

一 电势

$$\int_{AB} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -(E_{pB} - E_{pA})$$

$$E_{pA} = \int_{AB} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad (E_{pB} = 0)$$

$$\int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\left(\frac{E_{pB}}{q_0} - \frac{E_{pA}}{q_0}\right)$$

(积分大小与 q_0 无关)

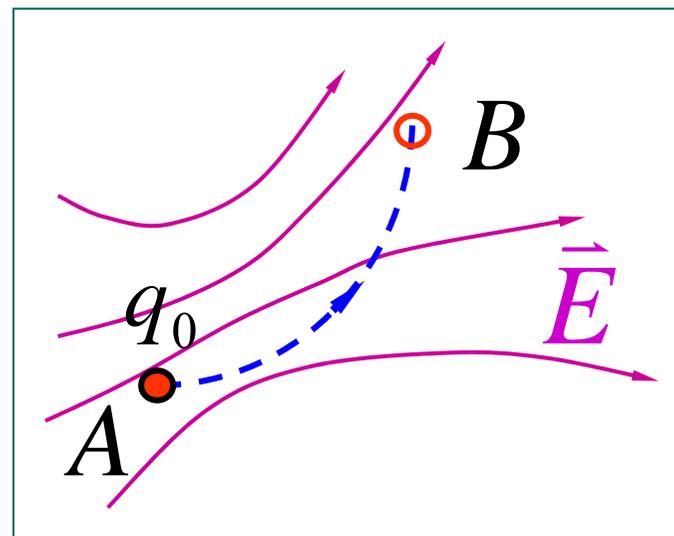
B点电势

$$V_B = \frac{E_{pB}}{q_0}$$

$$V_A = \frac{E_{pA}}{q_0}$$

A点电势

$$V_A = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + V_B \quad (V_B \text{ 为参考电势, 值任选})$$



$$V_A = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + V_B$$

令 $V_B = 0$ $V_A = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

$$V_A = \int_A^{V=0\text{点}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

◆ **电势零点选择方法：**有限带电体以无穷远为电势零点，实际问题中常选择地球电势为零。

$$V_A = \int_{A\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

◆ **物理意义** 把单位正试验电荷从点 A 移到无穷远时，静电场力所作的功。

◆ **电势差** $U_{AB} = V_A - V_B = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$



电势差

$$U_{AB} = V_A - V_B = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

(将单位正电荷从 A 移到 B 电场力作的功.)

注意

电势差是绝对的，与电势零点的选择无关；

电势大小是相对的，与电势零点的选择有关。



静电场力的功

$$W_{AB} = q_0 V_A - q_0 V_B = -q_0 U_{BA}$$



单位：伏特 (V)

原子物理中能量单位 $1\text{eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{J}$

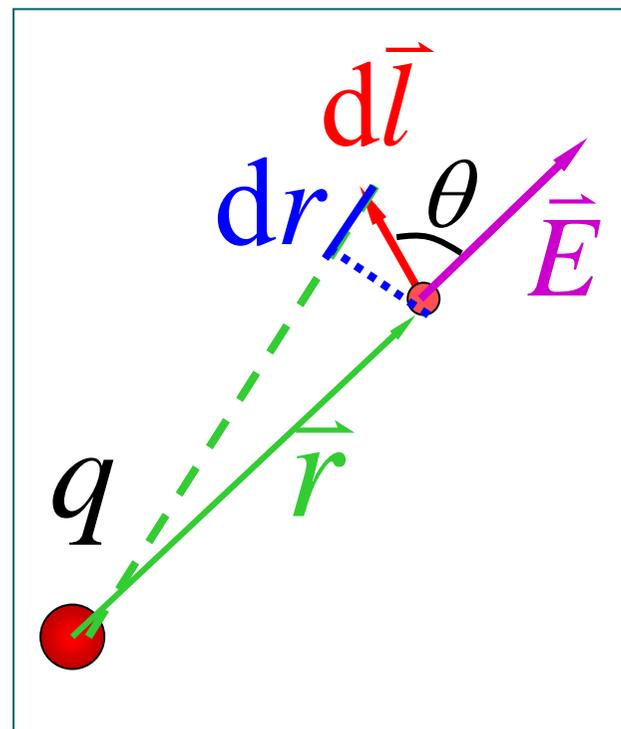


二 点电荷的电势

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r} \quad \text{令 } V_\infty = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_r^\infty \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \int_r^\infty \frac{q r dr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^3} \end{aligned}$$

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



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q > 0, \quad V > 0 \\ q < 0, \quad V < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

三 电势的叠加原理

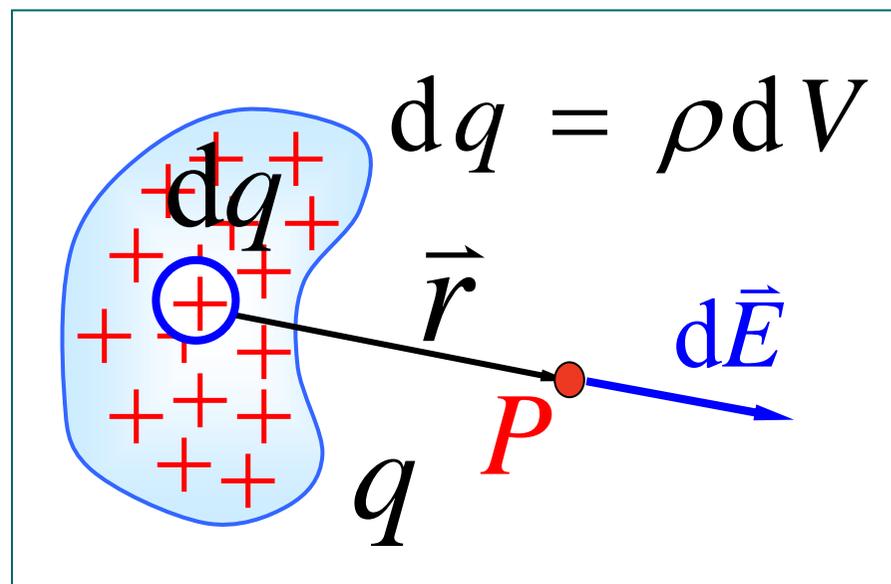
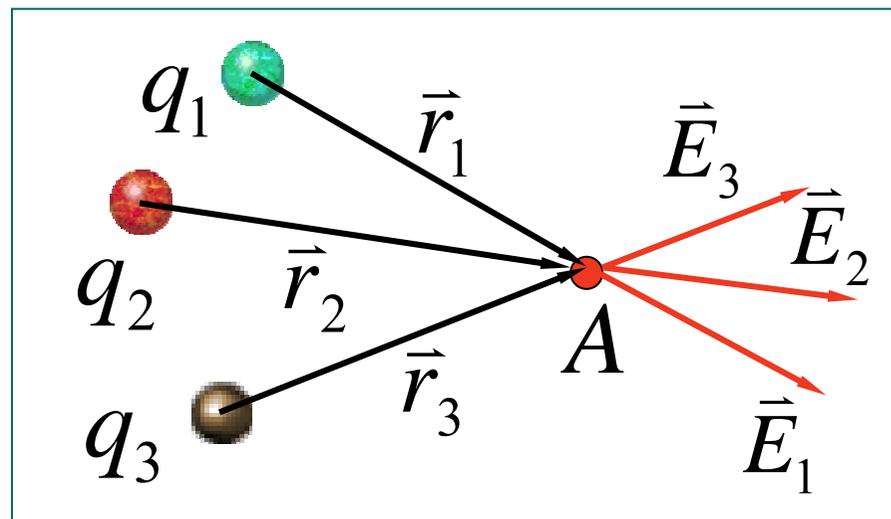
◆ 点电荷系 $\vec{E} = \sum_i \vec{E}_i$

$$V_A = \int_A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_i \int_A \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$V_A = \sum_i V_{Ai} = \sum_i \frac{q_i}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r_i}$$

◆ 电荷连续分布

$$V_P = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r}$$



讨论

求电势
的方法

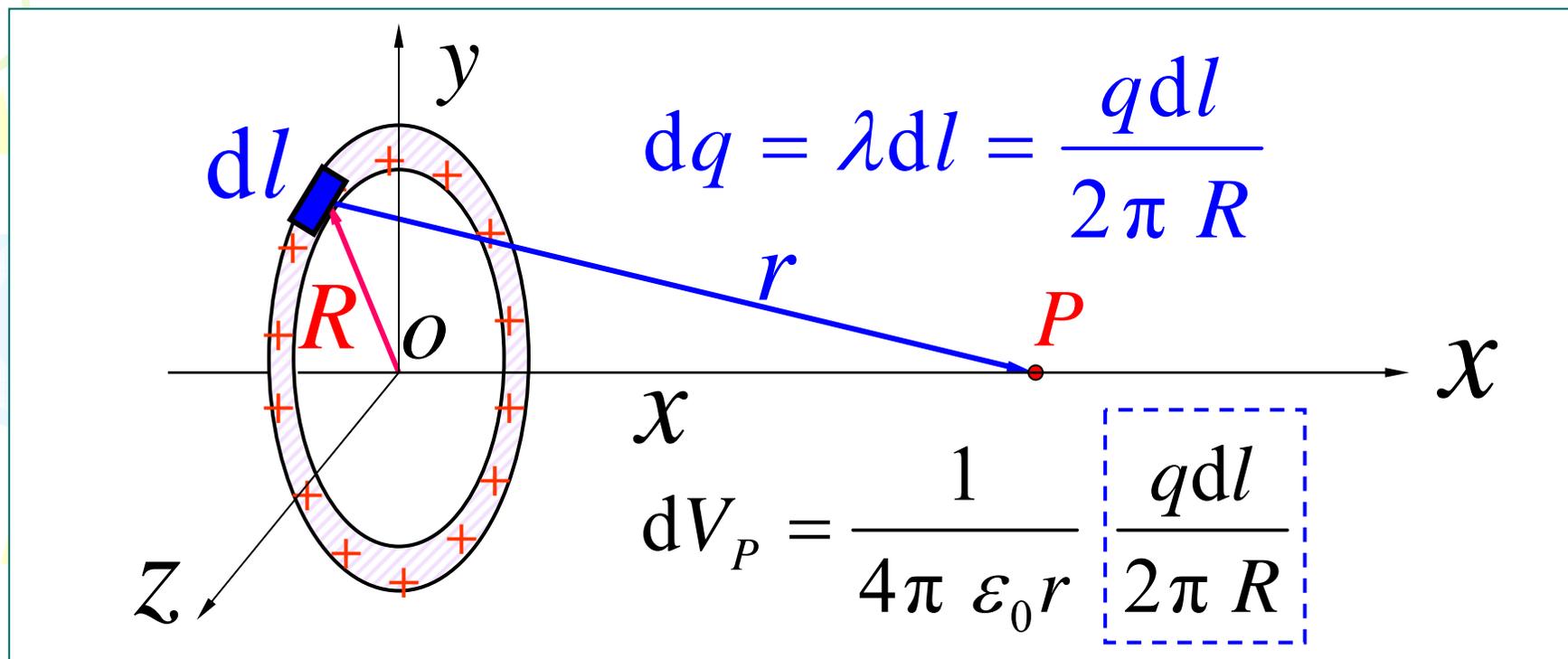
➤ 利用
$$V_P = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r}$$

(利用了点电荷电势 $V = q / 4\pi \epsilon_0 r$, 这一结果已选无限远处为电势零点, 即使用此公式的前提条件为有限大带电体且选无限远处为电势零点.)

➤ 若已知在积分路径上 \vec{E} 的函数表达式,

则
$$V_A = \int_A^{V=0 \text{点}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

例1 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.



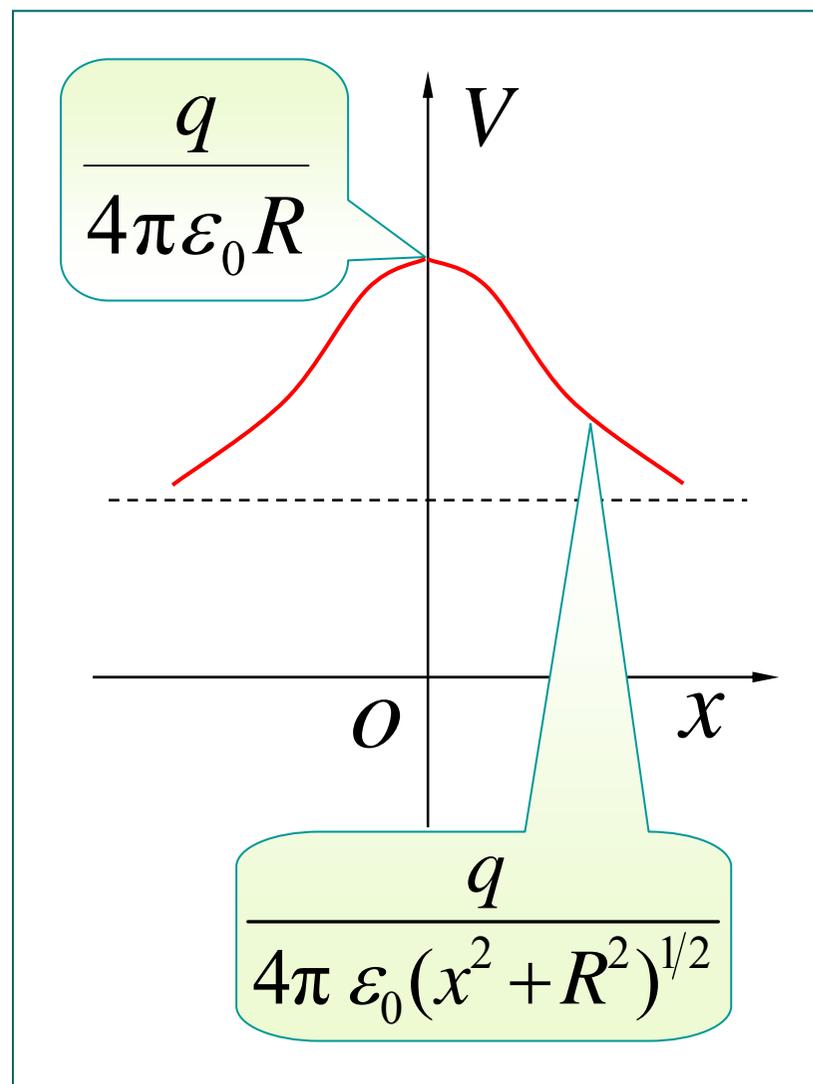
$$V_P = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} \int \frac{q dl}{2\pi R} = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r} = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + R^2}}$$

$$V_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0\sqrt{x^2 + R^2}}$$

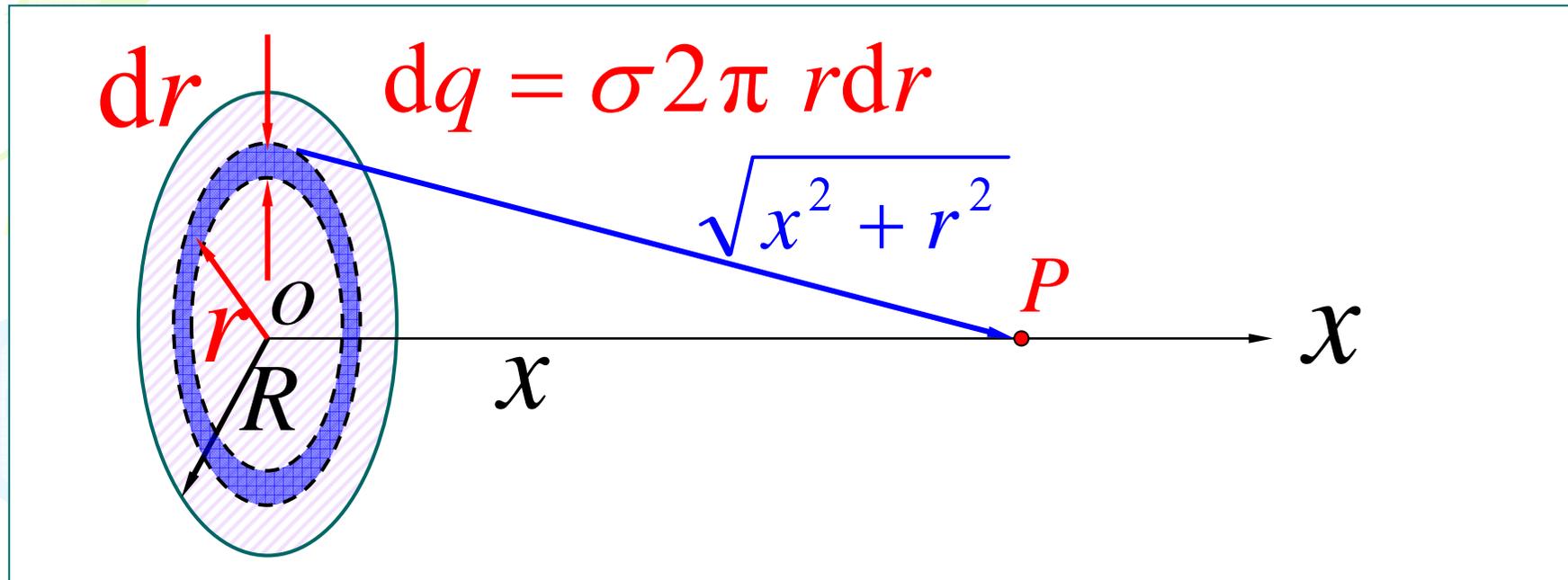
讨论

$$x = 0, \quad V_0 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

$$x \gg R, \quad V_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x}$$



◆ 均匀带电薄圆盘轴线上的电势



$$V_P = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int_0^R \frac{\sigma 2\pi r dr}{\sqrt{x^2 + r^2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{x^2 + R^2} - x)$$

$$x \gg R \quad \sqrt{x^2 + R^2} \approx x + \frac{R^2}{2x} \quad V \approx Q/4\pi \epsilon_0 x$$

(点电荷电势)

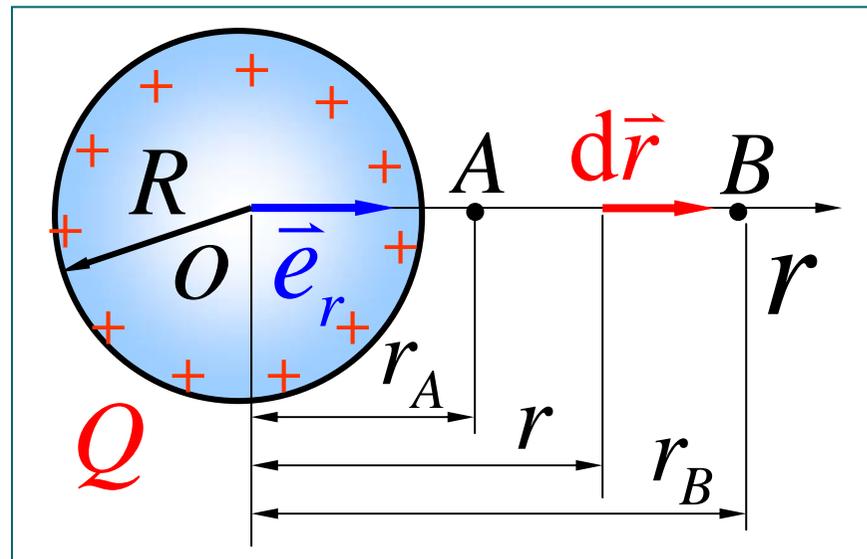
例2 均匀带电球壳的电势.

真空中，有一带电为 Q ，半径为 R 的带电球壳。
试求 (1) 球壳外两点间的电势差； (2) 球壳内两点间的电势差； (3) 球壳外任意点的电势； (4) 球壳内任意点的电势。

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

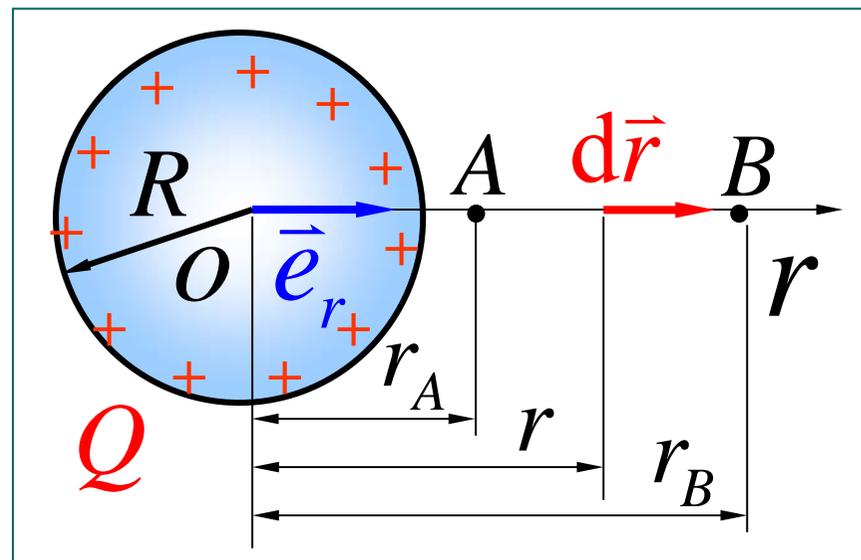
$$(1) \quad V_A - V_B = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \frac{dr}{r^2} \vec{e}_r \cdot \vec{e}_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right)$$



(2) $r < R$

$$V_A - V_B = \int_{r_A}^{r_B} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

(3) $r > R$ 令 $r_B \rightarrow \infty$, $V_\infty = 0$ 

由 $V_A - V_B = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right)$ 可得 $V_{\text{外}}(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

或 $V_{\text{外}}(r) = \int_r^\infty \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^\infty \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

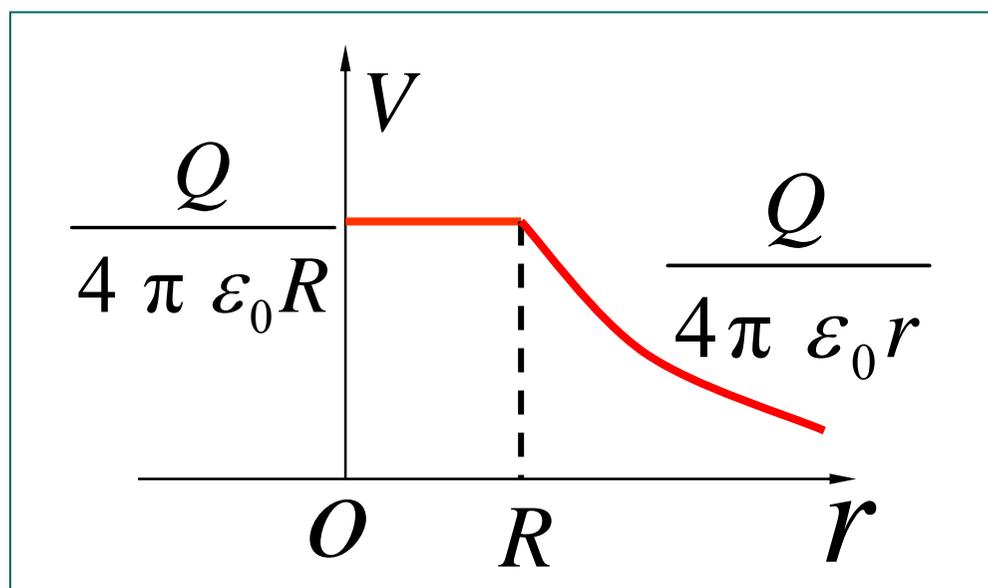
(4) $r < R$

由 $V_{\text{外}}(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ 可得 $V(R) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = V_{\text{内}}$

或 $V_{\text{内}}(r) = \int_r^R \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_R^\infty \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

$$V_{\text{外}}(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V_{\text{内}}(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$



例3 “无限长”带电直导线的电势

解 $V_A = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + V_B$

令 $V_B = 0$

$$V_P = \int_r^{r_B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^{r_B} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0 r} \vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_B}{r}$$

能否选 $V_\infty = 0$?

