

3.1 以下几个量的量纲是什么？

a) $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D}$ J/m³; b) $\mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ J/m³; c) \mathbf{S} W/m²

3.2 无源空间 $\bar{\mathbf{H}} = z\hat{\mathbf{y}}_0 + y\hat{\mathbf{z}}_0$, $\bar{\mathbf{D}}$ 随时间变化吗？

答: $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = 0, \because \mathbf{J} = 0, \therefore \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = 0$, 所以 \mathbf{D} 随时间不变化。

3.3 假定 $(\mathbf{E}_1, \mathbf{B}_1, \mathbf{H}_1, \text{和 } \mathbf{D}_1)$ 、 $(\mathbf{E}_2, \mathbf{B}_2, \mathbf{H}_2 \text{和 } \mathbf{D}_2)$ 分别为源 $(\mathbf{J}_1, \rho_{v1})$ 、 $(\mathbf{J}_2, \rho_{v2})$ 激发的满足麦克斯韦方程的解。求源为 $(\mathbf{J}_t = \mathbf{J}_1 + \mathbf{J}_2, \rho_{vt} = \rho_{v1} + \rho_{v2})$ 时麦克斯韦方程的解。在得出你的解中, 你应用了什么原理？

答:

$$\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}_1 = -\frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{B}}_1}{\partial t}; \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_1 = \bar{\mathbf{J}}_1 + \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{D}}_1}{\partial t}; \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{D}}_1 = \rho_{v1}; \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 = 0; \bar{\mathbf{D}}_1 = \bar{\bar{\epsilon}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{E}}_1; \bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 = \bar{\bar{\mu}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{H}}_1$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}_2 = -\frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{B}}_2}{\partial t}; \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2 = \bar{\mathbf{J}}_2 + \frac{\partial \bar{\mathbf{D}}_2}{\partial t}; \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{D}}_2 = \rho_{v2}; \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}_2 = 0; \bar{\mathbf{D}}_2 = \bar{\bar{\epsilon}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{E}}_2;$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{B}}_2 = \bar{\bar{\mu}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2$$

如果媒质为线性的, 则有:

$$\nabla \times (\bar{\mathbf{E}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{E}}_2) = -\frac{\partial (\bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{B}}_2)}{\partial t};$$

$$\nabla \times (\bar{\mathbf{H}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2) = (\bar{\mathbf{J}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{J}}_2) + \frac{\partial (\bar{\mathbf{D}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{D}}_2)}{\partial t};$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\bar{\mathbf{D}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{D}}_2) = \rho_{v1} + \rho_{v2};$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{B}}_2) = 0; \bar{\mathbf{D}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{D}}_2 = \bar{\bar{\epsilon}} \cdot (\bar{\mathbf{E}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{E}}_2); \bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{B}}_2 = \bar{\bar{\mu}} \cdot (\bar{\mathbf{H}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2)$$

$$\text{则: } \bar{\mathbf{E}}_t = \bar{\mathbf{E}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{E}}_2, \bar{\mathbf{B}}_t = \bar{\mathbf{B}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{B}}_2, \bar{\mathbf{H}}_t = \bar{\mathbf{H}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{H}}_2, \bar{\mathbf{D}}_t = \bar{\mathbf{D}}_1 + \bar{\mathbf{D}}_2$$

在这过程中, 应用了叠加原理。

3.4 如果在某一表面 $\mathbf{E}=0$, 是否就可以得出在该表面 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$? 为什么？

答: 不可以, 假定 $\bar{\mathbf{E}} = y\hat{\mathbf{x}}$, 则 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}$, 在 $y=0$ 的平面上 $\mathbf{E}=0$, 但 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \neq 0$.

3.5 对于调幅广播, 频率 f 从 500KHz 到 1MHz , 假定电离层电子浓度 $N = 10^{12}\text{m}^{-3}$, 确定电离层有效介电系数 ϵ_e 的变化范围。

$$\text{解: } \omega_p = \sqrt{\frac{Ne^2}{m\epsilon_0}} = 5.64 \times 10^7; \quad \frac{\epsilon_e}{\epsilon_0} = \left(1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}\right)$$

$$\text{当 } \omega = 0.5\text{MHz}, \quad \frac{\epsilon_e}{\epsilon_0} = \left(1 - \frac{31.7 \times 10^{14}}{(2\pi \times 0.5 \times 10^6)^2}\right) = -320.5$$

$$\text{当 } \omega = 1\text{MHz}, \quad \frac{\varepsilon_e}{\varepsilon_0} = \left(1 - \frac{31.7 \times 10^{14}}{(2\pi \times 10^6)^2} \right) = -79.1$$

所以电离层有效介电系数 ε_e 的变化范围为 $-320.5\varepsilon_0 < \varepsilon_e < -79.1\varepsilon_0$ 。

3.6 一半径为 a 的导体圆盘以角速度 ω 在均匀磁场中做等速旋转，设圆盘与磁场互相垂直，入图P3.6，试求圆盘中心与它边缘之间的感应电动势。（图略）

答：由法拉第电磁感应定律，该圆盘在磁场中旋转运动时，等效为对于任一径向方向与整个圆盘形成的环路的磁通量有了变化，可以得到：

$$V_{emf} = -\frac{\partial \psi_m}{\partial t} = -\frac{\pi a^2 B}{2\pi} \omega = -B\omega a^2 / 2$$

3.7 一点电荷（电量为 10^{-5} 库仑）作圆周运动，其角速度 $\omega = 1000$ 弧度/秒，圆周半径 $r = 1\text{cm}$ ，如图P3.7，试求圆心处位移电流密度。

解：为了计算方便，设 $t = 0$ 时 $\varphi = 0$ ，而 $\varphi = \omega t$ ，点电荷 q 在 O 点产生电位移矢量 \mathbf{D} 为

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2}(-\mathbf{r}_0) = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2}(-\mathbf{x}_0 \cos \varphi - \mathbf{y}_0 \sin \varphi) = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2}(-\mathbf{x}_0 \cos \omega t - \mathbf{y}_0 \sin \omega t)$$

位移电流密度为

$$J_{dx} = \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial t} = \mathbf{x}_0 \frac{q\omega}{4\pi r^2} \sin \omega t$$

$$J_{dy} = -\mathbf{y}_0 \frac{q\omega}{4\pi r^2} \cos \omega t$$

$$\text{把数值代入上式: } \mathbf{J}_d = \frac{10^2}{4\pi} (\mathbf{x}_0 \sin 10^3 t - \mathbf{y}_0 \cos 10^3 t)$$

3.8 在一半径为 a 的无限长圆柱体中有一交变磁通通过，其变化规律为 $\psi = \psi_0 \sin \omega t$ ，试求圆柱体内外任意点的电场强度。

答：由法拉第电磁感应定律：

$\oint \bar{\mathbf{E}} \cdot d\bar{\mathbf{l}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \oint \bar{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\bar{\mathbf{S}}$ ，在半径为 r 处满足： $2\pi r E = S \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial t}$ ，其中 ψ' 表示被积分环路包围的磁通的大小。

$$\text{在圆柱体内: } 2\pi r E = \pi r^2 \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial t} \Rightarrow E = \frac{r\omega}{2} \psi_0 \cos \omega t ;$$

$$\text{在圆柱体外: } 2\pi r E = \pi a^2 \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial t} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\omega a^2}{2r} \psi_0 \cos \omega t$$

3.9 假定 $\mathbf{E} = (\mathbf{x}_0 + j\mathbf{y}_0)e^{-jz}$ ， $\mathbf{H} = (\mathbf{y}_0 - j\mathbf{x}_0)e^{-jz}$ ，求用 z 、 ωt 表示的 \mathbf{S} 以及 $\langle \mathbf{S} \rangle$ 。

解： $\mathbf{E}(t) = \cos(\omega t - z)\mathbf{x}_0 - \sin(\omega t - z)\mathbf{y}_0$

$$\mathbf{H}(t) = \cos(\omega t - z)\mathbf{y}_0 + \sin(\omega t - z)\mathbf{x}_0$$

$$\mathbf{S}(t) = \mathbf{E}(t) \times \mathbf{H}(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{x}_0 & y_0 & \mathbf{z}_0 \\ \cos(\omega t - z) & -\sin(\omega t - z) & 0 \\ \sin(\omega t - z) & \cos(\omega t - z) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{z}_0$$

$$\langle \mathbf{S}(t) \rangle = \mathbf{z}_0$$

3.10 设电场强度 $\bar{\mathbf{E}} = E_y \hat{y}_0 = \hat{y}_0 E_{ym} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}$, 求磁场强度 $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$, 以及瞬时坡印廷功率流 $\bar{\mathbf{S}}(t)$ 与平均坡印廷功率流 $\langle \bar{\mathbf{S}} \rangle$ 。

$$\text{解: } \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{-j\omega\mu_0} \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}} = \frac{1}{-j\omega\mu_0} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} E_y \hat{z}_0 \right) = \frac{\hat{z}_0}{-j\omega\mu_0} \frac{m\pi E_{ym}}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{S}}(t) &= \bar{\mathbf{E}}(t) \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}(t) = \hat{y}_0 E_{ym} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \cos \omega t \times \frac{\hat{z}_0}{-j\omega\mu_0} \frac{m\pi E_{ym}}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin \omega t \\ &= \hat{x}_0 \frac{-m\pi E_{ym}^2}{4a\omega\mu_0} \sin \frac{2m\pi x}{a} \cos^2 \frac{n\pi y}{b} \sin 2\omega t \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \bar{\mathbf{S}} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}\{\bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}^*\} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}\{\hat{y}_0 E_{ym} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \times \frac{\hat{z}_0}{j\omega\mu_0} \frac{m\pi E_{ym}}{a} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}\} = 0$$

3.11 说明 $\bar{\mathbf{S}} \neq \text{Re}\{\bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}} e^{j\omega t}\}$ 。

3.12 说明 $\bar{\mathbf{S}} \neq \text{Re}\{\bar{\mathbf{E}} e^{j\omega t} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}} e^{j\omega t}\}$

$$\text{答: } \bar{\mathbf{S}} = \text{Re}\{\bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}^*\} = \text{Re}\{(\bar{\mathbf{E}}_r + j\bar{\mathbf{E}}_i) \times (\bar{\mathbf{H}}_r - j\bar{\mathbf{H}}_i)\} = \bar{\mathbf{E}}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_r + \bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re}\{\bar{\mathbf{E}} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}} e^{j\omega t}\} &= \text{Re}\{(\bar{\mathbf{E}}_r + j\bar{\mathbf{E}}_i) \times (\bar{\mathbf{H}}_r + j\bar{\mathbf{H}}_i) e^{j\omega t}\} \\ &= \text{Re}\{[(\bar{\mathbf{E}}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_r - \bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_i) + j(\bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_r + \bar{\mathbf{E}}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_i)] e^{j\omega t}\} \\ &= (\bar{\mathbf{E}}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_r - \bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_i) \cos \omega t - (\bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_r + \bar{\mathbf{E}}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_i) \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re}\{\bar{\mathbf{E}} e^{j\omega t} \times \bar{\mathbf{H}} e^{j\omega t}\} &= \text{Re}\{(\bar{\mathbf{E}}_r + j\bar{\mathbf{E}}_i) e^{j\omega t} \times (\bar{\mathbf{H}}_r + j\bar{\mathbf{H}}_i) e^{j\omega t}\} \\ &= \text{Re}\{[(\bar{\mathbf{E}}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_r - \bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_i) + j(\bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_r + \bar{\mathbf{E}}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_i)] e^{2j\omega t}\} \\ &= (\bar{\mathbf{E}}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_r - \bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_i) \cos 2\omega t - (\bar{\mathbf{E}}_i \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_r + \bar{\mathbf{E}}_r \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}_i) \sin 2\omega t \end{aligned}$$

因此, 上面两题目中的不等式成立。

3.13 求在电场 $\mathbf{E}=10^4\text{V/m}$ 或磁场 $\mathbf{B}=10^4\text{G}$ (高斯 $\text{G}=10^{-4}\text{Wb/m}^2$) 两种情况下, 比较单位体积中存储的电场能与磁场能的差别。

$$\text{答: 对于 } \mathbf{E}=10^4\text{V/m, 单位体积内的电场能: } W = \frac{\epsilon}{2} E^2 = 4.425 \times 10^{-4} \text{J};$$

$$\text{对于 } \mathbf{B}=10^4\text{G, 单位体积内的磁场能: } W = \frac{1}{2\mu} B^2 = 3.98 \times 10^5 \text{J}。$$