题号 冯参禅,《电战场》,二版,5-10

题文设有一重直放置的单元辐射子作为辐射天线。已知 9m=3×10<sup>7</sup>库, f=5兆赫, dl=0.5米。求与她自成40°角度, 高单为辐射子中心分别为5米及5千米处的E和Hiro表达式。

解: 液体 = 'C/f = 
$$\frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^6}$$
 =  $600$  m

1.生5 \* R. :  $r < \lambda$  技 作 ※  $r \sim \tilde{v}$ 
 $\vec{E} = \vec{r}^{\circ} \left( \frac{9}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} + \frac{i}{4\pi\epsilon_0 cr^{\lambda}} \right) 2 \cos \theta \cdot \Delta \theta$ 
 $+ \vec{\theta}^{\circ} \left( \frac{9}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} + \frac{i}{4\pi\epsilon_0 cr^{\lambda}} + \frac{i'}{4\pi\epsilon_0^{\lambda} r} \right) \sin \theta \cdot \Delta \theta$ 
 $\vec{H} = \vec{\alpha}^{\circ} \left( \frac{i}{4\pi r^2} + \frac{i'}{4\pi cr} \right) \sin \theta \cdot \Delta \theta$ 
 $q = 9_m \sin(\omega t) = 3 \times 10^7 \sin(31.4 \times 10^6 t)$ 
 $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \omega q_m \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 9.42 \sin(31.4 \times 10^6 t + \frac{\pi}{2})$ 
 $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 295.9 \times 10^6 \sin(31.4 \times 10^6 t + \pi)$ 
 $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = 295.9 \times 10^6 \sin(31.4 \times 10^6 t + \pi)$ 
 $\vec{v} = \frac{i}{4\pi} = 295.9 \times 10^6 \sin(31.4 \times 10^6 t + \pi)$ 
 $\vec{v} = \frac{2}{4\pi} = \frac{i}{c^2} = \frac{3 \times 10^7}{5^3} : \frac{9.42}{3 \times 10^8 \times 5^3} : \frac{295.9 \times 10^6}{9 \times 10^6 \times 5} = (14 : 12.56 : 6.57) \times 10^6$ 
 $\vec{v} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 cr^3} = 21.58$ 
 $\vec{v} = \frac{i}{4\pi r} = 0.02998$ 
 $\vec{v} = \frac{i}{4\pi r} = 0.02998$ 

$$\frac{i}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}c^{2}r} = 11.29 \quad \sqrt{m^{2}}$$

$$\frac{i'}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}c^{2}r} = 5.9/ \quad \sqrt{m^{2}}$$

$$\frac{i'}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}c^{2}r} = 5.9/ \quad \sqrt{m^{2}}$$

$$\frac{i'}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}c^{2}r} = 5.9/ \quad \sqrt{m^{2}}$$

$$\frac{i'}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}c^{2}r} = 0.0157 \quad A/m^{2}$$

$$\frac{i'}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}c^{2}r} = 5.9/ \quad \sqrt{m^{2}}$$

$$\frac{i'}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}c^{2}r} = 0.0157 \quad A/m^{2}$$

$$\frac{i'}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}c^{2}r} = 0.0157 \quad A$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{r}^{\circ} (13.87 \text{ sinwt} + 7.26 \text{ coswt}) + \vec{\theta}^{\circ} (6.09 \text{ sinwt} + 4.32 \text{ coswt})$$

$$\frac{i'}{4\pi\xi_0 c^2 r} = \frac{295.9 \times 10^6}{4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{12} \times 9 \times 10^{16} \times 5 \times 10^3} = 5.91 \times 10^3 \text{ V/m}$$

$$\frac{i'}{4\pi cr} = \frac{295.9 \times 10^6}{4\pi \times 3 \times 10^8 \times 5 \times 10^3} = 15.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{\theta}^{\circ} \left( -2.96 \times 10^{3} \right) \sin(\omega t - \frac{5\pi}{3} \times 10^{2}) \qquad V/m$$

$$\vec{H} = \vec{\alpha}^{\circ} \left( -\frac{6.01 \times 10^6}{7.85} \right) \sin(\omega t - \frac{5\pi}{3} \times 10^2)$$
 A/m

.

#### 电路原理习题卡片6-2

题号 为色读《电战场》,1979,5-8

题文 电偶极子型天线辐射电磁波,教学于=106 Hz,天成长度 从=10m,天战中电流I=35A。形天战的辐射电阻与辐射功

解:辐射电阻

$$R_{Q} = \frac{2\pi}{3} Z_{o} \left( \frac{\Delta l}{\lambda} \right)^{2} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \times 377 \times \left( \frac{10}{300} \right)^{2} = 0.877 \Omega$$

$$\dot{\mathcal{X}} + \lambda = \frac{C}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^{6}}{10^{6}} = 300 \text{ m}$$

特別 
$$20$$
 中  
 $P = L^2 R_0 = 35^2 \times 0.877 = 1.074 \text{ kW}$ 

### 电路原理习题卡片6-3

题号 谢处为《电战场与电战版》第二版, P. 387, 9.1

题文 说单元天成的轴线给杂面方向放置,左这方有一移动程收各停在正南方面收到最大电场强度。当接收各沿的单元天成为中心的圆周至她面上移动对,电场强度渐渐减加。问当电场强度减小到最大值的从促告对,接收各的位置偏离正南方多为角度?

南军:

$$\vec{E} = \vec{\theta} \cdot \frac{\omega \operatorname{Im} \sin(\omega t - \beta r + \pi)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^2 r} \sin \theta \cdot \Delta \ell$$

接收各生公南方对

$$E = \frac{\omega I_m \sin(\omega t - \beta r + \pi)}{4\pi \epsilon_o c^2 r} \Delta l \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = E_{max}$$

接收各移动后

$$\frac{\omega I_{m} \sin(\omega t - \beta r + \pi)}{4\pi \, \epsilon_{o} c^{2} r} \, \Delta l \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{E_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\theta = \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 45^{\circ} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

偏高正南方角度为

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

科目分类号
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习题卡片6-4日期

编制者

题号 林德云《电疏场理论答础》, 9-1 题, p. 308

题文 天线的方向性条数D空义为辐射图最大值之的坡印亭长凳与坡印亭长量左整个球面上的平均值之比,即

$$D = \frac{S_{\text{max}}}{\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} S \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\alpha}$$

证明:电偶极子天线的方向性系数是1.5。

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} S \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\alpha = \frac{P}{4\pi r^{2}} = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{3} Z_{0} \left(\frac{\Delta l}{\lambda}\right)^{2} I^{2}}{4\pi r^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} S \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\alpha = \frac{P}{4\pi r^{2}} = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{3} Z_{0} \left(\frac{\Delta l}{\lambda}\right)^{2} I^{2}}{4\pi r^{2}}$$

$$D = \frac{\frac{1}{8} Z_{0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} I \Delta l}{r \lambda}\right)^{2}}{\frac{2\pi}{4\pi r^{2}}} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

科目分类号
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题 卡 片6-5 日期

编制者

题号 林德云《电磁场理论基础》,9-3起,P.308

题文证明电偶极子如这区场与电偶矩节之间存在关系

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r} \left\{ \left[ \frac{d^2 \vec{p}}{dt^2} \right] \times \vec{r}^0 \right\} \times \vec{r}^0$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi c r} \left[ \frac{d^2 \vec{p}}{dt^2} \right] \times \vec{r}^0$$

式中[新]表示市的二阶导数的滞后值。

科目分类号	_
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习题卡片6-6日期

编制者

题号林德云《电磁场谐论发码》,9-5题,p.309

题文证明电偶极于的这区场与失量位开之间存在关系

$$\vec{E} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \end{bmatrix} \times \vec{r}^{\circ} \right\} \times \vec{r}^{\circ}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d\vec{A}}{dt} \end{bmatrix} \times \vec{r}^{\circ}$$

式中[無]是不的一个导数的滞后值。

# 题卡片6-7日期

编制者

题号 谢处方《电战场与电战波》, 9.3 题, p. 387

题文 今有一半波天浅,如国所示。入为波長。已知天线上电流分

布为

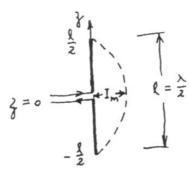
$$I = I_m \cos k_{\frac{3}{2}}, \qquad \left(-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{2} < \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}\right)$$

式中化二共二升,心为角频率,少为液心传播建度。

求证当了。》人处(这区)的失是硫位相量 Az 为

$$\dot{A}_{z} = \frac{\mu_{0} \, i_{m} \, e^{-j k r_{0}}}{2 \pi \, k r_{0}} \cdot \frac{\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta\right)}{\sin^{2} \theta}$$

 $13\overline{3} = \left(e^{a\beta} \cos p\beta d\beta = e^{a\beta} \frac{(a\cos p\beta + p\sin p\beta)}{(a+p^2)}\right)$ 



$$\hat{A}_{r} = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int_{-\frac{R}{2}}^{\frac{R}{2}} \frac{i(3) e^{jkr}}{r} d3$$

对于这区,分型中下历近似为几,这里占是原菜至坳东心距高。 但相位不能这样处理,它是变量而不是常量。印

$$e^{-jkr} \approx e^{-jk(r_0 - \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta)}$$

式中日安近似视为常数。(当对了积分时)。

$$\dot{A}_{j} = \frac{M_{0} \dot{I}_{m}}{4\pi r_{0}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos k_{j} e^{-jk(r_{0} - \frac{1}{2}\cos\theta)} dz$$

$$= \frac{M_{0} \dot{I}_{m}}{4\pi r_{0}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos k_{j} e^{jk_{j}} \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{M_{0} \dot{I}_{m}}{4\pi r_{0}} e^{-jkr_{0}} \left[ e^{jk_{j}\cos\theta} \frac{(jk_{c}\cos\theta \cdot \cos k_{j} + k\sin k_{j})}{(-k^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + k^{2})} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{M_{0} \dot{I}_{m}}{4\pi r_{0}} e^{-jkr_{0}} \left[ e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-jkr_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{M_{0} \dot{I}_{m}}{4\pi r_{0}} e^{-jkr_{0}} \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{k\sin^{2}\theta}$$

$$\dot{A}_{j} = \frac{M_{0} \dot{I}_{m}}{2\pi r_{0}} e^{-jkr_{0}} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin^{2}\theta}$$

$$\dot{A}_{j} = \frac{M_{0} \dot{I}_{m}}{2\pi r_{0}} e^{-jkr_{0}} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin^{2}\theta}$$

#### 编制者

## 题 卡 片6-8 日期

题号 谢处方《电战场与电战波》, 9.3, p.387,改编,接上题

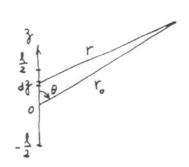
题文 同上题。试求:

山这区的孤场和电场。(两篇周先量战位公式)

(2)坡印亭矢量。

(3) 辐射电阻。提示:  $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta} d\theta = 0.609$ .

解:



$$\dot{E}_{\theta} = \dot{j}\omega \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}V^{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\dot{I}(\dot{z})e^{-jkr}}{r} \sinh d\dot{j}$$

$$= \dot{j}\omega \frac{\dot{I}_{m}\sin\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}V^{2}r_{0}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cosh \dot{z} e^{-jk(r_{0}-z\cos\theta)} d\dot{z}$$

$$= \dot{j}\omega \frac{\dot{I}_{m}e^{-jkr_{0}}\sin\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}V^{2}r_{0}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cosh \dot{z} e^{-jkz\cos\theta} d\dot{z}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{k\sin^{2}\theta}$$

$$\therefore \dot{E}_{\theta} = j\omega \frac{i_{m}e^{-jkr_{0}}\sin\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}v^{2}r_{0}} \cdot \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{k\sin^{2}\theta} = j^{2} \cdot \frac{i_{m}e^{-jkr_{0}}\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{2\pi r_{0}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{k\sin^{2}\theta} = j^{2} \cdot \frac{i_{m}e^{-jkr_{0}}\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{2\pi r_{0}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{k\sin^{2}\theta} = j^{2} \cdot \frac{i_{m}e^{-jkr_{0}}\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{2\pi r_{0}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{k\sin^{2}\theta} = j^{2} \cdot \frac{i_{m}e^{-jkr_{0}}\cos\theta}{2\pi r_{0}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{k\sin^{2}\theta} = j^{2} \cdot \frac{i_{m}e^{-jkr_{0}}\cos\theta}{2\pi r_{0}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{k\sin^{2}\theta} = j^{2} \cdot \frac{i_{m}e^{-jkr_{0}}\cos\theta}{2\pi r_{0}} \cdot \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}v^{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{2\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}v^{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{2\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}v^{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{2\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}v^{2}} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{2\cos\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{2\sin\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{2\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{2\cos\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k^{2} e^{jk^{2}\cos\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos k$$

(2) 坡即亭矢党相党 
$$\dot{S}_r = \dot{E}_\theta \times \dot{f}_\infty = \frac{Z_0}{4\pi^2 r_0^2} \left[ \frac{\omega s \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \omega s \theta \right)}{\sin \theta} \right]^2$$

(3) 
$$P = \iint Sr dS$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} Sr(2\pi r \sin\theta)(rd\theta)$$

$$= \frac{20 \text{ Im}}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\left[\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)\right]^{2}}{\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{20 \text{ Im}}{2\pi} 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left[\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)\right]^{2}}{\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{20 \text{ Im}}{\pi} \times 0.609$$

$$= \frac{377}{\pi} \times 0.609 \text{ Im}$$

$$= 73.08 \text{ Im}$$

$$R_{R} = \frac{P}{I_{m}} = 73.08 \Omega$$

科目分类号	科目	分类号
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编制者

# 习题卡片6-9日期

题号 谢处方《电弧场与电磁版》, 9.4, p.387, 提上建电影向 供给 题文 人并彼天民产电流畅为 IA。求高于天战 I Km 处的最大电场强度。

解:根据上级结果 
$$\dot{E}_{\theta} = \dot{j} Z_{o} \frac{\dot{I}_{m} e^{jkr_{o}}}{2\pi r_{o}} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta)}{\sin\theta}$$

最大电影度之 
$$j \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 如,此如  $E_{\theta} = jZ_{0} \frac{I_{m}e^{-jkr_{0}}}{2\pi r_{0}}$ 

$$E_{\theta} = Z_{0} \frac{I_{m}}{2\pi r_{0}} = 377 \frac{1}{2\pi \times 10^{3}} = 60 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{V/m}$$

习题卡片6-10日期

编制者

题号 黄礼领《电脑响序课》,9-1起,p.358

题文设平面电磁版生生标序系处Ex=EoSinwt,Ey=Ez=o, 传播方向沿了轴正向,且为线偏接。求此级生任一系的E 和开。

解:

$$E_{x}(z,t) = f_{x}(z-ct) , t \rightarrow (t-\delta/c)$$

$$= E_{0} \sin[\omega(t-\delta/c)]$$

$$= E_{0} \sin[\omega(t-\delta/c)]$$

$$= E_{0} \sin[\omega(t-kz)] , k = \frac{\omega}{c}$$

$$\vdots \dot{E} = \dot{i} E_{0} \sin(\omega t - kz) , k = \frac{\omega}{c}$$

$$\vdots \dot{E} = \dot{i} E_{0} \sin(\omega t - kz) , k = \frac{\omega}{c}$$

$$\vdots \dot{E} = \dot{i} E_{0} \sin(\omega t - kz) , k = \frac{\omega}{c}$$

科目	分类号
科目	分类号

习题卡片6-11日期

编制者

题号 黄礼镇《电战场厚谈》,9-2, p.358

题文一在東空中传播的平面电磁波,其电场强度为 产= Eo[t cos(ky-wt)+ 页 sin(ky-wt)] 共中Eo为常数。试形磁场强度。

解: 该吸为圆极(心坡, 传播方向治生物  $\overrightarrow{H} = \frac{5}{2} \left[ -i \sin(\omega t - ky) + \hat{\chi} \sin(\omega t - ky + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right]$ 

科目分	类号
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编制者

## 习题卡片6-12日期

题号 黄礼镇《电战场原设》, 9-3起, P. 358

部二

$$S_z = E_x \cdot H_y = A \cos \omega t \cdot B \cos \omega t$$

$$= \frac{AB}{2} (1 + \cos 2\omega t)$$

# 电路原理习题卡片(1)

题号自佩习题集,1990,4-27

题文 今则得好在13.56 MHz 知电磁波照射下,脂肪和相对介色常数  $E_r=20$ ,电视率  $\beta=34.4~\Omega-m$ 。试计算其意入深度。

部:

孟入深度d,

$$d = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 E}{2} \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{\omega^2 E^2}} - 1 \right)}}$$

$$\frac{8}{\omega \xi} = \frac{\frac{1}{\rho}}{\omega \xi} = \frac{\frac{1}{34.4}}{6.28 \times 13.56 \times 10^6 \times 20 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12}}$$
$$= \frac{0.0290697}{0.015073}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{6.28 \times 13.56 \times 10^{6} \int 4\pi \times 10^{7} \times 20 \times 8.85 \times 10^{12} \times 0.7113}$$

$$= \frac{1}{85.16 \times 10^{6} \int 555.78 \times 10^{17} \times 0.7113}$$

科日	科目	分类号
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编制者\_\_\_\_\_ 习题卡片6-15日期

题号 谢之方《电战场与电战股》7.1

题文 求证在无界真空中向任意方向市(市为单位失量)传播的平面使可写成 产=产med(prin-r-wt)。

#### 路原理习题卡片的 电

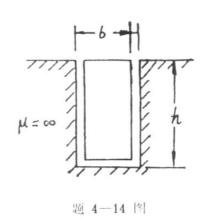
题号自编《电磁场引题集》,4一件

#### 题文

图示一电机定子上的导线槽,槽 守线为铜。已知: $h=1.5cm, \ b=0.5cm,$  $\mu_{Fe} = \infty$ , I = 100 A,  $f = 50 / l z_o$ 

求 ③ 单位长导线的有效内阻抗。有效电阻与导线在直流下的电阻的比值。

- 单位长度上所消耗的功率。
- 1 电流密度。



$$\frac{\partial^2 H_x(y) - j\omega \delta \mu_0 H_x(y) = 0}{\partial^2 H_x} - j\omega \delta \mu_0 H_x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 H_x}{\partial y^2} - j\omega \delta \mu_0 H_x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 H_x}{\partial y^2} - j\omega \delta \mu_0 H_x = 0$$

$$\Gamma = \sqrt{j\omega\delta\mu_0} = \sqrt{\omega\delta\mu_0}(1+j1) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\wedge}{p} \stackrel{\wedge}{b} \qquad \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\wedge}{b} \stackrel{\wedge}{h} \stackrel{\wedge}{h} = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\wedge}{h} \stackrel{\wedge}{h} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\wedge}{p} \stackrel{\wedge}{b} \qquad \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\wedge}{h} \stackrel{\wedge}{h} = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\wedge}{h} \stackrel{\wedge}{h} = 0$$

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解答 
$$H_X = \frac{i}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{sh(\Gamma h)} \cdot sh(\Gamma y)$$
  
 $\dot{E}_{\chi} = \frac{+1}{\delta} \frac{\partial \dot{H}_{\chi}}{\partial y} = + \frac{i}{\delta b} \cdot \frac{\Gamma}{sh(\Gamma h)} ch(\Gamma y)$ 

 $7\dot{z}$ :  $Sh(1.605+j1.605) = Sh(1.605) \cos 91.96° + j ch(1.605) \sin 91.96°$ = -0.0817 + j 2.587 = 2.588 [91.8°

$$\delta_{3} = \frac{i}{b} \frac{\Gamma}{Sh(\Gamma h)} ch(\Gamma y) = \frac{100 \log^{2}}{0.5 \times 10^{2}} \frac{(107 + j107)}{Sh(1.605 + j1.605)} ch((107 + j107)y)$$

$$\delta_{3} = \frac{i}{b} \frac{\Gamma}{Sh(\Gamma h)} ch(\Gamma y) = \frac{100 \log^{2}}{0.5 \times 10^{2}} \frac{(107 + j107)}{Sh(1.605 + j1.605)} ch((107 + j107)y)$$

$$\delta_{3} = 30.26 \times 10^{3} \frac{e^{j45^{\circ}}}{2.588 \frac{191.80}{2}} ch[(107 + j107)y] A/m^{1}$$

$$= 30.26 \times 10^{3} \frac{e^{j46.80}}{2.588 \frac{191.80}{2}} ch[(107 + j107)y]$$

$$= 1169 \times 10^{3} \frac{e^{j46.80}}{2.588 \frac{191.80}{2}} ch[(107 + j107)y] A/m^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1^{2}}{7b^{2}} \frac{\Gamma \times b}{(Sh(\Gamma h))} \frac{(ch(\Gamma h))}{Sh(1.605 + j1.605)} ch(\Gamma h)$$

$$= \frac{1^{2}}{7b^{2}} \frac{\Gamma \times b}{(Sh(\Gamma h))} \frac{(ch(\Gamma h))}{Sh(1.605 + j1.605)} ch(\Gamma h)$$

$$= \frac{e^{j45^{\circ}} \times b}{Sh(1.605 + j1.605)} ch(\Gamma h)$$

$$= \frac{e^{j45^{\circ}} \times b}{Sh(1.605 + j1.605)} ch(\Gamma h)$$

$$= \frac{(043 \frac{145^{\circ}}{5} \times b)}{Sh(1.605 + j1.605)} \frac{(ch(1.605 \times j5h).605)}{(ch(1.605 \times j5h).605)}$$

$$= \frac{(043 \frac{145^{\circ}}{5} \times b)}{-0.0812 + j2.587} (-0.0880 + j2.386)$$

$$= 962 \frac{145.3^{\circ}}{5} \times 0.5 \times 10^{2} = 4.81 \frac{145.3^{\circ}}{5}$$

$$= (677 + j684) \times 5 \times 10^{2} = 4.81 \frac{145.3^{\circ}}{5}$$

$$= (677 + j684) \times 5 \times 10^{2} = 4.81 \frac{145.3^{\circ}}{5}$$

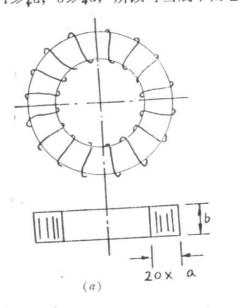
$$\frac{3}{8} R_{o} + jx = \frac{P + jQ}{I^{2}} = (0.0385 + j0.0342) \times 10^{3} \Omega/m = (0.385 + j0.342) \times 10^{3} \Omega/m = \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10}$$

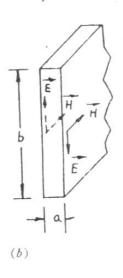
#### 电路原理习题卡片分引

#### 题号自编《电疏物习题集》,4-15

#### 题文

通





题 4-15 图

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \mu \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (f(x))} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$= \mu \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (f(x))} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$= \mu \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (f(x))} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

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$$= \mu \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$= \mu \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$\dot{L} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{i}} = \frac{\dot{w}\dot{b}}{\dot{i}} = \mu \frac{\dot{w}^2}{\dot{i}} = \mu \frac{\dot{w}^2}{\dot{k}} \frac{2}{\Gamma ch(\Gamma a/2)} Sh(\Gamma a/2) \times 20$$

$$= \frac{800}{4000} \times 4\pi \times 10^7 \frac{60^2}{6 \times 10^2} \frac{2 \times 20 \times Sh(0.0666 + j.0.0666)}{888.6(1+j) \times ch(0.0666 + j.0.0666)}$$

$$\dot{L} = \frac{\dot{k}}{(1+j)} \cdot \frac{Sh(0.0666 + j.0.0666)}{ch(0.0666 + j.0.0666)}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{k}}{(1+j)} \cdot \frac{3.58}{ch(0.0666 + j.0.0666)}$$

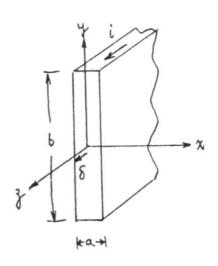
$$= \frac{\dot{k}}{\sqrt{2} \frac{3.58}{45^{\circ}}} \cdot \frac{0.06665 \times 0.998 + j.0.002 \times 0.0665}{(1.0.02 \times 0.998 + j.0.06665 \times 0.0665)}$$

$$= \frac{\dot{k}}{\sqrt{2} \frac{3.58}{45^{\circ}}} \cdot \frac{0.0665 \times 0.998 + j.0.06665 \times 0.0665}{0.09999 + j.0.00444}$$

$$= \frac{1.77}{42 \frac{165^{\circ}}{42 \frac{165^{\circ$$

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[注]:(:b>>a,:H.n.有y分量)



$$\mathbf{j}_{c_{1}} = \frac{\mathbf{i}_{m}}{2b} \frac{\Gamma}{5h(\Gamma a/2)} ch(\Gamma x)$$

$$\mathbf{j}_{c_{1}} = \sqrt{\frac{5h(\Gamma a/2)}{5h(\Gamma a/2)}} ch(\Gamma x)$$

$$\mathbf{k} = \Gamma = \sqrt{\frac{5h(\Gamma a/2)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{5h(\Gamma a/2)}{2}} ch(\Gamma x) = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\mathbf{k} = \beta = \sqrt{\frac{5h(\Gamma a/2)}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{5h(\pi x \cdot 5h(\pi x) \cdot 5h(\pi x)}{2}} = 1876 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathbf{k} = \frac{5}{1} \frac{1876(1+\beta)}{5h(9.38+\beta 9.38)} ch(1876(1+\beta)x)$$

$$= \frac{5x \cdot 1876(1+\beta)}{5925 \times (-0.999)} ch(1876(1+\beta)x$$

$$= \frac{5x \cdot 1876(1+\beta)}{5925 \times (-0.999)} ch(1876(1+\beta)x$$