电磁学 内容总结

第七章 静电学

一、基本概念

1. 电场强度

$$ec{E}=rac{\dot{F}}{q_0}$$

• 点电荷的电场强度

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0} = \frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \vec{r}_0$$

• 连续分布带电体的电场强度

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{r^2} \vec{r}_0$$

2. 电通量

$$d\Phi_{e} = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} \qquad \Phi_{e} = \int_{S} d\Phi_{e} = \int_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

3. 电势:

- 电势差
- 点电荷的电势
- 连续分布电荷的电势

电场强度与电势的关系

4. 电势能:

$$U_p = \frac{A}{q_0} = \int_p^{(0)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\Delta U = U_A - U_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$U = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$U_P = \int_q \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{4 \, \pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= -\nabla U = -\frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}n} \vec{n}_0 \\ &= -(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \vec{k}) \end{aligned}$$

$$W_a = \int_a^{(0)} q\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = qU_a$$

二、基本规律

1. 真空中的静电场

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \vec{r}_0$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{F} / q_0$$

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{i} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}_0$$

$$U_P = \int_{(P)}^{(P_0)} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$
 +电荷守恒定律

(1). 求静电场的方法:

$$U_p = \int_{(P)}^{(P_0)} \vec{E} \cdot d \vec{l},$$

$$U = \int_{q} \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} , \quad (U_{\infty} = 0) .$$

(2). 几种典型电荷分布的 \bar{E} 和 U

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点电荷(?)
均匀带电球面(?)
均匀带电球体(?)
均匀带电无限长直线(?)
均匀带电无限大平面(?)
均匀带电细圆环轴线上一点(?)
无限长均匀带电圆柱面(?)
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均匀带电球面:

$$\begin{cases} 0 & (r < R) \\ E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} & (r > R) \end{cases}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R} \quad (r \le R)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r} \quad (r > R)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{R} \quad (r \le R)$$

$$1 \quad Q$$

均匀带电球体:

$$\begin{cases} E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Qr}{R^3} & (r < R) \\ E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} & (r > R) \end{cases}$$

均匀带电半径为**₹**的细 圆环轴线上一点:

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Qx}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{(x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}$$

无限长均匀带电平面两侧:

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

无限长均匀带电直线:

$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{r}$$

2. 导体的静电平衡

静电平衡----导体内部和表面无电荷定向移动

导体表面场强垂直表面

推论:静电平衡时,导体是个等势体,导体表面是个等势面.

有导体存在时静电场的分析与计算

相互影响

利用: 静电场的基本规律 (高其

(高斯定理和环路定理)

静电场的叠加原理

电荷守恒定律

导体的静电平衡条件

电容: 表征导体和导体组静电性质的一个物理量

孤立导体的电容

$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

孤立导体球的电容 $C = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 R$

电容器的电容
$$C = \frac{Q}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{Q}{\Delta U}$$

平行板电容器

同心球形电容器

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{d}$$

$$C = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r R_1 R_2 / (R_2 - R_1)$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r L}{\ln R_2 / R_1}$$

3. 静电场中的电介质

电介质对电场的影响 $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}'$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}'$$

电位移矢量
$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E}$$

有电介质时的高斯定理:
$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} = q_0 = \sum_i q_{0i}$$

在解场方面的应用,在具有某种对称性的情况下,可 以首先由高斯定理解出:

思路
$$\vec{D} \Rightarrow \vec{E}$$

4. 静电场的能量

电容器的能量:

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{2}}{C} = \frac{1}{2} C U^{2} = \frac{1}{2} Q U \quad (U = U_{A} - U_{B})$$

静电场的能量密度

$$\omega_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} DE = \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} \quad \text{对任意电场都适合}$$

静电场的能量
$$W_e = \int_V \omega_e dV$$

稳恒磁场与电磁相互作用

- 一、磁感应强度 \vec{B} 的计算
- 1) 叠加法或积分法: 电流元的磁场分布 $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}_0}{4\pi n^2}$

2) 应用安培环路定理:
$$\int\limits_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{(L)} I_{i \vdash k}$$

3) 典型磁场:

长直导线的磁场:
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$
 (有限长)

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \quad ($$
 无限长)

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} \qquad (半限长)$$

圆电流轴线上:
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \frac{R^2}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$
 (方向沿轴线方向)

圆电流中心:
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$

圆弧电流中心(θ 为圆心角): $B = \frac{\mu_0 I \theta}{2}$

载流圆柱体:
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R^2} \cdot r, (r \le R)$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{r}, (r \ge R)$$

$$B = 0 \quad (r = 0)$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

通电螺线管: $B = \mu_0 nI$ (无限长管内任一点)

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 nI \quad (** 限长面中心处*)$$

无限大均匀载流平面:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2}i$$
 i 为线电流密度

二、磁场的性质

1. 高斯定理: $\iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$, $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ 无源场;

2. 安培环路定理: $\int_{I} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{(L \in \mathbb{B})} I$ $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j}$ 有旋场;

三、 磁场力

1. 运动电荷受力:
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

2. 电流元受力:
$$d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$
 $\vec{F} = \int_L Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$

3. 载流线圈受磁力矩:
$$\vec{M} = \vec{IS} \times \vec{B} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

磁矩:
$$\vec{m} = \vec{IS}$$

$$(N \boxtimes \vec{m} = N \overrightarrow{I} \overrightarrow{S})$$

4. 磁力(矩)的功: $W = I \Delta \phi_m = I(\phi_{m2} - \phi_{m1})$

四、磁介质

磁介质中的高斯定理:
$$\iint_{s} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{s} (\vec{B}_{0} + \vec{B}') \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

磁介质中的安培环路定理:

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_{(L \boxtimes \mathbb{B})} I_{\notin}$$

各向同性均匀介质中:

$$\vec{B} = \mu_r \mu_0 \vec{H} = \mu \vec{H}$$

电磁感应

1. 感应电动势

法拉第电磁感应定律
$$\varepsilon_i = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\psi}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
 (楞次定律和符号规则)

动生电动势
$$\mathcal{E}_i = \int_{(a)}^{(b)} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$
 (搞清两个夹角)

感生电动势
$$\varepsilon_i = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi_m}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\iint_S \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} = \int_L \vec{E}_k \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l}$$

 E_{κ} :感生电场(非保守场)

2. 自感和互感

$$\begin{cases} L = \frac{\psi}{i} \\ \varepsilon_L = -L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ W_m = \frac{1}{2} L i^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} M = \frac{\psi_{12}}{i_2} = \frac{\psi_{21}}{i_1} \\ \varepsilon_{12} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ \varepsilon_{21} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} \end{cases}$$

3. 磁场能量

$$\mathbf{w}_{m} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^{2}}{\mu_{0} \mu_{r}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^{2}}{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{0} \mu_{r} H^{2},$$

$$\mathbf{A}$$
各向同性

$$\mathbf{W}_{m} = \int_{V} \mathbf{w}_{m} \, \mathrm{d} v$$

1. 两个假说

电磁波理论

$$\oint_{L} \vec{E}_{R} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint_{S} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$I_{d} = \int_{S} \vec{j}_{d} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{S} \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

2、麦克斯韦方程组

- 静电场高斯定理
- > 电场环流定理
- > 磁场高斯定理
- > 安培环路定理

$$\iint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{S \nmid j} q_{0i}$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint_{S} \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$\vec{E}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I_{c} + I_{d}$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{j}_c = \gamma \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j}_c + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

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例1 一个细玻璃棒弯成半径为R的半圆形,沿其上半部分均匀分布有电量+Q,沿其下半部分均匀分布有电量-Q,如图所示。试求圆心O处的电场强度。

$$dq = \lambda R d\theta = \frac{2Q}{\pi R} R d\theta = \frac{2Q}{\pi} d\theta$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2Q}{R^2 \pi} d\theta$$

$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2Q}{R^2 \pi} \sin \theta d\theta$$

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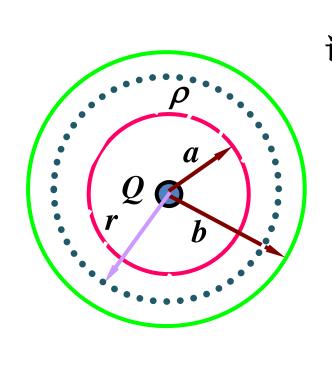
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$$dE = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2Q}{R^$$

例2: 有一带电球壳,内外半径分别为 a和b,电荷体密度 p=A/r,在球心处有一点电荷Q,证明当 $A=Q/(2ma^2)$ 时,球壳区域内的场强E的大小与 r 无关.



$$iE: \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = E \cdot 4\pi r^2 = (Q + \int \rho dV) / \varepsilon_0$$

$$\int \rho dV = \int_a^r \frac{A}{r} 4\pi r^2 dr = 2\pi A (r^2 - a^2)$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} + \frac{A}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{Aa^2}{2\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} - \frac{Aa^2}{2\varepsilon_0 r^2} = 0$$

$$\cdot A = Q$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{Q}{2\pi a^2}$$

例3. 正电荷均匀分布在半径为R的球形体积中,电荷体密度 为 ρ , 求球内 α 点与球外b点的电势差。

解: 根据高斯定理
$$\iint_s \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \iiint_V \rho dV$$
 球内距球心 $_r$ 处的场强:

$$b^{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{1} = \frac{4\pi r^{3} \rho / 3}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_{0}} r \quad \vec{E}_{1} = \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_{0}} \vec{r}$$

球外距球心 r 处的场强:

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{2} = \frac{4\pi\boldsymbol{R}^{3}\boldsymbol{\rho}/3}{4\pi\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}\boldsymbol{r}^{2}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}\boldsymbol{R}^{3}}{3\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}\boldsymbol{r}^{2}} \ \vec{\boldsymbol{E}}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\rho}\boldsymbol{R}^{3}}{3\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}\boldsymbol{r}^{3}} \vec{\boldsymbol{r}}$$

$$\therefore U_{ab} = \int_{r_a}^{R} \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R}^{r_b} \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_a}^{R} \frac{\rho}{3\varepsilon_0} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{R}^{r_b} \frac{\rho R^3}{3\varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$
$$= \frac{\rho}{6\varepsilon_0} (3R^2 - r_a^2 - \frac{2R^3}{r_b})$$

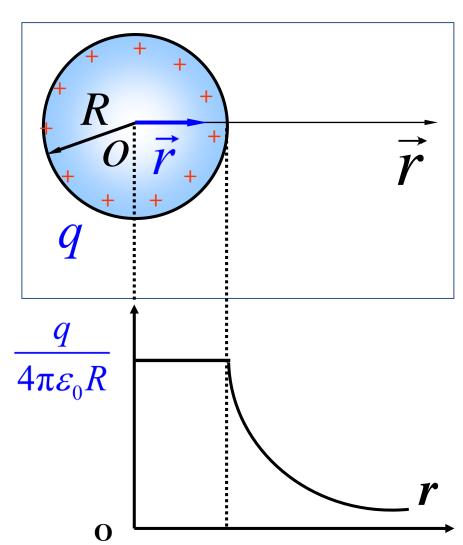
例4:两个同心的均匀带电球面,半径分别为 R_1 =5.0cm, R_2 =20.0cm,已知内球面的电势为 U_1 =60V,外球面的电势 U_2 =-30V。求:(1)求内,外球面上所带电量?(2)在两个球面之间何处的电势为零?

$$\begin{cases} r < R, \quad \vec{E}_1 = 0 \\ r > R, \quad \vec{E}_2 = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r}_0 \end{cases}$$

$$U = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$r < R, \quad U_1 = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 R}$$

$$r > R, \quad U_2 = \frac{q}{4 \pi \varepsilon_0 r}$$



解: (1)以 q_1 和 q_2 分别表示内外球面所带电量。

由电势叠加原理:

$$U_{1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{q_{1}}{R_{1}} + \frac{q_{2}}{R_{2}} \right) = 60V \qquad U_{2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{q_{1} + q_{2}}{R_{2}} = -30V$$

带入给出的 R_1 和 R_2 值联立解上两式可得:

$$q_1 = 6.7 \times 10^{-10} C$$
 $q_2 = -1.3 \times 10^{-9} C$

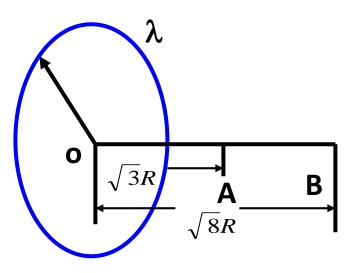
(2) 设该点半径为r,由:

$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{q_1}{r} + \frac{q_2}{R_2} \right) = 0$$

由此可得:

$$r = \frac{q_1}{-q_2} R_2 = \frac{6.7 \times 10^{-10}}{1.3 \times 10^{-9}} \times 20 = 10cm$$

例5 半径为R的带电圆环,电荷线密度为 λ ,轴线上A, B两点,与圆心的距离为 $O\overline{A} = \sqrt{3}R$, $O\overline{B} = \sqrt{8}R$ 一质量为m,电量为q 的粒子从A点运动到B点,求此过程中电场力的功。



解1:设无穷远为电势零点

$$U_A = \frac{\lambda 2\pi R}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 \sqrt{R^2 + 3R^2}} = \frac{\lambda}{4\varepsilon_0}$$

$$U_B = \frac{\lambda}{6\varepsilon_0}$$

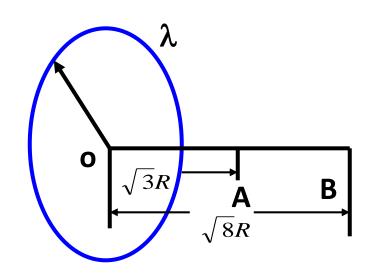
则q由A到B, 电场力做功为:

$$A_{A\to B} = q(U_A - U_B) = \frac{q\lambda}{12\varepsilon_0}$$

解2: 轴线上任一点的场强为

$$E = \frac{\lambda 2\pi Rx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$A = q \int_{A}^{B} E \cdot dl = q \int_{\sqrt{3}R}^{\sqrt{8}R} \frac{\lambda 2\pi Rx}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 (R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} dx$$



例6 长为 L 载有电流 I_2 的导线与电流为 I_1 的长直导线 放在同 一平面内(如图),求作用在长为L的载流导线上的磁场力。

解:
$$d\vec{F} = I_2 d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$
 $dF = I_2 B dl$

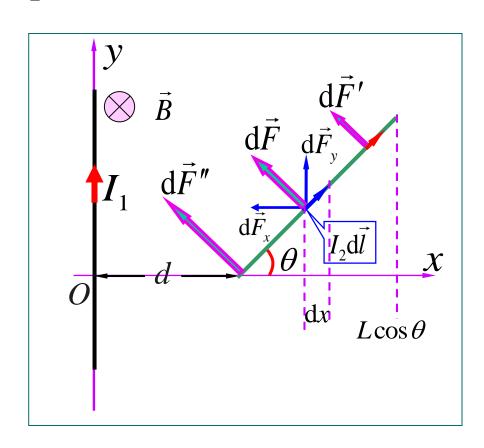
$$\mathrm{d}F = I_2 B \mathrm{d}l$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x}$$

$$dF = BI_2 dl = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 dl}{2\pi x}$$

$$dx = dl \cos \theta$$

$$dF = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi \cos \theta} \frac{dx}{x}$$



$$F = \int_{(L)} dF = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi \cos \theta} \int_d^{d+L\cos \theta} \frac{dx}{x}$$

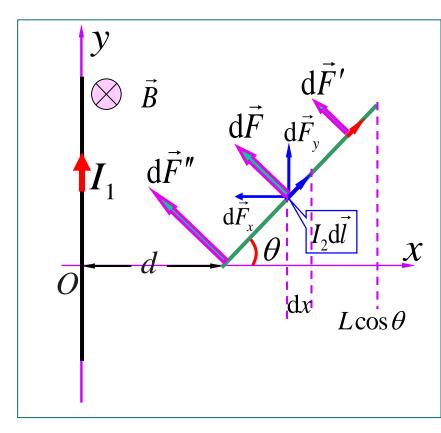
$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi \cos \theta} \ln \left(\frac{d + L \cos \theta}{d} \right)$$

讨论: (1)
$$\theta = 0$$

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{d+L}{d} \right)$$

(2)
$$\theta = \pi/2$$

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \frac{L}{d}$$



例7 边长为0.2m的正方形线圈,共有50 匝,通以电流2A,把线圈放在磁感应强度为 0.05T的均匀磁场中.问在什么方位时,线圈所受的磁力矩最大?磁力矩等于多少?

解
$$M = NBIS \sin \theta$$
 得 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $M = M_{\text{max}}$

$$M = NBIS = 50 \times 0.05 \times 2 \times (0.2)^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M = 0.2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

例8 如图半径为0.20m,电流为20A,可绕轴旋转的圆形载流线圈放在均匀磁场中,磁感应强度的大小为0.08T,方向沿 *x* 轴正向.问线圈受力情况怎样?线圈所受的磁力矩又为多少?

解: 把线圈分为 JQP 和 PKJ 两部分

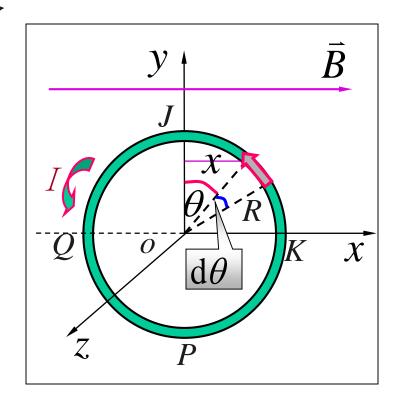
$$\vec{F}_{JQP} = BI(2R)\vec{k} = 0.64\vec{k}N$$

$$\vec{F}_{PKJ} = -BI(2R)\vec{k} = -0.64\vec{k}$$
N

以Oy为轴, $Id\vec{l}$ 所受磁力矩大小

$$dM = xdF = IdlBx\sin\theta$$

$$x = R \sin \theta, dl = R d\theta$$



$$dM = xdF = IdlBx\sin\theta$$

$$x = R\sin\theta, dl = Rd\theta$$

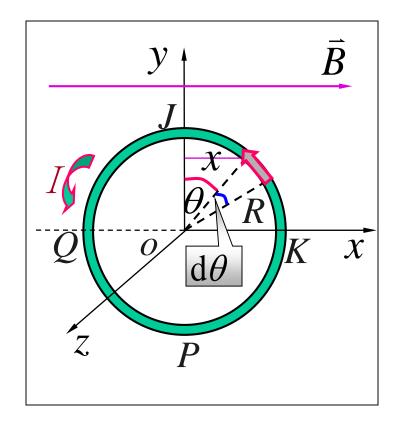
$$dM = IBR^{2}\sin^{2}\theta d\theta$$

$$M = IBR^{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin^{2}\theta d\theta$$

$$M = IB\pi R^{2}$$

$$\vec{m} = IS\vec{k} = I\pi R^{2}\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{R} = R\vec{i}$$



$$\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B} = I \pi R^2 B \vec{k} \times i = I \pi R^2 B \vec{j}$$

例9. 半径为R的半圆线圈ACD通有电流 I_2 ,置于电流为 I_1 的无限长直流电流的磁场中,直线电流 I_1 恰过半圆的直径,两导线相互绝缘。求半圆线圈受到长直流电流 I_1 的磁力。

解:长直导线产生的磁场由安培环路定理计算

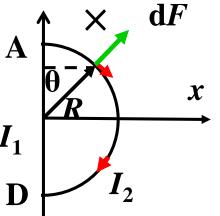
$$\int B dl = \mu_0 I_1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r}$$

由安培定律计算磁力

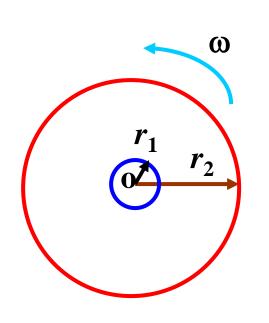
$$d\vec{F} = I_2 d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \Rightarrow dF = I_2 B dl = I_2 B R d\theta$$

$$\therefore dF_x = \sin\theta dF = I_2 \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi R \sin\theta} R \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$\therefore F_x = \int \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2}$$



例10: 一半径为 r_2 电荷线密度为 λ 的均匀带电圆环,里面有一半径为 r_1 总电阻为R的导体环,两环共面同心($r_2>>r_1$),当大环以变角速度 $\omega=\omega$ (t)绕垂直于环面的中心轴旋转时,求小环中的感应电流。其方向如何?



解:大环中的等效电流:

$$I = \frac{\omega(t)}{2\pi} 2\pi r_2 \lambda = \omega(t) r_2 \lambda$$

此电流在O处产生的磁感应强度大小:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2r_2} = \frac{1}{2}\mu_0 \omega(t)\lambda$$

穿过小环的磁通量:

$$\Phi \approx BS = B\pi r_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \omega(t) \lambda \pi r_1^2$$

电动势:

$$\therefore \varepsilon_i = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \lambda \pi r_1^2 \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt}$$

感应电流:

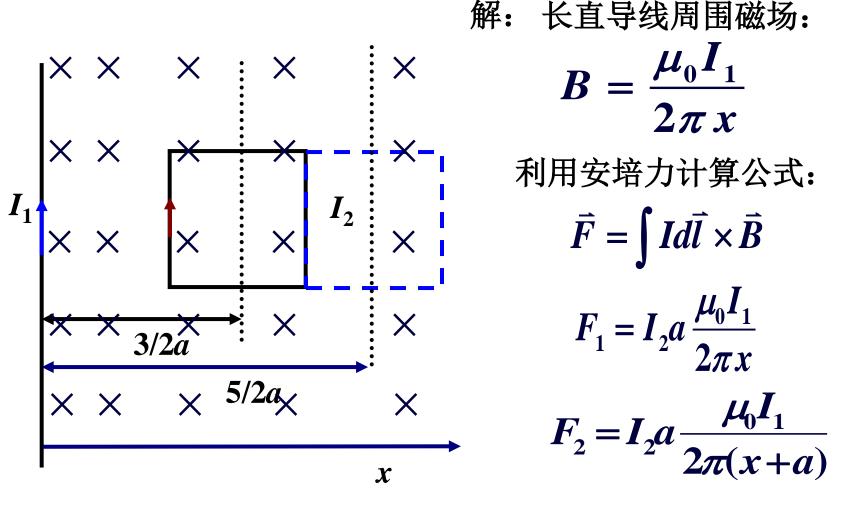
$$i = \frac{\varepsilon_i}{R} = -\frac{\mu_0 \lambda \pi r_1^2}{2R} \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt}$$

方向:

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} > 0$$
 i为顺时针;

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt}$$
 < 0 i为逆时针;

例11: 一通有电流I₁的长直导线,旁边有一个与它共面通有电流I₂的每边长为a的正方形线圈,线圈的对边和长直导线平行,线圈的中心与长直导线间的距离为3/2a,在维持它们的电流不变和保证共面的条件下,将它们的距离从3/2a变为5/2a,求磁场对线圈所做的功。



线圈所受的力为左右两边受力的差:

$$F = I_{2}a \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}}{2\pi x} - I_{2}a \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}}{2\pi(x+a)}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}a}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+a}\right)$$

磁场对线圈所做的功:

$$\therefore A = \int_{a}^{2a} F dx = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 a}{2\pi} \ln \frac{4}{3}$$

例12:载有电流的I长直导线附近,放一导体半圆环MeN与长直 导线共面,且端点MN的连线与长直导线垂直、半圆环的半径为 b,环心O与导线相距a. 设半圆环以速度 \bar{v} 平行导线平移,求 半圆环内感应电动势的大小和方向以及MN两端的电压 U_{MN} .

1. 解:引入一条辅助线MN,构成闭 $\varepsilon_{MN} = \int_{MN} (\bar{v} \times \bar{B}) \cdot d\bar{l} = \int_{a-b}^{a+b} -v \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} dx = -\frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a-b}$ 负号表示电动势的方向 $= \frac{\epsilon_{MN}}{2\pi}$ 合回路MeNM, 闭合回路总电动势:

$$I \longrightarrow b \\ N$$

例13 如图,已知无限长载流直导线中通有电流I=I(t),与其共 面的矩形导体线框以速度 垂直于载流直导线向右运动,求 矩形导体线框中的感应电动势 =?

解法一:分别考虑动生电动势和感生电动势

$$\mathcal{E}_i = \int_M^N (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} \qquad \mathcal{E}_i = Blv$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x}$$
 $B_{AC} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$ $B_{BD} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi (a+b)}$

AC:
$$\mathcal{E}_{i1} = vc \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$$

BD:
$$\mathcal{E}_{i2} = vc \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(a+b)}$$
 D \rightarrow B

$$oldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_{i$$
动生 $=$ $oldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_{i1}$ $oldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_{i2}$ $=$

$$\mathcal{E}_i = Blv$$

$$B_{\rm BD} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi (a+b)}$$

$$C \rightarrow A$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
A & B \\
\hline
c \\
\hline
a \\
\hline
C \\
\hline
b \\
\hline
D
\end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{i \not \exists j \pm} = \mathcal{E}_{i1} - \mathcal{E}_{i2} = vc \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} - vc \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi (a+b)} = vc \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{b}{a(a+b)}$$

矩形框的法线方向为垂直向内 ($C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$)

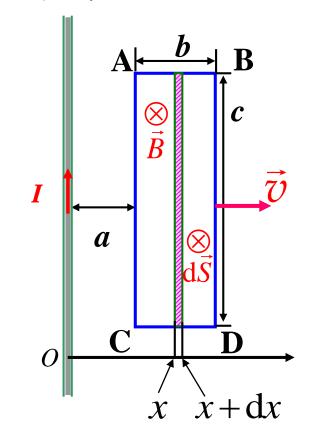
$$\mathcal{E}_{i} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\int_{S} \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{B}}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S}$$

$$= -\int_{a}^{a+b} \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi x} \frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t} \cdot c \mathrm{d}x$$

$$=-\left(\frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi}\ln\frac{a+b}{a}\right)\frac{\mathrm{d}I(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\mathbf{\mathcal{E}}_{i \otimes \pm} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{\Phi}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\left(\frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a}\right) \frac{\mathrm{d}I(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{i} = vc \frac{\mu_{0}I(t)}{2\pi} \frac{b}{a(a+b)} - \left(\frac{\mu_{0}c}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a}\right) \frac{dI(t)}{dt}$$



解法二: 直接利用法拉第电磁感应定律

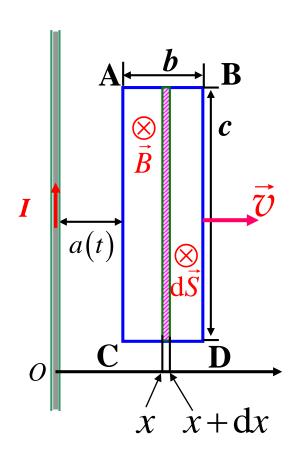
$$\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I(t)c}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a(t)+b}{a(t)}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{i} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mu_{0}Ic}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a} \right)$$

$$= - \left[\frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}I(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} \ln \frac{a+b}{a} \right]$$

$$+\frac{\mu_0 c I(t)}{2\pi} \frac{a}{a+b} \left(-\frac{b}{a^2}\right) \frac{\mathrm{d}a}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}I(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} \ln \frac{a+b}{a} + \frac{\mu_0 cI(t)}{2\pi} \frac{b v}{a(a+b)}$$

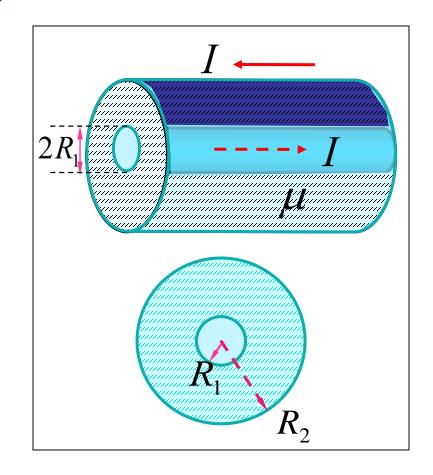


例14 如图同轴电缆,中间充以磁介质,芯线与圆筒上的电流大小相等、方向相反。已 \Re_1 , R_2 ,I, μ 。求单位长度同轴电缆的磁能和自感。设金属芯线内的磁场可略。

解:由安培环路定律可求 B 的分布

$$\begin{cases} B_{1} = 0 & (r < R_{1}) \\ B_{2} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} & (R_{1} < r < R_{2}) \\ B_{3} = 0 & (r > R_{2}) \end{cases}$$

则 $R_1 < r < R_2$ 范围内:



单位长度的体元 $dV = 2\pi r dr \cdot 1$ 内:

$$w_{\rm m} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} \right)^2 = \frac{\mu I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2}$$

单位长度壳层体积内:

$$W_{\rm m} = \int_{V} w_{\rm m} dV = \int_{V} \frac{\mu I^{2}}{8\pi^{2} r^{2}} dV$$

$$= \frac{\mu I^2}{4\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu I^2}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\therefore W_{\rm m} = \frac{1}{2}LI^2 \qquad \therefore \quad L = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

