

9.30

感应强度为  $B = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r N I}{2\pi r}$

磁能密度为

$$w_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu} = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r N^2 I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2}$$

在环内取高为  $h$ , 截面宽为  $dr$  的同心圆环, 此环内的磁场能为:

$$dW_m = w_m dV = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r N^2 I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2} \cdot 2\pi r h dr = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r N^2 I^2 h}{4\pi r} dr$$

环绕环内的磁场能为:

$$W_m = \int dW_m = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r N^2 I^2 h}{4\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r N^2 I^2 h}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

9.33

$$q = q_0 \sin \omega t$$

根据全电流环路定理

$$\oint_L H \cdot dL = \int_S \frac{dD}{dt} \cdot dS \quad \text{即 } H \cdot 2\pi r = \frac{dD}{dt} \cdot \pi r^2$$

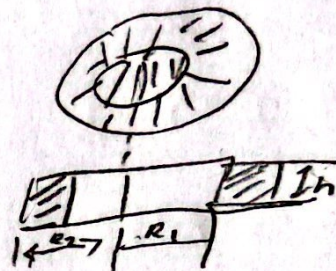
磁场强度为 ( $r$  处)  
两极板

$$H = \frac{r}{2} \frac{dD}{dt}$$

对平行板电容器

$$D = \sigma = \frac{q}{S} = \frac{q_0 \sin \omega t}{\pi R^2}$$

所以  $H = \frac{r}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{q_0 \sin \omega t}{\pi R^2} \right) = \frac{r}{2\pi R^2} \omega q_0 \cos \omega t$ , 在极板内部的磁场强度为全电流所激发, 随  $t$  增大。





9.34 极板的面积为  $S$ , 间距为  $d$ 。与两板相连, 电阻为  $R$ , 电压  $U = U_0 \sin \omega t$

(1) 细导线中的电流, 根据欧姆定律可知, 传导电流为

$$I_R = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R} \sin \omega t$$

(2) 通过电容器的位移电流为

$$I_d = \frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{dU}{dt} = C U_0 \omega \cos \omega t = \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d} U_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$C = \epsilon_0 \frac{S}{d}$$

(3) 极板外导线中的电流为

$$I_c = I_R + I_d = \frac{U_0}{R} \sin \omega t + \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{d} U_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

(4) 根据全电流激发磁场的轴对称性, 在极板间以  $r$  ( $r < R = \sqrt{\frac{S}{\pi}}$ ) 为半径, 在垂轴平面内作积分回路

$$\oint_L \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = H \cdot 2\pi r = I_R + I_d = I_R + \frac{I_d}{S} \pi r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{U_0}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{L}{rR} \sin \omega t + \frac{\epsilon_0 \pi r \omega}{d} \cos \omega t \right]$$

