



班级: 计01

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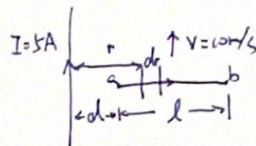
科目: 物理

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1. 已知:
- $I=5A$
- ,
- $l=20cm=0.2m$
- ,
- $d=10cm=0.1m$
- ,
- $v=10m/s$

求: ε_{ab}

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \varepsilon_{ab} &= \int d\varepsilon = \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{r} = - \int v B dr = -v \int_d^{dl} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot dr = -\frac{v\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{dl}{d} \\ &= -\frac{10 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5}{2\pi} \times \ln \frac{0.1+0.2}{0.1} = -1.10 \times 10^{-5} V < 0, \text{ 故 } a \text{ 端电势高.} \end{aligned}$$

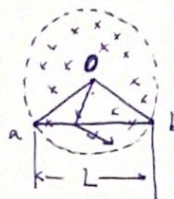


5. 已知:
- $R, \vec{B}, L, \frac{dB}{dt}$

求: ε_{ba} 解: 在 $\triangle Oab$ 内, 记面积为 S , 则磁通量 $\Phi = BS$, 磁通量变化时, 电场线在圆心 O 的圆上,

$$\text{故 } -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -S \frac{dB}{dt} = \oint E_i \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^L E_i \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_a^b E_i \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_a^0 E_i \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 + \varepsilon_{ba} + 0 = \varepsilon_{ba}$$

$$\text{因此 } \varepsilon_{ba} = -S \frac{dB}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot L \cdot \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{L^2}{4}} \cdot \frac{dB}{dt}, \text{ 又 } \frac{dB}{dt} > 0, \text{ 故 } \varepsilon_{ba} < 0, \text{ } b \text{ 端电势高.}$$



10. 已知:
- $\rho, b, r, a^2, \vec{B}, \omega$

求: M 解: 圆盘转动时, 方块内产生径向电动势 $\varepsilon = Blv = Bar\omega$

$$\text{方块内电阻为 } \frac{\rho a}{b} = \frac{\rho}{b}, \text{ 过方块的径向电流 } I = \frac{\varepsilon b}{\rho} = \frac{Bar\omega b}{\rho}$$

$$\text{受磁力 } F = BIl = \frac{B^2 a^2 r \omega b}{\rho}, \text{ 故 } M = Fr = \frac{B^2 a^2 r^2 \omega b}{\rho}$$



11. 已知:
- B

求: $B = \frac{E}{2}$

$$\text{解: 电子沿半径 } R \text{ 的轨道运动时, 方程 } \begin{cases} eE = me a_t = me \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} \\ evB = me a_n = me \cdot \frac{v^2}{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow eB = \frac{mev}{R}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{eR}{me} \frac{dB}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{me}{eR} \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{E}{R}$$

$$\text{由于 } E = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \cdot \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{\pi R^2 dB}{2\pi R \cdot dt} = \frac{R}{2} \cdot \frac{dB}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{2E}{R} = 2 \frac{dB}{dt} \Rightarrow B = \frac{E}{2}$$

15. 已知:
- $r=2cm=0.02m$
- ,
- $l=30cm=0.3m$
- ,
- $N=1200$
- ,
- $\frac{di}{dt}=3 \times 10^2 A/s$

求: (1) L , (2) ε .

$$\text{解: (1) } L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 S}{l} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 \pi r^2}{l} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times (1200)^2 \times \pi \times 0.02^2}{0.3} = 7.58 \times 10^{-3} H$$

$$(2) \varepsilon = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} = 7.58 \times 10^{-3} \times 3 \times 10^2 = 2.27 V.$$

17. 已知:
- N, h, R_1, R_2

求: (1) L , (2) $M_{12} = M_{21}$

$$\text{解: (1) 电流为 } I \text{ 时, 过环截面磁通量 } \Phi = \frac{\mu_0 N I h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}, L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{N\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

(2) 不妨令直导线在无限远处闭合, 此时螺线环通过电流 I_1 时, 产生的磁通量可看作直导线回路铁链.

$$\text{即 } M_{21} = \frac{\Phi_{21}}{I_1} = \frac{\Phi_1}{I_1} = \frac{\mu_0 N I_1 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{I_1} = \frac{\mu_0 N h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\text{当直导线电流为 } I_2 \text{ 时, } B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi r}, \Phi_{12} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} B_2 h dr = \frac{\mu_0 I_2 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}, M_{12} = \frac{\Phi_{12}}{I_2} = \frac{N\Phi_{12}}{I_2} = \frac{\mu_0 N h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} = M_{21}.$$

25. 已知:
- R_1, R_2
- , 电介质
- $\mu_r = 1$

求: 单位长度的 W 和 L .

$$\text{解: } W = \int \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} dV = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left[\int_0^{R_1} \left(\frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R_1} \right)^2 \cdot 2\pi r dr \cdot 1 + \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \right)^2 \cdot 2\pi r dr \cdot 1 \right] = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

$$\text{又因为 } W = \frac{L I^2}{2}, \text{ 故 } L = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$