

# 习题一

1.1. 设:  $\mathbf{E} = E_y \mathbf{y}_0 = \mathbf{y}_0 10^{-3} \cos(2\pi \times 10^6 t + 2\pi \times 10^{-2} x) \quad \text{V/m}$

问: 矢量 $\mathbf{E}$ 在什么方向? 波沿什么方向传播? 波的幅度多大? 频率 $f = ?$  相位常数 $k = ?$

相速 $v_p = ?$

解: 1) 矢量 $\mathbf{E}$ 在 $\mathbf{y}_0$ 方向; 2) 波沿 $-\mathbf{x}_0$ 方向传播;

3) 波幅为  $10^{-3}$ , 频率 $f = 10^6 \text{Hz}$ , 相位常数 $k = 2\pi \times 10^{-2}$ , 相速 $v_p = \omega / k = 10^8 \text{m/s}$

1.2. 写出以下时谐变量的复数表示 (如果可能的话)

(a)  $V(t) = 6 \sin(\omega t + \pi/6) \Rightarrow V = 6e^{-j\pi/3} = 3 - j3\sqrt{3}$

(b)  $I(t) = -10 \sin \omega t \Rightarrow I = 10e^{j\pi/2} = 10j$

(c)  $A(t) = 3 \cos \omega t - 2 \sin \omega t \Rightarrow A = 3e^{j0} - 2e^{-j\pi/2} = 3 + 2j$

(d)  $C(t) = 10 \cos(1000\pi t - \pi/2) \Rightarrow C = 10e^{-j\pi/2} = -10j$

(e)  $D(t) = 1 - \sin(\omega t)$  不存在

(f)  $U(t) = \sin(\omega t + \pi/6) \cos(\omega t + \pi/3)$  不存在

1.3. 由以下复数写出相应的时谐变量

a)  $C = 3 + 4j = 5e^{ja \tan(4/3)} \Rightarrow C(t) = 5 \cos(\omega t + a \tan(4/3))$

(b)  $C = 4 \exp(-j1.8) \Rightarrow C(t) = 4 \cos(\omega t - 1.2)$

(c)  $C = 3 \exp(j\pi/2) + 4 \exp(j0.8) \Rightarrow C(t) = 3 \cos(\omega t + \pi/2) + 4 \cos(\omega t + 0.8)$

1.4. 写出以下时谐矢量的复矢量表示:

(a)  $\bar{\mathbf{V}}(t) = 3 \cos(\omega t) \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 + 4 \sin(\omega t) \hat{\mathbf{y}}_0 + \cos(\omega t + \pi/2) \hat{\mathbf{z}}_0$

答:  $\mathbf{V} = 3 \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 - 4 j \hat{\mathbf{y}}_0 + j \hat{\mathbf{z}}_0$

(b)  $\bar{\mathbf{E}}(t) = [3 \cos \omega t + 4 \sin(\omega t)] \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 + 8[\cos \omega t - 4 \sin \omega t] \hat{\mathbf{z}}_0$

答:  $\bar{\mathbf{E}} = (3 - 4j) \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 + (8 + 8j) \hat{\mathbf{z}}_0$

(c)  $\bar{\mathbf{H}}(t) = 0.5 \cos(kz - \omega t) \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0$

答:  $\bar{\mathbf{H}} = 0.5 \exp(-jkz) \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0$

1.5. 从下面复矢量写出相应的时谐矢量。

(a)  $\bar{\mathbf{C}} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 - j \hat{\mathbf{y}}_0$

答:  $\bar{\mathbf{C}}(t) = \cos \omega t \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 + \sin \omega t \hat{\mathbf{y}}_0$

(b)  $\bar{\mathbf{C}} = j(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 - j \hat{\mathbf{y}}_0)$

答:  $\bar{\mathbf{C}}(t) = -\sin \omega t \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 + \cos \omega t \hat{\mathbf{y}}_0$

$$(c) \quad \bar{\mathbf{C}} = \exp(-jkz)\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 + j\exp(jkz)\hat{\mathbf{y}}_0$$

$$\text{答: } \bar{\mathbf{C}}(t) = \cos(kz - \omega t)\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 - \sin(\omega t + kz)\hat{\mathbf{y}}_0$$

1.6. 假定  $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 + j\hat{\mathbf{y}}_0 + (1+j2)\hat{\mathbf{z}}_0$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{B}} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 - (2+2j)\hat{\mathbf{y}}_0 - j\hat{\mathbf{z}}_0$ , 求:  $\bar{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{A}} \times \bar{\mathbf{B}}$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}^*$ ,  $\text{Re}(\bar{\mathbf{A}} \times \bar{\mathbf{B}}^*)$ 。

$$\text{答: } \bar{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}} = 1 - j(2+2j) - j(1+j2) = 5 - 3j$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}} \times \bar{\mathbf{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 & \hat{\mathbf{y}}_0 & \hat{\mathbf{z}}_0 \\ 1 & j & 1+2j \\ 1 & -(2+2j) & -j \end{bmatrix} = (-1+6j)\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 + (1+3j)\hat{\mathbf{y}}_0 - (2+3j)\hat{\mathbf{z}}_0$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{B}}^* = 1 - j(2-2j) + j(1+2j) = -3 - j$$

$$\text{Re}(\bar{\mathbf{A}} \times \bar{\mathbf{B}}^*) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 & \hat{\mathbf{y}}_0 & \hat{\mathbf{z}}_0 \\ 1 & j & 1+2j \\ 1 & -(2-2j) & j \end{bmatrix} = (5+2j)\hat{\mathbf{x}}_0 + (1+j)\hat{\mathbf{y}}_0 - (2-j)\hat{\mathbf{z}}_0$$

1.7. 计算下列标量场的梯度

$$(1) u = x^2 y^2 z^2 \Rightarrow \nabla u = 2xy^2 z^2 \hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2yx^2 z^2 \hat{\mathbf{y}} + 2zy^2 x^2 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$(2) u = 2x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \Rightarrow \nabla u = 4x\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2y\hat{\mathbf{y}} - 2z\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$(3) u = xy + yz + xz \Rightarrow \nabla u = (y+z)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + (x+z)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + (x+y)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$(4) u = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \Rightarrow \nabla u = 2(x+y)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2(x+y)\hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$(5) u = xyz \Rightarrow \nabla u = yz\hat{\mathbf{x}} + xz\hat{\mathbf{y}} + xy\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

1.8. 求曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  在点  $(1, 1, 2)$  处的法线方向.

答: 令  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$ ,  $\nabla f = 2x\mathbf{x}_0 + 2y\mathbf{y}_0 - \mathbf{z}_0$ , 因为梯度的方向就是该点的发

现方向, 所以在点  $(1, 1, 2)$  处的法线方向为  $\nabla f(x=1, y=1, z=2) = 2\mathbf{x}_0 + 2\mathbf{y}_0 - \mathbf{z}_0$

1.9. 求下列矢量场的散度、旋度。

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{A} = x^2\mathbf{x}_0 + y^2\mathbf{y}_0 + z^2\mathbf{z}_0 \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 2x + 2y + 2z, \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{A} = (y+z)\mathbf{x}_0 + (x+z)\mathbf{y}_0 + (x+y)\mathbf{z}_0 \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0, \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0$$

$$(3) \quad \mathbf{A} = (x+y)\mathbf{x}_0 + (x^2+y^2)\mathbf{y}_0 \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 1+2y, \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = (2x-1)\mathbf{z}_0$$

$$(4) \quad \mathbf{A} = 5\mathbf{x}_0 + 6yz\mathbf{y}_0 + x^2\mathbf{z}_0 \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 6z, \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = -6y\mathbf{x}_0 - 2xy_0$$

1.10. 求  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}$  和  $\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{A}(\rho, \varphi, z) = \rho_0 \rho^2 \cos \varphi + \varphi_0 \rho \sin \varphi$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} = (3\rho + 1) \cos \varphi$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \rho_0 & \rho\varphi_0 & \mathbf{z}_0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_\rho & \rho A_\varphi & A_z \end{vmatrix} = (2 + \rho) \sin \varphi \mathbf{z}_0$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{A}(r, \theta, \varphi) = \mathbf{r}_0 r \sin \theta + \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta + \varphi_0 \frac{1}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial(r^2 A_r)}{r^2 \partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right] = 3 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta / r^2$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{r}_0 & r\boldsymbol{\theta}_0 & r \sin \theta \varphi_0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \\ A_r & r A_\theta & r \sin \theta A_\varphi \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\cos 2\theta}{r^3 \sin \theta} \mathbf{r}_0 + \frac{\cos \theta}{r^3} \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 - \cos \theta \varphi_0$$

1.11. 求 z 方向无限长电流  $\hat{z}_0 I \delta(x) \delta(y)$  激发的恒定磁场  $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$  及其旋度  $\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}}$ 。

$$\text{答: } \bar{\mathbf{H}} = \hat{\phi} \frac{I}{2\pi\rho}; \quad \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{H}} = \bar{\mathbf{J}} = \hat{z}_0 I \delta(x) \delta(y)$$

1.12. 求球坐标中单位矢量  $\hat{r}_0$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_0$ ,  $\hat{\phi}_0$  的旋度。

$$\text{答: } \nabla \times \hat{r}_0 = 0; \quad \nabla \times \hat{\theta}_0 = \frac{1}{r} \hat{\phi}_0; \quad \nabla \times \hat{\phi}_0 = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} (\hat{r}_0 r \cos \theta - r \hat{\theta}_0 \sin \theta) = \frac{\hat{r}_0}{r} \cot \theta - \frac{1}{r} \hat{\theta}_0$$

1.13. 若矢量场  $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = x\hat{x}$ , 求  $\oint_S \bar{\mathbf{A}} \cdot d\bar{\mathbf{S}}$  的值, 其中 S 是由  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ ,  $z=0$ ,  $z=h$  组成的闭合曲面。

答: 作出图形后, 可以知道, 闭合曲面 S 上下底面法向与  $\mathbf{A}$  的点积为 0

$$\oint_S \bar{\mathbf{A}} \cdot d\bar{\mathbf{S}} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^h dz d\phi \rho \bar{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \hat{\rho} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^h dz d\phi r^2 \cos^2 \phi = \pi h r^2$$

1.14. 假定  $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y} + A_z \hat{z}$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{B}} = B_x \hat{x} + B_y \hat{y} + B_z \hat{z}$ , 证明 (1.5.49) 是正确的。

答: 左右分别代入, 左边=右边, 即可证明。

1.15. 证明 (1.5.50)、(1.5.51) 成立。

答: 可参照 1.14 题

1.16. 证明 (1.5.47)、(1.5.48) 成立。

答: 同上。

1.17. 将  $\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{rec} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}$  变换到  $\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{cyl}$  和  $\bar{\mathbf{A}}_{sph}$ 。

$$\text{答: } \bar{\mathbf{A}}_{cyl} = (x \cos \phi + y \sin \phi) \hat{\rho} + (-x \sin \phi + y \cos \phi) \hat{\phi} + z \hat{z}$$

其中  $\phi = \arctan(y/x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{A}_{sph} &= (x \sin \theta \cos \phi + y \sin \theta \sin \phi + z \cos \theta) \hat{r} \\ &\quad + (x \cos \theta \cos \phi + y \cos \theta \sin \phi - z \sin \theta) \hat{\theta} \\ &\quad + (-x \sin \phi + y \cos \phi) \hat{\phi}\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\theta = \arctan(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z})$  和  $\phi = \arctan(y/x)$

1.18. 将柱坐标矢量  $\bar{A}_{cyl} = \rho^2 \hat{\rho} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi}$  变换到直角坐标、球坐标中  $\bar{A}_{rec}$ ,  $\bar{A}_{sph}$ 。

答:  $\bar{A}_{rec} = (\rho^2 \cos \phi - \sin \phi \cos \phi) \hat{x} + (\rho^2 \sin \phi + \sin \phi \cos \phi) \hat{y}$

$$\bar{A}_{sph} = \hat{r} \rho^2 \sin \theta + \hat{\theta} \rho^2 \cos \theta + \hat{\phi} \cos \phi$$

1.19. 导出在直角坐标系与圆柱坐标系有如下关系:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \quad \text{和} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\sin \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi},$$

并以  $f(\rho, \phi) = \rho^2 + \tan \phi$  或者  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{y}{x}$  为例, 进行验证。

答: 由全微分:  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$

$$\text{而 } \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\rho} = \sin \phi, \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{\rho^2} = \frac{1}{\rho} \cos \phi,$$

$$\text{代入就可以得到: } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\text{同理, 可以得到: } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\sin \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

验证略。