

§ 2.1 库仑定律 静电场的散度和旋度

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真空中两静止点电荷的相互作用力：

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真空中两静止点电荷的相互作用力： Coulomb 1785, Cavendish 1773

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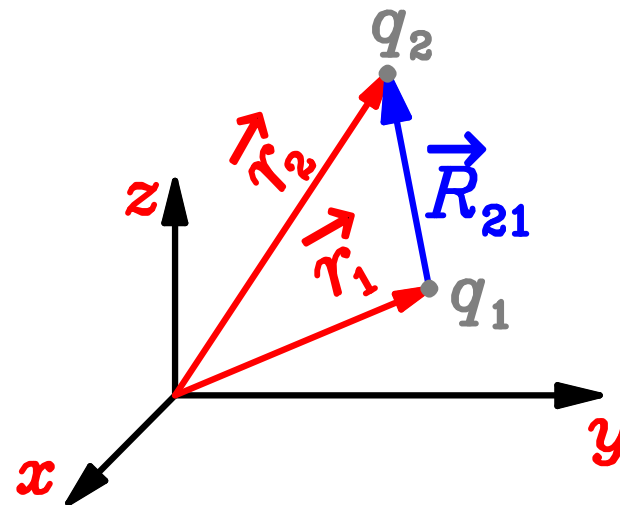
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$$\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2 \vec{R}_{21}}{R_{21}^3} \quad (1)$$

\vec{F}_{21} 表示点电荷 q_2 受点电荷 q_1 的作用力，

$$\vec{R}_{21} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1, \quad R_{21} = |\vec{R}_{21}|$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{C^2}{N \cdot m^2}$$



Let there be light

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静电场：相对于观察者静止的电荷分布产生的电场

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电场： 相对于观察者静止的单位正点电荷的受力：

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$

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电场： 相对于观察者静止的单位正点电荷的受力：

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} \quad \text{或} \quad \vec{E} = \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{F}}{q}$$

Let there be light

7. 叠加原理:

$$\vec{F}_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_{ji} = \frac{q_j}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i \vec{R}_{ji}}{R_{ji}^3} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i|^3}$$

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8. 电荷连续分布:

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}') (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} d\tau'$$

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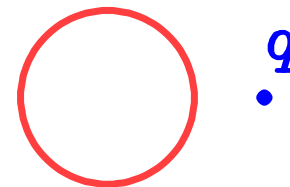
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二、静电场的散度

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$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r})$$

Let there be light

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积分对 \vec{r}' 进行，微分 (∇) 作用于 \vec{r}
故积分微分次序可交换

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即:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(\vec{r})$$

或积分形式:

$$\oint \vec{n} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) d\sigma = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{enc}}$$

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三、静电场的旋度

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$$\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{r})$$

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Let there be light

三、静电场的旋度

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \nabla \times \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}') (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} d\tau'$$

Let there be light

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积分对 \vec{r}' 进行，微分作用于 \vec{r}
故积分微分次序可交换

Let there be light

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Let there be light

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∇ 作用于 \vec{r} ， $\rho(\vec{r}')$ 视为常数

利用 $\nabla \times \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} = 0$

Let there be light

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&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

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故积分微分次序可交换

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即：

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Let there be light

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故积分微分次序可交换

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利用 $\nabla \times \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} = 0$

即：

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = 0$$

或积分形式：

$$\oint_{\mathcal{P}} \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

Let there be light

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(\vec{r})$$

讨论：

Let there be light

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讨论：

1. 静电场有源无旋，电力线不闭合，始于正电荷，止于负电荷，不会在无电荷的有限远处中断；

Let there be light

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2. 由矢量场理论知：

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla\varphi(\vec{r}) \quad \text{and} \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

Let there be light

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$\varphi(\vec{r})$ 称为静电势。由于 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$,

故静电势满足泊松方程 $\nabla^2\varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

Let there be light

3. 静电势 $\varphi(\vec{r})$

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$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \rho(\vec{r}') \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} d\tau',$$

Let there be light

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Let there be light

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Let there be light

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$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \rho(\vec{r}') \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} d\tau' \quad \text{利用: } \nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}$$

Let there be light

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$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \nabla \left[\frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} \right] d\tau'$$

Let there be light3. 静电势 $\varphi(\vec{r})$

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Let there be light

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从而

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Let there be light

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Let there be light

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4. $\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r})$, 称为保守场, $\oint_P \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$ 。即：电荷在保守场中沿任意闭合路径运动一周，静电场力不做功；

Let there be light

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Let there be light

四、例题

四、例题

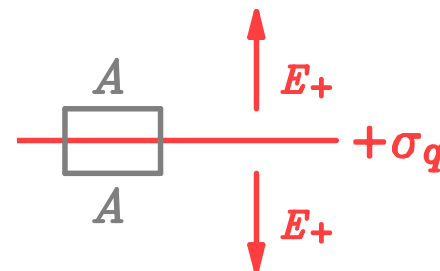
例 1：求面电荷密度为 σ_q 的无穷大平面在空间产生的电场。
两平行无穷大平面，分别带电 $\pm\sigma_q$ ，求空间电场。

Let there be light

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作如图高斯面并利用对称性：



Let there be light

四、例题

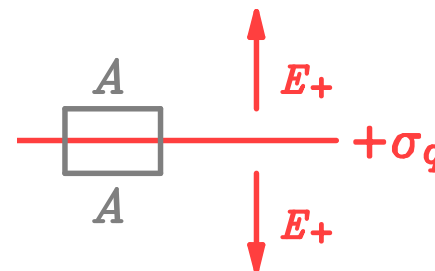
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作如图高斯面并利用对称性：

$$\oint \vec{n} \cdot \vec{E} d\sigma = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q_{\text{enc}}$$

$$2A|\vec{E}| = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sigma_q A$$

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_q}{\epsilon_0}, \quad \text{方向如图所示}$$



Let there be light

四、例题

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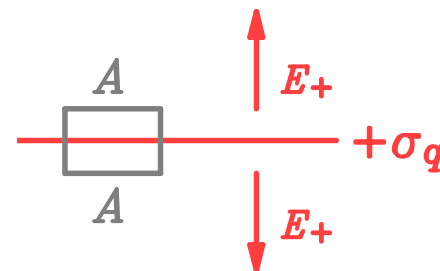


图1

对于两平行平面情况，
利用**叠加原理**，如图示，可得

在两平行平面之间：

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{\sigma_q}{\epsilon_0}$$

其它区域：

$$|\vec{E}| = 0$$

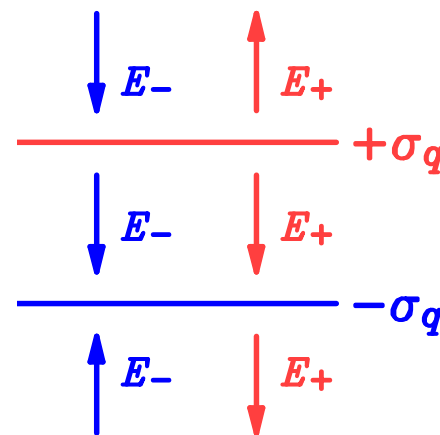


图2

Let there be light

例 2：求电偶极子的静电势。

Let there be light

例 2：求电偶极子的静电势。

位于 \vec{r}_0 处的电偶极子的电荷密度可表为：

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)$$

Let there be light

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Let there be light

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代入电势表达式：

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} d\tau'$$

Let there be light

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Let there be light

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$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} d\tau' && \text{其中： } R = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{-\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\tau' \end{aligned}$$

Let there be light

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$$\rho(\vec{r}) = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \implies \rho(\vec{r}') = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0)$$

代入电势表达式：

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} d\tau' && \text{其中： } R = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{-\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\tau' \\ &= \frac{-1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \left[\frac{\vec{p}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right] \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0) d\tau' \end{aligned}$$

Let there be light

例 2：求电偶极子的静电势。

位于 \vec{r}_0 处的电偶极子的电荷密度可表为：

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \implies \rho(\vec{r}') = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} d\tau' && \text{其中： } R = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{-\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\tau' \\ &= \frac{-1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \left[\frac{\vec{p}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right] \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0) d\tau' && \text{利用： } \int \vec{g}(\vec{r}') \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{a}) d\tau' \\ & && = - [\nabla' \cdot \vec{g}(\vec{r}')]_{\vec{r}'=\vec{a}} \end{aligned}$$

Let there be light

例 2：求电偶极子的静电势。

位于 \vec{r}_0 处的电偶极子的电荷密度可表为：

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \implies \rho(\vec{r}') = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0)$$

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Let there be light

例 2：求电偶极子的静电势。

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Let there be light

例 2：求电偶极子的静电势。

位于 \vec{r}_0 处的电偶极子的电荷密度可表为：

$$\rho(\vec{r}) = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) \implies \rho(\vec{r}') = -\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0)$$

代入电势表达式：

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} d\tau' && \text{其中： } R = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{-\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} d\tau' \\ &= \frac{-1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \left[\frac{\vec{p}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right] \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_0) d\tau' && \text{利用： } \int \vec{g}(\vec{r}') \cdot \nabla' \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{a}) d\tau' \\ & && = - [\nabla' \cdot \vec{g}(\vec{r}')]_{\vec{r}'=\vec{a}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\nabla' \cdot \frac{\vec{p}}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]_{\vec{r}'=\vec{r}_0} \uparrow = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]_{\vec{r}'=\vec{r}_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{利用 } \nabla \cdot (\vec{c}g) = \vec{c} \cdot \nabla g$$

Let there be light

故，电偶极子的静电势为

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]_{\vec{r}' = \vec{r}_0}$$

Let there be light

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$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]_{\vec{r}' = \vec{r}_0} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}\end{aligned}$$

Let there be light

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Let there be light

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Let there be light

故，电偶极子的静电势为

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$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^3}$$

电偶极子的静电场为（为简单起见，设 $\vec{r}_0 = 0$ ）

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \left(\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

Let there be light

故，电偶极子的静电势为

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]_{\vec{r}' = \vec{r}_0} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^3}$$

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Let there be light

故，电偶极子的静电势为

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]_{\vec{r}' = \vec{r}_0} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}\end{aligned}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \underbrace{\left(\nabla \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)}_{\vec{W}} \cdot \vec{p}$$

Let there be light

故，电偶极子的静电势为

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$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \left(\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right) \quad \text{利用 } \nabla(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{g}) = (\nabla \vec{g}) \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \underbrace{\left(\nabla \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)}_{\vec{W}} \cdot \vec{p} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} W_{ij} p_j \hat{e}_i$$

Let there be light

故，电偶极子的静电势为

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]_{\vec{r}' = \vec{r}_0} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^3}$$

电偶极子的静电场为（为简单起见，设 $\vec{r}_0 = 0$ ）

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \left(\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

利用 $\nabla(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{g}) = (\nabla \vec{g}) \cdot \vec{c}$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \underbrace{\left(\nabla \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)}_{\vec{W}} \cdot \vec{p} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} W_{ij} p_j \hat{e}_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{而: } W_{ij} &= -\frac{4\pi}{3} \delta(\vec{r}) \delta_{ij} + \frac{3x_i x_j - r^2 \delta_{ij}}{r^5} \\ \text{或: } \vec{W} &= -\frac{4\pi}{3} \delta(\vec{r}) \vec{I} + \frac{3\vec{r}\vec{r} - r^2 \vec{I}}{r^5}\end{aligned}$$

§1.6, p9, 例1

Let there be light

故，电偶极子的静电势为

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]_{\vec{r}' = \vec{r}_0} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^3}$$

电偶极子的静电场为（为简单起见，设 $\vec{r}_0 = 0$ ）

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \left(\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

利用 $\nabla(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{g}) = (\nabla \vec{g}) \cdot \vec{c}$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \underbrace{\left(\nabla \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)}_{\vec{W}} \cdot \vec{p} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} W_{ij} p_j \hat{e}_i$$

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§1.6, p9, 例1

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{r} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{p}}{r^5}$$

Let there be light

故，电偶极子的静电势为

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\vec{p} \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right]_{\vec{r}' = \vec{r}_0} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \vec{p} \cdot \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^3}$$

电偶极子的静电场为（为简单起见，设 $\vec{r}_0 = 0$ ）

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \left(\vec{p} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right) \quad \text{利用 } \nabla(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{g}) = (\nabla \vec{g}) \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \underbrace{\left(\nabla \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right)}_{\vec{W}} \cdot \vec{p} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} W_{ij} p_j \hat{e}_i$$

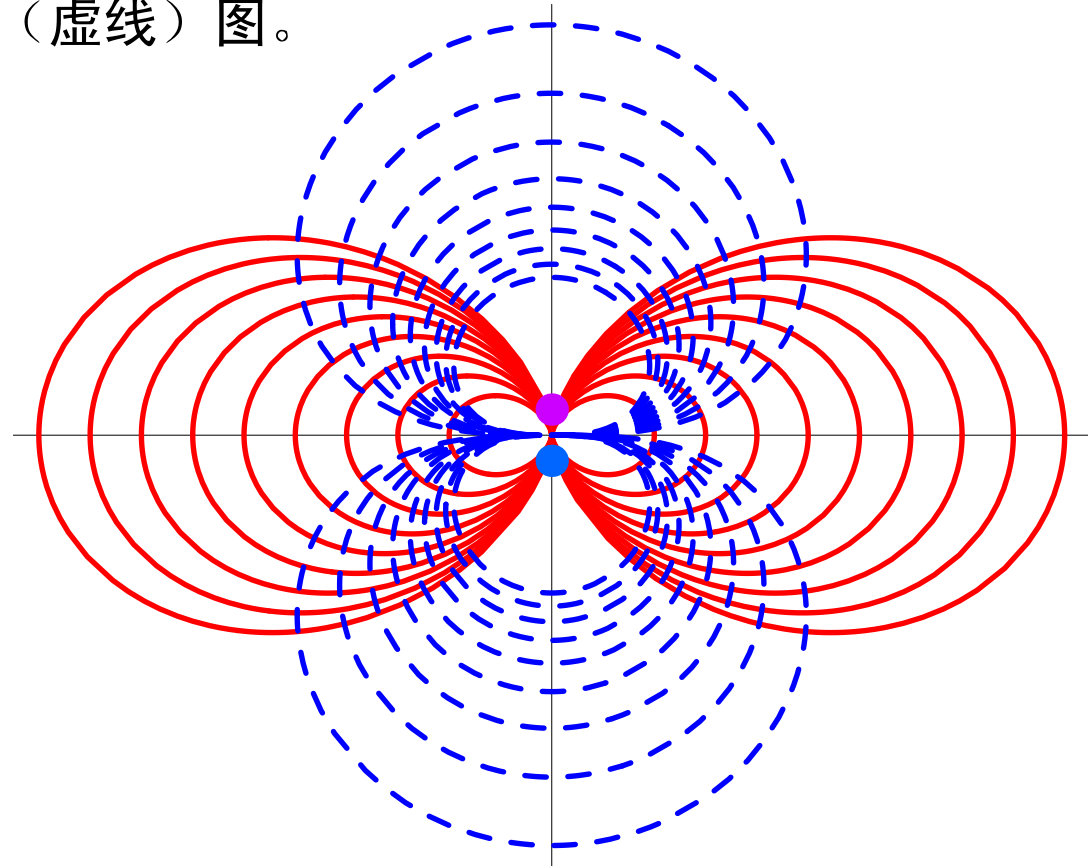
$$\text{而: } W_{ij} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \delta(\vec{r}) \delta_{ij} + \frac{3x_i x_j - r^2 \delta_{ij}}{r^5}$$

$$\text{或: } \vec{W} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \delta(\vec{r}) \vec{I} + \frac{3\vec{r}\vec{r} - r^2 \vec{I}}{r^5}$$

§1.6, p9, 例1

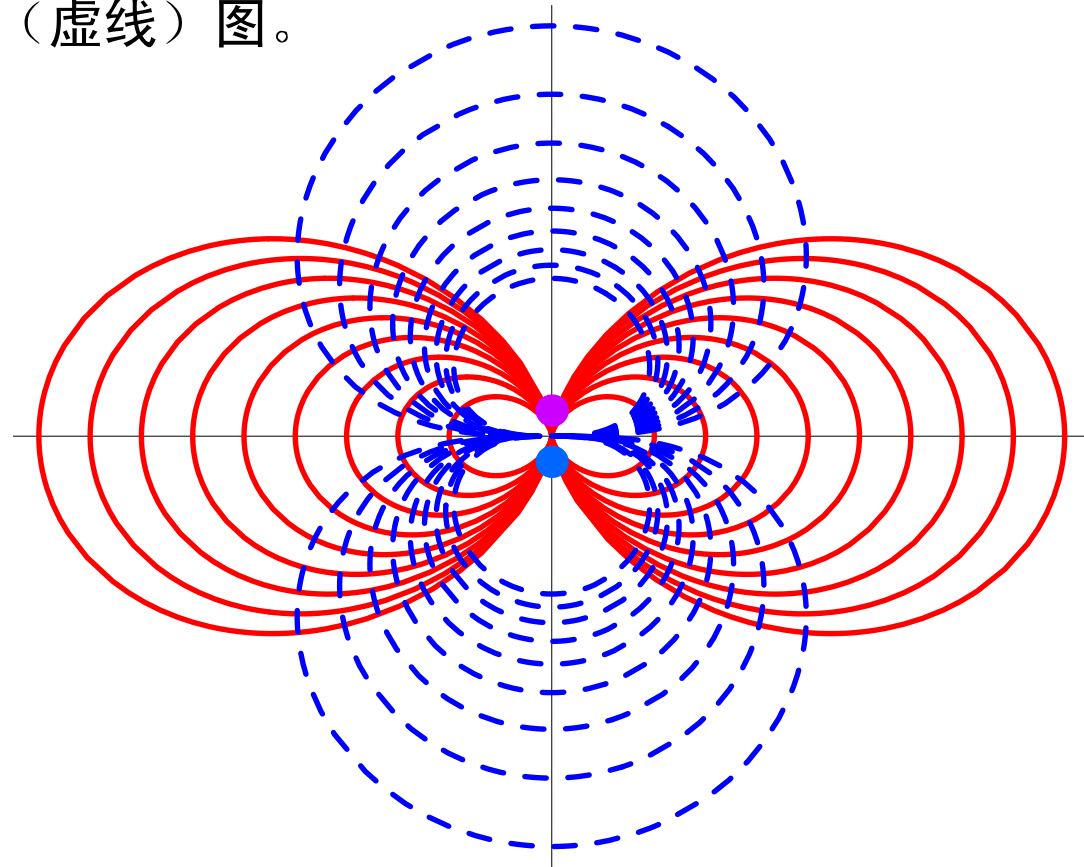
$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{r} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{p}}{r^5} - \frac{\vec{p}}{3\epsilon_0} \delta(\vec{r})$$

电偶极子电力线（实线）和等势线（虚线）图。



电偶极子电力线（实线）和等势线（虚线）图。

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

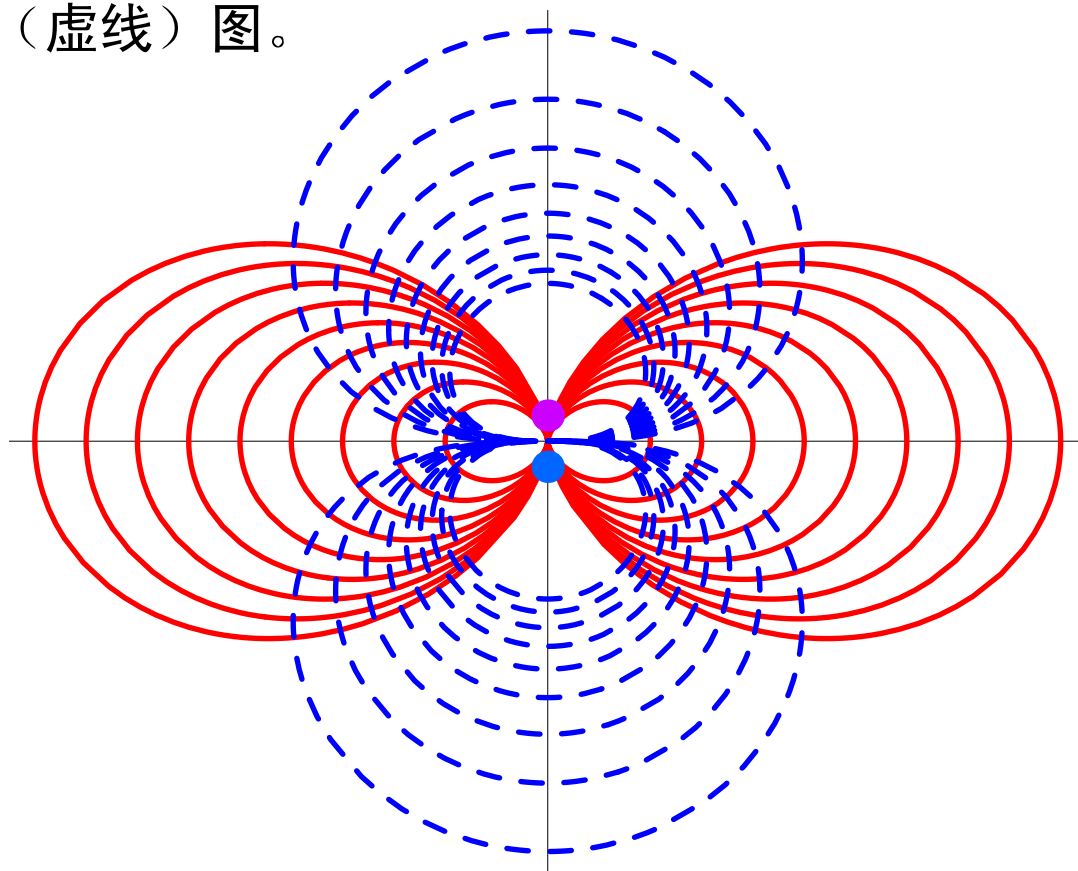


Let there be light

电偶极子电力线（实线）和等势线（虚线）图。

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{r} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{p}}{r^5}$$

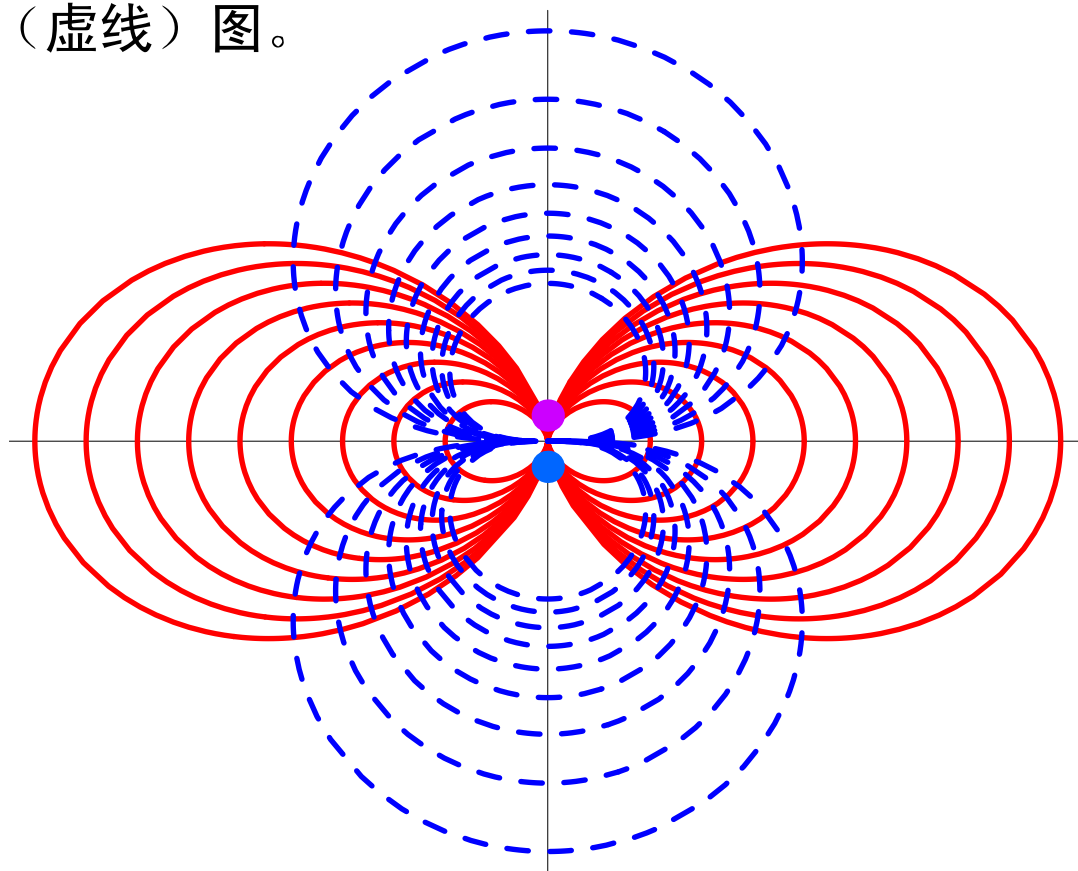


Let there be light

电偶极子电力线（实线）和等势线（虚线）图。

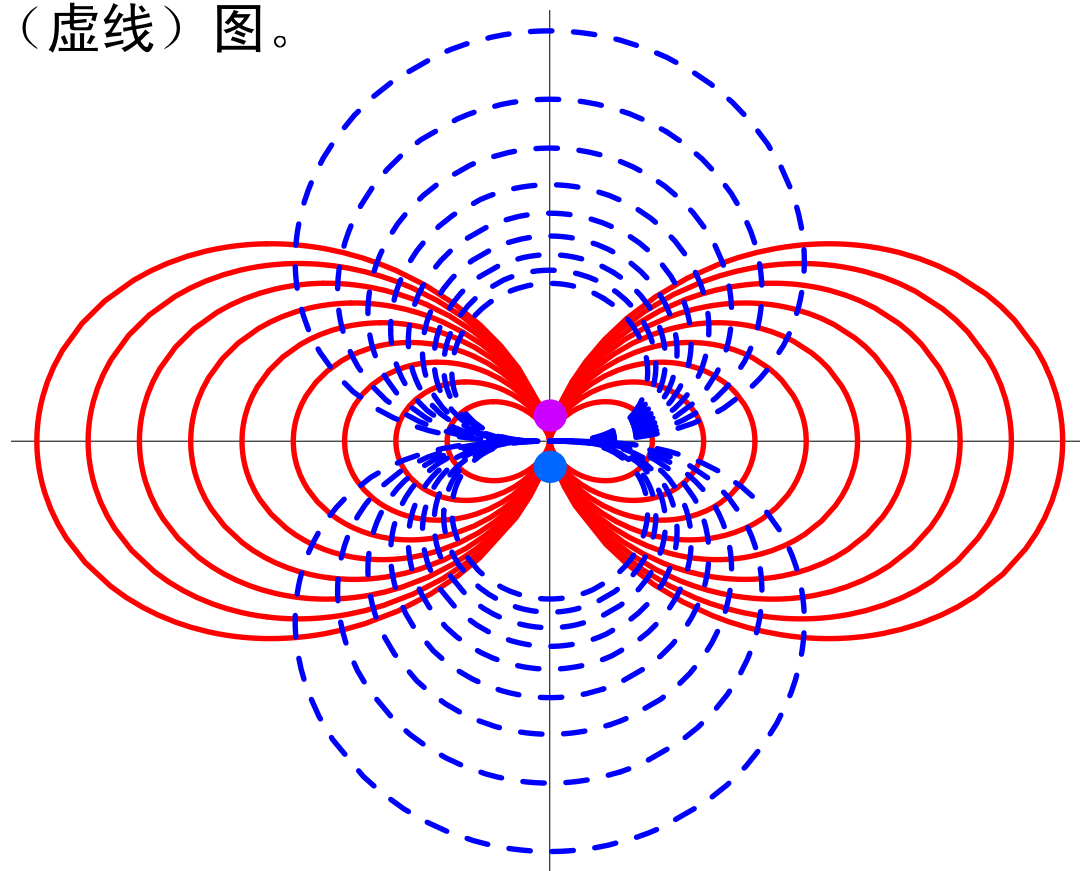
$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E}(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{r} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{p}}{r^5} \\ &= \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3\hat{e}_r - \hat{e}_z}{r^3} \end{aligned}$$



电偶极子电力线（实线）和等势线（虚线）图。

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p \cos \theta}{r^2} \\ \vec{E}(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{r} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{p}}{r^5} \\ &= \frac{p}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3\hat{e}_r - \hat{e}_z}{r^3} \quad (\vec{r} \neq 0)\end{aligned}$$



Let there be light

例 3：求电偶层在空间产生的静电势。

Let there be light

例 3：求电偶层在空间产生的静电势。

电偶极子： 一正点电荷和一负点电荷相距无限小

Let there be light

例 3：求电偶层在空间产生的静电势。

电偶极子： 一正点电荷和一负点电荷相距无限小

电偶极矩：
$$\vec{p} = \lim_{\substack{l \rightarrow 0 \\ q \rightarrow \infty}} q \vec{l}$$

Let there be light

例 3：求电偶层在空间产生的静电势。

电偶极子：一正点电荷和一负点电荷相距无限小

电偶极矩：
$$\vec{p} = \lim_{\substack{l \rightarrow 0 \\ q \rightarrow \infty}} q \vec{l}$$

电偶层：一层正面电荷和一层负面电荷相距无限小

Let there be light

例 3：求电偶层在空间产生的静电势。

电偶极子：一正点电荷和一负点电荷相距无限小

电偶极矩：
$$\vec{p} = \lim_{\substack{l \rightarrow 0 \\ q \rightarrow \infty}} q \vec{l}$$

电偶层：一层正面电荷和一层负面电荷相距无限小

电偶层强度：单位面积的电偶极矩：
$$\vec{D} = \lim_{\substack{l \rightarrow 0 \\ \sigma_q \rightarrow \infty}} \sigma_q \vec{l}$$

Let there be light

例 3：求电偶层在空间产生的静电势。

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Let there be light

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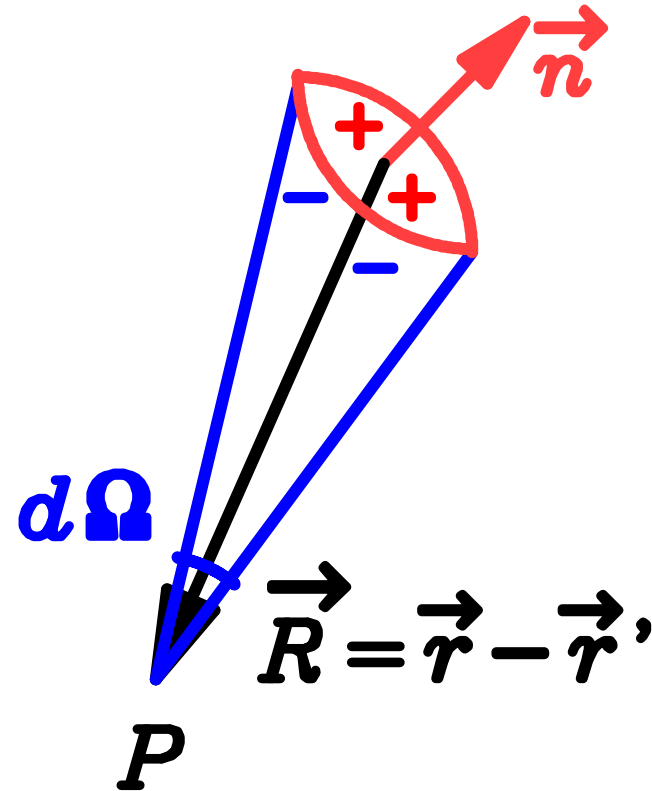
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$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \underbrace{d\sigma' \vec{D}(\vec{r}')}_{\vec{p}} \cdot \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \quad \text{其中：} \vec{R} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}'$$

Let there be light

取面元法向为 \vec{D} 的方向（从负电荷层指向正电荷层），电偶层静电势化为

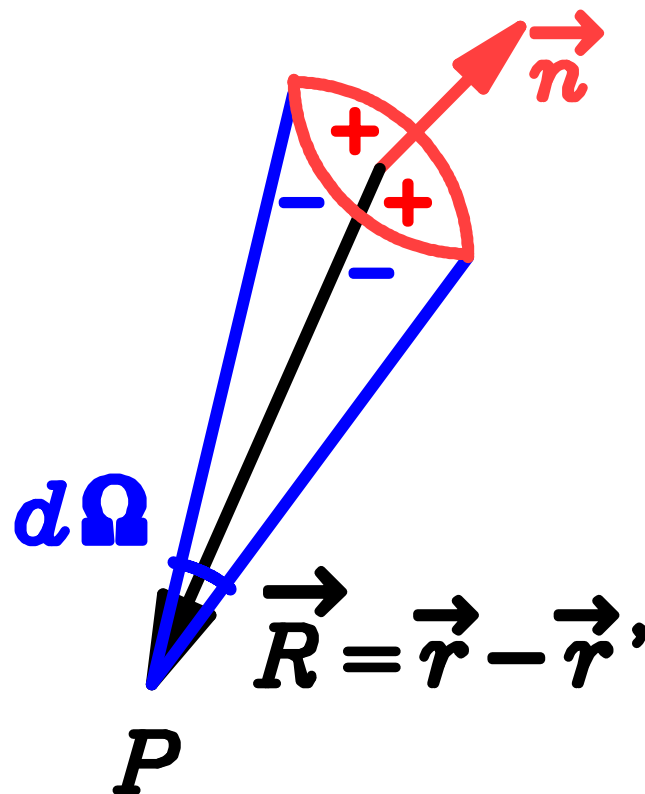
$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d\sigma' \vec{D}(\vec{r}') \cdot \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}$$



Let there be light

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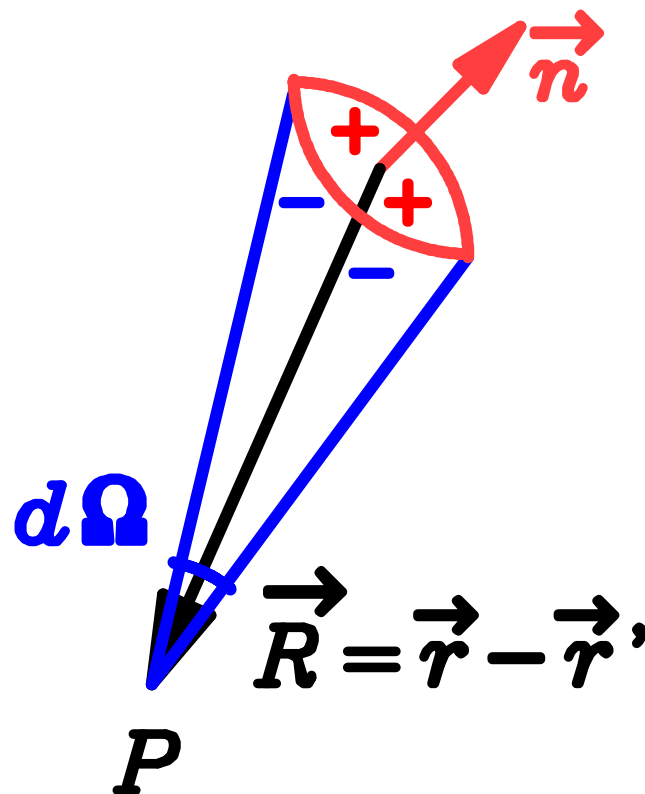
$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d\sigma' \vec{D}(\vec{r}') \cdot \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d\sigma' D(\vec{r}') \vec{n} \cdot \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3}\end{aligned}$$



Let there be light

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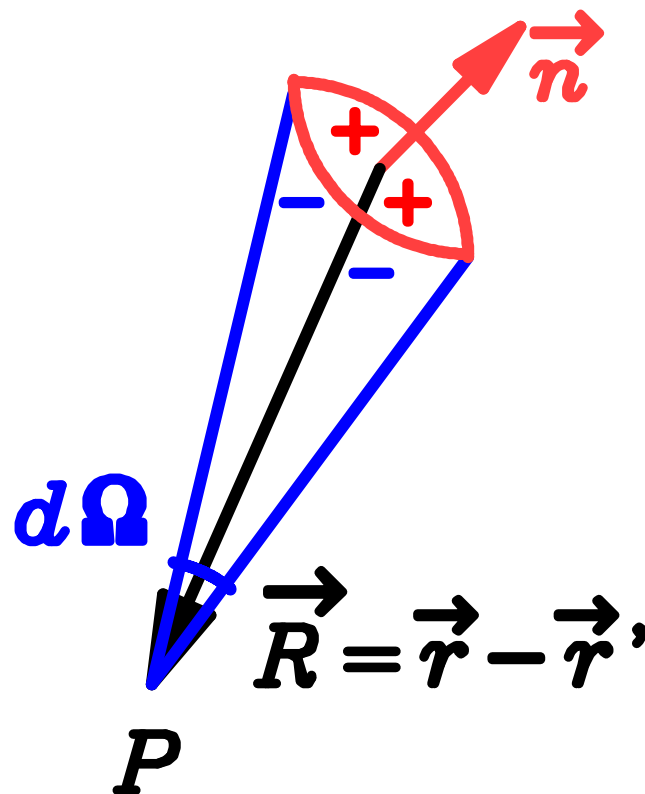
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Let there be light

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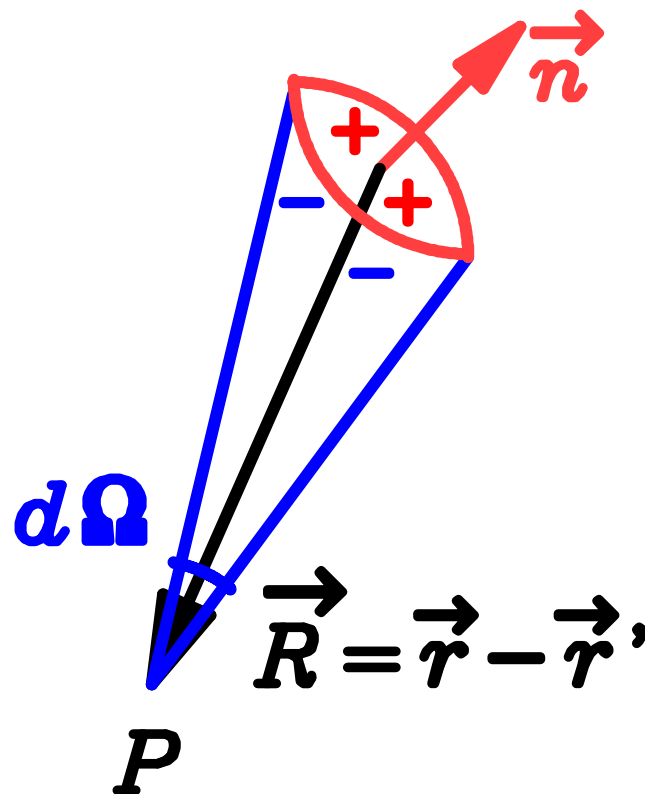
$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d\sigma' \vec{D}(\vec{r}') \cdot \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \\
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 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int D(\vec{r}') \frac{d\sigma' \vec{n} \cdot \vec{R}}{R^3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int D(\vec{r}') \frac{d\sigma' \vec{n} \cdot \vec{e}_R}{R^2}
 \end{aligned}$$



Let there be light

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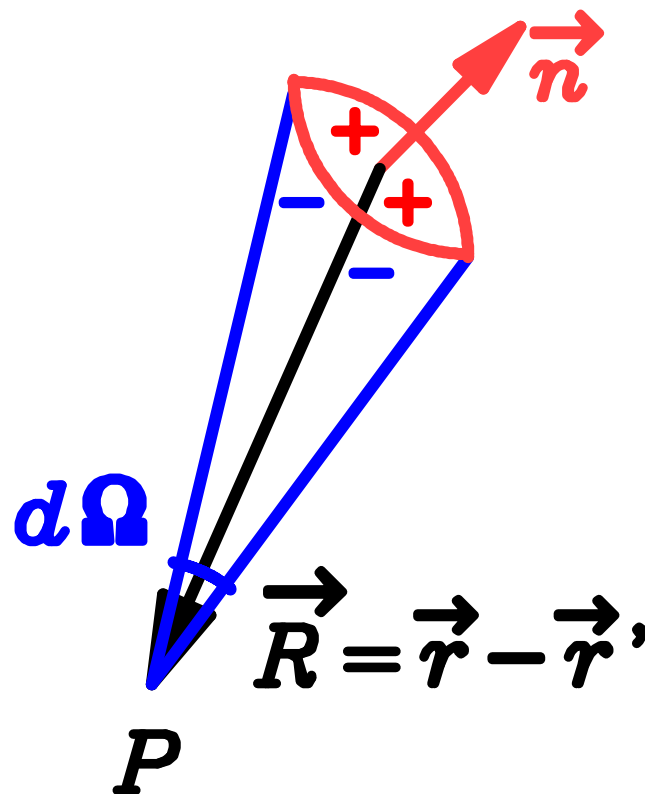
$$\begin{aligned}
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 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int D(\vec{r}') \frac{d\sigma' \vec{n} \cdot \vec{e}_R}{R^2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int D(\vec{r}') d\Omega
 \end{aligned}$$



Let there be light

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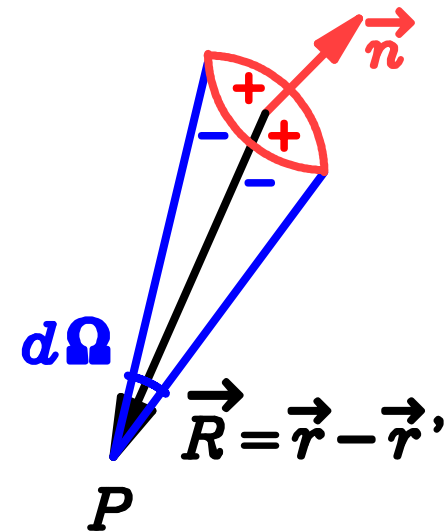
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 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d\sigma' D(\vec{r}') \vec{n} \cdot \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \\
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 &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int D(\vec{r}') d\Omega
 \end{aligned}$$



$d\Omega$ 为面积元 $d\sigma'$ 对观察点所张的立体角。当观察点对着电偶层负电荷侧时 $d\Omega$ 为正（电势为负），反之为负。

Let there be light

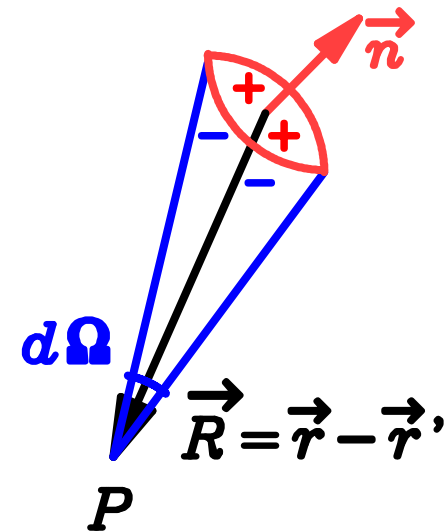
例 4：求电偶层两边的电势差。



Let there be light

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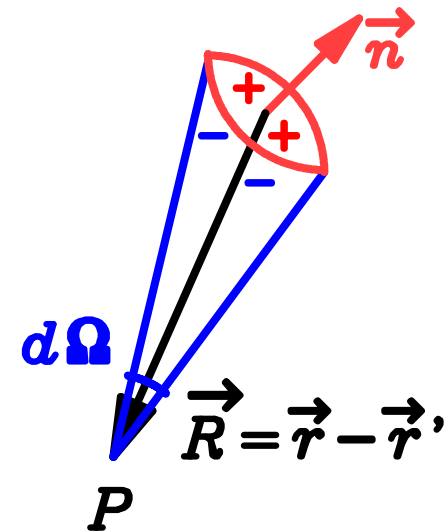
$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_{\text{正电荷侧}} - \varphi_{\text{负电荷侧}}$$



Let there be light

例 4：求电偶层两边的电势差。

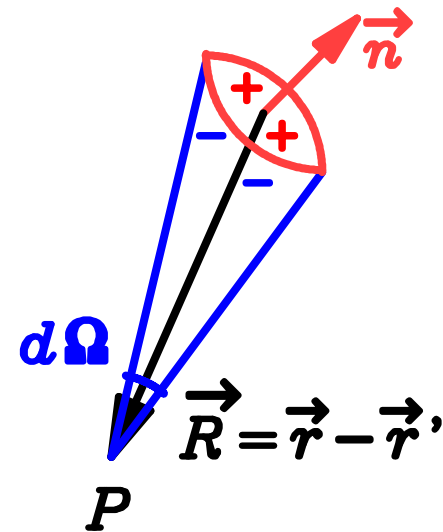
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\varphi &= \varphi_{\text{正电荷侧}} - \varphi_{\text{负电荷侧}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{正}} D(\vec{r}') d\Omega\end{aligned}$$



Let there be light

例 4：求电偶层两边的电势差。

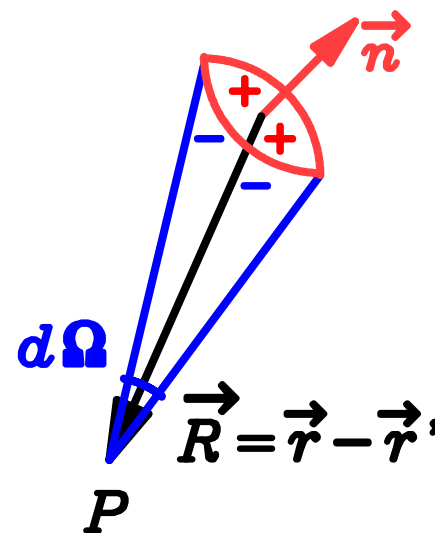
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta\varphi &= \varphi_{\text{正电荷侧}} - \varphi_{\text{负电荷侧}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{正}} D(\vec{r}') d\Omega \\
 &\quad - \left[-\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{负}} D(\vec{r}') d\Omega \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



Let there be light

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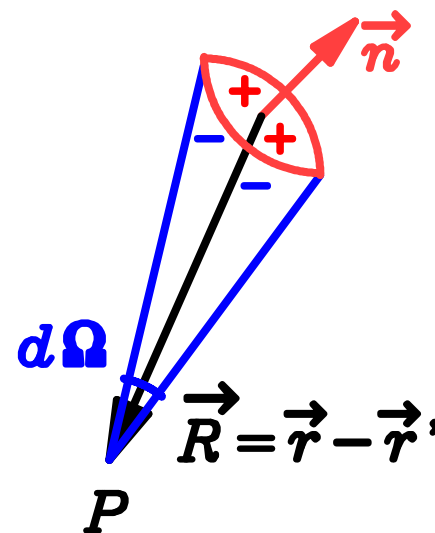
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta\varphi &= \varphi_{\text{正电荷侧}} - \varphi_{\text{负电荷侧}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{正}} D(\vec{r}') d\Omega \\
 &\quad - \left[-\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{\text{负}} D(\vec{r}') d\Omega \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} D(\vec{r}) \Delta\Omega_{\text{正}} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} D(\vec{r}) \Delta\Omega_{\text{负}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Let there be light

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&= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} D(\vec{r}) \Delta\Omega_{\text{正}} + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} D(\vec{r}) \Delta\Omega_{\text{负}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} D(\vec{r}) (-2\pi) + \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} D(\vec{r}) (2\pi)
\end{aligned}$$



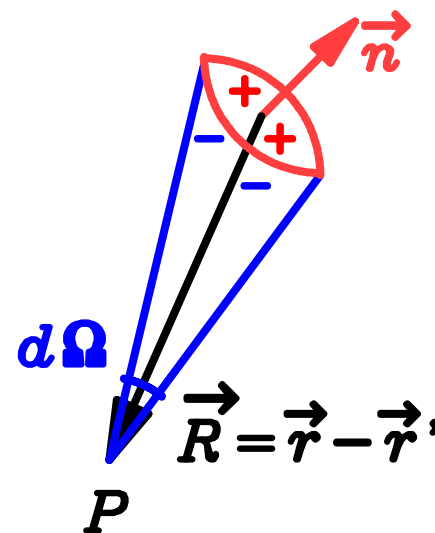
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\end{aligned}$$

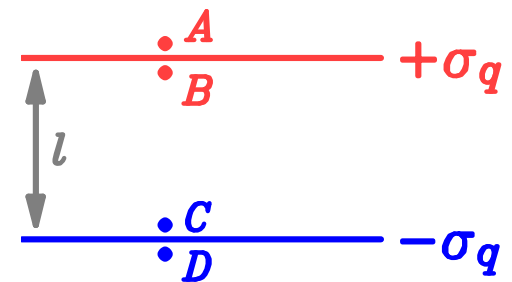
故

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{D(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{电偶极层两侧电势不连续}$$



Let there be light

另解 电偶层两边的电势差。

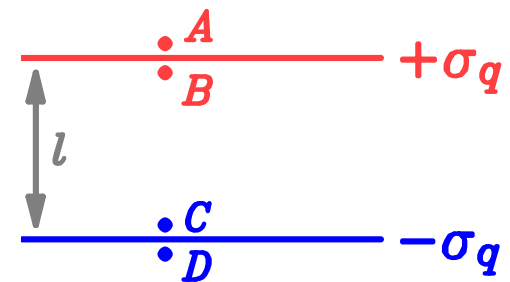


Let there be light

另解 电偶层两边的电势差。

非常接近于电偶层时可将电偶层视为平板电容器

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_A - \varphi_D$$



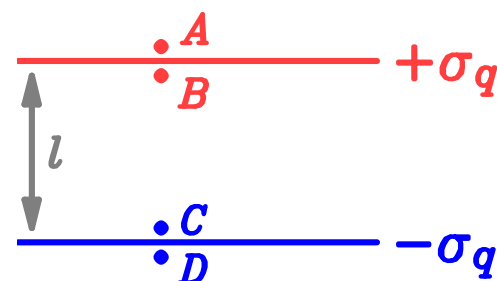
Let there be light

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$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_A - \varphi_D$$

利用 $\varphi_A = \varphi_B$, $\varphi_C = \varphi_D$



Let there be light

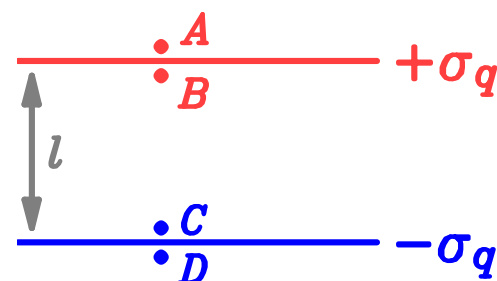
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$$\text{利用 } \varphi_A = \varphi_B, \quad \varphi_C = \varphi_D$$

$$= \varphi_B - \varphi_C$$



Let there be light

另解 电偶层两边的电势差。

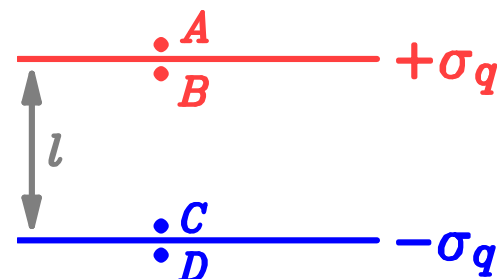
非常接近于电偶层时可将电偶层视为平板电容器

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_A - \varphi_D$$

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$$\text{利用 } \varphi_B - \varphi_C = El = \frac{\sigma_q}{\epsilon_0} l$$



Let there be light

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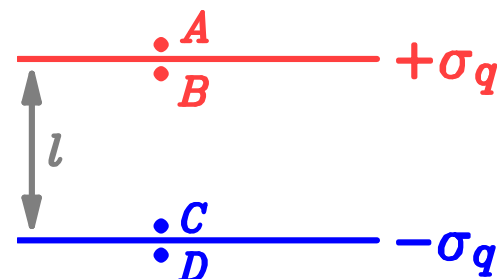
$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_A - \varphi_D$$

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Let there be light

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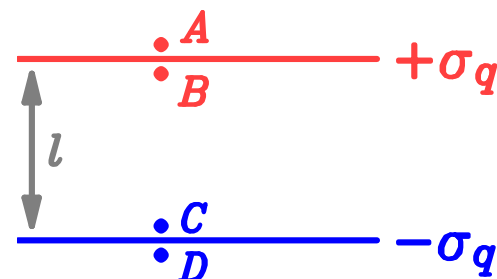
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$$= \frac{\sigma_q l}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{l \rightarrow 0 \\ \sigma_q \rightarrow \infty}} \sigma_q l = D \text{ 电偶层强度}$$



Let there be light

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