$$\varepsilon = 2Bv^2t\tan\alpha$$

当
$$t > \frac{D}{v}$$
时

$$\varepsilon = Blv$$

由法拉第电磁感应定律

$$R\frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

因此

$$RQ = -\Delta \phi = 2NBS$$

$$B = \frac{RQ}{2NS}$$

6-3

(1)

$$\phi = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\mu_{0} I_{0} \sin \omega t}{2\pi r} b \cdot dr$$
$$= \frac{\mu_{0} I I \sin \omega t}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

因业

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\frac{\mu_0 Il\omega \cos \omega t}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

(2)

$$\phi = \int_{a+vt}^{b+vt} \frac{\mu_0 I_0 \sin \omega t}{2\pi r} l \cdot dr$$
$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_0 l \sin \omega t}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b+vt}{a+vt}$$

因此

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 l}{2\pi} (\omega \cos \omega t \ln \frac{b + vt}{a + vt} + \sin \omega t \frac{(a - b)v}{(a + vt)(b + vt)})$$

(3)

由 
$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R}$$
, 其中  $\varepsilon$  为第二问的结果

并且有

$$F = B_1 I I - B_2 I I$$

$$B_1 - B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{a'} - \frac{1}{b'} \right) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{b - a}{(a + vt)(b + vt)}$$

可得

$$F = \frac{(\mu_0 I_0 l)^2 \sin \omega t}{(2\pi)^2 R} \cdot \frac{b - a}{(a + vt)(b + vt)} \cdot (\omega \cos \omega t \ln \frac{b + vt}{a + vt} + \sin \omega t \frac{(a - b)v}{(a + vt)(b + vt)})$$

6-4
$$\varepsilon = \int_{L} \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \omega R \sin \theta \vec{e_{\varphi}} \times (-\frac{\mu_{0}\mu}{2\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{R^{3}} \vec{e_{r}} - \frac{\mu_{0}\mu}{4\pi} \frac{\sin \theta}{R^{3}} \vec{e_{\theta}}) \vec{e_{\theta}} \cdot Rd\theta$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_{0}\mu\omega}{2\pi R} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_{0}\mu\omega}{4\pi R}$$

6-5

(1) 感应电动势为  $\varepsilon = Blv = 0.62 \times 10^{-4} \times 2.5 \times \frac{60}{3.6} V = 2.6 \times 10^{-3} V$ 

(2) 由 
$$qE = qvB$$
, 车内静电场为

$$E = vB = 0.62 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{60}{3.6} V \cdot m^{-1} = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} V \cdot m^{-1}$$

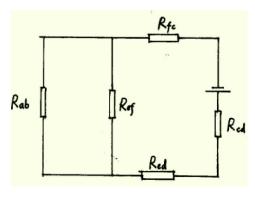
(3) 每一边的面电荷密度为

$$\sigma = \varepsilon_0 E = \frac{1}{36\pi \times 10^9} \times 10^{-3} C \cdot m^{-2} = 9.1 \times 10^{-15} C \cdot m^{-2}$$

6-6

注:题目有误,现改成:

$$R_{fc} = R_{ed} = 3\Omega, \, R_{cd} = R_{ef} = R_{ab} = 1.5\Omega, \, R_{be} = R_{af} = 0$$



题解 6-6 图

(1) 只有 cd 在无磁场区时的等效电路如图。该过程产生的焦耳热

$$Q_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1^2}{R_1}t = \frac{(1 \times 0.1 \times 2.4)^2}{0.75 + 6 + 1.5} \times \frac{0.1}{2.4}J = 2.9 \times 10^{-4}J$$

(2) 同理,可以求得只有 ab 在磁场区时产生的焦耳热

$$Q_2 = \frac{(1 \times 0.1 \times 2.4)^2}{1.5 \times (6 + 1.5) / 9 + 1.5} \times \frac{0.1}{2.4} J = 8.7 \times 10^{-4} J$$

由能量守恒知, 拉力做的功为

$$W = Q_1 + Q_2 = 1.16 \times 10^{-3} J$$

6-7

线框中的感应电动势

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{\text{zh}} = \int_{L_0}^{L_0+L} \frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I v}{2\pi} \ln(1 + \frac{L_1}{L_0})$$

6-8

由

$$\phi = \int_{L}^{L+a} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_{L}^{L+a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot \frac{b}{a} (r-a) \cdot dr$$

以及

$$\varepsilon = \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = v$$

得到

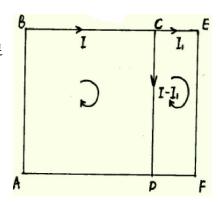
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\mu_0 Ibv}{2\pi a} \left( \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{vt + x_0}\right) - \frac{a}{vt + x_0 + a} \right)$$

6-9

消除磁场时电路如图,回路 ABCD, CEFD 分别满足

$$I\rho \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{l}{S} + (I - I_1)\rho \cdot \frac{l}{S} = \frac{3}{4}a^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$$
$$(I - I_1)\rho \cdot \frac{l}{S} + I_1 \cdot \frac{3}{2}\rho \frac{l}{S} = \frac{1}{4}a^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$$

因此



题解 6-9 图

$$I = \frac{17}{62} \cdot \frac{a^2 S}{\rho l} \cdot \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{13}{62} \cdot \frac{a^2 S}{\rho l} \cdot \frac{dB}{dt}$$

由于

$$F = B(I - I_1)a = m\frac{dv}{dt}$$

代入电流表达式,解得速度为

$$v = \frac{a^3 B^2 S}{31 \rho lm}$$

6-10

(1) 运动方程

$$m\frac{dv}{dt} = -\frac{B^2l^2v}{R} + gm$$

达到收尾速度时,  $\frac{dv}{dt} = 0$  。 因此

$$v_T = \frac{mgR}{B^2 l^2}$$

$$(2) v_T = \frac{mgR}{B^2 l^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

6-11

(1) 互感系数

$$M = \frac{\Psi_{12}}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 \pi a^2}{2h} \cos \omega t$$

(2) 小线圈中的感应电流

$$i = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{R} = \frac{\mu_0 \pi a^2 \omega \sin \omega t}{2Rb}$$

(3) 磁场对线圈的力矩

$$\vec{L} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

$$= i \cdot \pi a^2 \cdot B \sin \omega t \cdot (-\vec{e_\omega})$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 \pi^2 a^4 B \omega \sin^2 \omega t}{2Rb} \vec{e_\omega}$$

故

$$\overrightarrow{L_{\text{gh}}} = -\overrightarrow{L} = \frac{\mu_0 \pi^2 a^4 B \omega \sin^2 \omega t}{2Rh} \overrightarrow{e_{\omega}}$$

(4)  $\Psi_{12} = Mi$ , 大线圈的感应电动势

$$\varepsilon_{\mathbb{R}} = -\frac{d\Psi_{12}}{dt} = -\frac{\mu_0^2 \pi^2 a^4 \omega^2 \cos 2\omega t}{4Rb^2}$$

6-12

(1)

$$\phi = N \cdot \pi a^2 \cdot B \sin \omega t$$

$$\varepsilon_{\rm zh} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -N \cdot \pi a^2 \cdot B\omega \cos \omega t$$

又因为自感电动势

$$\varepsilon_{\dot{\parallel}} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

因此I满足方程

$$-N \cdot \pi a^2 \cdot B\omega \cos \omega t - L \frac{dI}{dt} = IR$$

解此一阶微分方程可得

$$I = \frac{\pi a^2 \omega NB}{\omega^2 l^2 + R^2} (\text{Re}^{-\frac{R}{L}t} - R\cos\omega t - \omega L\sin\omega t)$$

(2)

$$\overrightarrow{L_{\text{SF}}} = -\overrightarrow{m} \times \overrightarrow{B} = I \cdot \pi a^2 \cdot B \cos \omega t \overrightarrow{e_z}$$

代入(1)中结果,可得

$$I = \frac{\pi^2 a^4 \omega N B^2 \cos \omega t}{\omega^2 l^2 + R^2} (\text{Re}^{-\frac{R}{L}t} - R \cos \omega t - \omega L \sin \omega t)$$

6-13

$$\varepsilon = Blv$$

$$=Bl\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$$

$$=10^{-3} \times 37.2 \times 7.9 \times 10^{3} \times \sqrt{\frac{6.4 \times 10^{6}}{6.4 \times 10^{6} + 250 \times 10^{3}}}V$$

- 288 3V

产生电动势的原因是飞机运动切割磁感线,由于不存在飞机外部的闭合回路,这种感应电动势并不能产生有效的功,给飞机内部供电。考虑到飞机故障导致飞机航向变化,速度在磁感应线的垂直分量减小,电动势会减小,也不适合作为稳定的电源。

6-14

(1) 由

$$\frac{d(mv)}{dt} = eE_{jk} = \frac{e}{2\pi R} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d(\frac{1}{2}mv^2)}{dt} = \frac{ev}{2\pi R}\frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

电子回旋一周得到的能量为

$$\Delta E = \frac{ev}{2\pi R} \Delta \phi = \frac{e}{T} \Delta \phi = 151 eV$$

得

$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 0.4} \times \frac{5\pi \times 0.4^2}{1/60} V / m = 60V / m$$

6-15

由于 oa, ob 与感应电场方向垂直,两条半径电势差为零,因此

$$U_{ab} = U_{oabo}$$

由于

$$\phi = BS = B \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} R^2$$

感应电动势

$$U_{ab} = \varepsilon = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}kR^2$$

6-16

- (1) 示数为零。在连上伏特计之前,两脚点为等势点。且连接伏特计的两导线与涡旋电场方向垂直,电压降为零。因此回路中没有电流通过,示数为零。
- (2) 根据闭合回路的性质,有

$$(\frac{5\pi}{6}a^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2)k = I_2R + \frac{15}{2}R(I_1 + I_2)$$
  
$$\pi a^2 k = I_1 \cdot \frac{3}{2}R + \frac{15}{2}R(I_1 + I_2)$$

得 
$$I_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \frac{a^2 k}{R}$$

伏特计示数

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} a^2 k$$

(1) 螺线管中磁场

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

通过螺线管的磁通量

$$\phi = N \iint_{R} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}$$

$$= N \int_{R}^{R+2a} Bh dr$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0} N^{2} Ih}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R+2a}{R}$$

自感系数为

$$L = \frac{\phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R + 2a}{R}$$

(2) 长直导线产生的磁场为

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

通过螺线管的磁通量

$$\phi = N \iint_{R} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= N \int_{R}^{R+2a} Bh dr$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 NIh}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R+2a}{R}$$

互感系数为

$$M = \frac{\phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 Nh}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R + 2a}{R}$$

6-18

(1)

由于
$$E = Blv = Bl\frac{dx}{dt} = L\frac{dI}{dt}$$

并且, 
$$x=0$$
时,  $I=0$ 

因此
$$I = \frac{Bl}{L}x$$

运动方程

$$F - BIl = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

并由初始条件 x(0) = 0, v(0) = 0

得

$$x(t) = \frac{FL}{B^2 l^2} (1 - \cos \omega t), \ \omega = \frac{Bl}{\sqrt{mL}}$$

(2)

首先在 F 的作用下,棒的动能增加,切割磁力线运动产生动生电动势。力所做的功通过洛伦 兹力传递使得磁能增加,在  $t=\frac{\pi}{2\omega}$  时刻,动能达到最大值  $\frac{F^2L}{2B^2l^2}$  。在  $t=\frac{\pi}{\omega}$  时,磁能达到

最大值  $\frac{F^2L}{2B^2l^2}$ ,此时动能为零。随后棒反向运动,消耗磁能,力做负功,动能增加。在  $t=\frac{3\pi}{2\omega}$ 时动能达到最大值,在  $t=\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ 时,动能与磁能都为零。如此以 $T=\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ 为周期循环。

6-19

(1) 由

$$\varepsilon = Blv$$

$$mg - BIl = m\frac{dv}{dt}$$

及初始条件t=0, v=0

得
$$I = \frac{mg}{RI}(1 - e^{-\frac{B^2l^2}{mR}t})$$

$$v = \frac{mgR}{R^2 l^2} (1 - e^{-\frac{B^2 l^2}{mR}t})$$

(2) 由

$$Blv = L\frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$mg - BIl = m\frac{dv}{dt}$$

得
$$\frac{d^2I}{dt^2} = \frac{Bgl}{L} - \frac{B^2l^2}{mL}I$$

考虑初始条件t=0时,v=0 I=0

解得

$$v = \frac{g}{\omega} \sin \omega t$$

$$I = \frac{mg}{Bl} (1 - \cos \omega t), \ \omega = \frac{Bl}{\sqrt{mL}}$$

由安培环路定理可得

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

方向垂直纸面向里

$$E = \int_0^L Bv dx$$

$$= \int_0^L \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi (b+x)} \cdot \omega x \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I \omega}{2\pi} (L - b \ln \frac{b+L}{b})$$

方向由A至O

6-21

先求下面无线网络中 AB 间的电流

曲 
$$R_x = \frac{(R_x + 2R)R}{R_x + 3R}$$
可得

$$R_{x} = (\sqrt{3} - 1)R$$

根据等效电路图,有

$$I_{AB} = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} \frac{2}{3 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$$

对小车进行受力分析, 可知

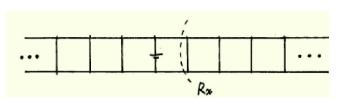
$$mg \sin \theta = Ba \cdot \frac{Bav}{R} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$$

解得

$$\theta = \arcsin \frac{B^2 a^2 v}{mgR} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$$



设左右两个区域的面积为 $S_1$ ,两环相交区域面积 $S_2$ 。容易得到



题解 6-21 图

$$S_1 = (\frac{2}{3}\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})R^2$$

$$S_2 = (\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})R^2$$

对环路进行分析, 即可得

$$I_1 \cdot \frac{5}{6}r - I_2 \cdot \frac{r}{6} = S_1 \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$I_1 \cdot \frac{r}{6} + I_2 \cdot \frac{r}{6} = S_2 \frac{dB}{dt}$$

解得

$$I_1 = \frac{3}{5r} (2S_1 + S_2) \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{3S_2}{r} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

考虑受力,每一个金属环等效长度为R,因此每个金属环受到的力

$$F = B(I_1 - I_2)R = m\frac{dv}{dt}$$

积分得

$$v = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{10} \frac{B^2 R^2}{mr}$$

6-23

(1) 取两导线间一个长为1的矩形区域,磁通量为

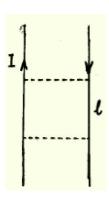
$$\phi = 2 \times \int_a^d \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} l dr = \frac{\mu_0 I I}{\pi} \ln \frac{d}{a}$$

单位长度的自感为

$$L = \frac{\phi}{Il} = \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{d}{a}$$

(2) 磁场对单位长度导线做的功

$$W = \int_{d}^{d'} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} I dr = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d'}{d}$$



题解 6-23 图

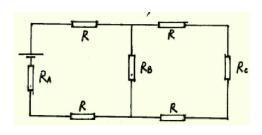
6-24

小回路产生的全磁通

$$\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d} \cdot S$$

互感系数

$$M = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 S}{2\pi d}$$



题解 6-25 图

(1) 等效磁路如图所示

$$R = \frac{0.2m}{\mu\mu_0 S} = \frac{0.2}{10^4 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2 \times 10^{-3}} H^{-1} = 7895.7 H^{-1}$$

$$R_A = \frac{0.1m}{\mu\mu_0 S_A} = \frac{0.1}{10^4 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5 \times 10^{-3}} H^{-1} = 1592 H^{-1}$$

$$R_B = \frac{0.2m}{\mu \mu_0 S_B} = \frac{0.1}{10^4 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1 \times 10^{-3}} H^{-1} = 7958 H^{-1}$$

$$R_C = \frac{0.2m}{\mu \mu_0 S_C} = \frac{0.2}{10^4 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5 \times 10^{-4}} H^{-1} = 15920 H^{-1}$$

B上的电压为

$$U_{B} = N_{A}I_{A} \frac{R_{B}(2R + R_{C})/(R_{B} + R_{C} + 2R)}{2R + R_{A} + R_{B} + R_{B}(2R + R_{C})/(R_{B} + R_{C} + 2R)}$$
$$= 133.96I_{A}$$

磁通量为

$$\phi_{B} = \frac{U_{B}}{R_{R}} = 0.0168I_{A}$$

$$\phi_C = U_B \cdot \frac{R_C}{(2R + R_C)R_R} = 0.00419I_A$$

A与C间的互感

$$M_{AC} = \frac{\Psi_{AC}}{I_A} = \frac{N_C \phi_C}{I_A} = 500 \times 4.187 \times 10^{-3} H = 2.09 H$$

(2) AB 间的互感

$$M_{AB} = \frac{\Psi_{AB}}{I_A} = \frac{N_B \phi_B}{I_A} = 1000 \times 1.68 \times 10^{-2} H = 16.8 H$$

6-26

(1) 自感系数

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 S}{l} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10^6 \times \pi \times (\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2})^2}{0.1} H = 9.87 \times 10^{-4} H$$

电阻

$$R = 247 \times \frac{1000 \times \pi \times 0.01}{1000} \Omega = 7.76\Omega$$

(2) 电流随时间变化规律

$$I = \frac{E}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t})$$

由此得

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{E}{L}e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$t = 0$$
 H  $\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{E}{L} = \frac{2}{9.87 \times 10^{-4}} A / S = 2.03 \times 10^{3} A / S$ 

(3) 稳定电流

$$I_0 = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{2}{7.76} A = 0.26 A$$

(4) 时间常数

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{9.87 \times 10^{-4}}{7.76} s = 1.27 \times 10^{-4} s$$

当电流达到最大值一半时

$$I = I_0 (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = \frac{1}{2} I_0$$

得

$$t = \tau \ln 2 = 8.82 \times 10^{-5} s$$

(5) 储存的磁能

$$W = \frac{1}{2}LI^2 = 3.28 \times 10^{-5}J$$

能量家度

$$w = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{3.28 \times 10^{-5}}{\pi \times (0.01/2)^2 \times 0.1} J / m^3 = 4.18 J / m^3$$

6-27

(1) 在两圆柱面间的区域内

$$B(r) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}, \ a < r < b$$

磁能家度

$$w = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2}$$

因此,单位长度的磁能为

$$W_{\lambda} = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\mu_{0}I^{2}}{8\pi^{2}r^{2}} \cdot 2\pi r dr = \frac{\mu_{0}I^{2}}{4\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

又因为

$$W_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} L_{\lambda} I^2$$

故而单位长度的自感系数

$$L_{\lambda} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

(2) 外柱面半径加倍造成的能量差(单位长度)为

$$\Delta W = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \ln \frac{2b}{a} - \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \ln 2$$

(3) 过程中电流大小不变,磁场做功量与磁能的增加量相同,为 $\frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \ln 2$ 

电池功能为二者之和
$$\frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi} \ln 2$$

6-28

(1) a n a' 相接属于同名端相接,又因为两线圈可以看做理想耦合,因此b 与 b' 之间的自感

$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M = L_1 + L_2 - 2\sqrt{L_1 L_2} = 0$$

(2) a' 和b 相接属于异名端相接,因此a 与b' 之间的自感

$$L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M = L_1 + L_2 + 2\sqrt{L_1 L_2} = 0.2H$$

6-29

环中通有电流 I,则有

$$B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 n \cdot 2\pi r I$$

$$\phi = B \cdot S$$

得

$$\phi = \mu_0 nIS$$

则互感为

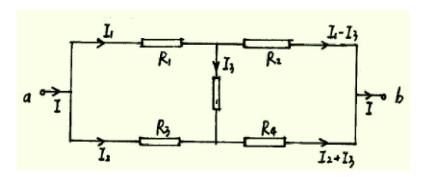
$$M = \frac{\phi}{I} = \mu_0 nS$$

正方形线圈通有交变电流,产生感应电动势为

$$\varepsilon = -M \frac{dI}{dt} = -\mu_0 I_0 \omega ns \cos \omega t$$

6-30

当不计互感时, ab 间的总自感和电阻的合成规律一样。所以可以通过计算等效电阻的阻值解答。如图。



题解 6-30 图

分析该电路,可得

$$R_{1}I_{1} + R_{5}I_{3} + R_{4}(I_{2} + I_{3}) = \varepsilon$$

$$R_{3}I_{2} + R_{4}(I_{2} + I_{3}) = \varepsilon$$

$$R_{1}I_{1} + R_{2}(I_{1} - I_{3}) = \varepsilon$$

解得

$$I_1 = \frac{(R_2R_3 + R_3R_4 + R_4R_5 + R_3R_5)\varepsilon}{R_1R_2(R_3 + R_4) + (R_1 + R_2)(R_3(R_4 + R_5) + R_4R_5)}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{(R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_4 + R_2 R_5 + R_1 R_5)\varepsilon}{R_1 R_2 (R_3 + R_4) + (R_1 + R_2)(R_3 (R_4 + R_5) + R_4 R_5)}$$

因此, 电阻值为

$$R = \frac{\varepsilon}{I} = \frac{R_1 R_2 (R_3 + R_4) + (R_1 + R_2)(R_3 R_4 + R_3 R_5 + R_4 R_5)}{(R_1 + R_3)(R_2 + R_4 + R_5) + (R_2 + R_4)R_5}$$

所以,总自感为

$$L = \frac{L_1 L_2 (L_3 + L_4) + (L_1 + L_2)(L_3 L_4 + L_3 L_5 + L_4 L_5)}{(L_1 + L_3)(L_2 + L_4 + L_5) + (L_2 + L_4)L_5}$$

6-31

考虑图(a)中红色区域被一条边分割成两部分,该边通有等值反向的电流。设两部分的互感为M,则

$$2L_1I + 2MI = L_2I$$

因此

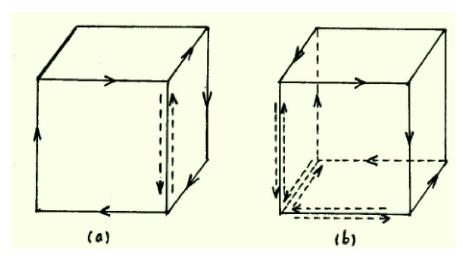
$$M = \frac{L_2}{2} - L_1$$

在图(b)中,假想左下角顶点连接的三条棱都通有等值反向的电流,则有

$$L_3I = 3L_1I + 6MI$$

代入 M 值,即可得

$$L_3 = 3(L_2 - L_1)$$



题解 6-31 图

由于

$$L_{\text{M},\#} = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$$

$$L_{\text{5}} = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M}$$

$$L_{\text{M}} = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

$$L_{\text{ph}} = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$$

因此

$$L_{\text{M} \mathring{+}} \cdot L_{\text{D} \mathring{+}} = L_{\text{M} \mathring{+}} \cdot L_{\text{D} \mathring{+}}$$

6-33

(1) 电路满足

$$IR_1 + L \frac{dI}{dt} = \varepsilon$$
  
初值条件:  $I|_{t=0} = 0$ 

解微分方程得

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R_1} (1 - e^{-\frac{R_1}{L}t})$$

$$U = \varepsilon - IR = \frac{\varepsilon}{R_1} e^{-\frac{R_1}{L}t}$$

(2) 由

$$I(R_1 + R_2) + L\frac{dI}{dt} = 0$$

初值条件:  $i|_{t=0} = I_0$ 

解得

$$I = I_0 e^{-\frac{R_1 + R_2}{L}t}$$

$$U = I(R_1 + R_2) = (R_1 + R_2)I_0e^{-\frac{R_1 + R_2}{L}t}$$

6-34

分析该电路,可得

$$U - L \frac{dI}{dt} = IR_1$$

$$U = IR_1 + I_2R_2$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

解得

$$I_2(t) = \frac{U}{R_1 + R_2} \exp(-\frac{R_1 R_2}{L(R_1 + R_2)}t)$$

因此,产生的焦耳热为

$$Q_2 = \int_0^\infty I_2^2(t) R_2 dt = \frac{U^2 L}{2R_1(R_1 + R_2)} = 220J$$

(3) 放出的焦耳热等于电感中储存的能量,即

$$Q_2' = W_L = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$$

$$I = \frac{U}{R_1}$$

解得

$$Q_2' = 2420J$$

6-35

(1) 超导体电阻为零,因此

$$-\frac{d\phi}{dt} - L\frac{dI}{dt} = 0$$
  
由此得  
$$dI = -\frac{B}{L}dS$$
  
积分得

$$I = -\frac{B}{L}(-\pi R^2) = \frac{\pi B R^2}{L}$$

(2) 力矩
$$|\overrightarrow{M}| = |\overrightarrow{m} \times \overrightarrow{B}|$$
$$= \pi R^2 IB \sin \theta$$
$$= \pi R^2 \cdot \frac{\pi R^2 B}{L} (1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta$$

外力所做的总功为
$$W = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\overrightarrow{M}| d\theta$$

$$=\frac{2\pi^2 B^2 R^4}{3L}$$

第七章

7-1

外加直流电时,

$$U_1 = R_x I_1 \Rightarrow R_x = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = 40\Omega$$

外加交流电时

$$\dot{U}_z = \dot{Z} \dot{I}_z = (R_x + j\omega L_x) \dot{I}_z$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{R_x^2 + \omega^2 L_x^2} = \frac{\dot{U}_z}{\dot{I}_z} = \frac{20}{0.4} \Omega = 50\Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow L_x = \frac{\sqrt{50^2 - 40^2}}{50} = 0.6H$$

7-2

$$\pm \dot{Z} = R + \frac{1}{i\omega C} \dot{Z} \dot{I} = \dot{U}$$

可得