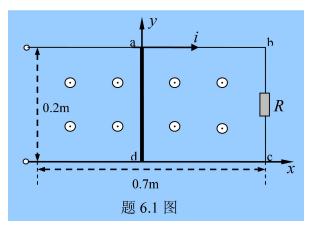
## 第六章习题及解答

6.1 有一导体滑片在两根平行的轨道上滑动,整个装置位于正弦时变磁场  $\mathbf{B} = e_z 5 \cos \omega t \, \mathrm{mT}$  之中,如题 6.1 图所示。滑片的位置由  $x = 0.35(1 - \cos \omega t) \mathrm{m}$  确定,轨道终端接有电阻  $R = 0.2\Omega$ ,试求电流 i.



解 穿过导体回路 abcda 的磁通为

$$\Phi = \int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{e}_z B \cdot \mathbf{e}_z \overline{ad} \times \overline{ab} = 5\cos\omega t \times 0.2(0.7 - x)$$
$$= \cos\omega t [0.7 - 0.35(1 - \cos\omega t)] = 0.35\cos\omega t (1 + \cos\omega t)$$

故感应电流为

$$i = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{in}}{R} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{R} 0.35\omega \sin \omega t (1 + 2\cos \omega t) - 1.75\omega \sin \omega t (1 + 2\cos \omega t) \text{mA}$$

**6.2** 一根半径为 a 的长圆柱形介质棒放入均匀磁场  $B = e_z B_0$  中与 z 轴平行。设棒以角速度  $\omega$  绕轴作等速旋转,求介质内的极化强度、体积内和表面上单位长度的极化电荷。

解 介质棒内距轴线距离为 r 处的感应电场为

$$E = \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{e}_{\phi} r \omega \times \mathbf{e}_{z} \mathbf{B}_{0} = \mathbf{e}_{r} r \omega B_{0}$$

故介质棒内的极化强度为

$$\mathbf{P} = X_{e} \varepsilon_{0} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{r} (\varepsilon_{r} - 1) \varepsilon_{0} r \omega B_{0} = \mathbf{e}_{r} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{0}) r \omega B_{0}$$

极化电荷体密度为

$$\rho_{P} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rP) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{0}) r^{2} \omega B_{0}$$
$$= -2(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{0}) \omega B_{0}$$

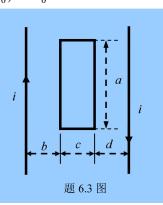
极化电荷面密度为

$$\sigma_P = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{n} = e_r(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0) r \omega \mathbf{B}_0 \cdot \mathbf{e}_r \big|_{r=a} = (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0) a \omega B_0$$

则介质体积内和表面上同单位长度的极化电荷分别为

$$Q_{P} = \pi a^{2} \times 1 \times \rho_{P} = -2\pi a^{2} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{0}) \omega B_{0}$$
$$Q_{PS} = 2\pi a \times 1 \times \sigma_{P} = 2\pi a^{2} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{0}) \omega B_{0}$$

6.3 平行双线传输线与一矩形回路共面,如题 6.3 图所示。



设 a = 0.2m 、 b = c = d = 0.1m 、  $i = 1.0\cos(2\pi \times 10^7 t)$  A ,求回路中的感应电动势。

由题给定的电流方向可知, 双线中的电流产生的磁感应强度的方向, 在回路中都是 垂直于纸面向内的。故回路中的感应电动势为

$$\mathcal{E}_{in} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ \int B_{\pm} d\mathbf{S} + \int B_{\pm} d\mathbf{S} \right]$$

式中

$$B_{\pm} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r}, \ B_{\pm} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi (b+c+d-r)}$$

故

$$\int_{s} B_{\pm} dS = \int_{b}^{b+c} \frac{\mu_{0}i}{2\pi r} a dr = \frac{\mu_{0}ai}{2\pi} \ln(\frac{b+c}{b})$$

$$\int_{s} B_{\pm} dS = \int_{d}^{c+d} \frac{\mu_{0}i}{2\pi(b+c+d-r)} a dr = \frac{\mu_{0}ai}{2\pi} \ln(\frac{b+c}{b})$$

则

$$\mathcal{E}_{in} = -2\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{\mu_0 ai}{2\pi} \ln(\frac{b+c}{b}) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 a}{\pi} \ln(\frac{b+c}{b}) \frac{d}{dt} [1.0 \cos(2\pi \times 10^7 t)] \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 0.2}{\pi} \ln 2 \sin(2\pi \times 10^7 t) \times 2\pi \times 10^7 V$$

$$= 3.484 \sin(2\pi \times 10^7 t) V$$

6.4 有一个环形线圈,导线的长度为 l,分别通过以直流电源供应电压 U₀和时变电源 供应电压 U(t)。讨论这两种情况下导线内的电场强度 E。

解 设导线材料的电导率为 $^{\gamma}$ ,横截面积为S,则导线的电阻为

$$R = \frac{l}{\gamma S}$$

而环形线圈的电感为 L, 故电压方程为

$$U = Ri + L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$di_{-0}$$

当 U=U<sub>0</sub>时,电流 i 也为直流,  $\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}=0$  。故

$$U_0 = Ri = \frac{l}{\gamma S} JS = \frac{l}{\gamma} J = lE$$

此时导线内的切向电场为

$$E = \frac{U_0}{l}$$
当 U=U (t) 时,  $\frac{\operatorname{d}i(t)}{\operatorname{d}t} \neq 0$ , 故
$$U(t) = Ri(t) + L \frac{\operatorname{d}i(t)}{\operatorname{d}t} = R\gamma E(t)S + L \frac{\operatorname{d}}{\operatorname{d}t}(\gamma E(t)S)$$

$$= \frac{l}{\gamma S} \gamma E(t)S + L\gamma S \frac{\operatorname{d}E(t)}{\operatorname{d}t}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}E(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{lE(t)}{L\gamma S} = \frac{U(t)}{L\gamma S}$$

求解此微分方程就可得到E(t)。

**6.5** 一圆柱形电容器,内导体半径为a,外导体内半径为b,长为l。设外加电压为  $U_0 \sin \omega t$ , 试计算电容器极板间的总位移电流,证明它等于电容器的传导电流。

解 当外加电压的频率不是很高时,圆柱形电容器两极板间的电场分布与外加直流电压 时的电场分布可视为相同(准静态电场),即

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{e}_r \frac{U_0 \sin \omega t}{r \ln (b/a)}$$

故电容器两极板间的位移电流密度为

$$\boldsymbol{J}_{d} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{e}_{r} \varepsilon \omega \frac{U_{0} \cos \omega t}{r \ln (b/a)}$$

则

$$i_{d} = \int_{s} \mathbf{J}_{d} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{l} \frac{\varepsilon \omega U_{0} \cos \omega t}{r \ln(b/a)} \mathbf{e}_{r} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{r} r d\phi dz$$
$$= \frac{2\pi \varepsilon l}{\ln(b/a)} \omega U_{0} \cos \omega t = C \omega U_{0} \cos \omega t$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon l}{\ln(b/a)}$$
  
式中, 是长为  $l$  的圆柱形电容器的电容。

流过电容器的传导电流为

$$i_c = C \frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}t} = C\omega U_0 \cos \omega t$$

可见

$$i_d = i_c$$

6.6 由麦克斯韦方程组出发,导出点电荷的电场强度公式和泊松方程。

解 点电荷 q 产生的电场满足麦克斯韦方程

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = 0$$
 for  $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \rho$ 

 $_{\text{由}} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \rho$  得

$$\int_{\tau} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} d\tau = \int_{\tau} \rho d\tau$$

$$\oint_{s} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = q$$

据散度定理,上式即为

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = q$$

利用球对称性,得

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \boldsymbol{e}_r \frac{q}{4\pi r^2}$$

故得点电荷的电场表示式

$$m{E} = m{e}_r rac{q}{4\pi arepsilon r^2}$$
  
由于  $abla imes m{E} = 0$ ,可取  $m{E} = -
abla m{\varphi}$ ,则得  $abla imes m{D} = arepsilon m{\nabla} \cdot m{E} = -arepsilon m{\nabla} \cdot m{\nabla} m{\varphi} = -arepsilon m{\nabla}^2 m{\varphi} = 
ho$ 

即得泊松方程

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

6.7 试将麦克斯方程的微分形式写成八个标量方程: (1) 在直角坐标中; (2) 在圆柱坐标中; (3) 在球坐标中。

解 (1) 在直角坐标中

$$\frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_{y}}{\partial z} = J_{x} + \frac{\partial D_{x}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} = J_{y} + \frac{\partial D_{y}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial H_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_{x}}{\partial y} = J_{z} + \frac{\partial D_{z}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial z} = -\mu \frac{\partial H_{x}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} = -\mu \frac{\partial H_{y}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} = -\mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_{z}}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial D_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_{z}}{\partial z} = \rho$$

(2) 在圆柱坐标中

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial H_{\phi}}{\partial z} = J_{r} + \frac{\partial D_{r}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial r} = J_{\phi} + \frac{\partial D_{\phi}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rH_{\phi}) - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial \phi} = J_{z} + \frac{\partial D_{z}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial E_{\phi}}{\partial z} = -\mu \frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{\partial E_{r}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial r} = -\mu \frac{\partial H_{\phi}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rE_{\phi}) - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial E_{r}}{\partial \phi} = -\mu \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rB_{r}) + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial B_{\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial B_{z}}{\partial z} = 0 \\ &\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rD_{r}) + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial D_{\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial D_{z}}{\partial z} = \rho \end{split}$$

(3) 在球坐标系中

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{r\sin\theta}[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta H_{\phi}) - \frac{\partial H_{\theta}}{\partial\phi}] = J_{r} + \frac{\partial D_{r}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r}[\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial\phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rH_{\phi})] = J_{\theta} + \frac{\partial D_{\theta}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r}[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rH_{\theta}) - \frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial\theta}] = J_{\phi} + \frac{\partial D_{\phi}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r\sin\theta}[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta E_{\phi}) - \frac{\partial E_{\theta}}{\partial\phi}] = -\mu\frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r}[\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial E_{r}}{\partial\phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rE_{\phi})] = -\mu\frac{\partial H_{\theta}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r}[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rE_{\theta}) - \frac{\partial E_{r}}{\partial\theta}] = -\mu\frac{\partial H_{\phi}}{\partial t} \\ &\frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^{2}B_{r}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta B_{\theta}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial B_{\phi}}{\partial\phi} = 0 \\ &\frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^{2}D_{r}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta D_{\theta}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial D_{\phi}}{\partial\phi} = \rho \end{split}$$

**6.8** 已知在空气中  $\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{e}_y 0.1 \sin 10\pi x \cos(6\pi \times 10^9 t - \beta z)$ , 求 $\boldsymbol{H}$ 和 $\beta$ 。

**提示**:将 E 代入直角坐标中的波方程,可求得  $^{eta}$  。

解 电场 E 应满足波动方程

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

将已知的  $E = e_y E_y$  代入方程,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial z^2} - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

式中

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} = -0.1(10\pi)^2 \sin 10\pi x \cos(6\pi \times 10^9 t - \beta z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial z^2} = 0.1 \sin 10\pi x [-\beta^2 \cos(6\pi \times 10^9 t - \beta z)]$$

$$\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial t^2} = 0.1 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \sin 10\pi x \left[ -(6\pi \times 10^9)^2 \cos(6\pi \times 10^9 t - \beta z) \right]$$

故得

$$-(10\pi)^2 - \beta^2 + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 (6\pi \times 10^9)^2 = 0$$

则

$$\beta = \pi \sqrt{300} = 54.4 \, \text{lrad/m}$$

由

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{H}}{\partial t}$$

得

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \left[ -\mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} \right]$$
$$= -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \left[ -\mathbf{e}_x 0.1 \beta \sin 10 \pi x \sin (6\pi \times 10^9 t - \beta z) + \mathbf{e}_z 0.1 \times 10 \pi \cos 10 \pi x \cos (6\pi \times 10^9 t - \beta z) \right]$$

将上式对时间 t 积分,得

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{H} &= -\frac{1}{\mu_0 \times 6\pi \times 10^9} [\boldsymbol{e}_x 0.1\beta \sin 10\pi x \cos(6\pi \times 10^9 t - \beta z] \\ &+ \boldsymbol{e}_z \pi \cos 10\pi x \sin(6\pi \times 10^9 t - \beta z) \\ &= -\boldsymbol{e}_x 2.3 \times 10^{-4} \sin 10\pi x \cos(6\pi \times 10^9 t - 54.41z) \\ &- \boldsymbol{e}_z 1.33 \times 10^{-4} \cos 10\pi x \sin(6\pi \times 10^9 t - 54.41z) \text{A/m} \end{aligned}$$

6.9 已知自由空间中球面波的电场为

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{e}_{\theta} \frac{E_0}{r} \sin \theta \cos(\omega t - kr)$$

求H和k。

**解** 可以和前题一样将 E 代入波动方程来确定 k,也可以直接由麦克斯韦方程求与 E 相伴的磁场 H。而此磁场又要产生与之相伴的电场,同样据麦克斯韦方程求得。将两个电场比较,即可确定 k 的值。两种方法本质上是一样的。

由

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{H}}{\partial t}$$

得

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{H}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{e}_{\phi}}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rE_{\theta})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\mu_0 r} \boldsymbol{e}_{\phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [E_0 \sin \theta \cos(\omega t - kr)]$$

$$= \boldsymbol{e}_{\phi} \frac{k}{\mu_0 r} E_0 \sin \theta \sin(\omega t - kr)$$

将上式对时间t积分,得

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{e}_{\phi} \frac{k}{\omega \mu_0 r} E_0 \sin \theta \cos(\omega t - kr)$$
(1)

将式(1)代入

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}$$

得

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} [\boldsymbol{e}_r \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (r \sin \theta H_{\phi}) - \boldsymbol{e}_{\theta} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \sin \theta H_{\phi})] \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \left[ \boldsymbol{e}_r \frac{2kE_0}{\omega \mu_0 r^2} \cos(\omega t - kr) - \boldsymbol{e}_{\theta} \frac{k^2 E_0 \sin \theta}{\omega \mu_0 r} \sin(\omega t - kr) \right] \end{split}$$

将上式对时间t积分,得

$$E = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \left[ e_r \frac{2kE_0}{\omega^2 \mu_0 r^2} \sin(\omega t - kr) + e_\theta \frac{k^2 E_0}{\omega^2 \mu_0 r} \sin\theta \cos(\omega t - kr) \right]$$
(2)

将已知的

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{e}_{\theta} \frac{E_0}{r} \sin \theta \cos(\omega t - kr)$$

与式(2)比较,可得

含 
$$\frac{1}{r^2}$$
 项的  $E_r$  分量应略去,且  $k^2 = \omega \mu_0 \varepsilon_0$ ,即  $k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}$ 

将 
$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}$$
 代入式 (1), 得 
$$H = e_{\phi} \frac{\omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}{\omega \mu_0 r} E_0 \sin \theta \cos(\omega t - kr)$$

$$= e_{\phi} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0}} \frac{E_0}{r} \sin \theta \cos(\omega t - kr)$$
  $\Omega$ 

**6.10** 试推导在线性、无损耗、各向同性的非均匀媒质中用 E 和 B 表示麦克斯韦方程。 **解** 注意到非均匀媒质的参数  $\mu$ ,  $\epsilon$  是空间坐标的函数,因此

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \nabla \times (\frac{\boldsymbol{B}}{\mu}) = \nabla (\frac{1}{\mu}) \times \boldsymbol{B} + \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \boldsymbol{B}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{\mu^2} \nabla \mu \times \boldsymbol{B} + \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times \boldsymbol{B}$$

而

$$\boldsymbol{J} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{J} + \frac{\partial (\varepsilon \boldsymbol{E})}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{J} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}$$

因此,麦克斯韦第一方程

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t}$$

变为

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{J} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \mu \times \mathbf{B}$$

又

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon \mathbf{E}) = \mathbf{E} \cdot \nabla \varepsilon + \varepsilon \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho$$

故麦克斯韦第四方程 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$ 变为

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \nabla \varepsilon \cdot \boldsymbol{E}$$

则在非均匀媒质中,用E和B表示的麦克斯韦方程组为

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{J} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \mu \times \mathbf{B}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \nabla \varepsilon \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

**6.11** 写出在空气和 $\mu = \infty$ 的理想磁介质之间分界面上的边界条件。

解 空气和理想导体分界面的边界条

件为

$$\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E} = 0$$
$$\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}_{s}$$

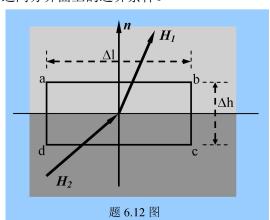
根据电磁对偶原理,采用以下对偶形式

$$E \rightarrow H, H \rightarrow -E, J_s \rightarrow J_{ms}$$

即可得到空气和理想磁介质分界面上的边界 条件

$$\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{H} = 0$$
$$\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E} = -\mathbf{J}_{ms}$$

式中, $J_{ms}$ 为表面磁流密度。



**6.12** 提出推导  $n \times H_1 = J_s$  的详细步骤。

**解** 如题 <u>6.12</u> 图所示,设第 2 区为理想导体( $^{\gamma_2=\infty}$ )。在分界面上取闭合路径 abcda, $ab=\overline{cd}=\Delta l$ , $b\overline{c}=\overline{da}=\Delta h \to 0$  。对该闭合路径应用麦克斯韦第一方程可得

$$\oint_{C} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{b}^{c} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{c}^{d} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{d}^{a} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\approx \boldsymbol{H}_{1} \cdot \Delta \boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{H}_{2} \cdot \Delta \boldsymbol{I} = \lim_{\Delta h \to 0} \left( \int_{S} \boldsymbol{J} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} + \int_{S} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} \right)$$
(1)

∂D

因为  $\partial t$  为有限值, 故上式中

$$\lim_{\Delta h \to 0} \int_{S} \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

而(1)式中的另一项

$$\lim_{\Delta h \to 0} \int_{S} \boldsymbol{J} \cdot \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{S}$$

为闭合路径所包围的传导电流。取N为闭合路径所围面积的单位矢量(其指向与闭合路径的绕行方向成右手螺旋关系),则有

$$\lim_{\Delta h \to 0} \int_{S} \boldsymbol{J} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = \boldsymbol{J}_{s} \cdot \boldsymbol{N} \Delta \boldsymbol{I}$$

因

$$\Delta \mathbf{l} = (\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{n}) \Delta l$$

故式(1)可表示为

$$(\boldsymbol{H}_1 - \boldsymbol{H}_2) \cdot (\boldsymbol{N} \times \boldsymbol{n}) \Delta l = \boldsymbol{J}_s \cdot \boldsymbol{N} \Delta l$$
(2)

应用矢量运算公式  $A \cdot (B \times C) = (C \times A) \cdot B$ , 式 (2) 变为  $[n \times (H_1 - H_2)] \cdot N = J_s \cdot N$ 

故得

$$\boldsymbol{n} \times (\boldsymbol{H}_1 - \boldsymbol{H}_2) = \boldsymbol{J}_s \tag{3}$$

由于理想导体的电导率 $\gamma_2=\infty$ , 故必有 $E_2=0$ ,  $H_2=0$ , 故式 (3) 变为  $n\times H_1=J_s$ 

**6.13** 在由理想导电壁( $\gamma = \infty$ )限定的区域  $0 \le x \le a$  内存在一个由以下各式表示的电磁场:

$$E_{y} = H_{0}\mu\omega(\frac{a}{\pi})\sin(\frac{\pi x}{a})\sin(kz - \omega t)$$

$$H_{x} = H_{0}k(\frac{a}{\pi})\sin(\frac{\pi x}{a})\sin(kz - \omega t)$$

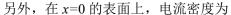
$$H_{z} = H_{0}\cos(\frac{\pi x}{a})\cos(kz - \omega t)$$

这个电磁场满足的边界条件如何?导电壁上的电流密度的值如何?

**解** 如题 6.13 图所示,应用理想导体的边界条件可以得出

在 
$$x=0$$
 处,  $E_y=0$  ,  $H_z=0$  
$$H_z=H_0\cos(kz-\omega t)$$
 在  $x=a$  处,  $E_y=0$  ,  $H_z=0$  
$$H_z=-H_0\cos(kz-\omega t)$$

上述结果表明,在理想导体的表面,不存在电场的切向分量  $E_v$  和磁场的法向分量  $H_x$ 。



$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{J}_{s} &= \boldsymbol{n} \times \boldsymbol{H} \mid_{x=0} = \boldsymbol{e}_{x} \times (\boldsymbol{e}_{x} \boldsymbol{H}_{x} + \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \boldsymbol{H}_{z}) \mid_{x=0} \\ &= \boldsymbol{e}_{x} \times \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \boldsymbol{H}_{z} \big|_{x=0} = -\boldsymbol{e}_{y} \boldsymbol{H}_{0} \cos(kz - \omega t) \end{aligned}$$

在 x=a 的表面上,电流密度则为

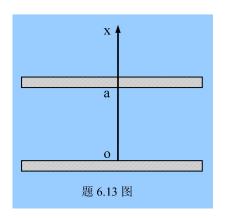
$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{J}_{s} &= \boldsymbol{n} \times \boldsymbol{H} \mid_{x=a} = -\boldsymbol{e}_{x} \times (\boldsymbol{e}_{x} \boldsymbol{H}_{x} + \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \boldsymbol{H}_{z}) \mid_{x=a} \\ &= -\boldsymbol{e}_{x} \times \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \boldsymbol{H}_{z} \big|_{x=a} = -\boldsymbol{e}_{y} \boldsymbol{H}_{0} \cos(kz - \omega t) \end{aligned}$$

**6.14** 海水的电导率  $^{\gamma=4\text{S/m}}$ ,在频率 f=1GHz 时的相对介电常数  $^{\varepsilon_r} \approx 81$ 。如果把海水视为一等效的电介质,写出  $^{H}$  的微分方程。对于良导体,例如铜, $^{\varepsilon_r} = 1$ , $^{\gamma} = 5.7 \times 10^7 \text{ S/m}$ ,比较在 f=1GHz 时的位移电流和传导电流的幅度。可以看出,即使在微波频率下,良导体中的位移电流也是可以忽略的。写出  $^{H}$  的微分方程。

 $\mathbf{M}$  对于海水, $\mathbf{H}$ 的微分方程为

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + j\omega \boldsymbol{D} = \gamma \boldsymbol{E} + j\omega \varepsilon \boldsymbol{E} = j\omega(\varepsilon - j\frac{\gamma}{\omega})\boldsymbol{E}$$

 $arepsilon_c = arepsilon - j rac{\gamma}{\omega}$ 即把海水视为等效介电常数为  $\omega$  的电介质。代入给定的参数,得



$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = j2\pi \times 10^{9} (81 \times \frac{10^{-9}}{36\pi} - j\frac{4}{2\pi \times 10^{9}})\mathbf{E}$$
$$= j(4.5 - j4)\mathbf{E} = (4 + j4.5)\mathbf{E}$$

对于铜,传导电流的幅度为 $^{\gamma E}$ ,位移电流的幅度 $^{\omega \varepsilon E}$ 。故位移电流与传导电流的幅度之比为

$$\frac{\omega\varepsilon}{\gamma} = \frac{2\pi f \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0}{\gamma} = \frac{2\pi f \times \frac{1}{36\pi} \times 10^{-9}}{5.7 \times 10^7} = 9.75 \times 10^{-13} f$$

可见,即使在微波频率下,铜中的位移电流也是可以忽略不计的。故对于铜,**H**的微分方程为

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \gamma \boldsymbol{E} = 5.7 \times 10^7 \boldsymbol{E}$$

6.15 计算题 6.13 中的能流密度矢量和平均能流密度矢量。

解 瞬时能流密度矢量为

$$S = E \times H = e_y E_y \times (e_x H_x + e_z H_z) = e_x E_y H_z - e_z E_y H_x$$

$$= e_x H_0^2 \mu \omega \frac{a}{\pi} \sin(\frac{\pi x}{a}) \cos(\frac{\pi x}{a}) \sin(kz - \omega t) \cos(kz - \omega t)$$

$$- e_z H_0^2 \mu \omega k (\frac{a}{\pi})^2 \sin^2(\frac{\pi x}{a}) \sin^2(kz - \omega t)$$

$$= e_x \frac{1}{2} H_0^2 \mu \omega \frac{a}{\pi} \sin(\frac{\pi x}{a}) \cos(\frac{\pi x}{a}) \sin 2(kz - \omega t)$$

$$- e_z \frac{1}{2} H_0^2 \mu \omega k (\frac{a}{\pi})^2 \sin^2(\frac{\pi x}{a}) [1 - \cos 2(kz - \omega t)]$$

为求平均能流密度矢量, 先将电磁场各个分量写成复数形式

$$E_y = H_0 \mu \omega(\frac{a}{\pi}) \sin(\frac{\pi x}{a}) e^{-jkz + j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$H_x = H_0 k(\frac{a}{\pi}) \sin(\frac{\pi x}{a}) e^{-jkz + j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$H_z = H_0 \cos(\frac{\pi x}{a}) e^{-jkz}$$

故平均能流密度矢量为

$$S_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[\boldsymbol{E} \times \boldsymbol{H}^*] = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[\boldsymbol{e}_x E_y H_z^* - \boldsymbol{e}_z E_y H_x^*]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[\boldsymbol{e}_x H_0^2 \mu \omega \frac{a}{\pi} \sin(\frac{\pi x}{a}) \cos(\frac{\pi x}{a}) e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}]$$

$$- \boldsymbol{e}_z H_0^2 \mu \omega k (\frac{a}{\pi})^2 \sin^2(\frac{\pi x}{a}) = -\boldsymbol{e}_z \frac{1}{2} H_0^2 \mu \omega k (\frac{a}{\pi})^2 \sin^2(\frac{\pi x}{a})$$

**6.16** 写出存在电荷  $\rho$  和电流密度 J 的无损耗媒质中 E 和 H 的波动方程。

解 存在外加源  $\rho$  和 J 时,麦克斯韦方程组为

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t} \tag{1}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} \tag{2}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{H} = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} \tag{4}$$

对式(1)两边取旋度,得

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{J} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E})$$

而

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{H}) - \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{H}$$

故

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{H}) = \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{H} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{J} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E})$$
(5)

将式(2)和式(3)代入式(5),得

$$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{H} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \boldsymbol{H}}{\partial t^2} = -\nabla \times \boldsymbol{J}$$

这就是H的波动方程,是二阶非齐次方程。

同样,对式(2)两边取旋度,得

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H})$$

即

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E}) - \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{E} = -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H})$$
(6)

将式(1)和式(4)代入式(6),得

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = \mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \nabla \rho$$

此即 E 满足的波动方程。

对于正弦时变场,可采用复数形式的麦克斯韦方程表示

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + j\omega\varepsilon\boldsymbol{E} \tag{7}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -j\omega \mu \mathbf{H} \tag{8}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{H} = 0 \tag{9}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} \tag{10}$$

对式(7)两边取旋度,得

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{J} + j\omega \varepsilon \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E}$$

利用矢量恒等式

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = -\nabla (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{H}) - \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{H}$$

得

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{H}) - \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{H} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{J} + j\omega \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E}$$
(11)

将式(8)和式(9)代入式(11),得

$$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{H} + \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon \boldsymbol{H} = -\nabla \times \boldsymbol{J}$$

此即H满足的微分方程,称为非齐次亥姆霍兹方程。

同样,对式(8)两边取旋度,得

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -j\omega\mu\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H}$$

即

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E}) - \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{H} = -j\omega\mu\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H}$$
(12)

将式(7)和式(10)代入式(12),得

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} + \omega^2 \mu \varepsilon \mathbf{E} = j\omega \mu \mathbf{J} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \nabla \rho$$

此即E满足的微分方程,亦称非齐次亥姆霍兹方程。

**6.17** 在应用电磁位时,如果不采用洛伦兹条件,而采用所谓的库仑规范,令 $\nabla \cdot A = 0$ ,试导出 A 和  $\varphi$  所满足的微分方程。

解 将电磁矢量位 A 的关系式

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{A}$$

和电磁标量位 $\varphi$ 的关系式

$$\boldsymbol{E} = -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t}$$

代入麦克斯韦第一方程

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t}$$

得

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \frac{1}{\mu} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{A}) = \boldsymbol{J} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}$$
$$= \boldsymbol{J} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{A}}{\partial t} \right)$$

利用矢量恒等式

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$$

得

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \mu \mathbf{J} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right)$$
(1)

又由

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

得

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \nabla \cdot (-\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

即

$$\nabla^2 \varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} \tag{2}$$

按库仑规范, 令 $\nabla \cdot A = 0$ , 将其代入式(1)和式(2)得

$$\nabla^2 A - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} = -\mu \mathbf{J} + \mu \varepsilon \nabla (\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t})$$
(3)

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon} \tag{4}$$

式(3)和式(4)就是采用库仑规范时,电磁场 A 和  $\varphi$  所满足的微分方程。

6.18 设电场强度和磁场强度分别为

$$E = E_0 \cos(\omega t + \psi_e)$$
$$H = H_0 \cos(\omega t + \psi_m)$$

证明其坡印廷矢量的平均值为

$$\boldsymbol{S}_{av} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{E}_0 \times \boldsymbol{H}_0 \cos(\boldsymbol{\psi}_e - \boldsymbol{\psi}_m)$$

解 坡印廷矢量的瞬时值为

$$S = E \times H = E_0 \cos(\omega t + \psi_e) \times H_0 \cos(\omega t + \psi_m)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E_0 \times H_0 [\cos(\omega t + \psi_e + \omega t + \psi_m)] + \cos[\omega t + \psi_e - \omega t - \psi_m]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E_0 \times H_0 [\cos(2\omega t + \psi_e + \psi_m) + \cos(\psi_e - \psi_m)]$$

故平均坡印廷矢量为

$$S_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \mathbf{S} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E}_{0} \times \mathbf{H}_{0} [\cos(2\omega t + \psi_{e} + \psi_{m}) + \cos(\psi_{e} - \psi_{m})] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E}_{0} \times \mathbf{H}_{0} \cos(\psi_{e} - \psi_{m})$$

6.19 证明在无源空间( $J=0, \rho=0$ ),可以引入一个矢量位  $A_m$ 和标量位  $\varphi_m$ ,定义为  $D=-\nabla\times A_m$   $H=-\nabla\varphi_m-\frac{\partial A_m}{\partial t}$ 

试推导 $A_m$ 和 $\varphi_m$ 的微分方程。

解 无源空间的麦克斯韦方程组为

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t} \tag{1}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \tag{2}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 0 \tag{4}$$

据矢量恒等式 $\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0$ 和式 (4),知**D**可表示为一个矢量的旋度,故令

$$\mathbf{D} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{A}_{m} \tag{5}$$

将式(5)代入式(1),得

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{A}_m)$$

即

$$\nabla \times \left( \boldsymbol{H} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{A}_m}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \tag{6}$$

根据矢量恒等式 $\nabla \times \nabla \varphi = 0$  和式 (6),知  $H + \frac{\partial A_m}{\partial t}$  可表示为一个标量的梯度,故令

$$\boldsymbol{H} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{A}_{m}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \varphi_{m} \tag{7}$$

将式(5)和式(7)代入式(2),得

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A}_{m} = -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( -\nabla \varphi_{m} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_{m}}{\partial t} \right) \tag{8}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{A}_{m} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{A}_{m}) - \nabla^{2} \boldsymbol{A}_{m}$$

故式(8)变为

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}_{m}) - \nabla^{2} \mathbf{A}_{m} = -\mu \varepsilon \nabla \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{m}}{\partial t}\right) - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbf{A}_{m}}{\partial t^{2}}$$
(9)

又将式(7)代入式(3),得

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{H} = \nabla \cdot (-\nabla \varphi_m - \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{A}_m}{\partial t}) = 0$$

即

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_m + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}_m) = 0 \tag{10}$$

令

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}_{m} = -\mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi_{m}}{\partial t}$$

将它代入式 (9) 和式 (10),即得  $A_m$  和  $\phi_m$  的微分方程

$$\nabla^2 A_m - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 A_m}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_m - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_m}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

6.20 给定标量位  $\varphi = x - ct$  及矢量位  $A = e_x(\frac{x}{c} - t)$  ,式中  $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}$  。(1) 试证明:  $\nabla \cdot A = -\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$  ;(2) B、H、E和D;(3) 证明上述结果满足自由空间中的麦克斯韦方程。

解 (1) 
$$\nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{x}{c} - t) = \frac{1}{c} = \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}$$
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (x - ct) = -c = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}$$

故

$$-\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = -\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}} \right) = \sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}$$

则

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mu_0} = 0$$

而

$$E = -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -e_x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - e_x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\frac{x}{c} - t)$$
$$= -e_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - ct) + e_x = 0$$
$$D = \varepsilon_0 E = 0$$

(3) 这是无源自由空间的零场,自然满足麦克斯韦方程。