7-17 有一同轴电缆, 其尺寸如图(a)所示。两导体中的电 流均为I,但电流的流向相反,导体的磁性可不考虑。试 计算以下各处的磁感强度: (1)  $r < R_1$ ; (2)  $R_1 < r$  $< R_2$ ; (3)  $R_2 < r < R_3$ ; (4)  $r > R_3$ . 画出B-r 图线.

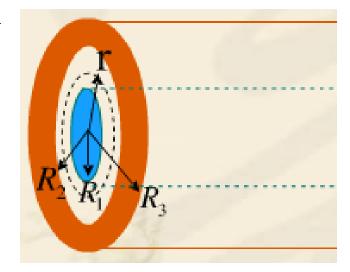
解: 
$$r < R_1 \qquad \oint_l \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi R^2} I$$

$$2\pi rB = \frac{\mu_0 r^2}{R^2} I \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$$

$$R_1 < r < R_2$$

$$2\pi rB = \mu_0 I$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$





$$R_2 < r < R_3$$

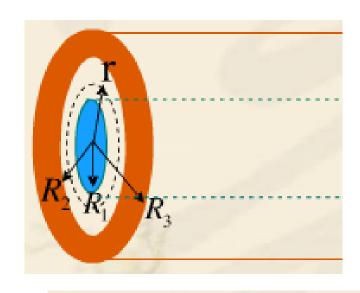
$$B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 [I - \frac{\pi (r^2 - R_2^2)}{\pi (R_3^2 - R_2^2)} \cdot I]$$

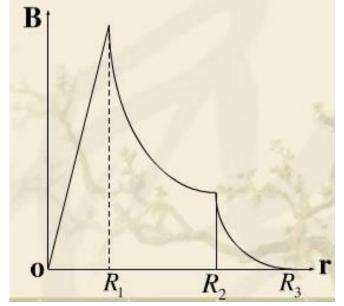
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I (R_3^2 - r^2)}{2\pi r (R_3^2 - R_2^2)}$$

$$R_3 < r$$

$$B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 [I - I] = 0$$

$$B = 0$$







7-18 如图所示, N匝线圈均匀密绕在截面为长方形的 中空骨架上. 求通入电流I后, 环内外磁场的分布.

解: 
$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \sum I$$

$$r < R_1$$
  $2\pi rB_1 = 0$   $B_1 = 0$ 

$$R_1 < r < R_2 \qquad B_2 \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 N R$$

$$R_{1} < r < R_{2} \qquad B_{2} \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_{0} NI \qquad B_{2} = \frac{\mu_{0} NI}{2\pi r}$$

$$r > R_{2} \qquad 2\pi rB_{3} = 0 \qquad B_{3} = 0$$

若 $R_2$ - $R_1$ << $R_1$ 或 $R_2$ ,则环内磁场近视为均匀分布,设

环平均半径 
$$R = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{2} \qquad B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi R} = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{L} = \mu_0 nI$$





7-20 电流 I 均匀地流过半径为 R 的圆形长导线,试计算单位长度导线内的磁场通过题图中所示剖面的磁通量.

解:

$$0 < r < R$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \frac{\pi r^{2}}{\pi R^{2}} I$$

$$2\pi rB = \frac{\mu_0 r^2}{R^2} I \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$$

$$\int_0^R \frac{\mu_0 Ir}{2\pi R^2} 1 \cdot dr = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi}$$



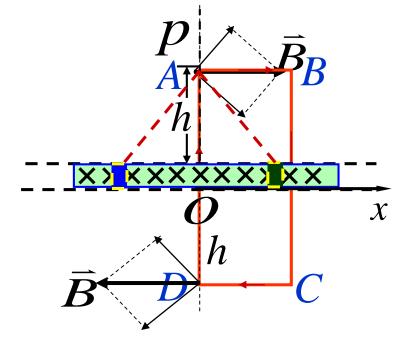
7-21 设电流均匀流过无限大导电平面,电流面密度为j,求导电面两侧的磁感强度。

解: 磁场分析: 面对称

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B\overline{AB} + B\overline{CD}$$

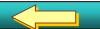
$$= 2Bl = \mu_0 l j$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 j$$



方向: 与导电平板平行,与I右螺旋

无限大载流平面外的磁场是一均匀磁场





7-27 质子和电子以相同的速度垂直飞入磁感应强度为B的 匀强磁场中,试求质子轨道半径与电子轨道半径之比。

解:

$$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

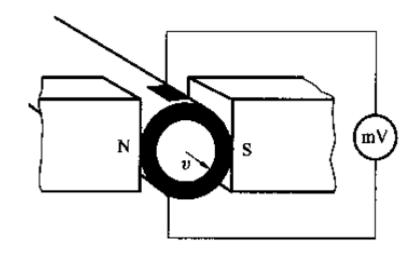
$$\frac{R_p}{R_e} = \frac{m_p}{m_e} = \frac{1.66 \times 10^{-27} kg}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} kg} = 1822$$



7-31 霍尔效应可用来测量血流的速度。其原理如图所示, 在动脉血管两侧分别安装电极并加以磁场。设血管直径是 2.0mm,磁场为0.080T,毫伏表测出的电压为0.10mV, 血流的速度多大?

解:

$$qvB = qE_H$$



$$v = \frac{E_H}{B} = \frac{U_H/d}{B} = 0.63 \text{m/s}$$



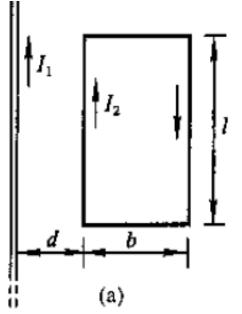
7-35 一根长直导线载有电流 $I_1$ =30A,矩形回路载有电流

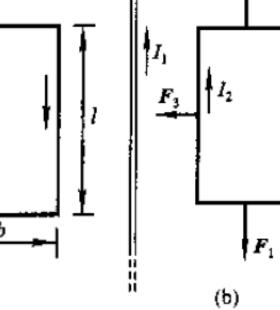
 $I_2=20A$ 。试计算作用在回路上的合力。已知

d=1.0cm,b=8.0cm,l=0.12m.

解:
$$F_{1} = F_{2} = \int_{d}^{b+d} \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}}{2\pi x} I_{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b+d}{d}$$





$$F_{3} = \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}l}{2\pi d} \qquad F_{4} = \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}l}{2\pi (d+b)}$$

$$F = F_{3} - F_{4} = 1.28 \times 10^{-3} N \qquad 方向水平向左$$





7-37将一电流均匀分布的无限大载流平面放入磁感应强度为 $B_0$ 的均匀磁场中,电流方向与磁场垂直。放入后已知平面两侧的磁感应强度分别为 $B_1$ 和 $B_2$ ,如图所示. 求该载流平面上单位面积所受的磁场力的大小和方向。

解: 
$$B_1 = B_0 - \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 j \quad B_2 = B_0 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 j$$
 
$$B_0 = \frac{1}{2} (B_1 + B_2) \quad j = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (B_2 - B_1)$$
 
$$dF = j dx \cdot dy \cdot B = \frac{dx \cdot dy}{2\mu_0} (B_2^2 - B_1^2)$$
 
$$\frac{dF}{dx \cdot dy} = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} (B_2^2 - B_1^2) \quad \text{方向沿z轴正方向.}$$