电磁场与波课程第二次习题课

第3-A章 作业

1、设介电常数为 ε ,电导率为 σ 的非理想介质中的恒定电流密度为 J_f ,介质是线性和各向同性的,如果介质是不均匀的,证明介质中存在自由电荷,且体密度如下所示:

(参考PPT CH3-A P19)

$$ho_f = \vec{J}_f \cdot
abla iggl(rac{\mathcal{E}}{\sigma}iggr)$$

$$\therefore \rho_f = -\varepsilon \frac{\vec{E} \cdot \nabla \sigma}{\sigma} + \vec{E} \cdot \nabla \varepsilon = \vec{J}_f \cdot \left(-\varepsilon \frac{\nabla \sigma}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\nabla \varepsilon}{\sigma} \right) = \vec{J}_f \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma} \right)$$

电介质的特性(见教材P38/PPT CH2 P29)

线性: 极化强度P的各分量与电场强度E的各分量成线性关系

各向同性:介质特性与外加场E的方向无关

均匀: 介电常数与空间位置无关

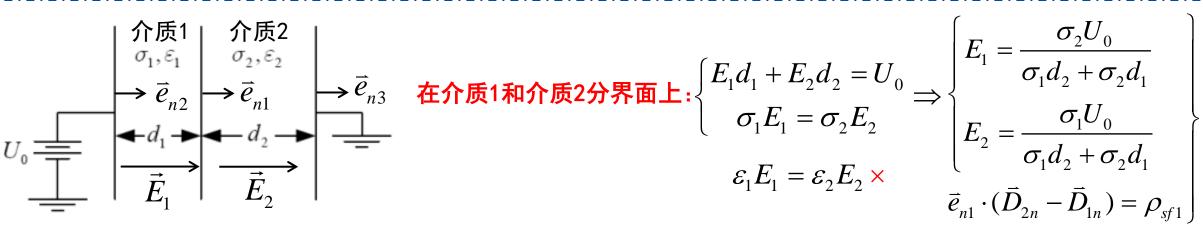
线性各向同性介质: $\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E} \ \ \vec{J}_f = \sigma \vec{E}$

注:在不均匀情况下, ε 和 σ 是标量

恒定电流场方程(电源外): $abla imesec{E}=0 \
abla\cdotec{J}=0$

第3-A章 作业

2、如图,设在一个极板面积为S的平行板电容器中充有两层非理想的介质。在两极板间加 上恒定电压 U_0 ,求:①每种介质中的电场强度 \overline{E} 及不同介质分界面上的自由电荷密度 ρ_{sf}



$$\begin{cases} E_{1}d_{1} + E_{2}d_{2} = U_{0} \\ \sigma_{1}E_{1} = \sigma_{2}E_{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{1} = \frac{\sigma_{2}U_{0}}{\sigma_{1}d_{2} + \sigma_{2}d_{2}} \\ E_{2} = \frac{\sigma_{1}U_{0}}{\sigma_{1}d_{2} + \sigma_{2}d_{2}} \\ E_{1}E_{1} = \varepsilon_{2}E_{2} \times \\ \vec{e}_{n1} \cdot (\vec{D}_{2n} - \vec{D}_{1n}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

恒定电流场边界条件: (见PPT CH3-A P20)

$$J_{1n} = J_{2n} \Rightarrow \sigma_1 E_{1n} = \sigma_2 E_{2n}$$
 $E_{1t} = E_{2t} \Rightarrow \frac{J_{1n}}{\sigma_1} = \frac{J_{2n}}{\sigma_2}$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{sf1} = D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \varepsilon_2 E_2 - \varepsilon_1 E_1 = \frac{U_0}{\sigma_1 d_2 + \sigma_2 d_1} (\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1 - \varepsilon_1 \sigma_2)$$

在左极板和介质1分界面上:

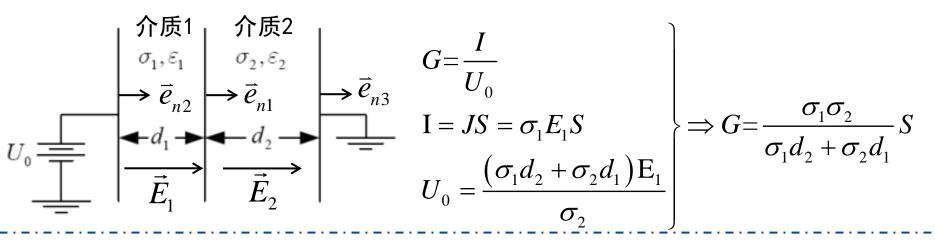
$$\rho_{sf2} = \varepsilon_1 E_1 - 0 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \sigma_2 U_0}{\sigma_1 d_2 + \sigma_2 d_1}$$

在右极板和介质2分界面上:

$$\rho_{sf2} = \varepsilon_1 E_1 - 0 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \sigma_2 U_0}{\sigma_1 d_2 + \sigma_2 d_1} \qquad \rho_{sf3} = 0 - \varepsilon_2 E_2 = -\frac{\varepsilon_2 \sigma_1 U_0}{\sigma_1 d_2 + \sigma_2 d_1}$$

第3-A章 作业

2、如图,设在一个极板面积为S的平行板电容器中充有两层非理想的介质。在两极板间加上恒定电压 U_0 ,求:②求该电容器的漏电导G

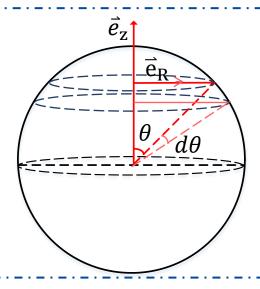


③若介质的参数满足 $\sigma_1 \varepsilon_2 = \sigma_2 \varepsilon_1$,求该电容器的漏电导G与电容G的比值

$$C_1 = \frac{Q_1}{U_1} = \frac{\rho_{sf1} \cdot S}{E_1 d_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 E_1 S}{E_1 d_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 S}{d_1}, \quad C_2 = \frac{Q_2}{U_2} = \frac{\rho_{sf2} \cdot S}{E_2 d_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_2 E_2 S}{E_2 d_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_2 S}{d_2} \Rightarrow \quad C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 d_2 + \varepsilon_2 d_1} S$$

$$\therefore \frac{G}{C} = \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 d_2 + \sigma_2 d_1} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon_1 d_2 + \varepsilon_2 d_1}{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} = \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_1} \left(\text{or } \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon_2} \right)$$

4.12 如图,一半径为a的导体球带静电量为q,以角速度 ω 绕它的直径旋转,求磁矩



方法一:

在 θ 角处取一个环带,设其上的电荷量为dq 旋转一圈后,设环带处的电流为 dI

$$dq = \rho_S dS = \frac{q}{4\pi a^2} \left(2\pi a \sin\theta \cdot ad\theta \right) = \frac{q}{2} \sin\theta d\theta \implies dI = \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{qw}{4\pi} \sin\theta d\theta$$

在 θ 角处环带旋转产生的磁矩dm

$$d\vec{m} = d\vec{I} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{qwa^2}{4} \sin^3\theta d\theta \cdot \vec{e}_Z \implies \vec{m} = \int d\vec{m} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{qwa^2}{4} \sin^3\theta d\theta \cdot \vec{e}_Z = \frac{qwa^2}{3} \vec{e}_Z$$

等效磁偶极矩/磁矩

方法二:

(见教材P124/PPT CH4 P26) 在球面上取一个面元dS,则其上的电荷密度为 $\rho_s = \frac{q}{4\pi a^2}$

$$\vec{\mathbf{m}} = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{V} \vec{r}' \times \vec{J}' dV' = I\vec{S}$$

面元的线速度为
$$\vec{v}$$
=wasin $\theta \vec{e}_{\varphi}$ ⇒ 面电流密度为 $\vec{J}_{s} = \rho_{s} \vec{v} = \frac{qw \sin \theta}{4\pi a} \vec{e}_{\varphi}$ ⇒ $\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{S} (a\sin \theta \vec{e}_{R}) \times \vec{J}_{s} dS = \vec{e}_{z} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} 2\pi a \sin \theta \frac{qw \sin \theta}{4\pi a} a^{2} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{qw a^{2}}{3} \vec{e}_{z}$

4.14 半径为a的磁介质球,中心在坐标原点,磁化到 $\overline{M}=(Az^2+B)\overline{e}_z$,其中A,B为常数,求等效磁化电流和磁荷

等效的磁化电流体密度
$$\vec{J}_m = \nabla \times \vec{M} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{\mathbf{e}}_x & \vec{\mathbf{e}}_y & \vec{\mathbf{e}}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & 0 & Az^2 + B \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

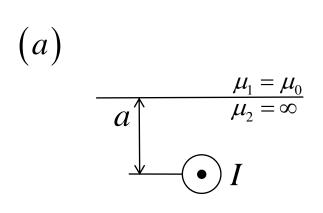
等效的磁化电流面密度
$$\vec{J}_{sm} = \vec{M} \times \vec{e}_n = \vec{M} \times \vec{e}_r = (Az^2 + B)\vec{e}_z \times \vec{e}_r = (A(r\cos\theta)^2 + B)\sin\theta\vec{e}_\phi$$
 $\vec{e}_z = \cos\theta\vec{e}_r - \sin\theta\vec{e}_\theta$

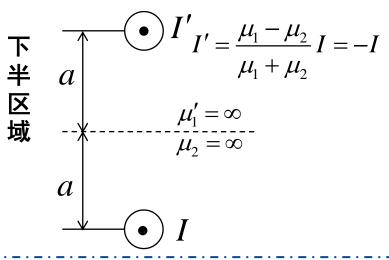
等效的磁荷体密度 $\rho_m = -\nabla \cdot \vec{M} = -\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{e}_z\right) \cdot \left(\left(Az^2 + B\right)\vec{e}_z\right) = -2Az$

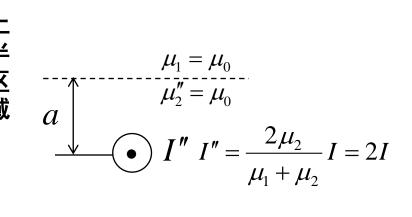
(见教材P132,133/PPT CH4 P48)

等效的磁荷面密度
$$\rho_{sm} = \vec{M} \cdot \vec{e}_{n} = \vec{M} \cdot \vec{e}_{r} = (Az^{2} + B)\vec{e}_{z} \cdot \vec{e}_{r} = (A(r\cos\theta)^{2} + B)\cos\theta$$

4.16 画出下面各图中的镜像电流,并注明电流的方向、大小和计算区域 (参考教材P136 例4-12)

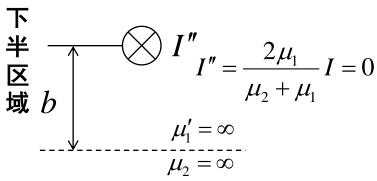


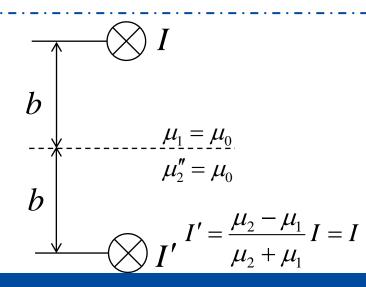




$$(b) \frac{b}{b} I$$

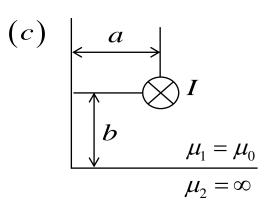
$$\frac{\mu_1 = \mu_0}{\mu_2 = \infty}$$



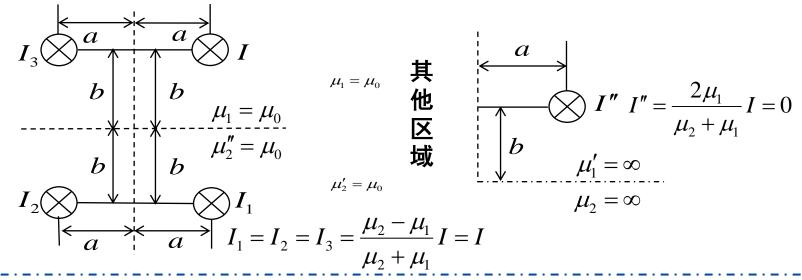


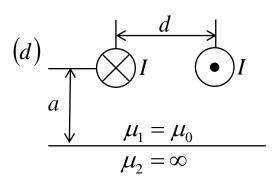
上半区域

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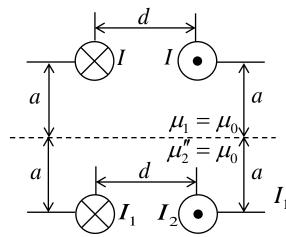


右上方区域





上半区域

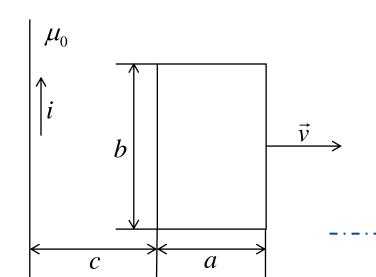


下 Ψ **区** 域 $\mu_1' = \infty$ $\mu_2 = \infty$

$$\frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{\mu_2 + \mu_1} I = I \qquad I' = \frac{2\mu_1}{\mu_2 + \mu_1} I = 0$$

$$I' = I'' = \frac{2\mu_1}{\mu_2 + \mu_1} I = 0$$

5.3 如图,在磁导率为 μ_0 的媒质中长直导线中的电流为i,右边有一导线框,求下列各种情况下导线框中的感生电动势:①导体框静止, $i=I_0cos(wt)$



由安培环路定理,可得距离长直导线r处的磁感应强度

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_{\varphi} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 \cos(wt)}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_{\varphi}$$

则感生电动势

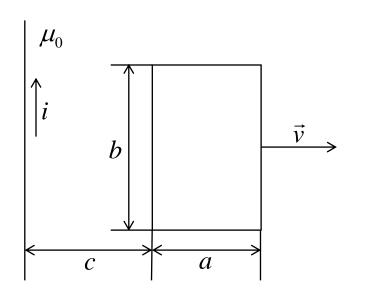
$$\xi = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\int_{S} \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 w \sin(wt)}{2\pi} \int_{c}^{c+a} \frac{1}{r} b dr = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 b w \sin(wt)}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+c}{c}$$

②导体框以速度v运动, $i = I_0$

在**时刻**
$$\Phi = \int_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{2\pi} \int_{c+vt}^{a+c+vt} \frac{1}{r} b dr = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 b}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+c+vt}{c+vt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 a b v}{2\pi (a+c+vt)(c+vt)}$$

5.3 如图,在磁导率为 μ_0 的媒质中长直导线中的电流为i,右边有一导线框,求下列各种 情况下导线框中的感生电动势: ③导体框以速度v运动, $i = I_0 cos(wt)$

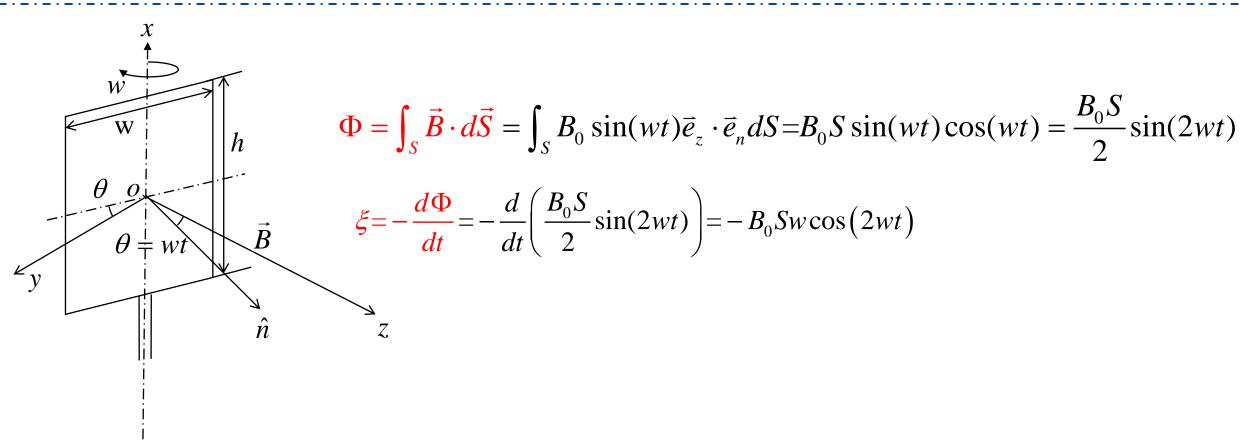


$$\Phi = \int_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\mu_{0} I_{0} b \cos(wt)}{2\pi} \int_{c+vt}^{a+c+vt} \frac{1}{r} dr = \frac{\mu_{0} I_{0} b \cos(wt)}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+c+vt}{c+vt}$$

$$\xi = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_{0} I_{0} b}{2\pi} \left(\frac{av}{(a+c+vt)(c+vt)} \cos(wt) + w \sin(wt) \ln \frac{a+c+vt}{c+vt} \right)$$

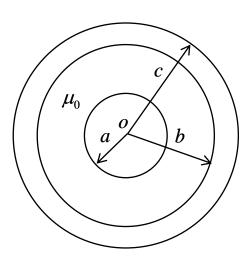
$$\xi = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 b}{2\pi} \left(\frac{av}{(a+c+vt)(c+vt)} \cos(wt) + w \sin(wt) \ln \frac{a+c+vt}{c+vt} \right)$$

5.4 如图,证明以角速度w在磁场 $B_0 sin(wt)\vec{e}_z$ 中转动线圈中的感生电动势是如下形式 (参考教材P145/PPT CH5 P14) $\xi_i = -B_0 Sw\cos(2wt)$ 其中S = 2wh是线圈的面积



5.7 如图, 两同轴圆柱导体的内导体半径为 α , 外导体内半径为b, 外半径为c, 两导体间真 空, 求单位长度的电感(参考PPT CH5 P22)

方法一: 利用磁链公式 (见PPT CH5 P21)



设内导体电流为
$$I$$
,外导体电流为 $-I$ 由安培环路定理得到 B :

$$\vec{B} = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi a^2} \vec{e}_{\varphi} & 0 < r \le a \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_{\varphi} & a < r \le b \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{c^2 - r^2}{c^2 - b^2}\right) \vec{e}_{\varphi} & b < r \le c \\ 0 & r > c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \psi = \int_{S} N\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} & a < r \le b \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{c^2 - r^2}{c^2 - b^2}\right) \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \frac{c^2 - r^2}{c^2 - b^2} dr \\ = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8\pi} \frac{b^2 - 3c^2}{c^2 - b^2} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{c^4 \ln(c/b)}{(c^2 - b^2)^2} \\ 0 & r > c \end{cases}$$

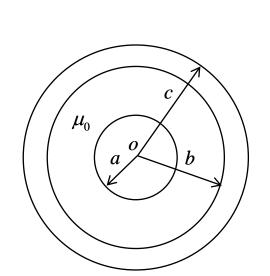
故单位长度的电感为:

$$L = \frac{\psi}{I} == \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} + \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{\mu_0 c^4 \ln \frac{c}{b}}{2\pi (c^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{\mu_0 (b^2 - 3c^2)}{8\pi (c^2 - b^2)} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{\mu_0 c^4 \ln \frac{c}{b}}{2\pi (c^2 - b^2)^2} - \frac{\mu_0 c^2}{4\pi (c^2 - b^2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r^{2}}{a^{2}} \frac{\mu_{0} I r}{2\pi a^{2}} dr = \frac{\mu_{0} I}{8\pi} & 0 < r \le a \\ \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\mu_{0} I}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_{0} I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} & a < r \le b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \int_{a}^{c} (1 - \frac{r^{2} - b^{2}}{c^{2} - b^{2}}) \frac{\mu_{0} I}{2\pi r} \frac{c^{2} - r^{2}}{c^{2} - b^{2}} dr \\ = \frac{\mu_{0} I}{8\pi} \frac{b^{2} - 3c^{2}}{c^{2} - b^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0} I}{2\pi} \frac{c^{4} \ln(c/b)}{(c^{2} - b^{2})^{2}} \\ 0 & r > c \end{cases}$$

5.7 如图,两同轴圆柱导体的内导体半径为a,外导体内半径为b,外半径为c,两导体间真空,求单位长度的电感(参考PPT CH5 P22)



$$W_{m} = \frac{1}{2}LI^{2} = \int_{s} w_{m} dS = \frac{1}{2\mu} \int_{s} B^{2} dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\mu_{0}} \left(\int_{0}^{a} \left(\frac{\mu_{0} I r}{2\pi a^{2}} \right)^{2} 2\pi r dr + \int_{a}^{b} \left(\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2\pi r} \right)^{2} 2\pi r dr + \int_{b}^{c} \left(\frac{\mu_{0} I}{2\pi r} \left(\frac{c^{2} - r^{2}}{c^{2} - b^{2}} \right) \right)^{2} 2\pi r dr \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{2} \left[\frac{I^2}{8\pi} + \frac{I^2}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{I^2 c^4 \ln \frac{c}{b}}{2\pi (c^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{I^2 (b^2 - 3c^2)}{8\pi (c^2 - b^2)} \right]$$

故单位长度的电感为:

$$L = \frac{2W_m}{I^2} == \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} + \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{\mu_0 c^4 \ln \frac{c}{b}}{2\pi (c^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{\mu_0 (b^2 - 3c^2)}{8\pi (c^2 - b^2)} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{\mu_0 c^4 \ln \frac{c}{b}}{2\pi (c^2 - b^2)^2} - \frac{\mu_0 c^2}{4\pi (c^2 - b^2)}$$



1、从麦克斯韦方程出发,证明: ①真空中的电场和磁场强度 \vec{E} 、 \vec{H} 满足方程(参考PPT CH6 P44-45)

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{J}_f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \nabla \rho_f \\ \nabla^2 \vec{H} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} = -\nabla \times \vec{J}_f \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} & \nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial (\nabla \times \vec{H})}{\partial t} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{J}_f}{\partial t} - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}_f + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} & \nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{E} = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \nabla^2 \vec{E} = \frac{\nabla \rho_f}{\varepsilon_0} - \nabla^2 \vec{E} \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \vec{E} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{J}_f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \nabla \rho_f \\ \nabla \times \vec{D} = \rho_f & \nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{H} = \nabla \times (\vec{J}_f + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}) = \nabla \times \vec{J}_f - \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 & \nabla^2 \vec{H} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} = -\nabla \times \vec{J}_f & c^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0} \\ \nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{H} = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{H}) - \nabla^2 \vec{H} = -\nabla^2 \vec{H} \end{cases}$$

②在线性各向同性均匀介质中的 \vec{E} 、 \vec{H} 满足如下方程

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla^{2}\vec{E} - \mu\sigma\frac{\partial\vec{E}}{\partial t} - \mu\varepsilon\frac{\partial^{2}\vec{E}}{\partial t^{2}} = \nabla\left(\frac{\rho_{f}}{\varepsilon}\right) \\
\nabla^{2}\vec{H} - \mu\sigma\frac{\partial\vec{H}}{\partial t} - \mu\varepsilon\frac{\partial^{2}\vec{H}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0
\end{cases}$$

在线性各向同性介质中满足 $\vec{J}=\sigma\vec{E},\ \nabla\times\vec{J}_f=\nabla\times\left(\sigma\vec{E}\right)=-\mu\sigma\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$ 代入到①的证明结果中,即完成证明

6.1 在定义辅助位函数时,若对A, φ 的附加条件不是 $\nabla \cdot A = -j\omega\mu\epsilon\varphi$,而是 $\nabla \cdot A = 0$,试求此时A, φ 满足的方程(参考PPT CH6 P37) 复数形式!

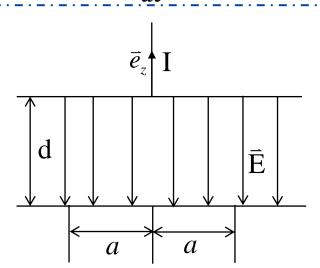
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^{2}\dot{\vec{A}} - \mu\varepsilon \frac{\partial^{2}\dot{\vec{A}}}{\partial t^{2}} - \nabla(\nabla\cdot\dot{\vec{A}} + \mu\varepsilon \frac{\partial\dot{\phi}}{\partial t}) = -\mu\dot{\vec{J}} \\ \nabla^{2}\dot{\phi} + \frac{\partial(\nabla\cdot\dot{\vec{A}})}{\partial t} = -\dot{\rho} \\ \nabla^{2}\dot{\phi} + \frac{\partial(\nabla\cdot\dot{\vec{A}})}{\partial t} = -\dot{\rho} \\ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \nabla^{2}\dot{\vec{A}} + \mu\varepsilon w^{2}\dot{\vec{A}} - \nabla(\nabla\cdot\dot{\vec{A}} + jw\mu\varepsilon\dot{\phi}) = -\mu\dot{\vec{J}} \\ \nabla^{2}\dot{\phi} + jw\nabla\cdot\dot{\vec{A}} = -\dot{\rho} \\ \varepsilon \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \nabla^{2}\dot{\vec{A}} + \mu\varepsilon w^{2}\dot{\vec{A}} - jw\mu\varepsilon\nabla\dot{\phi} = -\mu\dot{\vec{J}} \\ \nabla^{2}\dot{\phi} = -\dot{\rho} \\ \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

2、从麦克斯韦方程出发,推导复波印廷定理(参考教材P187/PPT CH6 P97)

$$\because \dot{\vec{S}}_c = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \times \vec{H}^*(\vec{r})$$

$$\begin{split} & \therefore \nabla \cdot \dot{\vec{S}}_c = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \cdot [\vec{E}(\vec{r}) \times \vec{H}^*(\vec{r})] = \frac{1}{2} [\vec{H}^*(\vec{r}) \cdot \nabla \times \vec{E}(\vec{r}) - \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \cdot \nabla \times \vec{H}^*(\vec{r})] \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \{ \vec{H}^*(\vec{r}) \cdot [-jw\vec{B}(\vec{r})] - \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \cdot [-jw\vec{D}^*(\vec{r}) + \vec{J}^*(\vec{r})] \} = -2jw [\frac{1}{4} \mu \left| \vec{H}(\vec{r}) \right|^2 - \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon \left| \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \right|^2] - \frac{1}{2} \sigma \left| \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \right|^2 \\ & = -2jw (\vec{w}_m - \vec{w}_e) - \dot{P} \\ & - \nabla \cdot \dot{\vec{S}}_c = 2jw (\vec{w}_m - \vec{w}_e) + \dot{P} \end{split}$$

6.7 如图,一平行圆盘电容器,设放电时场的变化足够慢,波动现象可忽略。在圆盘中心部分,假定电荷均匀分布,已知盘上电荷密度是 $\pm \sigma(t)$,求圆盘电容器中心部分半径为a的圆筒上流出的能流,并证明在 $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt^2}=0$ 的假设下,圆筒上流出的能流恰好等于筒内场能的减少率,同时也等于UI



圆盘电容器间的电场:
$$\vec{E} = -\frac{D}{\varepsilon}\vec{e}_z = -\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}\vec{e}_z \Rightarrow U = Ed = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}d$$

中心部分半径为a的圆筒中流出的电流: $I = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{d\sigma(t)}{dt} \cdot \pi a^2$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi a} \vec{e}_{\varphi} = \frac{1}{2\pi a} \frac{d\sigma(t)}{dt} \cdot \pi a^2 \vec{e}_{\varphi} = \frac{a}{2} \frac{d\sigma(t)}{dt} \vec{e}_{\varphi}$$

电磁能量密度:
$$w = w_e + w_m = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \left| \vec{E} \right|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \left| \vec{H} \right|^2 = \frac{\sigma^2(t)}{2\varepsilon} + \frac{\mu \rho^2}{8} \left[\frac{d\sigma(t)}{dt} \right]^2$$

能量減少率:
$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \iiint\limits_{v} w dV \right\} = \frac{\pi a^2 d\sigma(t)}{\varepsilon} \frac{d\sigma(t)}{dt} + \frac{\pi a^4 d\mu}{8} \frac{d\sigma(t)}{dt} \frac{d^2 \sigma(t)}{dt^2} = \frac{\pi a^2 d\sigma(t)}{\varepsilon} \frac{d\sigma(t)}{dt}$$

总能流:
$$\iint_{S} \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{S} \vec{E} \times \vec{H} d\vec{S} = \frac{\pi a^{2} d\sigma(t)}{\varepsilon} \frac{d\sigma(t)}{dt} = \frac{d\sigma(t)}{\varepsilon} \times \left(\frac{d\sigma(t)}{dt} \pi a^{2}\right) = UI = \frac{dW}{dt}$$

3、自由空间中已知电场强度 \vec{E} 的表达式 $(\rho_f=0,\vec{J}_f=0)$ 为 $\vec{E}=E_{xm}cos(wt-kz)\vec{e}_x+E_{ym}cos(wt-kz)\vec{e}_y$ 求: ①电场强度 \vec{E} 的复数表达式

$$\vec{E} = E_{xm} \cos(wt - kz) \vec{e}_x + E_{ym} \cos(wt - kz) \vec{e}_y = \text{Re} \left[\left(E_{xm} e^{-jkz} \vec{e}_x + E_{ym} e^{-jkz} \vec{e}_y \right) e^{jwt} \right]$$

$$\dot{\vec{E}} = E_{xm} e^{-jkz} \vec{e}_x + E_{ym} e^{-jkz} \vec{e}_y$$

②磁场强度 \overline{H} 的瞬时和复数表达式

$$\nabla \times \dot{\vec{E}} = -jw \, \dot{\vec{B}} = -jw \, \mu_0 \, \dot{\vec{H}}$$

复数形式:
$$\dot{\vec{H}} = \frac{-1}{jw\mu_0} \nabla \times \dot{\vec{E}} = \frac{-1}{jw\mu_0} \left(\frac{\partial \left(E_{xm} e^{-jkz} \right)}{\partial z} \vec{e}_y - \frac{\partial \left(E_{ym} e^{-jkz} \right)}{\partial z} \vec{e}_x \right) = \frac{k}{w\mu_0} e^{-jkz} \left(E_{xm} \vec{e}_y - E_{ym} \vec{e}_x \right)$$

瞬时形式:
$$\vec{H} = \text{Re}\left(\dot{\vec{H}} e^{jwt}\right) = \frac{kE_{xm}}{w\mu_0}\cos(wt - kz)\vec{e}_y - \frac{kE_{ym}}{w\mu_0}\cos(wt - kz)\vec{e}_x$$

3、自由空间中已知电场强度 \vec{E} 的表达式 $(\rho_f=0,\vec{J}_f=0)$ 为 $\vec{E}=E_{xm}cos(wt-kz)\vec{e}_x+E_{ym}cos(wt-kz)\vec{e}_y$ 求:③坡印廷矢量 \vec{S} 及其在一个周期内的平均值 \vec{S}

坡印廷矢量
$$\bar{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{e}_x & \bar{e}_y & \bar{e}_z \\ E_{xm} \cos(wt - kz) & E_{ym} \cos(wt - kz) & 0 \\ -\frac{kE_{ym}}{\mu\omega} \cos(wt - kz) & \frac{kE_{xm}}{\mu\omega} \cos(wt - kz) & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{k}{\mu\omega} \left(E_{xm}^2 + E_{ym}^2 \right) \cos^2\left(wt - kz\right) \vec{e}_z$$

平均坡印廷矢量 $\bar{S} = \text{Re} \left(\frac{1}{2} \dot{\vec{E}} \times \dot{\vec{H}}^* \right) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{e}_x & \bar{e}_y & \bar{e}_z \\ E_{xm} e^{-jkz} & E_{ym} e^{-jkz} & 0 \\ -\frac{kE_{ym}}{\mu\omega} e^{jkz} & \frac{kE_{xm}}{\mu\omega} e^{jkz} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{k}{2\mu\omega} \left(E_{xm}^2 + E_{ym}^2 \right) \vec{e}_z$

3、自由空间中已知电场强度 \vec{E} 的表达式 $(\rho_f=0,\vec{J}_f=0)$ 为 $\vec{E}=E_{xm}cos(wt-kz)\vec{e}_x+E_{ym}cos(wt-kz)\vec{e}_y$ 求:④电磁场瞬时能量密度w及其在一个周期内的平均值 \vec{w}

电磁场瞬时能量密度:

$$w = w_e + w_m = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \left| \vec{E} \right|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \left| \vec{H} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon + \frac{k^2}{\mu w^2}) (E_{xm}^2 + E_{ym}^2) \cos^2(wt - kz) = \varepsilon (E_{xm}^2 + E_{ym}^2) \cos^2(wt - kz)$$

电磁场平均能量密度:

$$\overline{w} = \overline{w}_e + \overline{w}_m = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon \left| \dot{\overline{E}} \right|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mu \left| \dot{\overline{H}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\varepsilon + \frac{k^2}{\mu w^2}) (E_{xm}^2 + E_{ym}^2) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} (E_{xm}^2 + E_{ym}^2)$$