



班级: 计01

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科目: 物理

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2. 已知: $h=25\text{m}$, $I=1.8 \times 10^3\text{A}$, $B_E=0.6 \times 10^{-4}\text{T}$

求: (1) B (2) B/B_E

解: (1) $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi h} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1.8 \times 10^3}{2\pi \times 25} = 1.4 \times 10^{-5}\text{T}$

(2) $B/B_E = \frac{1.4 \times 10^{-5}}{0.6 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.24$

4. 已知: 如图.

求: B

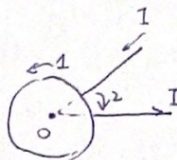
解: 长直电流在圆心处磁场为 0.

I_1 在圆心处, $B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2r} \cdot \frac{l_1}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 l_1}{4\pi r^2}$, 垂直纸面向外

I_2 在圆心处, $B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2r} \cdot \frac{l_2}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 I_2 l_2}{4\pi r^2}$, 垂直纸面向内

注意到电流与长度成正比, 有

$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{l_1}{l_2} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{l_2}{l_1} \Rightarrow I_1 l_1 = I_2 l_2$, 故 \vec{B}_1, \vec{B}_2 大小相等, 方向相反, $B = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 = 0$.

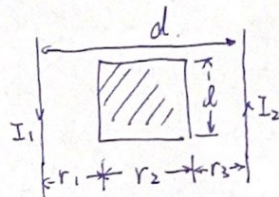


5. 已知: $d=60\text{cm}=0.6\text{m}$, $I_1=I_2=20\text{A}$, $r_1=r_2=10\text{cm}=0.1\text{m}$, $l=25\text{cm}=0.25\text{m}$, $r_3=d-r_1-r_2=0.2\text{m}$

求: (1) B , (2) ϕ

解: (1) 等距点上, $B = 2 \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 20}{\pi \cdot 0.4 \times \frac{1}{2}} = 4 \times 10^{-5}\text{T}$

(2) 过平面磁通量 $\phi = 2 \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 2 \int_{r_1}^{r_1+r_2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot l dr = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{\pi} \cdot \ln \frac{r_1+r_2}{r_1}$
 $= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 20 \times 0.25}{\pi} \times \ln \frac{0.1+0.2}{0.1}$
 $= 2.2 \times 10^{-6}\text{Wb}$



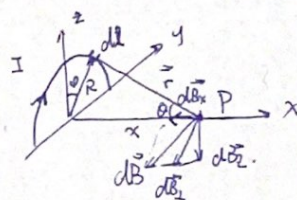
6. 已知: 如图, I, x

求: B .

解: 由毕奥-萨伐尔定律, P 点 $I dl$ 的磁场为

$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I dl \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} d\vec{l} \times (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} \cdot [(dy\vec{j} + dz\vec{k}) \times x\vec{i} - d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}]$
 $= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} [-x dy\vec{j} + x dz\vec{k} - R dl\vec{i}]$

故 $B = \int d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} \cdot \left[\int_{-R}^R -x dy\vec{k} + \int_0^R x dz\vec{j} + \int_0^{2\pi} R dl\vec{i} \right] = \frac{\mu_0 I R}{4\pi (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \cdot [2x\vec{k} + \pi R\vec{i}]$



13. 已知: R_1, R_2 , 厚 h , N 匝, 电流 I

求: 环内外磁场 B_{in}, B_{out} , 磁通量 ϕ .

解: 取垂直于木环中轴线且圆心在上边的圆为安培环路, 有 $B_{out} = 0$.

若圆周在环内, 设其距中轴线 r , 则 $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = 2\pi r B = \mu_0 N I \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r}$

环管内截面取高 h , 宽 dr 的面, 其 $d\phi = B h dr = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} h dr$, 故 $\phi = \int d\phi = \frac{\mu_0 N I h}{2\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{r} dr$
 $= \frac{\mu_0 N I h}{2\pi} \cdot \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$



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16. 已知: R, r, J, d

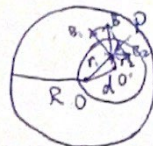
求: 洞中 \vec{B}

解: 若不存在洞时, P点磁强 $\vec{B}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 J}{2} \times \vec{r}_1$

若又有洞, 该洞内通 $J' = -J$ 的磁强. $\vec{B}_2 = -\frac{\mu_0 J}{2} \times \vec{r}_2$

故 $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 J}{2} \times (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) = \frac{\mu_0 J}{2} \times \vec{d}$

所以 P点磁感应强度大小 $B = \frac{\mu_0 J d}{2}$, 方向与洞与柱轴线的共同垂线垂直.



18. 已知: R, ρ, ω

求: $B = \frac{\mu_0 \omega R^2}{2\pi R}$

解: 取半径 r , 宽 dr 的圆形薄片以 ω 转动产生的 $dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} = \frac{\mu_0}{2r} \cdot \rho \cdot 2\pi r dr \cdot \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega \rho}{2} dr$.

故 $B = \int dB = \int_0^R \frac{\mu_0 \omega \rho}{2} dr = \frac{\mu_0 \omega \rho R}{2} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega R^2}{2\pi R}$.

19. 已知: $r = 5\text{cm} = 0.05\text{m}$, $\frac{dE}{dt} = 10^{12}\text{V/(m}\cdot\text{s)}$

求: I_d, B

解: $I_d = \epsilon_0 \pi r^2 \cdot \frac{dE}{dt} = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times \pi \times 0.05^2 \times 1 \times 10^{12} = 7 \times 10^{-2}\text{A}$.

$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_d}{2\pi R} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 7 \times 10^{-2}}{2\pi \times 0.05} = 2.8 \times 10^{-7}\text{T}$.

20. 已知: $C = 1 \times 10^{-12}\text{F}$, $\nu = 50\text{Hz}$, $U_{\max} = 1.74 \times 10^5\text{V}$

求: $I_{d,\max}$

解: $\phi = ES = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \cdot S = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{CU}{\epsilon_0}$

$I_d = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{d\phi}{dt} = C \cdot \frac{dU}{dt}$

$I_{d,\max} = 2\pi\nu C \cdot U_{\max} = 2\pi \times 50 \times 10^{-12} \times 1.74 \times 10^5 = 5.5 \times 10^{-5}\text{A}$.