

第十章 电磁感应与电磁场

1. B; 2. D; 3. A; 4. C; 5. C; 6. A; 7. 15J; 8. $\varepsilon = 8.7 \times 10^{-6} V$,

A 端。

9. 解: t 时刻:

$$\phi_m = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int B dS = \int_{a+vt}^{a+l_2+vt} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} l_1 dr = \frac{\mu_0 I l_1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+l_2+vt}{a+vt}$$

$$\varepsilon_i = -N \frac{d\phi_m}{dt} = -\frac{N\mu_0 I l_1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{v}{a+l_2+vt} - \frac{v}{a+vt} \right) = \frac{\mu_0 N I l_1 l_2 v}{2\pi(a+vt)(a+l_2+vt)}$$

10. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_m &= \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} \\ &= \int_0^b \left(\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(r_1+x)} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(r_2+x)} \right) \cdot a dx \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 a I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(r_1+b)(r_2+b)}{r_1 r_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_i &= -\frac{d\phi_m}{dt} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(r_1+b)(r_2+b)}{r_1 r_2} \frac{dI}{dt} \\ &= -\frac{\mu_0 I_0 a \omega}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(r_1+b)(r_2+b)}{r_1 r_2} \cos \omega t \end{aligned}$$

11. 解: 动生电动势 $\varepsilon_{MeN} = \int_{MN} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$

为计算简单。可引入一条辅助线 MN, 构成闭合回路 MeNM, 向上运动时, 穿过其中的总磁通量不变, 则, 闭合回路总电动势为零。

$$\varepsilon_{\text{总}} = \varepsilon_{MeN} + \varepsilon_{MN} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{MeN} = -\varepsilon_{NM} = \varepsilon_{MN}$$

$$\varepsilon_{MN} = \int_{MN} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{a-b}^{a+b} -v \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} dx = -\frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

负号表示 ε_{MN} 的方向与 x 轴相反。

$$\varepsilon_{MeN} = -\frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a-b} \quad \text{方向 } N \rightarrow M$$

$$U_M - U_N = -\varepsilon_{MN} = \frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

$$12. \text{ 解: } \varepsilon_{0B} = \int_{OB} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \int v B dl = \int B \omega l dl = \frac{1}{2} B \omega b^2;$$

$$\varepsilon_{OA} = \int_{OA} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{1}{2} B \omega a^2$$

$$\text{故: } U_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} B \omega (a^2 - b^2)$$

$$13. \text{ 解: (1) } B_{21} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}, \text{ 则:}$$

$$\phi_{21} = B_{21} S = \frac{\mu_0 I S}{2R}$$

$$M = \frac{\mu_0 S}{2R} = 4\pi \times 10^{-10} \text{ H}$$

$$(2) \varepsilon_1 = -M \frac{dI_2}{dt} = 2\pi \times 10^{-8} \text{ V}$$

$$14. \text{ 解: (1) } \phi = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \int_c^b \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi} \ln 3$$

$$M = \frac{\phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 a}{2\pi} \ln 3$$

$$(2) \varepsilon_i = -M \frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{3 \ln 3}{2\pi} \mu_0 a I_0 e^{-3t}$$

方向：顺时针为正。