

祝同学们2011新学期：  
身体健康，  
学业进步！

# 大学物理(下)

时间:

星期二 H3209 (9:55-10:40, 10:50-11:35)

星期四 H2220 (9:55-10:40, 10:50-11:35)

主讲: 马世红, 施郁

办公室: 物理楼111

电话: 65542609,  
13651971268

shma@fudan.edu.cn

习题课 (双周):

星期一 **H3209** (7、8节)

黄志杰, 09110190016@fudan.edu.cn

裴管铖, 10110190015@fudan.edu.cn

戴 越, 10110190031@fudan.edu.cn

# Contents

- **Electromagnetism (50%-- 34hrs)**
- **Optics (25% - 16hrs)**
- **Modern Physics (25% -16hrs)**
- **Summary (2hrs+2hrs)**

**Midterm Exam ~ Apr 22**

**总共68学时 (17教学周\*4学时/周)**

# Textbooks/References

- 钟锡华等 大学物理通用教程
- 蔡怀新等, 基础物理学(下)
- 梁励芬等, 大学物理简明教程
- Halliday et al., Physics (II)

# 说明

## 1. 计分 (Assessment) :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{总成绩} &= \text{作业 (20\%)} + \text{出勤 (5\%)} \\ &+ \text{期中 (40\%)} + \text{期末 (35\%)} \end{aligned}$$

## 2. 出勤: 点名? 或 5分钟quiz?

## 3. 作业: 从第二周起, 作业本于每周二课间交(节假日除外)。

**严禁抄袭等不诚实行为!!**

# Notice

## 4. 教学互动

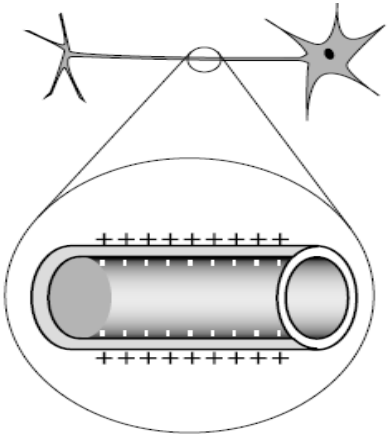
建议：通过电子邮件的方式进行！

欢迎大家提交问题，参与讨论！

(通常会在24小时内答复)

# 电磁现象 无处不在

Many applications  
Macroscopic and microscopic



# Some History of Electricity and Magnetism



**指南针的始祖——司南：战国时期**



# Some History of Electricity and Magnetism

- Chinese

- Documents suggest that magnetism was observed as early as 2000 BC
- 《吕氏春秋》九卷精通篇就有：“慈招铁，或引之也。”
- 指南针的始祖——司南：战国时期

- Greeks

- Electrical and magnetic phenomena as early as 700 BC
- Experiments with amber (琥珀) and magnetite (磁铁矿)

- 1600

- W. Gilbert showed electrification (摩擦起电) effects were not confined to just amber
- The electrification effects were a general phenomena

- 1785 C. Coulomb confirmed inverse square law form for electric forces

**库仑定律：**          **电荷与电荷间的相互作用**

- 1819 Hans Oersted found a compass needle deflected when near a wire carrying an electric current

**奥斯特**的发现： 电流的磁效应， 安培发现电流与电流间的相互作用规律.

- 1831 Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry showed that when a wire is moved near a magnet, an electric current is produced in the wire

**法拉第**的电磁感应定律： 电磁一体

- 1873 James Clerk Maxwell used observations and other experimental facts as a basis for formulating the laws of electromagnetism; Unified electricity and magnetism

**麦克斯韦**电磁场统一理论（19世纪中叶）

- 1888 Heinrich Hertz verified Maxwell's predictions  
He produced electromagnetic waves

**赫兹**在实验中证实电磁波的存在， 光是电磁波.

# 第一章 静电场 (Electrostatics)



## Outline

§ 1.1 库仑定律

§ 1.2 电场、电场强度、场强叠加原理

§ 1.3 静电场的高斯定理

§ 1.4 静电场的环路定理、电势

# § 1.1 电荷和电荷守恒 库仑定律



Charles Auguste de Coulomb, 1780

## 本节提要

电荷和电荷守恒定律

库仑定律（电力平方反比律）

静电力的叠加原理

# § 1.1.1 电荷和电荷守恒定律

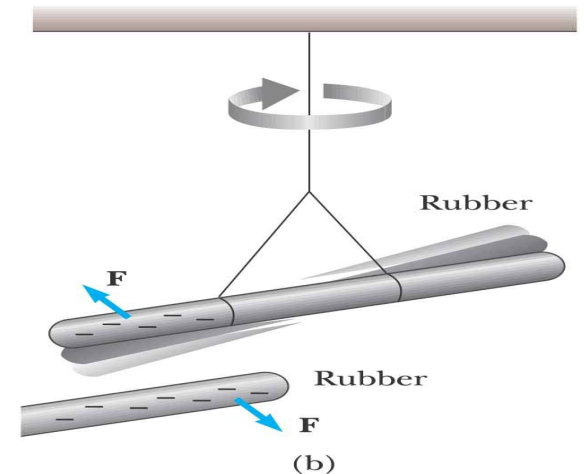
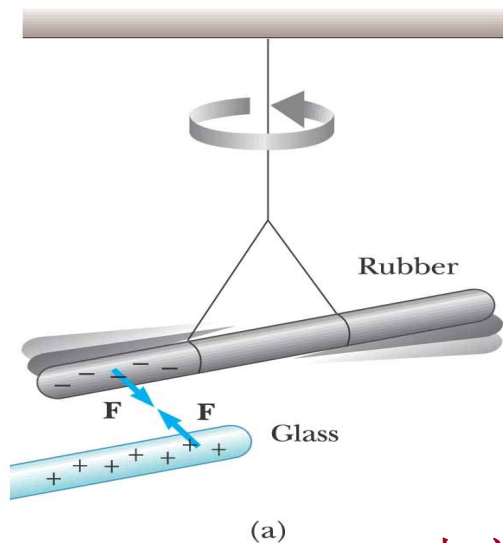
## 1. 两种电荷

摩擦起电

There are two kinds of electric charges called positive and negative

- Negative charges: electrons
- Positive charges: protons

Charges of the same sign repel one another and charges with opposite signs attract one another



玻璃电(正电)/橡胶电(负电)

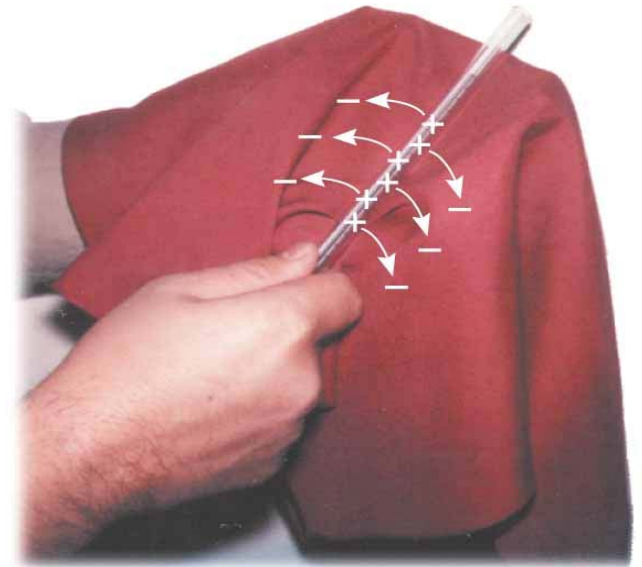
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## 2. 电荷守恒定律 (law of conservation of charge)

**表述:** 在一个与外界没有电荷交换的系统内, 正负电荷的代数和在任何物理过程中保持不变。

电荷守恒定律适用于一切宏观和微观过程(例如核反应和基本粒子过程), 是物理学中普遍的基本定律之一。

- Electric charge is always conserved in an isolated system
  - For example, charge is not created in the process of rubbing two objects together
  - The electrification is due to a transfer of charge from one object to another



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## 电学材料:导体(conductor), 绝缘体(insulator), 半导体 (semiconductor)

- Electrical **conductors** are materials in which some of the electrons are free electrons
  - Free electrons are not bound to the atoms
  - These electrons can move relatively freely through the material
  - Examples of good conductors include copper, aluminum and silver
  - When a good conductor is charged in a small region, the charge readily distributes itself over the entire surface of the material
- Electrical **insulators** are materials in which all of the electrons are bound to atoms
  - These electrons can not move relatively freely through the material
  - Examples of good insulators include glass, rubber and wood
  - When a good insulator is charged in a small region, the charge is unable to move to other regions of the material
- The electrical properties of **semiconductors** are somewhere between those of insulators and conductors
- Examples of semiconductor materials include silicon and germanium

### 3. 电荷量子化

1906~1917年，密立根 (R.A.Millikan) 用液滴法测定了电子电荷，证明微小粒子带电量的变化是不连续的，只能是元电荷  $e$  的整数倍，即粒子电荷是量子化的。

迄今所知，电子是自然界中存在的最小负电荷，质子是最小的正电荷。

1986年的推荐值为： $e = 1.60217733 \times 10^{-19}$  库仑(C)

电荷量子化(charge quantization)是个实验规律。

电荷量子化已在相当高的精度下得到了检验!

→ 1932年 Nobel prize

### 4. 电荷的相对论不变性:

在不同的参照系内观察，同一个带电粒子的电量不变。电荷的这一性质叫做电荷的相对论不变性。



# Q.1 感应带电

我们先把一带正电荷的物体靠近一个放在绝缘玻璃底座上的导体，然后将导体的另一侧短间接地，最后导体带负电荷。根据以上信息，我们可以得出在导体内：

1. 正负电荷都可以自由移动；
2. 只有负电荷可以自由移动；
3. 只有正电荷可以自由移动；
4. 不清楚。

## Q.2 三个小球-1

我们在三根线上悬挂着三个小球，然后将不同的物体相互摩擦（例如呢绒和丝绸，玻璃和涤纶），再把小球分别和其中一样物体接触，最后发现小球1和2，2和3之间相互排斥。由此我们可得：

1. 1和3带异种电荷；
2. 1和3带同种电荷；
3. 所有小球带同种电荷；
4. 一个小球不带电；
5. 我们需要做更多的实验来确定电荷的正负。

## Q.3 三个小球-2

我们在三根线上悬挂着三个小球，然后将不同的物体相互摩擦（例如呢绒和丝绸，玻璃和涤纶），再把小球分别和其中一样物体接触，最后发现小球1和2相互吸引，小球2和3之间相互排斥。由此我们可得：

1. 1和3带异种电荷；
2. 1和3带同种电荷；
3. 所有小球带同种电荷；
4. 一个小球不带电；
5. 我们需要做更多的实验来确定电荷的正负。

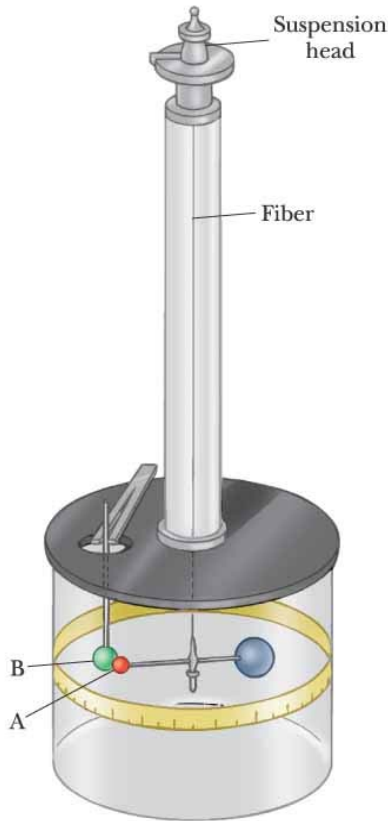
## § 1.1.2 库仑定律(Coulomb's law)

- Charles Coulomb measured the magnitudes of electric forces between two small charged spheres
- He found the force depended on the charges and the distance between them

- The electrical force between two stationary charged particles is given by Coulomb's Law

**表述：** 在真空中两个静止点电荷之间的作用力与它们的电量的乘积成正比，与它们之间距离的平方成反比。

The magnitude of the electrostatic force between two point electric charges is directly proportional to the product of the magnitudes of each charge and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the charges.



## § 1.1.2 库仑定律(Coulomb's law)

- The term **point charge** refers to a particle of zero size that carries charge
  - The electrical behavior of electrons and protons is well described by modeling them as point charges

数学表述:

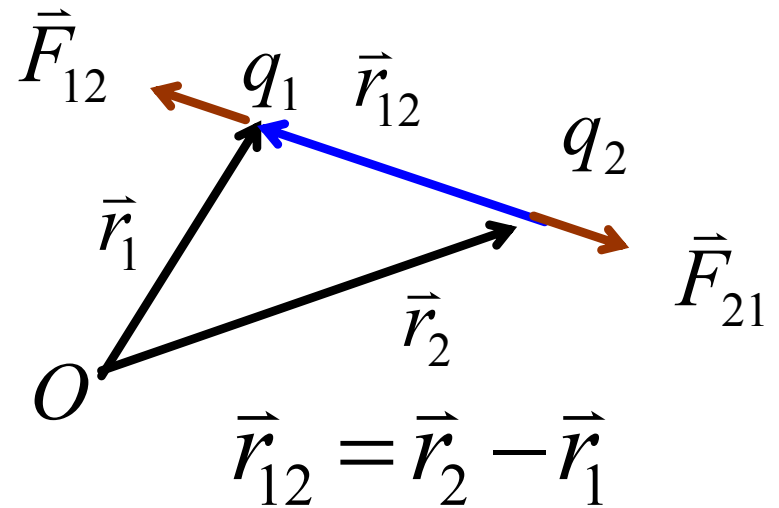
$$\vec{F}_{12} = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r_{12}^2} \hat{r}_{12}$$

$$\hat{r}_{12} = -\hat{r}_{21} \rightarrow \text{单位矢量}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.854187817 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 / (\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

真空电容率/真空介电常量



$$\vec{F}_{21} = -\vec{F}_{12}$$

库仑力满足牛顿第三定律

# 库仑定律的成立条件

- 两点电荷相对静止，且相对于观察者静止  
(遵循牛顿第三定律)
- (相对于观察者静止的)静止点电荷对运动点电荷也遵循之，反之不然 (?)
- 实验定律,适用范围 $10^{-17}\text{m}\sim 10^7\text{m}$ .

# Hydrogen Atom Example

**例** 在氢原子内, 电子和质子的间距为  $5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$  .

求它们之间电相互作用和万有引力, 并比较它们的大小.

**解**  $m_e = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$        $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$        $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^{-2}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_e &= \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{r^2} = 8.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N} \\ F_g &= G \frac{m_e m_p}{r^2} = 3.7 \times 10^{-47} \text{ N} \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{F_e}{F_g} = 2.27 \times 10^{39}$$

(微观领域中, 万有引力比库仑力小得多, 可忽略不计.)

**库仑力: 吸引与排斥两种形式**

## Q.4 静电力和万有引力的比较

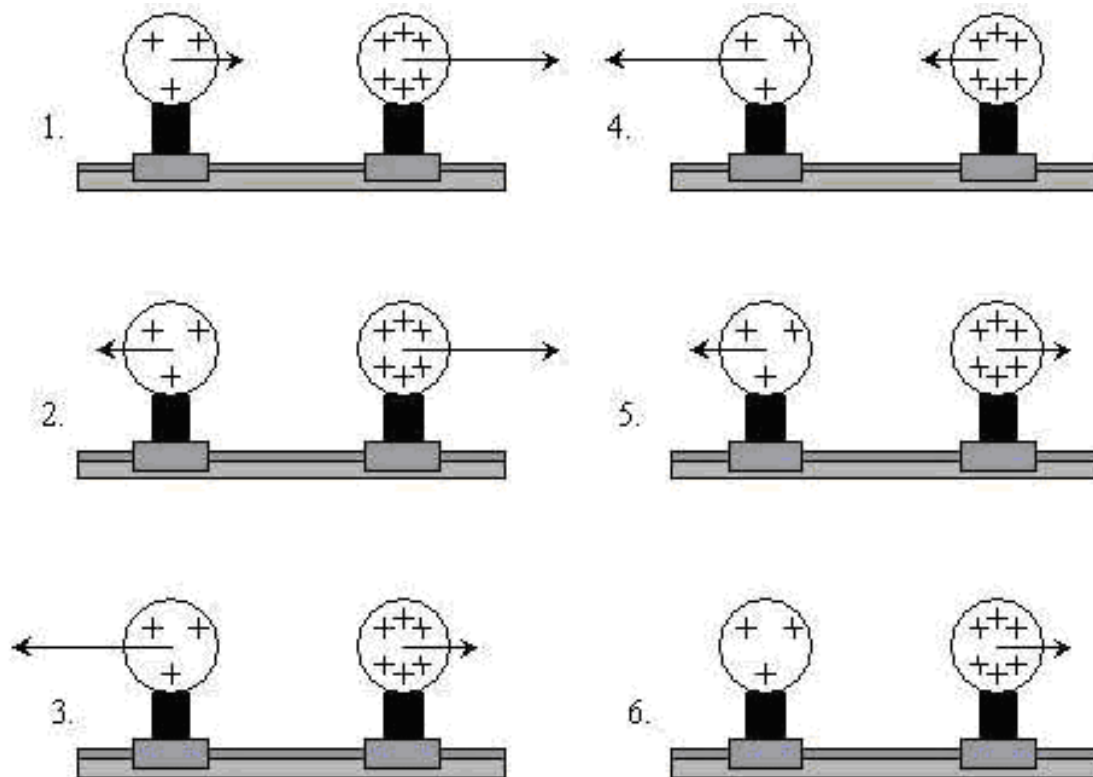
氢原子由一个质子和一个绕核单电子组成。它们之间的静电力是万有引力的 $2.3 \times 10^{39}$ 倍。如果我们调节两粒子之间的距离，是否能够找到一个间距使两个力大小相等？

1. 可以，但两粒之间的距离必须足够远；
2. 可以，但两粒之间的距离必须足够近；
3. 不行，不管怎么调节两粒之间的距离。



# Q.5 静电力矢量

两均匀带电小球固定在气桌的圆盘上，圆盘光滑且绝缘。小球2的带电量是小球1的三倍。下面哪个图正确的表示静电力的大小及方向？



# 静电单摆

复旦大学物理教学实验中心

# 思考题

# 魔灯

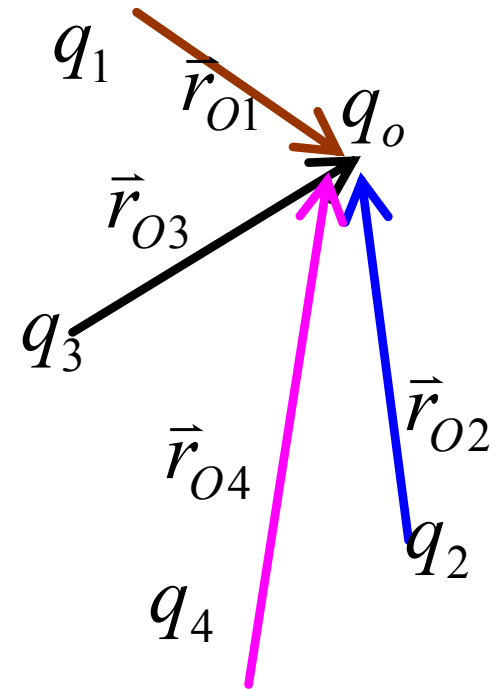
复旦大学物理教学实验中心

## § 1.1.3 电力的叠加原理:

- 实验表明, 库仑力满足线性叠加原理, 即不因第三者的存在而改变两者之间的相互作用。
- 有n个点电荷 $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$ , 其中任一个电荷 $q_0$ 所受的静电力为

$$\vec{F}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_{0i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_0 q_i}{r_{0i}^2} \hat{r}_{0i}$$

库仑定律 + 叠加原理  
构成了静电学的基础



库仑定律 + 叠加原理  
构成了静电学的基础

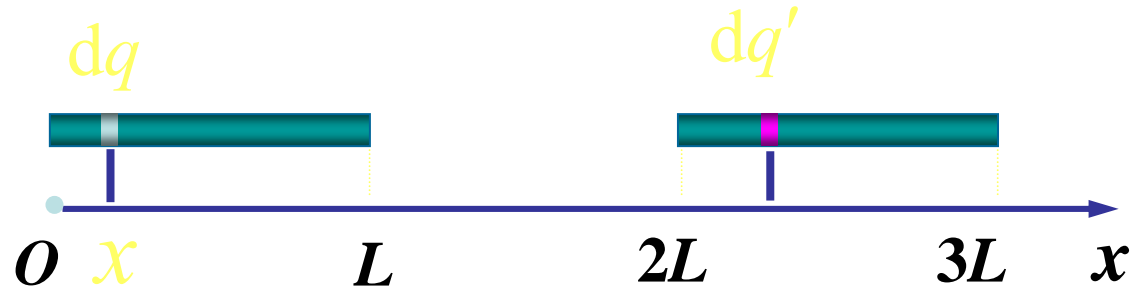
连续带电体 + 微积分思想

**例** 已知两杆电荷线密度为 $\lambda$ ，长度为 $L$ ，相距 $L$

求 两带电直杆间的电场力。

**解**  $dq = \lambda dx$

$dq' = \lambda dx'$



$$dF = \frac{\lambda dx \lambda dx'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x' - x)^2}$$

$$F = \int_{2L}^{3L} \lambda dx' \int_0^L \frac{\lambda dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x' - x)^2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{4}{3}$$

# 小结

单电荷

库仑力

叠加原理

# § 1.2 电场、电场强度 场强叠加原理

## Outline

电场  
电场强度矢量  
场强叠加原理  
电偶极子



# 序：场的描述

**Einstein**: “我们有两种存在：**实物**和**场**”，

“在物理学中出现了一个**新的概念**，这是自牛顿时代以来最重要的发现：场用来描述物理现象的最重要的不是带电体，也不是粒子，而是在带电体之间或粒子之间的空间的场，这需要用很大的科学想象力才能理解。”

场：**标量场**：如温度场、密度场

**矢量场**：如速度场、引力场、电磁场、核力场等。

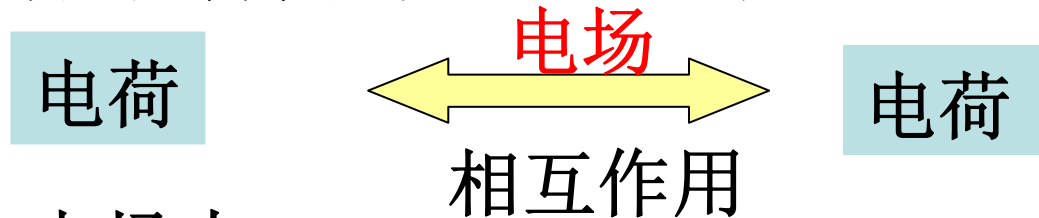
相对于观察者为静止的电荷称为**静电荷**。它在空间所产生的场为**静电场**，它是电磁场的一种特殊状态。

## § 1.2.1 静电场

两种观点：超距作用与近距作用

根据场论观点：

(1) 特殊媒介物质——电场



(2) 电场力



(3) 电场是物质的一种特殊形态，不仅存在于带电体内，而且存在于带电体外，弥漫在整个空间。

(4) 场具有能量、动量、质量、角动量。电场的重要特征：**对处在电场中的其他电荷有力的作用。**

## § 1.2.2 电场强度

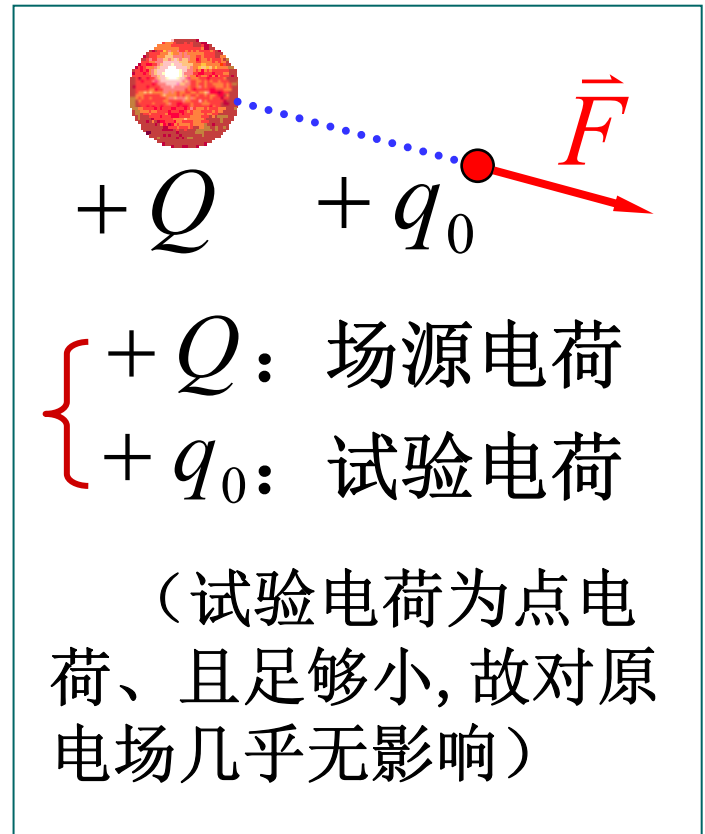
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$$

电场中某点处的**电场强度**  $\vec{E}$  等于位于该点处的**单位试验电荷**所受的力，其方向为**正**电荷受力方向。

◆ 单位  $\text{N} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$   $\text{V} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$

◆ 电荷  $q$  在电场中受力  $\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$

它与**检验电荷(test charge)**无关，反映电场本身的性质。

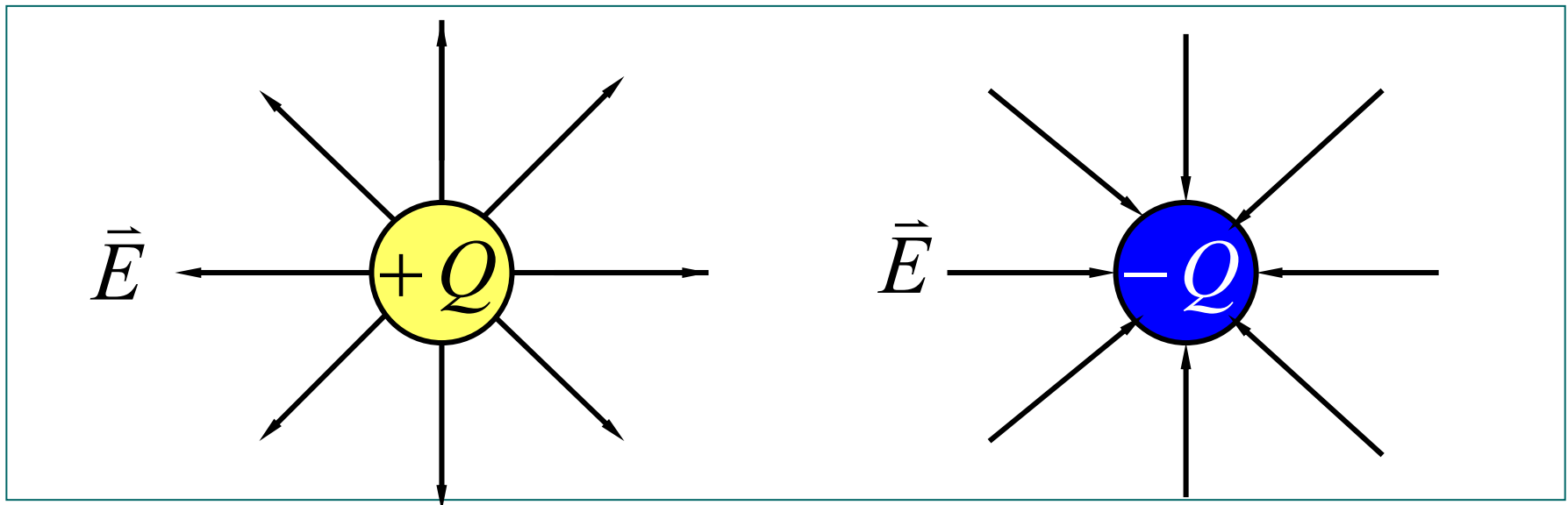
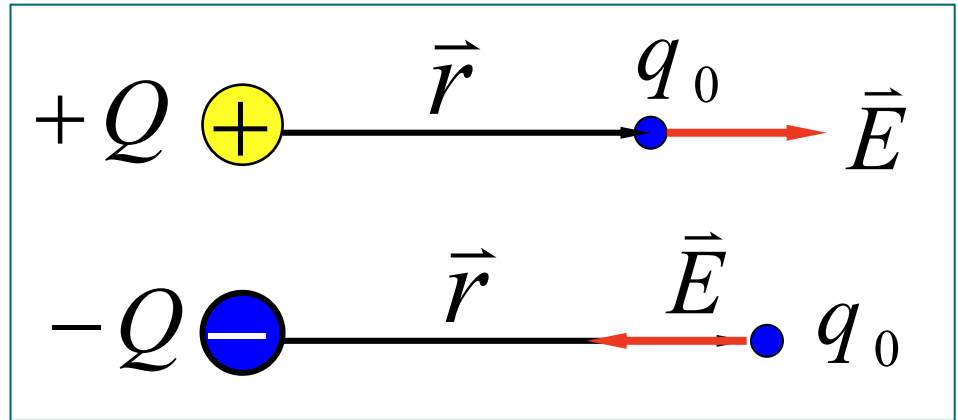


# Electric Field – Introduction

- The electric field is defined as the electric force on the test charge per unit charge
- The electric field vector,  $\mathbf{E}$ , at a point in space is defined as the electric force  $\mathbf{F}$  acting on a positive test charge,  $q_0$  placed at that point divided by the test charge:  $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{F}_e / q_0$
- $\mathbf{E}$  is the field produced by some charge or charge distribution, separate from the test charge
- The existence of an electric field is a property of the source charge
  - The presence of the test charge is not necessary for the field to exist
- The test charge serves as a detector of the field

## 点电荷的电场强度

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$



$$r \rightarrow 0 \quad E \rightarrow \infty ?$$

**例** 把一个点电荷 ( $q = -62 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C}$ ) 放在电场中某点处, 该电荷受到的电场力为  $\vec{F} = 3.2 \times 10^{-6} \vec{i} + 1.3 \times 10^{-6} \vec{j} \text{ N}$ , 求该电荷所在处的电场强度.

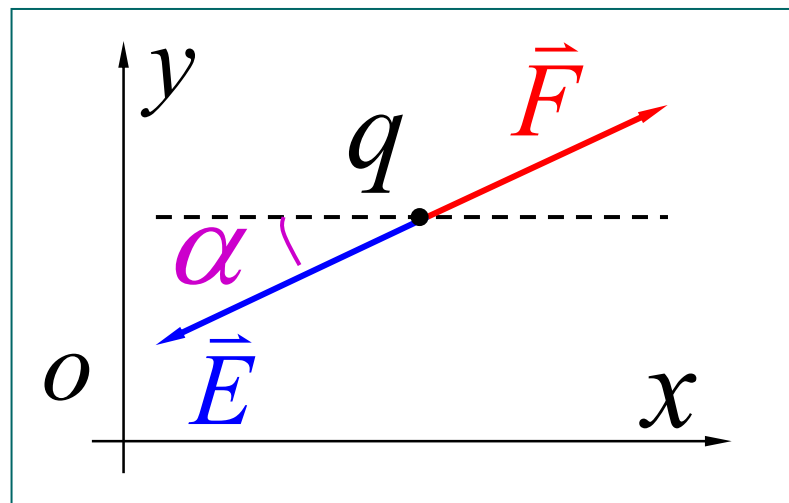
**解** 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q} = -(51.6\vec{i} + 21.0\vec{j}) \text{ N} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$$

**大小** 
$$|\vec{E}| = E = \sqrt{(-51.6)^2 + (-21.0)^2} \text{ N} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$$

$$= 55.71 \text{ N} \cdot \text{C}^{-1}$$

**方向** 
$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{E_y}{E_x}$$

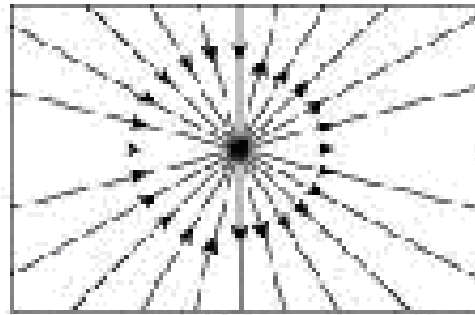
$$= 22.1^\circ$$



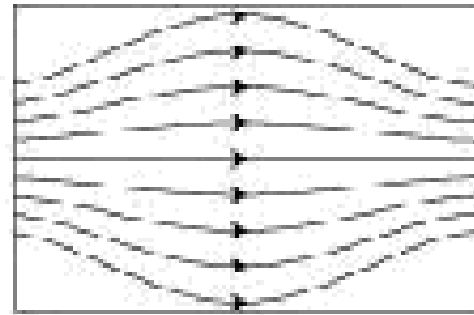
## Q.6 电场图案

考虑下面的四个电场图案。假设所示区域无电荷，那么哪个图案能表示可能的静电场？

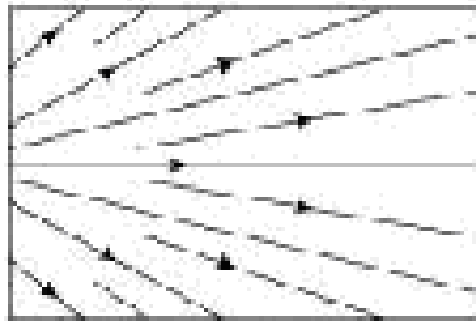
1. a;
2. b;
3. c;
4. a和c;
5. b和c;
6. 其它组合;
7. 都不是。



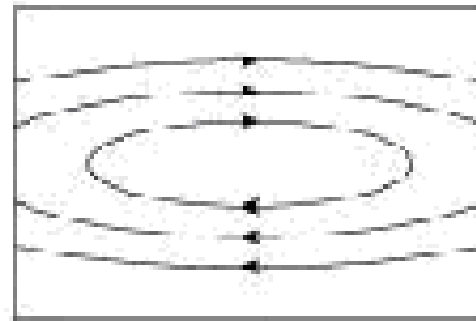
(a)



(b)



(c)

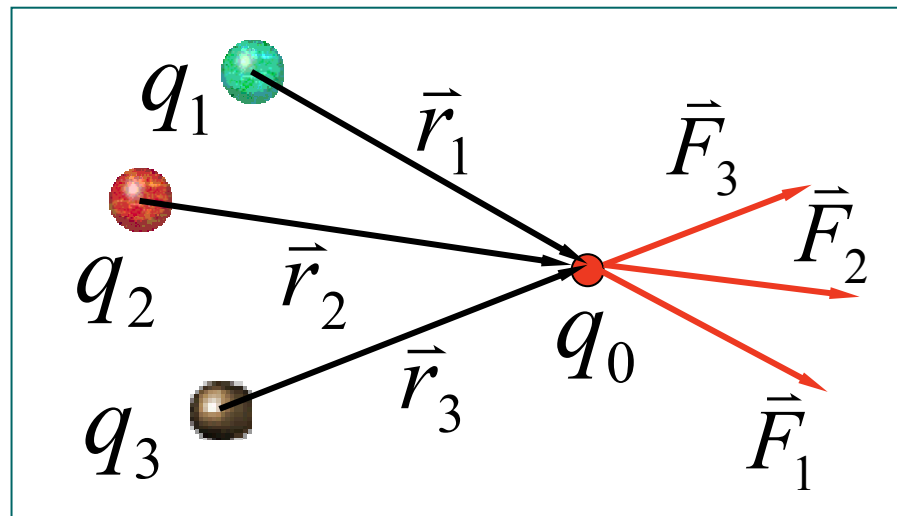


(d)

## § 1.2.3 电场强度的叠加原理

点电荷  $q_i$  对  $q_0$  的作用力

$$\vec{F}_i = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_i q_0}{r_i^3} \vec{r}_i$$



由力的叠加原理得  $q_0$  所受合力  $\vec{F} = \sum_i \vec{F}_i$

故  $q_0$  处总电场强度  $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} = \sum_i \frac{\vec{F}_i}{q_0}$

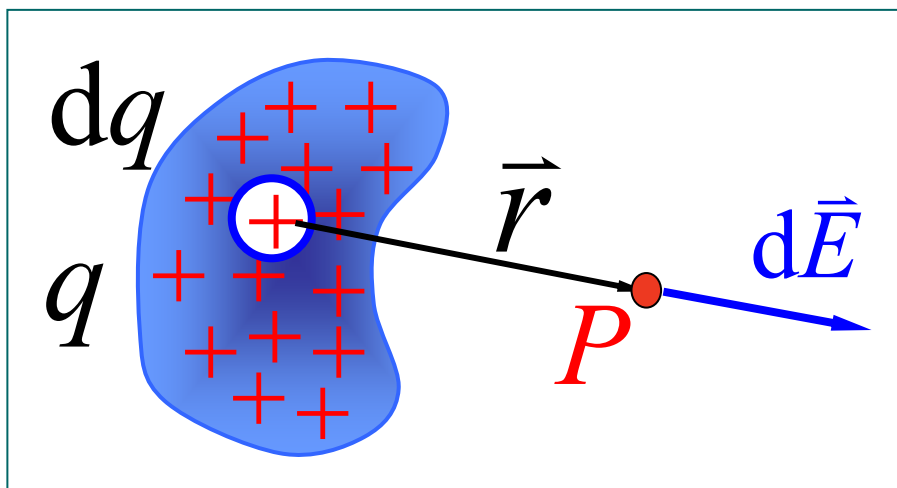
电场强度的叠加原理

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



## ◆ 电荷连续分布情况 (微积分概念的运用)

若场点距带电体较近，那么可把带电体视为许多无限小的电荷元 $dq$ 的集合

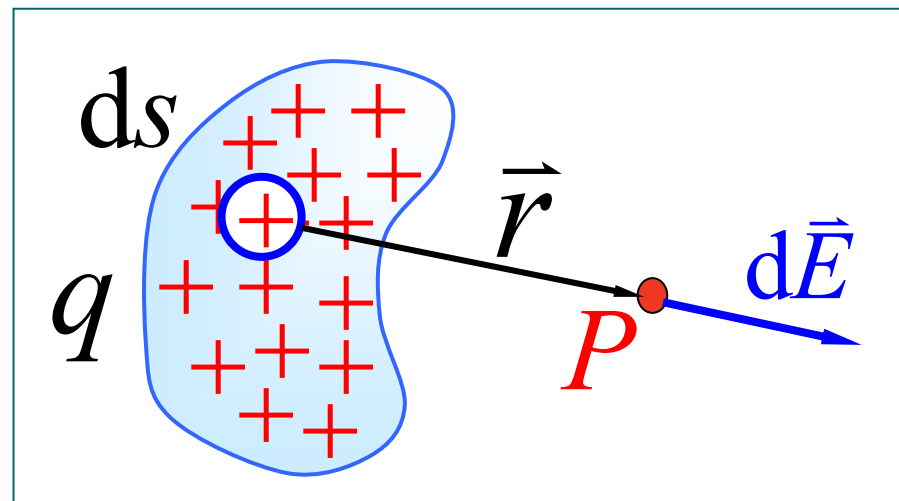


$$d\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \int \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{e}_r}{r^2} dq$$

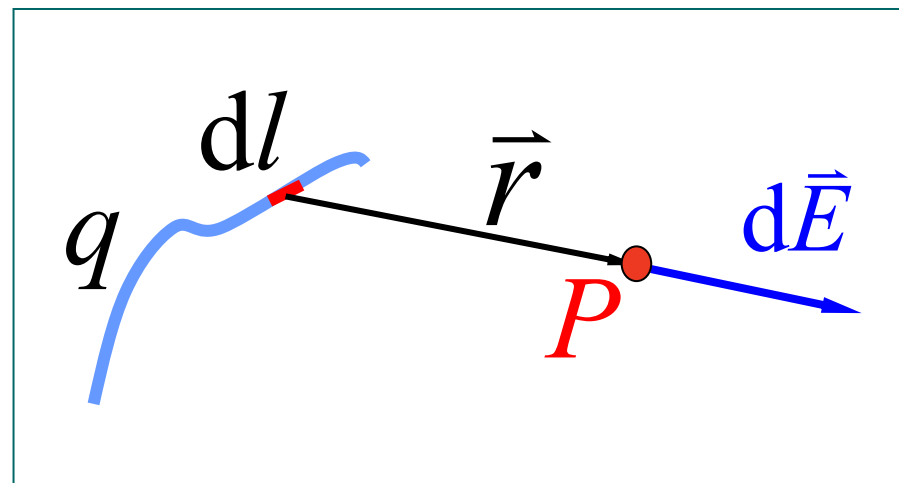
电荷面密度  $\sigma = \frac{dq}{ds}$

$$\vec{E} = \int_S \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma \vec{e}_r}{r^2} ds$$



电荷线密度  $\lambda = \frac{dq}{dl}$

$$\vec{E} = \int_l \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda \vec{e}_r}{r^2} dl$$



## 电荷体密度

## 电荷面密度

## 电荷线密度

$$\rho = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta V} = \frac{dq}{dV}$$

$$\sigma = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta s} = \frac{dq}{ds}$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{\Delta l \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta l} = \frac{dq}{dl}$$

$$dq = \rho dV \quad dq = \sigma ds \quad dq = \lambda dl$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_v \frac{\rho dV}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_s \frac{\sigma ds}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_l \frac{\lambda dl}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

# Problem Solving Hints

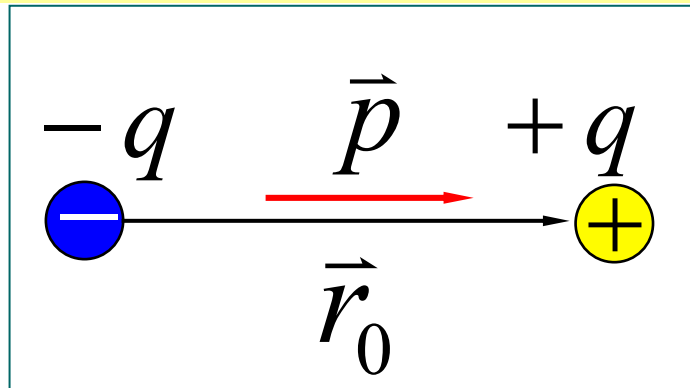
- ***Calculating the electric field of point charges:*** use the superposition principle, find the fields due to the individual charges at the point of interest and then add them as vectors to find the resultant field
- ***Continuous charge distributions:*** the vector sums for evaluating the total electric field at some point must be replaced with vector integrals
  - Divide the charge distribution into infinitesimal pieces, calculate the vector sum by integrating over the entire charge distribution
- ***Symmetry:*** take advantage of any symmetry to simplify calculations

## § 1.2.4 电偶极子的电场强度

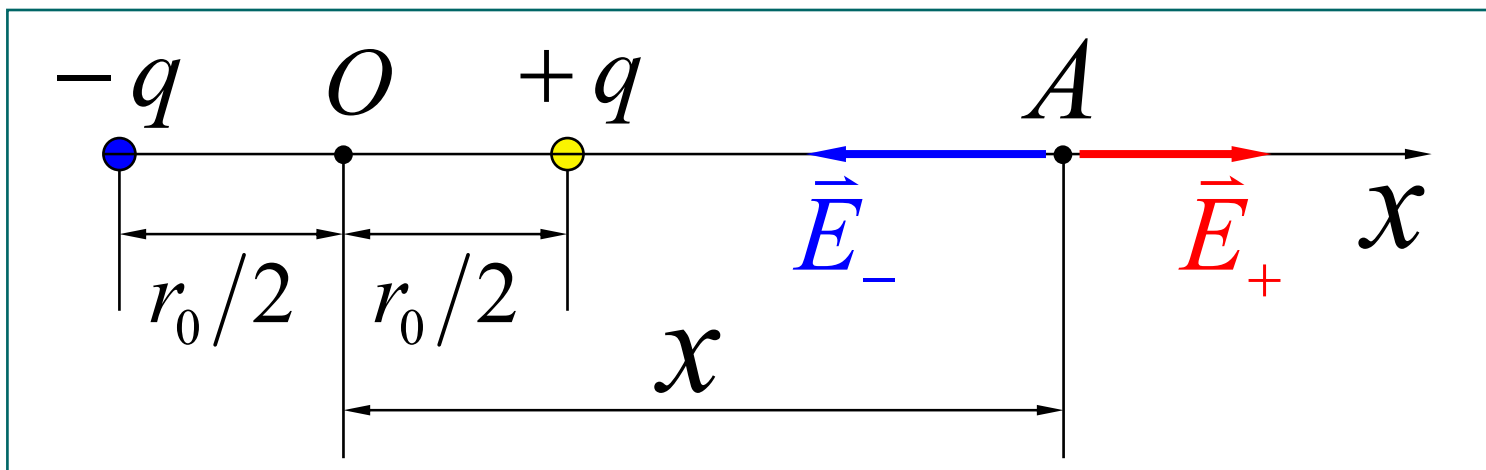
相隔一定距离的两等量异号电荷 $+q$ 和 $-q$ ，当考察点离开它们较远时，该体系可用向量 $\vec{P}$ 表示，称为电偶极子。 $\vec{P}$ 的方向由负向正。

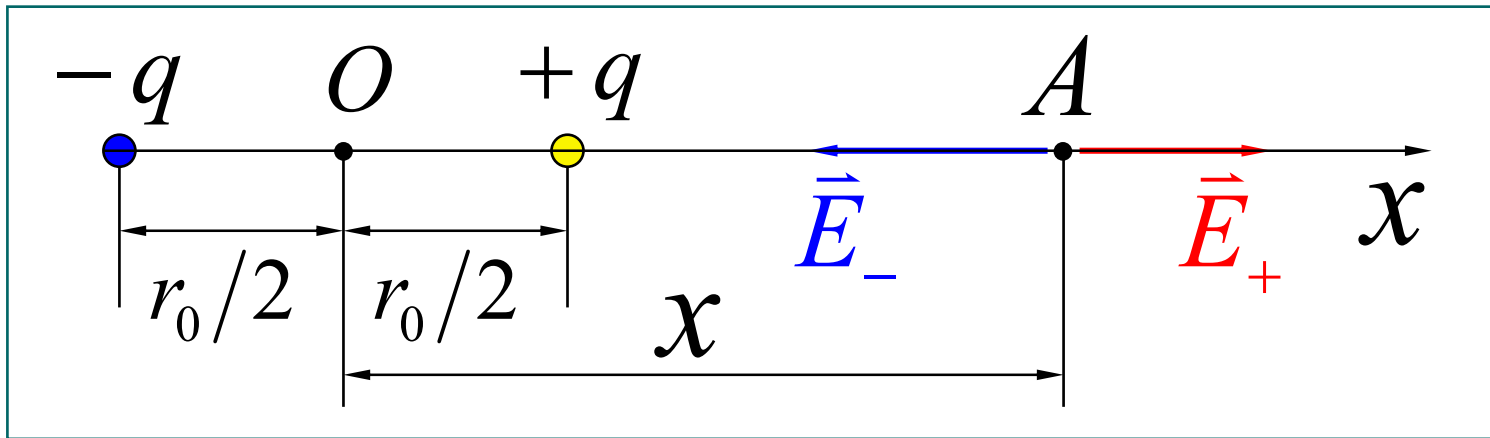
电偶极子的轴  $\vec{r}_0$

电偶极矩（电矩）  $\vec{p} = q\vec{r}_0$



### (1) 电偶极子轴线延长线上一点的电场强度





$$\vec{E}_+ = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{(x - r_0/2)^2} \vec{i} \quad \vec{E}_- = -\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{(x + r_0/2)^2} \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_+ + \vec{E}_- = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{2xr_0}{(x^2 - r_0^2/4)^2} \right] \vec{i}$$

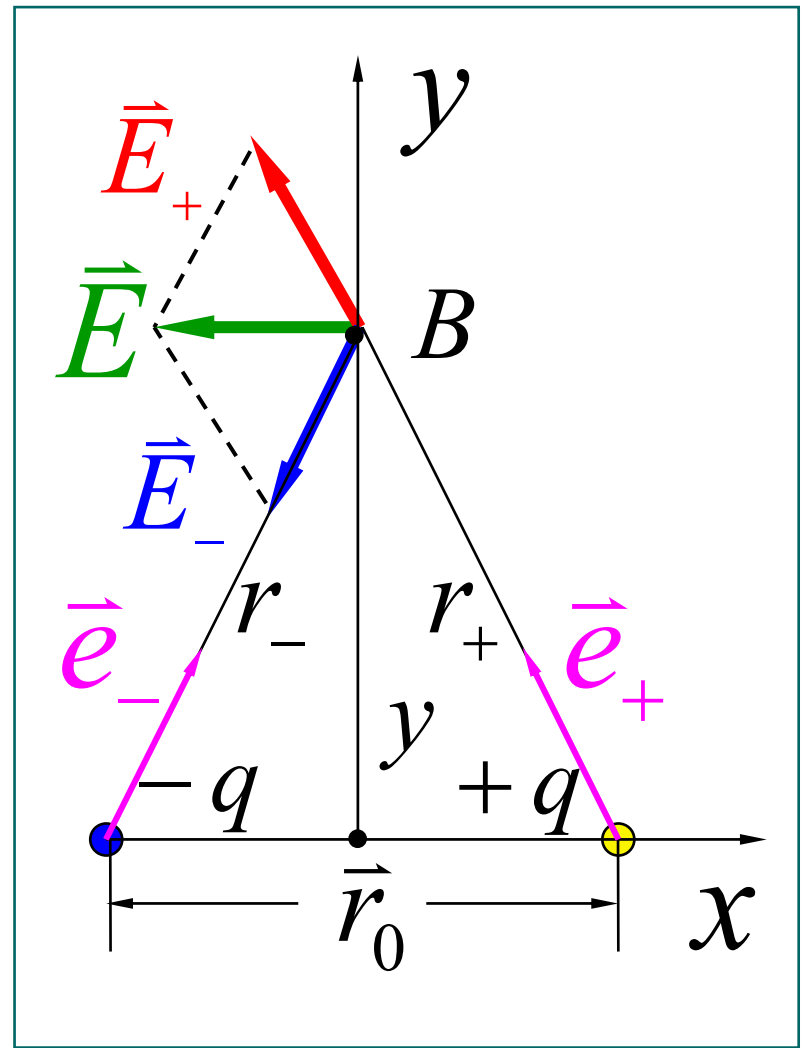
$$x \gg r_0 \quad \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{2r_0 q}{x^3} \vec{i} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{2\vec{p}}{x^3}$$

## (2) 电偶极子轴线的中垂线上一点的电场强度

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{E}_+ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r_+^2} \vec{e}_+ \\ \vec{E}_- &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r_-^2} \vec{e}_- \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$r_+ = r_- = r = \sqrt{y^2 + \left(\frac{r_0}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{e}_+ &= (-r_0/2\vec{i} + y\vec{j})/r \\ \vec{e}_- &= (r_0/2\vec{i} + y\vec{j})/r \end{aligned} \right.$$

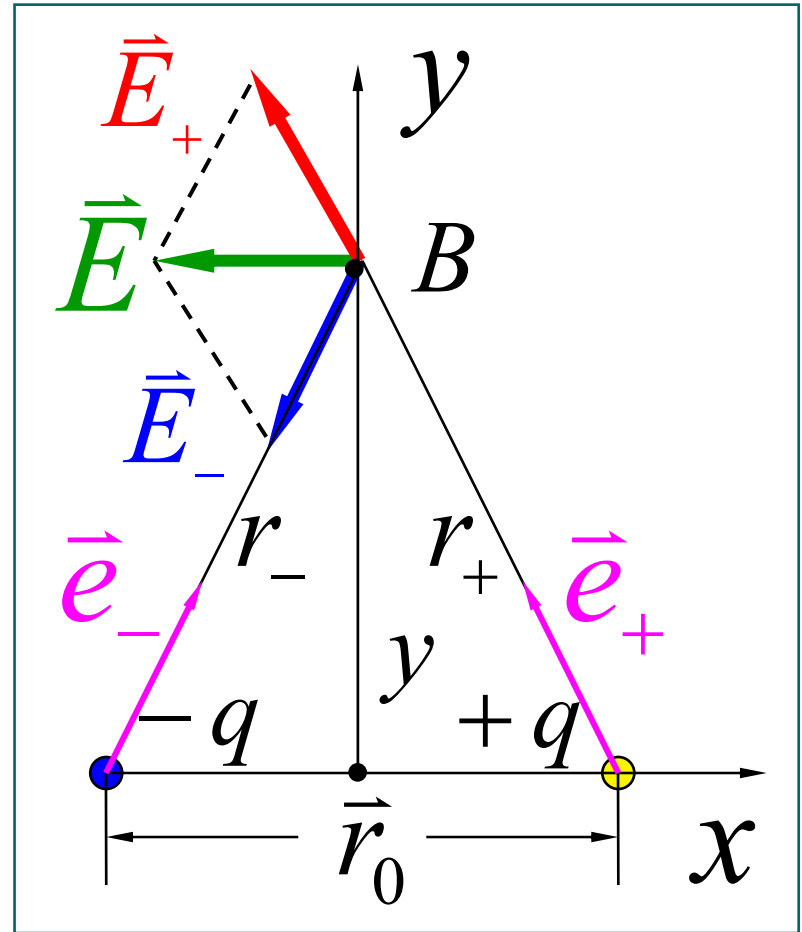


$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{E}_+ &= \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^3} (y \vec{j} - \frac{r_0}{2} \vec{i}) \\ \vec{E}_- &= -\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^3} (y \vec{j} + \frac{r_0}{2} \vec{i}) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_+ + \vec{E}_- = -\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{qr_0 \vec{i}}{r^3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{qr_0 \vec{i}}{(y^2 + \frac{r_0^2}{4})^{3/2}}$$

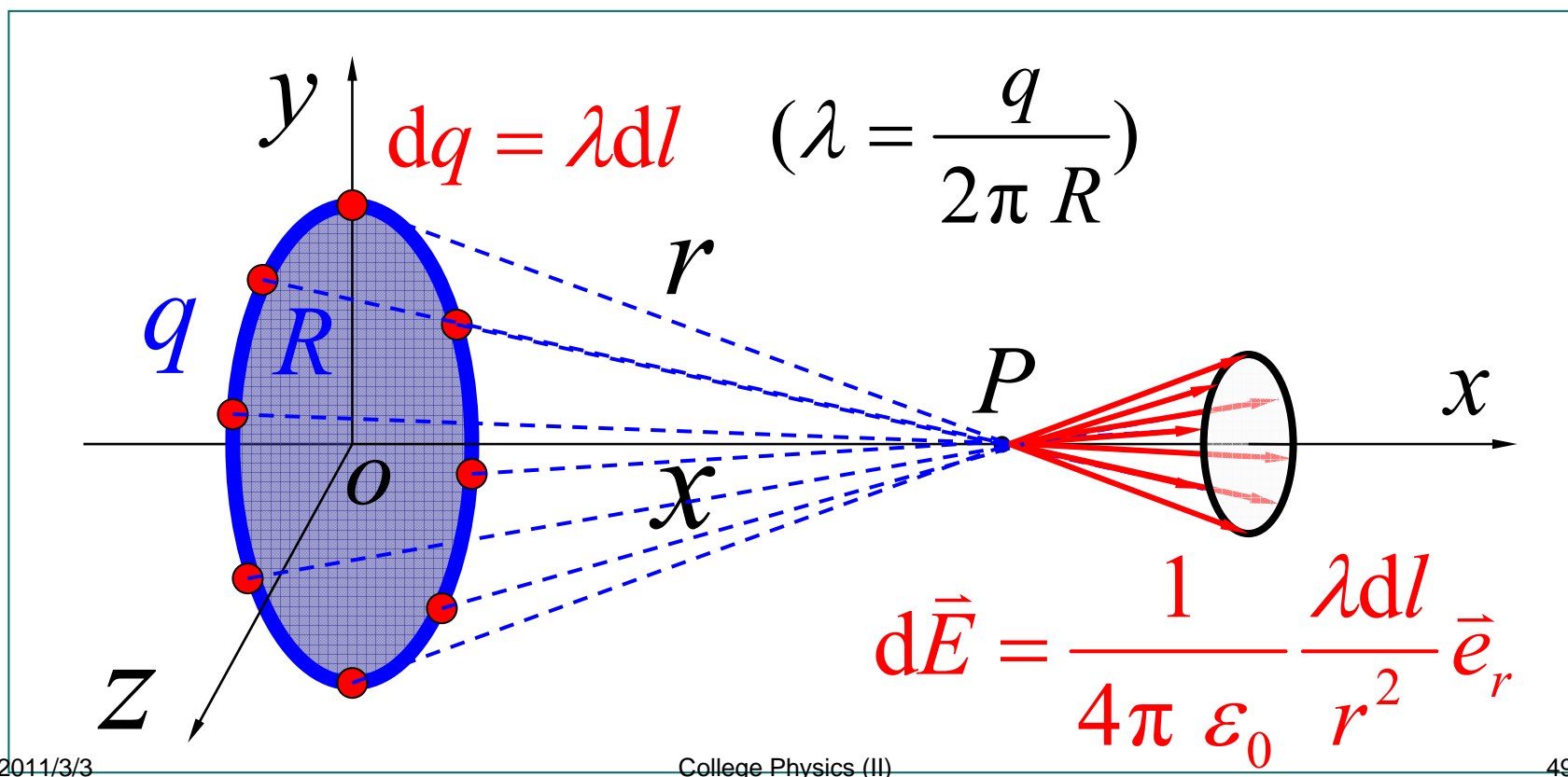
$$y \gg r_0 \quad \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{qr_0 \vec{i}}{y^3} = -\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p}}{y^3}$$

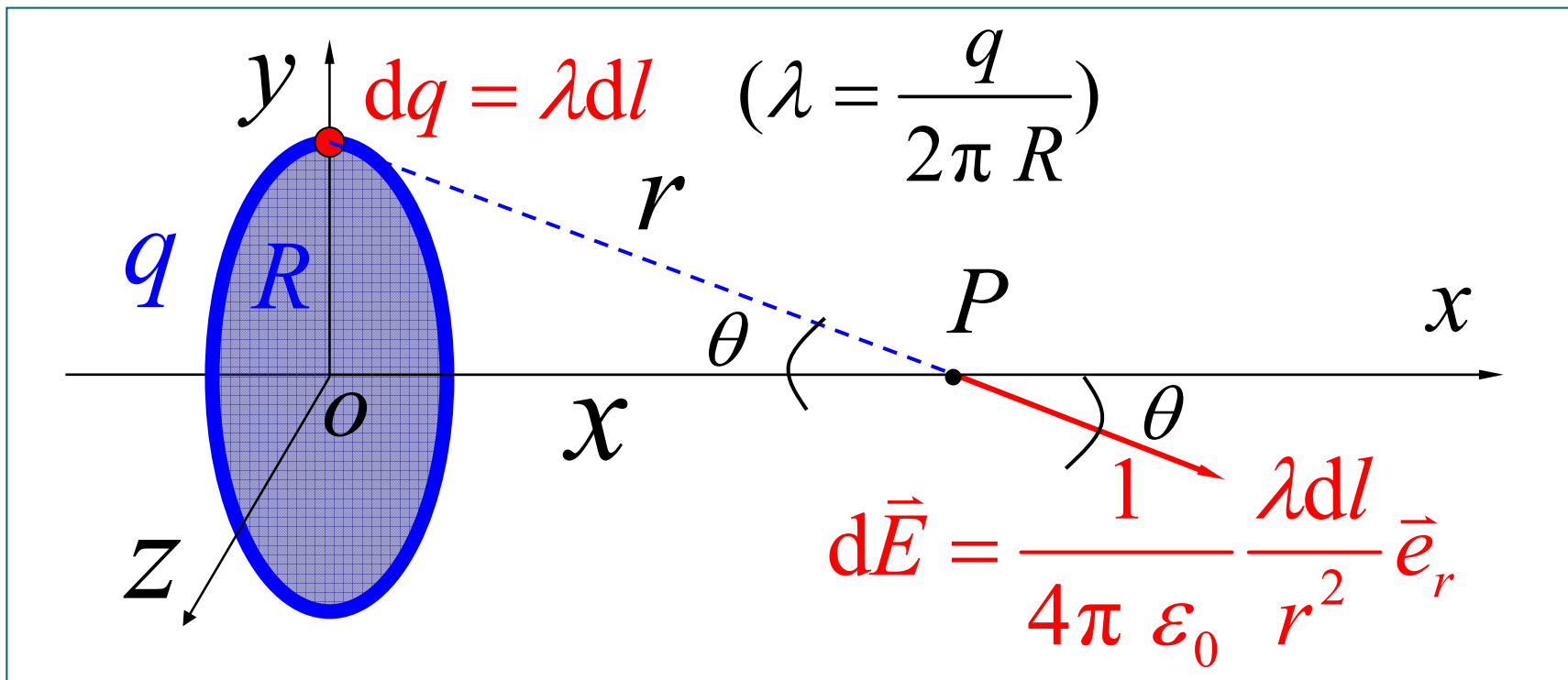




**例1** 正电荷  $q$  均匀分布在半径为  $R$  的圆环上. 计算在环的轴线上任一点  $P$  的电场强度.

**解**  $\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E}$  由对称性有  $\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i}$





当电荷为线分布时

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \int_l dE_x = \int_l dE \cos \theta = \int \frac{\lambda dl}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r} \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi R} \frac{x \lambda dl}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} = \frac{qx}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \frac{qx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

讨论

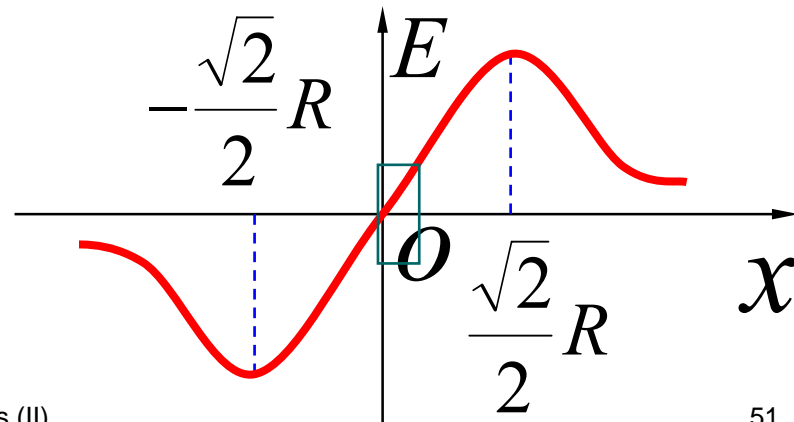
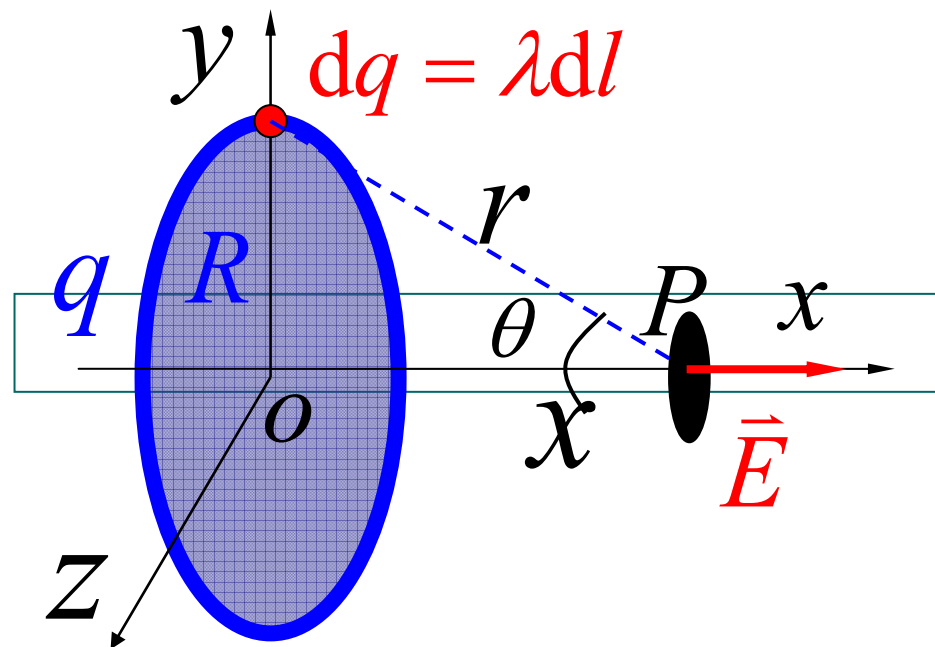
(1)  $x \gg R$

$$E \approx \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 x^2}$$

(点电荷电场强度)

(2)  $x \approx 0, E_0 \approx 0$

(3)  $\frac{dE}{dx} = 0, x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R$

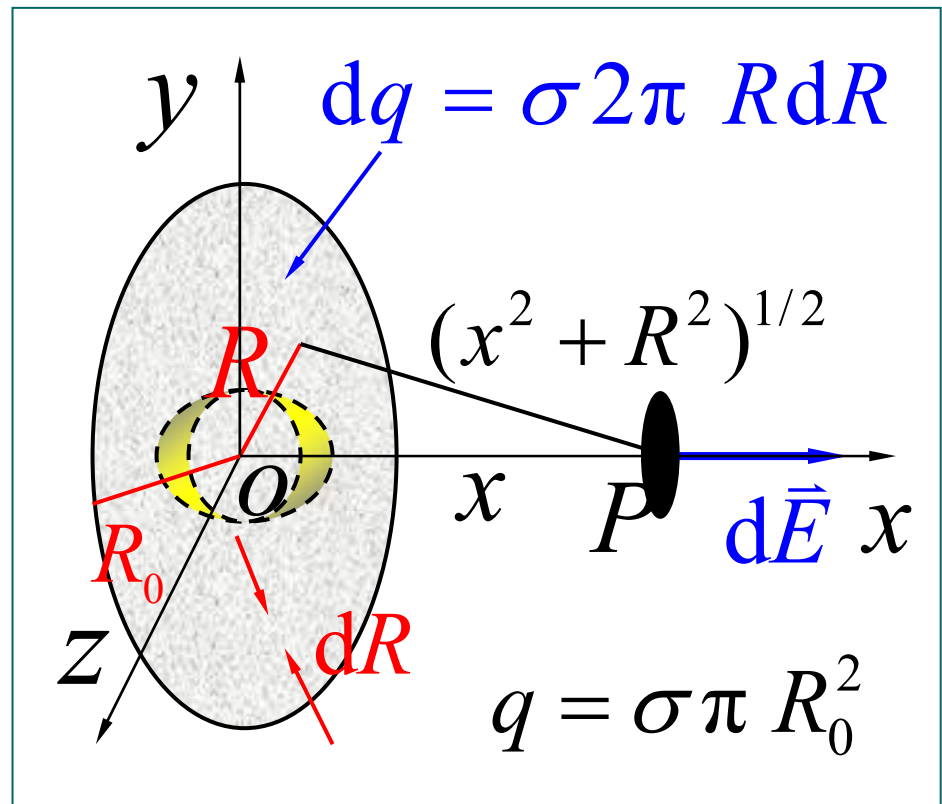


## 例2 均匀带电薄圆盘轴线上的电场强度.

有一半径为  $R_0$ , 电荷均匀分布的薄圆盘, 其电荷面密度为  $\sigma$ . 求通过盘心且垂直盘面的轴线上任意一点处的电场强度.

解 由例 1

$$E = \frac{q x}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$
$$dE_x = \frac{dq \cdot x}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$
$$= \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \frac{xRdR}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

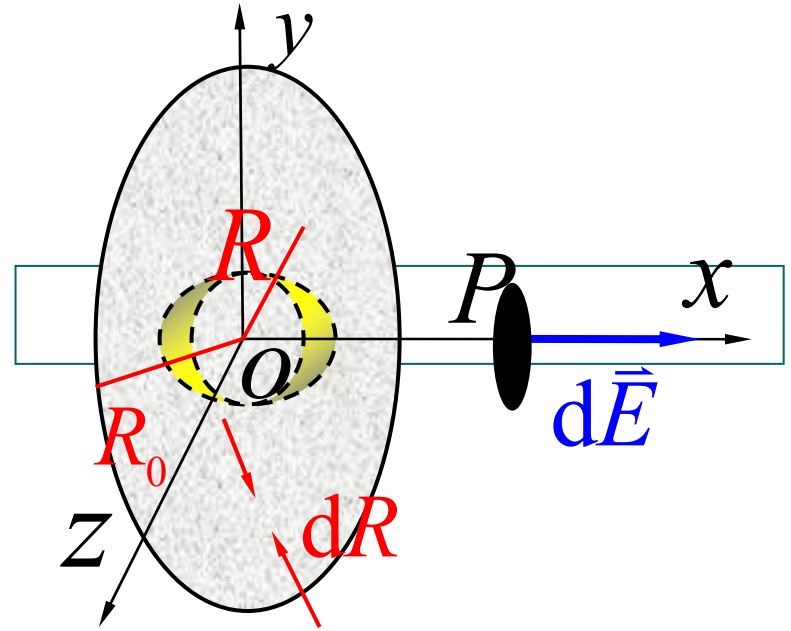


$$dE_x = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{xRdR}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E = \int dE_x$$

$$= \frac{\sigma x}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^{R_0} \frac{RdR}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma x}{2\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_0^2}} \right)$$



$$E = \frac{\sigma x}{2\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R_0^2}} \right)$$

### 讨论

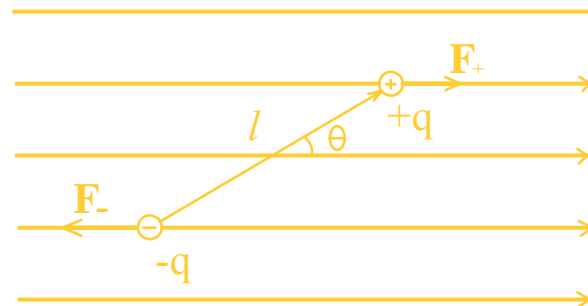
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \ll R_0 \quad E \approx \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{无限大均匀带电} \\ \text{平面的电场强度} \end{array} \right] \\ x \gg R_0 \quad E \approx \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 x^2} \quad (\text{点电荷电场强度}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[ \left( 1 + \frac{R_0^2}{x^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{R_0^2}{x^2} + \dots \right]$$

- 电偶极子在均匀电场中所受力矩

$$M = Fl \sin \theta = qEl \sin \theta = |\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{E}|$$

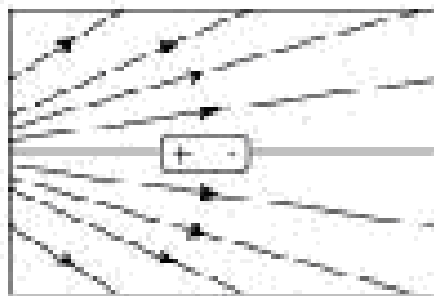
$$\vec{M} = \vec{P} \times \vec{E}$$



# Q.7 电偶极子所受的合力

将一个电中性的电偶极子放在外场中。在下列何种情况下电偶极子所受的合力为零？

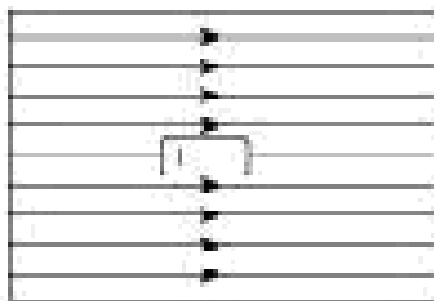
1. a; 2. c; 3. b和c; 4. a和c; 5. c和d;
6. 其它组合; 7. 都不是。



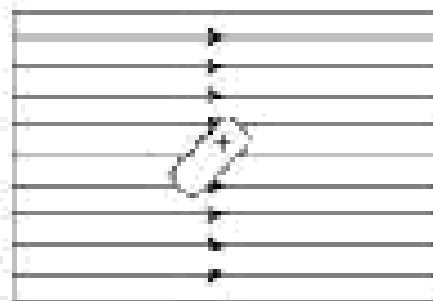
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



# 作业:

(Due date: Mar. 8)



1.2, 1.5, 1.7, 1.10