会受到电场力的作用 点电荷在外场中受的电场力

$$\vec{r} = r\vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{q}$$

库伦定律

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q}{r^2} \vec{e}_r = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{qq_1}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

电场强度
$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

§ 12.4 叠加法求场强

一. 场强叠加原理

(Superposition principle of electric field intensity)

如果带电体由 n 个点电荷组成, 如图:

$$\vec{f} = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \vec{f}_i$$

$$ec{E} = rac{ec{f}}{q}$$

曲电力量 $\vec{f} = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \vec{f}_i$ 由场强定义 $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{f}}{q}$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \vec{f}_i$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \vec{f}_i$

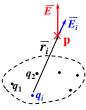


点电荷系的总场强

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \vec{E}_{i}$$

 \vec{E}_i 一第i个电荷<mark>单独存在时</mark>,在场点的电场强度

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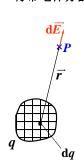


电荷 q_i 的场强: $\vec{E}_i = \frac{q_i \vec{e}_{r_i}}{4\pi \epsilon_o r_i^2}$ 由叠加原理,总场强:

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \frac{q_i \vec{e}_{r_i}}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r_i^2}$$

三. 连续带电体的场强

将带电体分割成无限多块无限小的带电体



$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \int_{q} \frac{dq \cdot \vec{e}_{r}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}}$$

体电荷 $dq = \rho dv$,

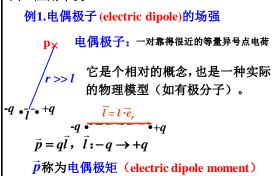
 ρ :体电荷密度

面电荷 $dq = \sigma ds$,

 σ :面电荷密度

线电荷 $dq = \lambda dl$, λ:线电荷密度

四、应用举例



(1) 轴线上场强
$$\vec{E} = l \cdot \vec{e}_{r} \qquad \vec{E}_{r} \qquad \vec{E}_{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{+} + \vec{E}_{-} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[\frac{q\vec{e}_{r}}{(r - \frac{l}{2})^{2}} + \frac{-q\vec{e}_{r}}{(r + \frac{l}{2})^{2}} \right]$$

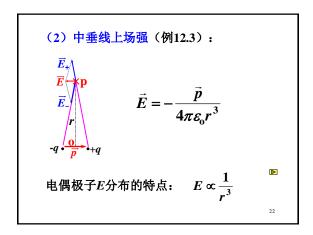
$$r >> l 时:$$

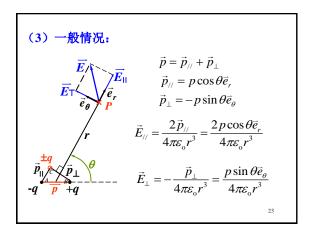
$$\frac{1}{(r \mp \frac{l}{2})^{2}} = \frac{1}{r^{2}} (1 \mp \frac{l}{2r})^{-2} \approx \frac{1}{r^{2}} (1 \pm \frac{l}{r})$$

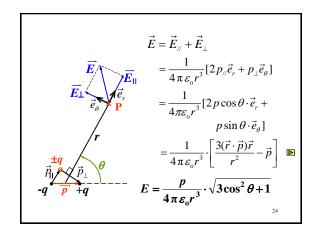
$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{+} + \vec{E}_{-} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left[\frac{q\vec{e}_{r}}{(r - \frac{l}{2})^{2}} + \frac{-q\vec{e}_{r}}{(r + \frac{l}{2})^{2}} \right]$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{q\vec{e}_{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{1}{r^{2}} [(1 + \frac{l}{r}) - (1 - \frac{l}{r})]$$

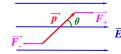
$$= \frac{2ql\vec{e}_{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} = \frac{2q\vec{l}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} = \frac{2\vec{p}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}}$$







(4) 电偶极子在均匀电场中所受的力矩



$$F_+ = qE$$
,

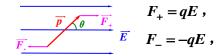
$$F_{-}=-qE,$$

$$M = M_{+} + M_{-} = qE \frac{l}{2} \sin \theta \times 2$$
$$= qlE \sin \theta = pE \sin \theta$$

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

 $\vec{M} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$ 与参考点的选择无关!

一对力偶的力矩与参考点的选择无关

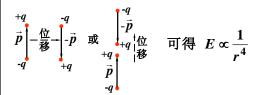


$$\begin{split} \vec{M} &= \vec{r}_{\scriptscriptstyle +} \times \vec{F}_{\scriptscriptstyle +} + \vec{r}_{\scriptscriptstyle -} \times \vec{F}_{\scriptscriptstyle -} = (\vec{r}_{\scriptscriptstyle +} - \vec{r}_{\scriptscriptstyle -}) \times \vec{F}_{\scriptscriptstyle +} \\ &= \vec{l} \times q \vec{E} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E} \end{split}$$

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

*例2. 电四极子(electric quadrupole)的场强

偶极子是±q有微小位移而得到的; 四极子是 $\pm \bar{p}$ 有微小位移而得到的:



*例3. 任意点电荷系的场强:

P 若 $\sum q_i \neq 0$,则在远离电荷 系处距离r>>电荷系线度), 点电荷电场为主: $E \propto \frac{1}{-2}$

若 $\sum q_i = 0$, $\sum \vec{p}_i \neq 0$, 则在远离电荷系处, 电偶极子的电场起主要作用: $E \propto \frac{1}{3}$ 若 $\sum q_i = 0$, $\sum \vec{p}_i = 0$,则在远离电荷系处,

电四极子的电场起主要作用: $E \propto \frac{1}{4}$

[例4] 已知:均匀带电环面, σ , R_1 , R_2 \vec{E} 求:轴线上的场强 \vec{E} 首先对称性分析:

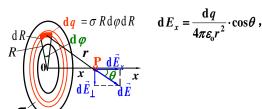
关于x轴具有旋转对称性,电场强度是极矢量

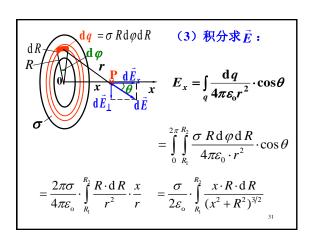
x轴上的电场强度只能沿x轴

解: (1) 取圆柱坐标,划分电荷元

 $\mathbf{d}q = \sigma \, \mathbf{d}s = \sigma \, R \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \cdot \mathrm{d}R$

(2) 分析 $d\vec{E}$ 大小、方向:





$$E_{x} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{o}} \cdot \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{x \cdot R \cdot dR}{(x^{2} + R^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma \cdot x}{4\varepsilon_{o}} \cdot \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{d(x^{2} + R^{2})}{(x^{2} + R^{2})^{3/2}}$$

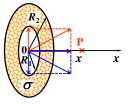
$$= \frac{\sigma x}{2\varepsilon_{o}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + R_{1}^{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + R_{2}^{2}}} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma x}{2\varepsilon_0} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_1^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_2^2}} \right] \cdot \vec{i}$$

(4) 分析结果的合理性:

① 单位 ✓;

② 令
$$x=0$$
, 得 $\vec{E}=0$, 合理;



$$\bar{E} = \frac{\sigma x}{2\varepsilon_0} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_1^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_2^2}} \right] \cdot \bar{i}$$

$$\mathbb{P}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{x^2}}} = \frac{1}{x} \left[(1 + \frac{R^2}{x^2}) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{x} (1 - \frac{R^2}{2x^2})$$

$$E_x \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{R_2^2 - R_1^2}{2x^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2} \propto \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \triangle \mathbb{B}.$$

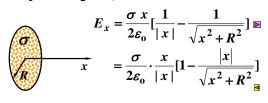
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma x}{2\varepsilon_0} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_1^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_2^2}} \right] \cdot \vec{i}$$

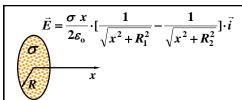
$$\stackrel{\text{de}}{=} x >> R_2, \qquad E_x \approx \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2} \propto \frac{1}{x^2},$$
(5) 讨论:
$$E_x \approx \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x^2} \propto \frac{1}{x^2},$$

讨论:
$$E_x$$
 E_x E_x

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma x}{2\varepsilon_0} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_1^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_2^2}} \right] \cdot \vec{i}$$

② $R_1 \rightarrow 0$, $R_2 = R$,此为均匀带电圆盘情形:

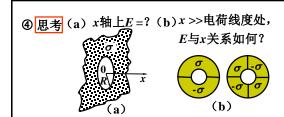




③ $R_1 \rightarrow 0$, $R_2 \rightarrow \infty$,此为均匀带电无限大平面:

$$\frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{x}{|x|}, \quad E = |E_{x}| = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$= \text{Const.} \begin{cases} \text{与轴无关} \\ \text{与x无关} \end{cases}$$



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§ 12.5 电场线和电通量

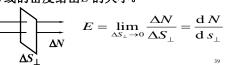
(electric field line and electric flux)

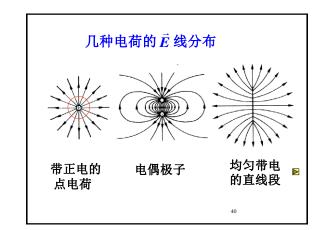
一.电场线 (\vec{E} 线)

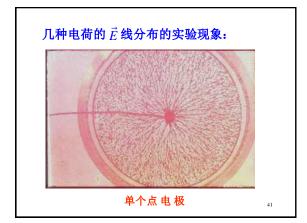
为形象地描写场强的分布,引入 ec E 线。

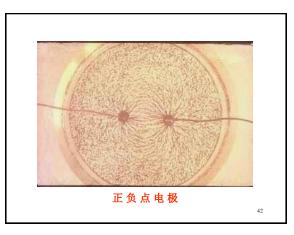
1. \vec{E} 线上某点的切向 切线 切线 即为该点 \vec{E} 的方向;

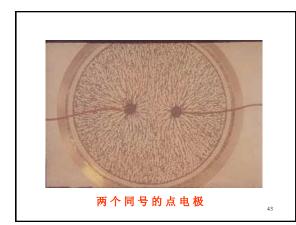
 $2.\vec{E}$ 线的密度给出 \vec{E} 的大小。

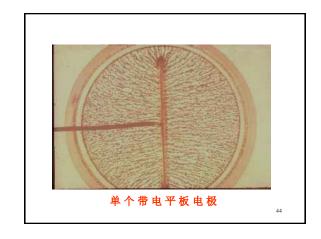


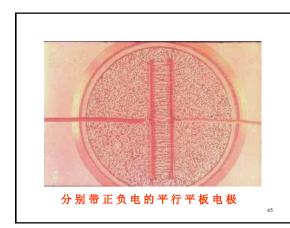


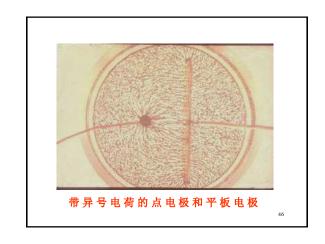














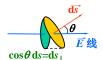
易水送别 骆宾王 【唐初四杰之一】 此地别盛丹, 壮士发冲冠。 昔时人已没, 今日水犹寒。





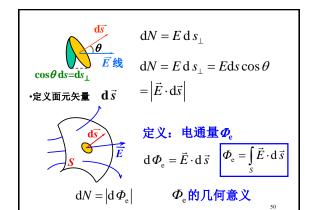
$$E = \lim_{\Delta S_{\perp} \to 0} \frac{\Delta N}{\Delta S_{\perp}} = \frac{\mathrm{d} N}{\mathrm{d} s_{\perp}}$$

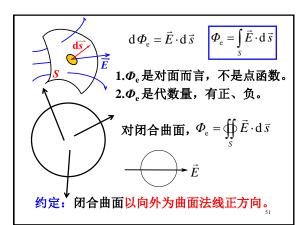
$$dN = E d s_{\perp}$$

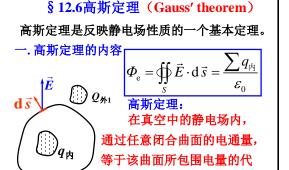


 $\mathrm{d}N = E\,\mathrm{d}\,s_\perp = E\mathrm{d}s\cos\theta$

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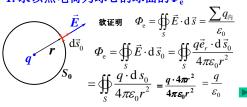




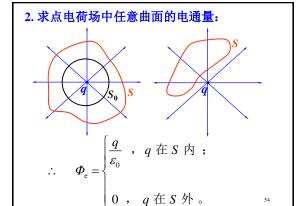
数和除以 ϵ_0 。 闭合面S称为高斯面

二. 高斯定理的证明 证明可按以下四步进行:

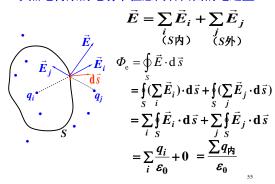
1. 求以点电荷为球心的球面的Φ。



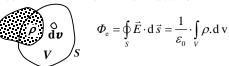
由此可知: 点电荷电场对球面的 ϕ_e 与 r 无关,即各球面的 ϕ_e 连续。



3.求点电荷系的电场中任意闭合曲面的电通量:



4.将上结果推广至任意连续电荷分布:



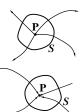
三.几点说明

- 1. 高斯定理是平方反比定律的必然结果;
- 2. Φ 由 Σq 的值决定,与q 为 布无关;
- 3. \vec{E} 是总场强,它由 q_{h} 和 q_{h} 共同决定;
- 4. 高斯面为几何面, $q_{\rm p}$ 和 $q_{\rm f}$ 总能分清;
- 5. 高斯定理也适用于变化电场;

6. 高斯定理给出电场线有如下性质:

电场线发自于正电荷,终止于负电荷, 在无电荷处不中断。

证: 设P点有电场线发出



则: $\oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} > 0 \rightarrow q_{\land} > 0$ 令 $S \rightarrow 0$, 则 $q_{\land} = q_{\triangleright} > 0$

若P点有电场线终止,

同理,有 $q_p < 0$ 。

·P

若P点无电荷,则有:

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot \mathbf{d} \, \vec{s} = 0$$

即 $N_{\lambda} = N_{\text{出}} \xrightarrow{S \to 0} P$ 点处 \vec{E} 线连续。

以上性质说明静电场是有源场。

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7. 引出高斯定理的目的:

由 $\vec{E} = \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \vec{e}_{r}$, 原则上,任何电荷分布的电

场强度都可以求出,为何还要引入高斯定理?

- 目的: ① 进一步搞清静电场的性质;
 - ② 便于电场的求解;
 - ③ 解决由场强求电荷分布的问题。

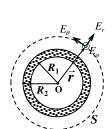
§ 12.7 高斯定理应用举例

 $| 求解\vec{E};$

应用 ϕ 分析问题 (如导体等); $\bar{E} \rightarrow \rho$ 。

[例1] 已知:均匀带电球壳 ρ (或q)、 R_1 、 R_2 。 求:电场强度的分布。

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利用对称性原理

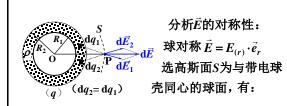
分析 \vec{E} 的对称性:

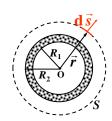
$$\vec{E} = E_{\scriptscriptstyle (r)} \cdot \vec{e}_{\scriptscriptstyle r}$$

$$E_\theta=E_\varphi=0$$

$$\Phi_{\rm e} = \bigoplus_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{\sum q_{\rm ph}}{\varepsilon_0}$$

选高斯面S为同心球面





$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_{S} E(r) \vec{e}_{r} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$= \oint_{S} E(r) ds$$

$$= 4\pi r^{2} \cdot E(r)$$

$$= 4\pi r^{2} \cdot E(r)$$

$$\mathbf{X} \qquad \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot \mathbf{d} \, \vec{s} = \frac{q_{|\gamma|}}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\vec{E} = E(r)\vec{e}_r = \frac{q_{\rm ph}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}\vec{e}_r$$



$$\vec{E} = \frac{q_{\rm ph}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{\rm o}r^2}\vec{e}_{\rm r}$$

$$ullet r < R_{ ext{l}}$$
 $q_{ ext{d}} = 0$,有 $E = 0$



$$\bullet R_1 < r < R_2$$

$$q_{\rm pl} = \frac{4\pi}{3} (r^3 - R_1^3) \rho$$

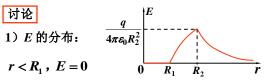
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} (r - \frac{R_1^3}{r^2}) \vec{e}_r$$

$$\bullet r > R_2$$



$$q_{\rm hj} = \frac{4\pi}{3} (R_2^3 - R_1^3) \rho = q$$
 $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$

讨论



$$r < R_1$$
 , $E = 0$

$$R_1 < r < R_2$$
, $\vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} (r - \frac{R_1^3}{r^2}) \vec{e}_r$

$$r > R_2$$
, $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$

$$\begin{split} r < R_1, & E = 0 \\ R_1 < r < R_2, & \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} (r - \frac{R_1^3}{r^2}) \vec{e}_r \\ r > R_2, & \vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r \end{split}$$

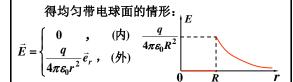
2) $\diamondsuit R_1 = 0$,

得均匀带电球的情形:

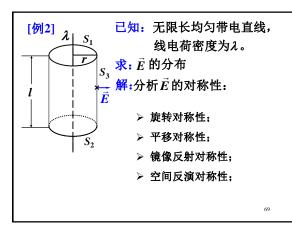
$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho \vec{r}}{3\varepsilon_0}, & (\beta) \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r, & (\beta) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{E} \frac{\rho R_2}{0} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2^2}$$

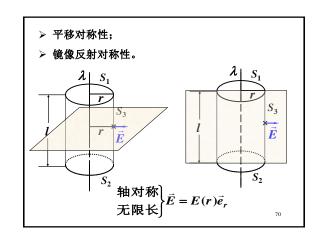
$$r < R_1, E = 0$$
 $R_1 < r < R_2, \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} (r - \frac{R_1^3}{r^2})\vec{e}_r$
 $r > R_2, \vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}\vec{e}_r$

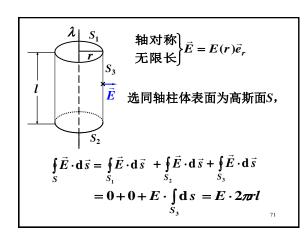
3) $令 R_1 = R_2 = R$,且q不变,

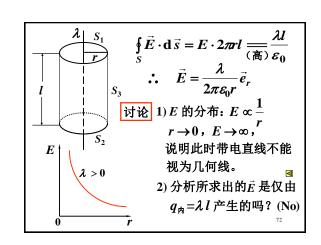


在r = R 处 E 不连续,这是因为忽略了电荷厚度所致。









小结 应用高斯定理求场强的要点:

适用对象:有球、柱、平面对称的某些电荷分布。

- 方法要点: (1) 分析 \vec{E} 的对称性:
 - (2) 选取高斯面的原则:
 - 1) 需通过待求 \vec{E} 的区域;
 - 2) 在S 上待求 \vec{E} 处, \vec{E} // $d\vec{s}$ 且等大, 使得 $\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = E \int ds$, 其余处必须有



$$\vec{E} \cdot \mathbf{d} \, \vec{s} = 0 \begin{cases} \vec{\mathbf{g}} \quad E = 0, \\ \vec{\mathbf{g}} \quad \vec{E} \perp \mathbf{d} \, \vec{s} \end{cases}.$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{//} + \vec{E}_{\perp}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{//} + \vec{E}_{\perp}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} [2\vec{p}_{//} - \vec{p}_{\perp}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} [3\vec{p}_{//} - \vec{p}_{//} - \vec{p}_{\perp}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \left[\frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})\vec{r}}{r^{2}} - \vec{p} \right]$$

$$E = \frac{p}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \cdot \sqrt{3\cos^{2}\theta + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \cdot \left[\frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})\vec{r}}{r^{2}} - \vec{p} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \left[\frac{3rp\cos\theta}{r^{2}} \vec{r} - \vec{p} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \left[\frac{3r^{2}p\cos\theta}{r^{2}} \vec{e}_{r} - (p\cos\theta\vec{e}_{r} - p\sin\theta\vec{e}_{\theta}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} (2p\cos\theta\vec{e}_{r} + p\sin\theta\vec{e}_{\theta})$$

以
$$\vec{E} = \frac{q_{+}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r_{+}^{2}} \hat{r}_{+} + \frac{q_{-}}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r_{-}^{2}} \hat{r}_{-}$$
 出发
$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{\vec{r}_{+}}{r_{+}^{3}} - \frac{\vec{r}_{-}}{r_{-}^{3}} \right)$$

$$\vec{r}_{+} = \vec{r} - \frac{\vec{l}}{2} \quad \vec{r}_{-} = \vec{r} + \frac{\vec{l}}{2} \quad \vec{r}_{-}^{2} = r^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{4} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}$$

$$r_{+}^{2} = r^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{4} - \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l} \quad r_{-}^{2} = r^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{4} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}$$

$$r_{+}^{2} = r^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{4} - \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l} \quad r_{-}^{2} = r^{2} + \frac{l^{2}}{4} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}$$

$$r_{+}^{-3} = r^{-3} \left[1 + \frac{l^{2}}{4r^{2}} - \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{r^{2}} \right]^{-3/2} \xrightarrow{\frac{l}{r} <<1}$$

$$r_{+}^{-3} = r^{-3} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{r^{2}} \right) \quad r_{-}^{-3} = r^{-3} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{r^{2}} \right)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{\vec{r}_+}{r_+^3} - \frac{\vec{r}_-}{r_-^3} \right)$$

$$r_+^{-3} = r^{-3} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{r^2} \right) \quad r_-^{-3} = r^{-3} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{r^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} \left[\vec{r}_+ - \vec{r}_- + (\vec{r}_+ + \vec{r}_-) \frac{3}{2} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{r^2} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \left[\vec{r}_{+} - \vec{r}_{-} + (\vec{r}_{+} + \vec{r}_{-}) \frac{3}{2} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{r^{2}} \right]$$

$$\vec{r}_{+} - \vec{r}_{-} = -\vec{l}$$

$$\vec{r}_{+} + \vec{r}_{-} = 2\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \left[-\vec{p} + 3(\hat{r} \cdot \vec{p})\hat{r} \right]$$

$$\vec{l}_{+}$$



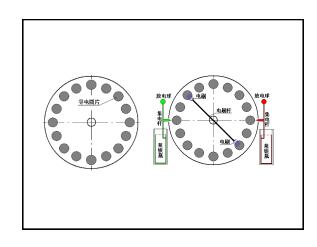
 q_1 q_2 r p_i q_1 q_2 r p_i p_i p_i p_i

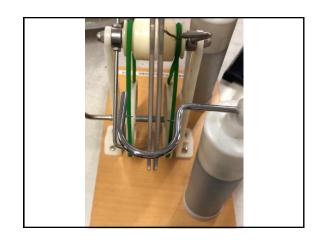
 $f = \Xi \sum_{i} \neq 0$,则在远离电荷 系处(<mark>距离r>>>电荷系线度</mark>), 点电荷电场为主: $E \propto \frac{1}{2}$

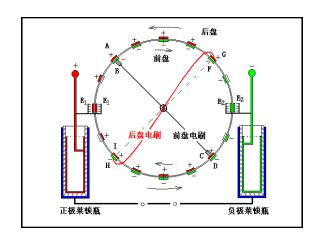
若 $\sum q_i=0$, $\sum \bar{p}_i \neq 0$,则在远离电荷系处,电偶极子的电场起主要作用: $E \propto \frac{1}{r^3}$ 若 $\sum q_i=0$, $\sum \bar{p}_i=0$,则在远离电荷系处,电四极子的电场起主要作用: $E \propto \frac{1}{4}$

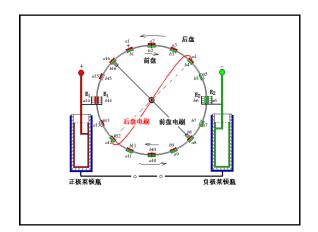
$$\begin{split} \vec{E} &= \sum_{i} \frac{q_{i}(\vec{r} - \vec{r_{i}})}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}(1 - 3\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r_{i}}/r^{2})} \\ &\approx \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \sum_{i} q_{i}(\vec{r} - \vec{r_{i}})(1 + \frac{3\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r_{i}}}{r^{2}}) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \sum_{i} \left[q_{i}\vec{r} - q_{i}\vec{r_{i}} + \frac{3\vec{r} \cdot (q_{i}\vec{r_{i}})}{r^{2}} \vec{r} \right] \\ &= \frac{(\sum q_{i})\vec{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \left[\frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \sum \vec{p_{i}})\vec{r}}{r^{2}} - \sum \vec{p_{i}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \left[\frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \sum \vec{p_{i}})\vec{r}}{r^{2}} - \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{3}} \right] \end{split}$$

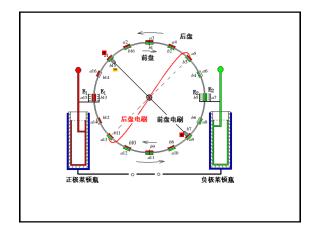


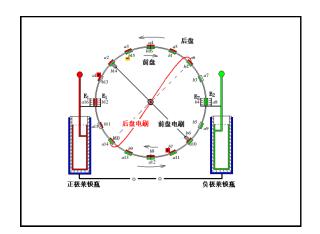


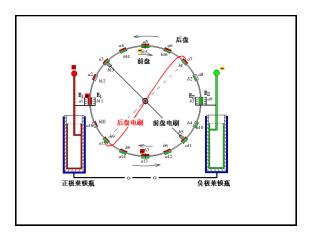


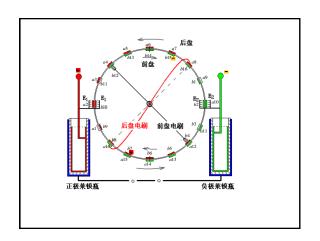


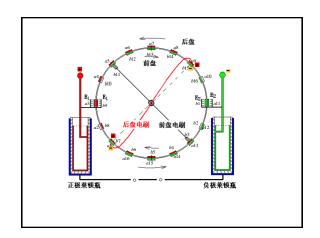


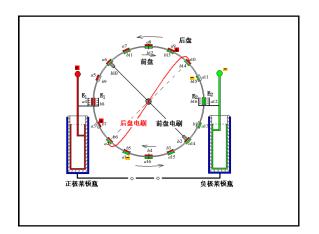


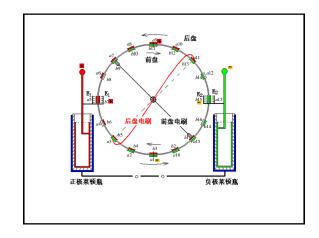


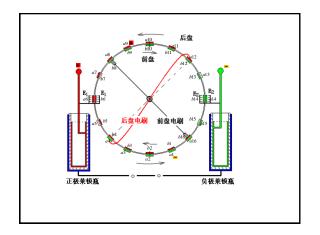












可以研究的问题: 10分

- 1、电荷产生的原因;
- 2、如何确定正极和负极?
- 3、能够产生的最高电压是多少?
- 4、如何控制正极和负极的位置?
- 5、该装置的能量转化效率是多少?

6.