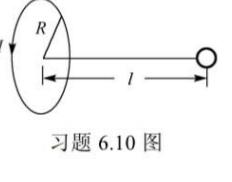


* 磁偶极子矩 $\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{4\pi r^3} + \frac{\mu_0 \vec{M}(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi r^5}$

5.6 假定地球的磁场是由地球中心的小电流环产生的, 已知地面磁极(电流环轴线与地面的交点)附近磁场为0.8G, 地球半径 $R=6 \times 10^6$ m, 求小电流环的磁矩.

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{B} &= -\frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{4\pi r^3} + \frac{3\mu_0 m \vec{r}}{4\pi r^5} \\ &= -\frac{\mu_0 \vec{m} + 3\mu_0 m \vec{B}_r}{4\pi r^3} = \frac{-M_0 M + 3\mu_0 m}{4\pi r^3} \vec{e}_r \\ 0.8 &= \frac{2\pi M_0 m}{4\pi r^3 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 10^{18}} \Rightarrow m =\end{aligned}$$

6.10 一抗磁性小球的质量为0.10g, 密度 $\rho=9.8$ g/cm³, 磁化率为 $\chi_m=-1.82 \times 10^{-4}$, 放在一个半径 $R=10$ cm的圆线圈的轴线上且距圆心为 $l=10$ cm处(习题6.10图). 线圈中载有电流 $I=100$ A. 求电流作用在这小球上的大小和方向.



习题6.10图

(圆) 磁偶矩 $\vec{B}(2)=\frac{M_0 I D}{2(2^2+2^2)^{3/2}}$.

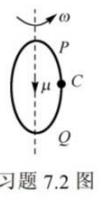
$$\vec{B} = \frac{M_0 I D}{2(2^2+2^2)^{3/2}}$$

磁偶矩 $M=\chi_m H \approx \chi_m \frac{B}{\mu} = \chi_m \frac{B}{\mu_0(1+\chi_m)} \approx \frac{\chi_m B}{\mu}$

小球磁矩 $m=MV$

小球受力 $F=m \cdot \nabla B$

7.2 如习题7.2图所示, 一个半径为 R 的圆线圈绕其直径 PQ 以角速度 ω 匀速转动, 在线圈中心沿 PQ 方向放置一个小磁体, 它的磁矩为 μ . 试求在点 P 与 PQ 弧中点 C 之间的那段导线上产生的感应电动势.



习题7.2图

$$\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 \mu_0 \omega \theta}{2\pi r^3} \vec{e}_r - \frac{\mu_0 \mu_0 \omega \theta}{4\pi r^5} \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E} &= \int_0^\pi \vec{v} \times \vec{B} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \omega R \times \vec{B} d\theta = -\frac{\mu_0 \mu_0 \omega R^2}{2\pi r^3} \vec{e}_\theta - \frac{\mu_0 \mu_0 \omega R^2}{4\pi r^5} \vec{e}_\theta \\ &= -\int_0^\pi \frac{\mu_0 \mu_0 \omega R^2 \cos \theta}{2\pi r^3} d\theta = -\frac{\mu_0 \mu_0 \omega R^2}{2\pi r^3}.\end{aligned}$$

8.4 把磁偶极子 m 从无穷远移到一个理想导电环(具有零电阻)上一点, 环半径为 b , 自感为 L . 在移至位置 \vec{m} 的方向沿圆周的轴, 与环心相距为 z . 当磁偶极子在无穷远处时, 环上的电流为零. 见习题8.4图.

(1) 在终了位置时, 计算环上的电流;

(2) 计算此位置上的磁偶极子与环之间的相互作用能.



习题8.4图

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{B} &= -\frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{4\pi r^3} + \frac{\mu_0 \vec{r}(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi r^5} \\ &= -\frac{\mu_0 m \vec{e}_z}{4\pi b^3} + \frac{\mu_0 (m \vec{e}_z + \vec{m} \cdot \vec{r} \vec{e}_r) \vec{e}_z}{4\pi b^5} \\ &= \frac{(m_z^2 + m_r^2) \vec{e}_z + \mu_0 m_b \vec{e}_r}{4\pi b^3} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 b^2 m_z \vec{e}_z - \mu_0 b^2 m_r \vec{e}_r}{4\pi (b^2 + b^2)^{3/2}}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{B} &= \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi (2\pi b)^{3/2}} \int (b^2 \vec{e}_r - b^2 \vec{e}_z) dS \\ &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mu_0 m}{12\pi b^5} (\vec{e}_r - \vec{e}_z) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r}{12\pi b^5} \frac{m}{2} dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{m}{4\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r}{12\pi b^5} dr d\theta\end{aligned}$$

(1) 一个半径为 a , 非常薄(厚度为 b)的导体圆盘放置在 xy 平面上, 导体的电导率为 σ , 磁导率为 μ_0 , 原点在圆盘中心, 空间加上磁场为: $\vec{B} = B_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi) \vec{e}_z$, 请给出圆盘上半径为 r 处的涡流密度 j_r . (6分)

(2) 请求出圆盘的总磁矩, 并给出远处 P 点($r>a$)由涡流产生的磁感应强度. (6分)

(3) 导体置于随时间变化的磁场中时, 导体内就会出现“涡流”, 即导体中自由电子在涡旋电场作用下形成的电流. 涡旋电流又产生磁场, 相当于一种“自激”效应. 如果导体的电导率为 σ , 磁导率为 μ_0 , 当涡流达到稳恒流动时($\nabla \cdot \vec{j}_r = 0$), 请证明: 涡流密度 j_r 满足以下方程: (5分)

$$\nabla^2 \vec{j}_r = \sigma \mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{j}_r}{\partial t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(1) } \vec{B} &= \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\int \left[\int \frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} \cdot d\vec{s} \right] dS \\ E &> 2\pi r = -\frac{dB}{dt} \quad z \neq 0 \\ \vec{E} &= \frac{w B_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi)}{2} \vec{e}_z \\ \vec{j}_r &= \sigma \vec{E} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma w B_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi) \vec{e}_r\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(2) } \vec{m} &= I \cdot S = \int \vec{a}_r \cdot d\vec{B} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma w B_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi) \int_0^a r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{2\pi a^2}{5} \sigma w B_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi) \vec{e}_z\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d\vec{B} &= \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi r^2}, \quad B_z = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{4\pi r^3} + \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m} \cdot \vec{r}}{4\pi r^5} \\ d\vec{m} &= \pi r^2 dl = \pi r^2 j_r dr \vec{e}_r \\ m &= \int_0^a d\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma w B_0 \pi r^2 \sin(\omega t + \phi) \int_0^a r^2 dr\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}B_r &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2m}{r^3}, \quad B_z = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi r^3} + \frac{\mu_0 m \cdot \vec{r}}{4\pi r^5} \\ B_\theta &= -\frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi r^3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(3) } \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \vec{j}_r &= \vec{j}_r \cdot \vec{e}_r, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{j}_r) &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \vec{j}_r) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \vec{B})\end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{j}_r = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$w_r = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B_{\theta\theta} = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} (B_r^2 + B_\theta^2)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 m^2}{18} \frac{2^2}{r^6} (4 \cos^2 \phi + 4 \sin^2 \phi) = \frac{\mu_0 m^2}{18} \frac{2^2}{r^6} (1 + 3 \cos^2 \phi).$$

$$w_r = \int_0^a \int_0^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} w_r dV = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{m^2}{r^6} M^2.$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{m}, \quad \vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0 \mu_0}.$$

$\vec{m} = \chi_m \vec{H}$ 磁化率.

$$M = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{H} = M_0 \vec{H} - \vec{H}, \quad \chi_m = M_0 - 1.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint \rho_0 dV \\ \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s} \\ \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \\ \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint (\vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}) \cdot d\vec{s} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{B} = \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} &\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} &\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} &= \iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s} \Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{B} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} &= \iint \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s} \Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{E} &= \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla^2 \vec{E} &= \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \\ C &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \cos(kr - \omega t) \\ \vec{B} &= \vec{B}_0 \cos(kr - \omega t)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{能量密度 } W &= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 B^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (E^2 + B^2) \\ \text{能量变化 } \frac{dw}{dt} &= \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{E} + \vec{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= -\epsilon_0 (C^2 \nabla \cdot \vec{E} + \vec{B} \cdot \vec{B}) = -\nabla \cdot \vec{S}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{S} &= \epsilon_0 C^2 \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} \\ &= \text{能量密度的变化量.} \\ \vec{S} &= wC \text{ 能流密度. } (W/m^2) \\ &= \frac{W}{V} \frac{m}{t} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{P}{S} \text{ 功率通量.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{初值条件 } \vec{S} = \frac{1}{C} \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \vec{B}.$$

$$\vec{E} = A e^{i(\omega t + \phi)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E} &= 2R \times \frac{1}{j \omega C} \vec{I}, \quad \vec{J} = \omega L \vec{I} \\ \text{阻抗 } Z &= \frac{V}{I} = \begin{cases} R \\ \omega L \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

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