

一 电势

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

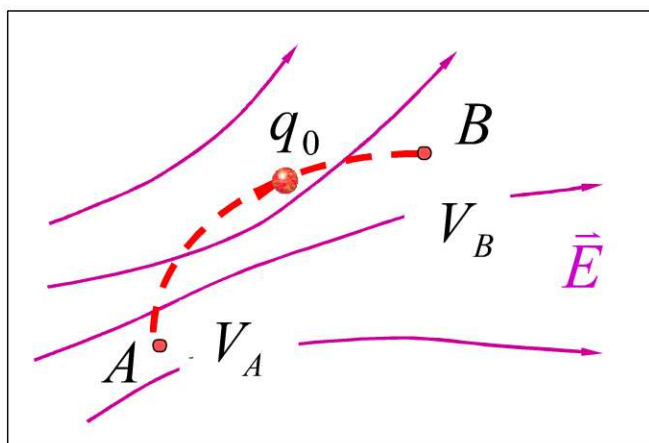
令 $V_A = E_{pA} / q_0$ A点电势, $V_B = E_{pB} / q_0$ B点电势

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

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

令 $V_B = 0$

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



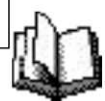
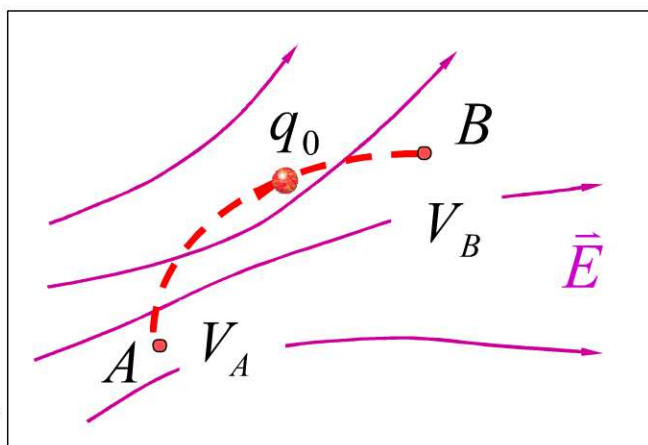
◆ **电势零点的选取：**

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移到无限远处时静电场力作的功。



◆ 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时电场力作的功

几种常见的电势差 (V)

生物电	10^{-3}	家用电器	110或220
普通干电池	1.5	高压输电线	已达 5.5×10^5
汽车电源	12	闪电	$10^8 - 10^9$



◆ 静电场力的功

$$W_{AB} = q \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = qU_{AB} = q(V_A - V_B)$$

原子物理中能量单位：电子伏特eV

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$



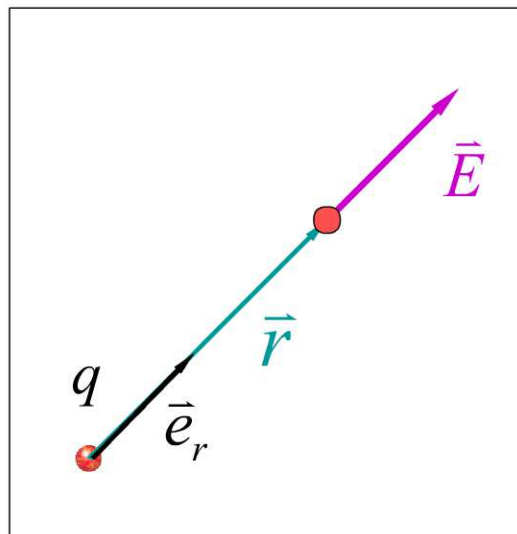
二 点电荷电场的电势

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

令 $V_\infty = 0$

$$V = \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_r^\infty \frac{q dr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$



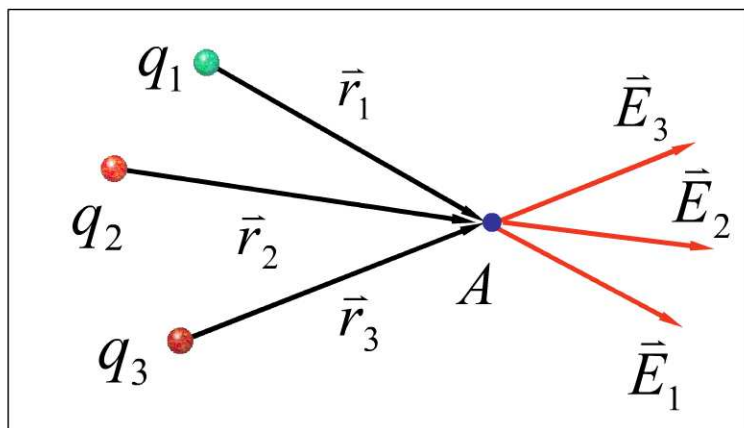
三 电势的叠加原理

◆ 点电荷系

$$\vec{E} = \sum_i \vec{E}_i$$

$$V_A = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q_i}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= \int_{A\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{A\infty} \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n V_i \end{aligned}$$

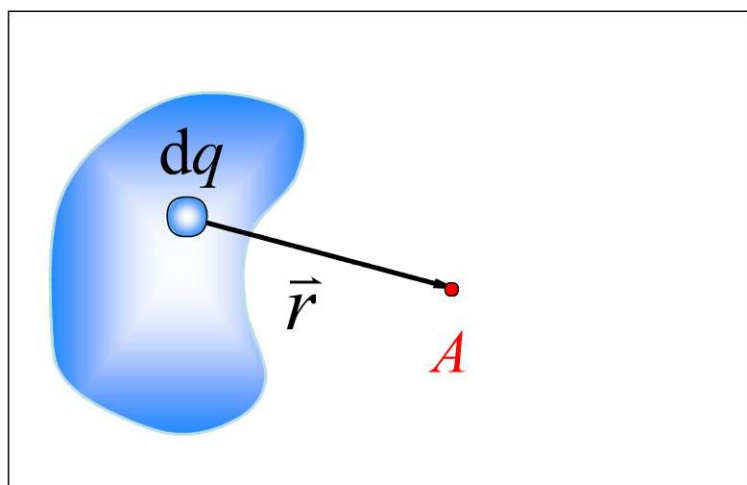


◆ 电荷连续分布时

$$dq = \rho dV$$

$$dV = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r}$$



计算电势的方法

(1) 利用 $V_A = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + V_B$

已知在积分路径上 \vec{E} 的函数表达式
有限大带电体，选无限远处电势为零。

(2) 利用点电荷电势的叠加原理

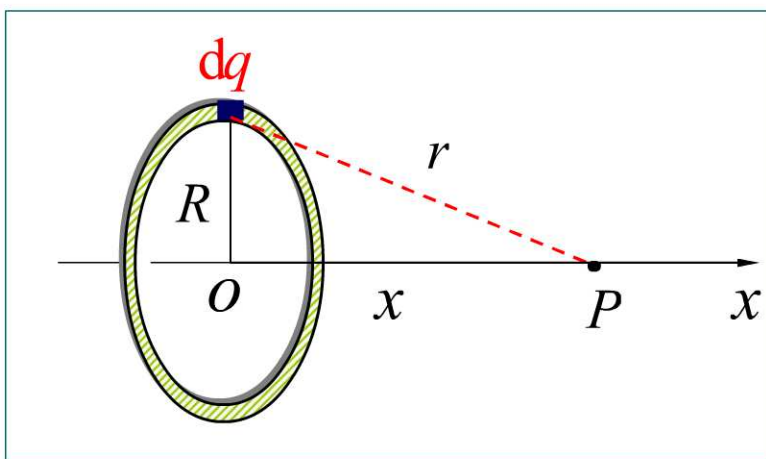
$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r}$$



例1 正电荷 q 均匀分布在半径为 R 的细圆环上. 求环轴线上距环心为 x 处的点 P 的电势.

解
$$dV_P = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_P &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \int dq \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + R^2}} \end{aligned}$$

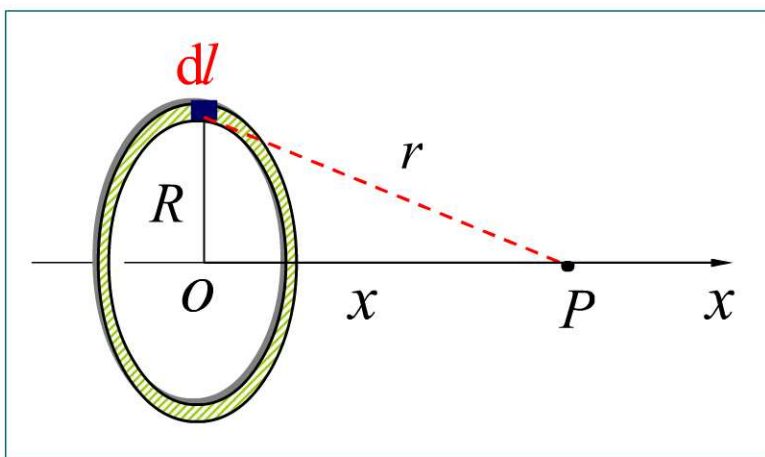
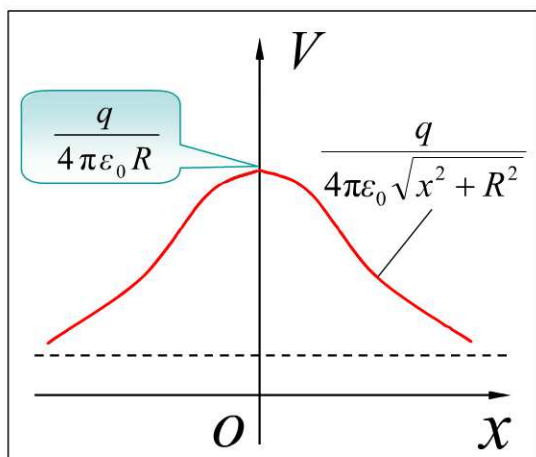


讨论

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

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

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



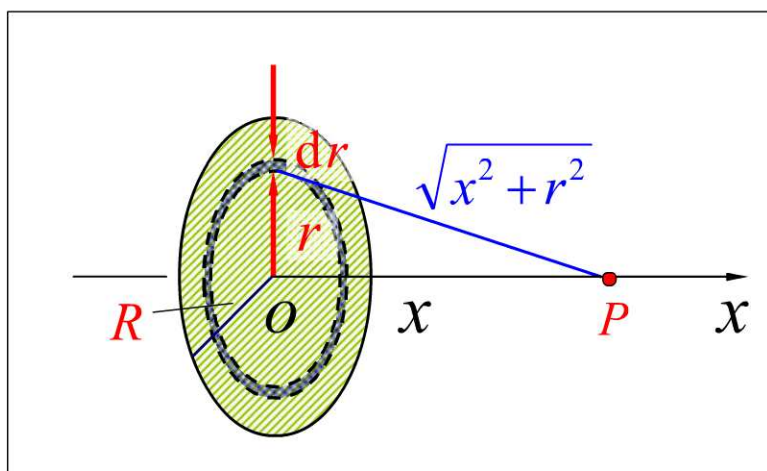
◆ 通过一均匀带电圆平面中心且垂直平面的轴线上任意点的电势. $dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr$

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

$$x \gg R$$

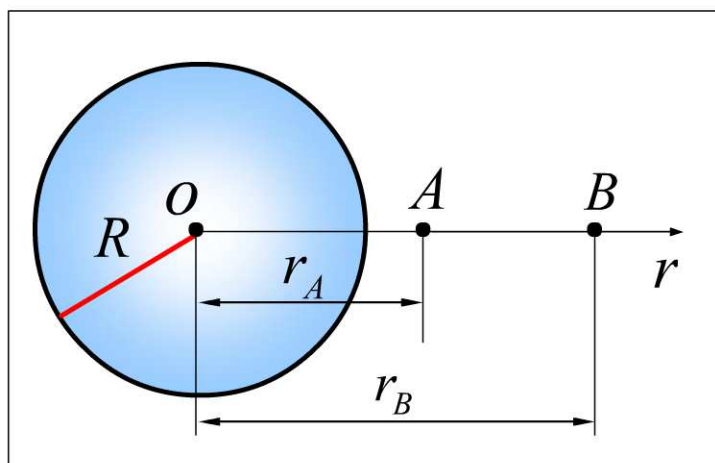
$$\sqrt{x^2 + R^2} \approx x + \frac{R^2}{2x}$$

$$V \approx \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x}$$



例2 真空中有一电荷为 Q ，半径为 R 的均匀带电球面。试求

- (1) 球面外两点间的电势差；
- (2) 球面内两点间的电势差；
- (3) 球面外任意点的电势；
- (4) 球面内任意点的电势。

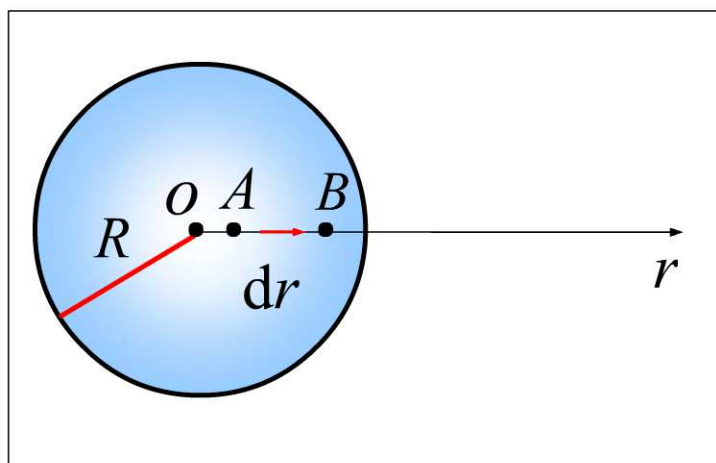


$$\text{解 } E = \begin{cases} 0 & r < R \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} & r > R \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad r > R \quad V_A - V_B &= \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_A^B \frac{dr}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad r < R$$

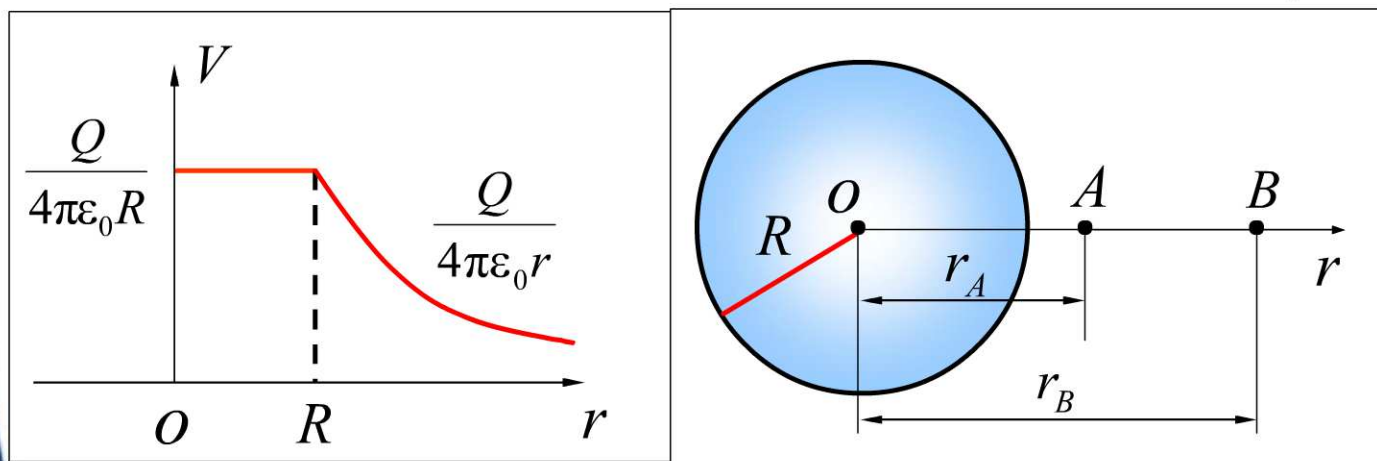
$$V_A - V_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$



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

$$V_A - V_B = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_A} - \frac{1}{r_B} \right) \quad V(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

(4) $r < R$ $V(r) = \int_r^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_R^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$



例3 “无限长”带电直导线的电势.**解** 令 $V_B = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} V_P &= \int_r^{r_B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= \int_r^{r_B} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} dr \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{r_B}{r} \end{aligned}$$

讨论：能否选 $V_\infty = 0$ ？