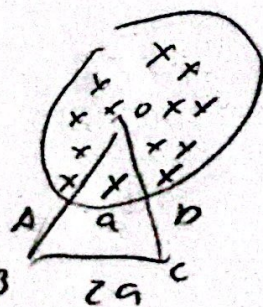


9.16 在半径为 a 的无限长圆柱空间里

$$\oint_L \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{z} = - \int_S \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot S$$



取逆时针绕向的三角形回路 OADO 有

$$\mathcal{E}_1 = \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot S_{OADO} = \mathcal{E}_{OA} + \mathcal{E}_{AD} + \mathcal{E}_{DO}$$

回路的 OA 和 DO 边处处与 \mathbf{E} 垂直即 $\mathcal{E}_{OA} = \mathcal{E}_{DO} = 0$

$$\text{故有 } \mathcal{E}_{AD} = \mathcal{E}_1 = - \frac{dB}{dt} S_{OAO} \cos \pi = \frac{dB}{dt} S_{OAO} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} a^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$$

\mathcal{E}_{AD} 由 A 指向 D

同理框边 AB 和 CD 同样因处处与 \mathbf{E} 垂直, 有

$$\mathcal{E}_{AB} = \mathcal{E}_{CD} = 0$$

同理, 再取逆时针绕向的三角形回路 OBCO 有

$$\mathcal{E}_2 = \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot S_{OBC} = \mathcal{E}_{OB} + \mathcal{E}_{BC} + \mathcal{E}_{CO} = \mathcal{E}_{BC}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{BC} = \mathcal{E}_2 = - \frac{dB}{dt} S_{OBC} \cos \pi = \frac{\pi a^2}{6} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

\mathcal{E}_{BC} 由 B 指向 C

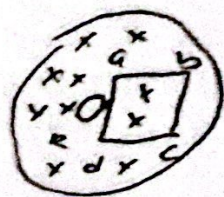
$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_{BC} - \mathcal{E}_{AD} = \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) a^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$\mathcal{E} > 0$, 逆时针绕向。



9.17

$$\mathcal{E} = \oint_C \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - \int_S \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = - \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot S$$



三角形回路 $obaO$, 回路电动势

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_1 &= \oint_{ba} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{ob} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{ba} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{ao} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \\ &= \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mathcal{E}_{ba} = - \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot S_1 = - \frac{dB}{dt} S_1 \cos \pi = - \frac{l^2}{4} \frac{dB}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

a b 边的电动势 $\mathcal{E}_{ab} = -\mathcal{E}_{ba}$, 由 b 指向 a

取逆时针绕向的三角形回路 $OcbO$, 可得 cb 边的电动势

$$\mathcal{E}_{cb} = - \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot S_2 = - \frac{l^2}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

\mathcal{E}_{cb} 由 c 指向 b

$$\mathcal{E}_{dc} = - \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot S_3 = - \frac{l^2}{4} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

\mathcal{E}_{dc} 由 d 指向 c 整个线框中的感应电动势

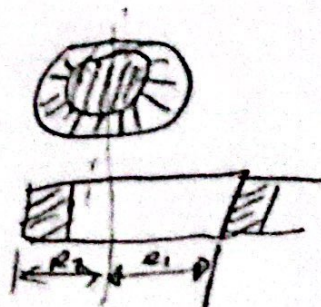
$$\mathcal{E} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \mathcal{E}_i = - \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot S = - \frac{dB}{dt} S \cos \pi = l^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$\mathcal{E} > 0$, 为逆时针绕向。



9.20

$$H = \frac{NI}{2\pi r} \quad \text{所以 } B = \mu_0 H = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi r}$$



通过螺绕管的磁通链数

$$\Psi = N\Phi = N \int_S B ds = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 I h}{2\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 I h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

螺绕环的自感系数

$$L = \frac{\Psi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

9.25 在题 9.20 如在螺绕环的轴线上有一无限长的直导线, 求它们的互感系数

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

磁通链为

$$\Psi = N\Phi = N \int_S B ds = \frac{\mu_0 N I h}{2\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 N I h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

互感系数为

$$M = \frac{\Psi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

