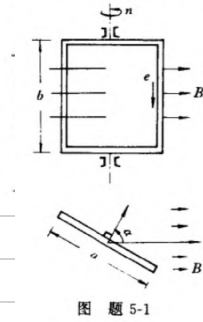


5-1 一长方形线圈在均匀磁场内转动。转轴与磁场方向垂直,如图题 5-1 所示,转速 $n = 3000 \text{ r/min}$ 。线圈匝数 $N = 100$, 线圈尺寸 $a = 2 \text{ cm}$, $b = 2.5 \text{ cm}$, 磁通密度 $B = 0.1 \text{ Wb/m}^2$ 。计算线圈中的感应电动势 e 。(用 $e = Blv$ 和 $e = -\frac{d\psi}{dt}$ 两种方法计算, e, B 参考方向已注明在图题 5-1 上)。



① $e = Blv$

$$e = Blv$$

$$= 2BbN \frac{n}{60} 2\pi \frac{a}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \frac{n}{60} = \frac{\pi}{30} n$$

即 $e = \frac{\pi}{30} Bnab \sin \omega t$

② $e = -\frac{d\psi}{dt}$

$$e = -\frac{d\psi}{dt}$$

$$= -N \frac{d}{dt} (\phi_m \cos \omega t)$$

$$= N \phi_m \omega \sin \omega t$$

$$= N B a b \frac{\pi}{30} n \sin \omega t$$

即①、②计算结果相同

$$e = N B a b \frac{\pi}{30} n \sin \omega t$$

$$= 100 \times 0.1 \times 2 \times 10^{-4} \times 2.5 \times 10^{-2} \times \frac{\pi}{30} \times 3000 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{30} 3000 t \right)$$

$$= 1.57 \sin(100\pi t) \text{ V}$$

5-2 上题中,若 B 是交变的, $B = 0.1 \sin 314t \text{ Wb/m}^2$, 问结果如何?

$$e = -N \frac{d}{dt} (B a b \cos \omega t)$$

$$= -N \frac{d}{dt} (B \sin \omega t \cdot \cos \omega t \cdot ab)$$

$$= -N B \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega t \right)$$

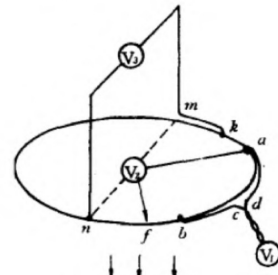
$$= -N B a b \omega \cos 2\omega t$$

$$= -100 \times 0.1 \times 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 2.5 \times 10^{-2} \times 314 \cos(628t)$$

$$= -1.57 \cos(628t)$$

5-12 一圆形线圈,如图题 5-12 所示。有磁通穿过线圈并与线圈所在平面垂直,磁通密度 B 对于线圈的轴是对称分布的,链上线圈的磁通 $\Phi = 0.1 \sin 314t \text{ Wb}$ (其中包括了线圈电流产生的磁通和外磁通)。在线圈的三个不同路径上接了三个电压表。电压表内阻比线圈电阻大得多。求各表的读数。

已知圆弧 \widehat{ab} , \widehat{af} 和 \widehat{mk} 对应的圆心角分别为 α_1, α_2 和 α_3 。



图题 5-12

① V_1

$$\oint_{adcba} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = 0$$

$$\int_{adcba} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{ba} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0, V_1 = iR_{ab}$$

$$\oint_{adcbnka} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$iR_{abfnka} = -0.1 \times 314 \cos 314t, i = \frac{-\frac{d\Phi}{dt}}{R_{abfnka}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{R_{ab}}{R_{abfnka}} (-31.4 \cos 314t)$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha_1}{2\pi} 31.4 \cos 314t$$

② V_2

$$\oint_{fv,abf} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{\alpha_2}{2\pi} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\int_{fv,abf} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{abf} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{\alpha_2}{2\pi} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$V_2 = -iR_{abf} - \frac{\alpha_2}{2\pi} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{R_{abf}}{R_{abfnka}} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} - \frac{\alpha_2}{2\pi} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$= 0$$

③ V_3

$$\oint_{hv,kmkabf} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\int_{hv,kmkabf} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{kabf} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$V_3 = -iR_{kabf} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{R_{kabf}}{R_{abfnka}} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi - \alpha_3}{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{\alpha_3}{2\pi} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{\alpha_3}{2\pi} 31.4 \cos 314t$$