第十三章 电磁场

一、选择题

- 13. 1. 1.
- 答案: D
- 13. 1. 2.
- 答: C
- 13. 1. 3.
- 答: D
- 13. 1. 4.
- 答: C
- 13. 1. 5.
- 答案: B
- 13. 1. 6.
- 答: D
- 13. 1. 7.
- 答: D
- 13. 1. 8.
- 答: D
- 13. 1.9.
- 答: C
- 13. 1. 10.
- 答: C

- 13. 1. 11.
- 答: A
- 13. 1. 12.
- 答: B
- 13. 1. 13.
- 答: A
- 13. 1. 14.
- 答: C
- 13. 1. 15.
- 答: D
- 13. 1. 16.
- 答: B
- 13. 1. 17.
- 答: D
- 13. 1. 18.
- 答: D
- 13. 1. 19.
- 答: D
- 13. 1. 20.
- 答: D

二 填空题

- 13. 2. 1.
- 答案: 0
- 13. 2. 2.

$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny (2)}}{\cong}: \quad \varepsilon_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}\omega BL^2 \quad \text{a} \rightarrow \text{b} ; \quad \varepsilon_{bc} = \frac{1}{2}\omega BL^2 \quad \text{b} \rightarrow \text{c} ; \quad \varepsilon_{cd} = -\frac{1}{2}\omega BL^2 \quad \text{d} \rightarrow \text{c} ;$$

$$\varepsilon_{da} = -\frac{1}{2}\omega BL^2 \quad \text{a} \rightarrow \text{d} ; \quad \varepsilon_{ac} = \omega BL^2 \quad \text{a} \rightarrow \text{c} .$$

13. 2. 3.

答:
$$\varepsilon_{APC} = lvB\sin\theta$$
, 〈 $\varepsilon_{PC} = lvB$, 〈。

13. 2. 4.

答:
$$U_{\text{Oa}} = -\frac{1}{50}\omega BL^2$$
,高; $U_{\text{Ob}} = -\frac{8}{25}\omega BL^2$,高; $U_{\text{ab}} = -\frac{3}{10}\omega BL^2$,低。

13. 2. 5.

答:
$$U_{\text{OP}} = -\frac{1}{2}\omega BR^2$$

13. 2. 6.

答:
$$\varepsilon_i = \pi \omega R^2 B \sin \omega t = 0.004 \sin \frac{10\pi t}{3}$$
 (V)

13. 2. 7.

答: $\varepsilon_i = SNB\omega \sin \omega t$

13. 2. 8.

答: 0

13. 2. 9.

答: $L = 6.8 \times 10^{-4} H$

13. 2. 10.

答:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{IR}{\mu_0 nS}$$

13. 2. 11.

答:
$$\varepsilon_{AB} = \frac{\pi R^2}{8} \left| \frac{dB}{dt} \right|$$
, $A \rightarrow B$

13. 2. 12.

答:静电场电场线;净电荷;静电场,电场。

13. 2. 13.

答:磁场,电场;静电场,感生电场。

13. 2. 14.

答:无源场,无头无尾的闭合曲线;磁单极。

13. 2. 15.

答:磁场;电场;磁场;电场时间变化率。

三、计算题

13. 3. 1.

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{cd} = vBL\cos\alpha = 0.0866(V)$$

13. 3. 2.

$$\varepsilon_{ab} = \int_{ab} d\varepsilon_{ab} = \int_{d}^{d+l} -v \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} dx = -\frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi} ln \frac{(l+d)}{d} = -9.8 \times 10^{-6} V$$

端电势高。

$$\varepsilon_{AB} = -\frac{\mu_0 vI}{2\pi} ln \frac{a+2R}{a} < 0$$

13. 3. 4.

$$arepsilon_{OM} = rac{\mu_0 \omega I}{2\pi \cos \theta} \Big(L - rac{a}{\cos \theta} \ln rac{a + L \cos \theta}{a} \Big)$$
 电动势的方向, $O o M$

13. 3. 5.

以顺时针方向为线框中电动势的正方向,电动势为

$$E = N \frac{\mu_0 I \nu}{2\pi} L(\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{d+a}) = 2.4 \times 10^{-5} (V)$$

13. 3. 6.

 $\varepsilon = \pi \omega R^2 NB \sin \omega t = 0.6 \sin 60\pi t$

13. 3. 7.

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi_{m}}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{5\mu_{0}a\cos(10t)}{\pi} \ln \frac{d+b/2}{d-b/2} \right) = \frac{50\mu_{0}a\sin(10t)}{\pi} \ln \frac{d+b/2}{d-b/2}$$

13. 3. 8.

$$\varepsilon_{i}|_{t=3s} = -2.51 \times 10^{-2} \text{ V}$$

感生电动势的方向为顺时针方向

13. 3. 9.

(1) 回路 0ab0 上的感生电动势等于直线段 ab 上的感生电动势

$$\varepsilon_{ab} = \varepsilon_{OabO} = -\frac{d\Phi_{m}}{dt} = -S_{OabO} \frac{dB}{dt} = -\frac{l^{2}}{4} \frac{dB}{dt} < 0$$

方向 b→a

(2) 回路 0bc0 上的感生电动势等于直线段 bc 上的感生电动势

$$\varepsilon_{\rm bc} = \varepsilon_{\rm ObcO} = -\frac{{\rm d}\Phi_{\rm m}}{{\rm d}t} = -S_{\rm ObcO} \frac{{\rm d}B}{{\rm d}t} = -\frac{l^2}{2} \frac{{\rm d}B}{{\rm d}t} < 0$$

方向 c→b

(3) abcda 回路的电动势

$$arepsilon_{
m abcda} = -rac{{
m d}\Phi_{
m m}}{{
m d}t} = -S_{
m abcda} \; rac{{
m d}B}{{
m d}t} = -l^2 \; rac{{
m d}B}{{
m d}t} < 0$$
 方向逆时针

13. 3. 10.

感应电动势
$$\varepsilon_i = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -S' \frac{dB}{dt} = -22.7V$$

其方向由d到c。

13. 3. 11.

解: (1)

对于螺线管内, r < R, 则

$$2\pi r E_i = -S_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\pi r^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t} \; , \quad E_i = -\frac{r}{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

对于螺线管外, r > R, 则

$$2\pi r E_i = -S_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\pi R^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t}, \quad E_i = -\frac{R^2}{2r} \frac{\mathrm{d}B}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

方向逆时针

(2) 距螺线管中心轴 r = 5.0cm 处感生电场的大小和方向

$$E_i = -\frac{R^2}{2r}\frac{dB}{dt} = -\frac{0.02^2}{2\times0.05} \times 0.010 = 0.00004 \text{ V/m}$$
方向逆时针

13. 3. 12.

(1) 则电场随时间的变化率:
$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{I}{\varepsilon_0 S} = 1.8 \times 10^{15} \,\text{V} / \text{m} \cdot \text{S}$$

(2) 位移电流密度:
$$J_D = \frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{I}{S} = 1.6 \times 10^4 \text{ A} / \text{ m}^2$$

(3) 极板间的位移电流:
$$I_D = J_D S = I = 5 A$$
 ,

(4)
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R} = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{T}$$

13. 3. 13.

$$H = \frac{r}{2} J_D = 3.6 \times 10^5 \, \pi \varepsilon_0 \cos(10^5 \, \pi \, t) = 10^{-5} \, \text{A/m}$$

13. 3. 14.

$$\varepsilon_i = -1.5Lv\left(1 - \frac{t}{10}\right)e^{-\frac{t}{10}} = -0.15\left(1 - \frac{t}{10}\right)e^{-\frac{t}{10}}$$

13. 3. 15.

(1) 在t = 3.00 s 时,穿过轨道和导体组成的三角形面积的磁通量

$$\Phi_{\rm m} = \frac{1}{2}v^2t^3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5.2^2 \times 3^3 = 365 \text{ Wb}$$

(2) 在t = 3.00 s 时,三角形回路的电动势

$$\varepsilon = \frac{3}{2}v^2t^2 = \frac{3}{2} \times 5.2^2 \times 3^2 = 365 \text{ V}$$
,方向: 顺时针