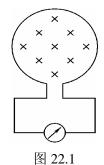


$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\Phi}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} - 8 \times 10^{-3}}{0.04}$$



$$= -0.15 \text{ Wb/s}$$

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$= 0.15 \text{ V}$$

方向为顺时针方向

### 22.2 解:载流长直螺线管在管内的磁场为

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

方向沿轴线并与电流成右手螺旋关系 通过圆线圈平面的磁通量为

$$\Phi = B \cdot \pi R^2$$

磁链  $\psi = N\Phi = \mu_0 n I \pi R^2 N$ 

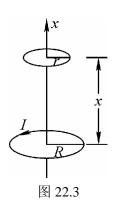
$$\varepsilon = \frac{d\psi}{dt}$$

$$= \mu_0 nN\pi R^2 \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 800 \times 30 \times \pi \times 0.01^2 \times \frac{5-0}{0.01}$$

$$= 4.74 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

# 22.3 解: (1) 由于 R r , x R , 所以可以认为大线圈在小线圈处的磁感应强度 B 均匀



并等于大线圈轴线上的 $\mathbf{B}$ ,为

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \approx \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3}$$

方向沿 x 轴正向

设小线圈的回路方向与x正向成右手螺旋关系,则通过小线圈的磁通量为

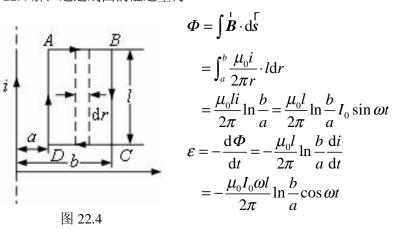
$$\Phi \approx Bs = \frac{\pi \mu_0 I R^2 r^2}{2x^3}$$

(2) 根据法拉第电磁感应定律有

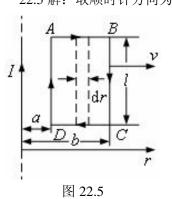
$$\varepsilon = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\frac{\pi\mu_0 IR^2 r^2}{2x^3}}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)$$
$$= \frac{3\mu_0 \pi r^2 IR^2}{2x^4} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{3\mu_0 \pi r^2 R^2 I}{2x^4} v$$

(3) 由上式看出 $\varepsilon > 0$ ,所以感应电动势的方向与规定的回路正方向一致,即与x正向成右手螺旋关系,小回路内感应电流的方向与大回路中稳恒电流I的方向一致。

#### 22.4 解: 通过线圈的磁通量为



## 22.5 解: 取顺时针方向为线框回路的正方向



[法一]当线框 AD 边离长直导线距离为 x 时,通过线框的磁通量为

$$\Phi = \int_{x}^{\Gamma} ds = \int_{x}^{x+b-a} \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi r} dr$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}Il}{2\pi} \ln \frac{x+b-a}{x}$$

即 $\Phi$ 为x的函数 法拉第电磁感应定律给出

$$\varepsilon = -N \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mu_0 I l N}{2\pi x} \frac{b-a}{x+b-a} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$Q \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = v$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\mu_0 II(b-a)vN}{2\pi x(x+b-a)}$$

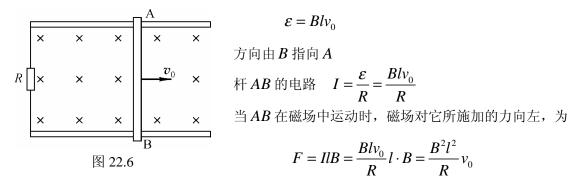
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\mu_0 II(b-a)vN}{2\pi ab}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5 \times 0.2 \times 0.1 \times 3 \times 1000}{2\pi \times 0.1 \times 0.2}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

Q  $\varepsilon > 0$  : 实际方向与所选正方向一致,为顺时针

22.6 解: (1) 由于杆的运动而在杆 AB 上产生感生电动势大小为



[法一]使杆产生的加速度为  $a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{B^2 l^2}{mR} v_0$ 

杆的加速度由a变为0,假设杆产生的加速度匀速变化,则杆的平均加速度为

$$\overline{a} = \frac{a+0}{2} = \frac{B^2 l^2}{2mR} v_0$$

则 
$$v_t^2 - v_0^2 = 2\overline{a}s$$
  $s = \frac{{v_0}^2}{2\overline{a}} = \frac{mRv_0}{R^2l^2}$ 

[法二]利用机械能守恒

$$\overline{F} \cdot s = \frac{1}{2} m v_t^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$$

$$\frac{B^2 l^2 v_0}{2R} s = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \qquad s = \frac{mR v_0}{B^2 l^2}$$

(2) 在这过程中电阻产生的焦耳热

$$Q = I^{2}Rt = \frac{B^{2}l^{2}\left(\frac{v_{0}}{2}\right)^{2}}{R} \cdot R \cdot \frac{v_{0}}{\frac{B^{2}l^{2}}{2mR}v_{0}} = \frac{1}{2}mv_{0}^{2}$$

- (3) 杆动能的减少都转化为焦耳热
- 22.7 解:长直导线产生的磁场在金属棒所处区域垂直纸面向内,其大小为

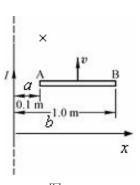


图 22.7

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

在金属棒上取一线段元 $d^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 方向与x轴方向一致,它在磁场中运动过程中产生的电动势为

$$d\varepsilon = (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= -Bv dx$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 Iv}{2\pi x} dx$$

整个金属棒上产生的动生电动势为

$$\varepsilon_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} d\varepsilon = -\frac{\mu_{0} I v}{2\pi} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{x}$$

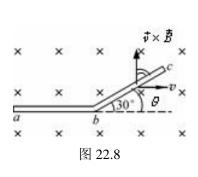
$$= -\frac{\mu_{0} I v}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi \times 40 \times 1 \times 10^{-7}}{2\pi} \ln \frac{1.0}{0.1}$$

$$= -1.84 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V}$$

负号表明动生电动势的方向与x轴反向,即由B至A

- ∴ *A* 端的电势高
- 22.8 解: 导线分成两段可分别计算产生的动生电动势



$$ab$$
 段:  $\varepsilon_{ab} = \int_{a \to b} (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$ 
 $bc$  段:  $\varepsilon_{bc} = \int_{b \to c} (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot d\mathbf{l}$ 

$$= \int_{b \to c} vB \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) dl$$

$$= vB\overline{bc} \sin \theta$$

$$= 1.5 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.1 \times \sin 30^{\circ}$$

$$= 1.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

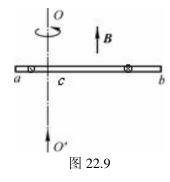
$$\varepsilon_{ac} = \varepsilon_{ab} + \varepsilon_{bc} = 1.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

$$U_{ac} = -\varepsilon_{ac} = -1.86 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V}$$

∴ *c* 点电势高

22.9 解:

$$\varepsilon_{ab} = \varepsilon_{ac} + \varepsilon_{cb}$$



在棒 
$$ac$$
 段上取元段  $d^{l}$  ,方向由  $a$  指向  $c$ 

则  $\varepsilon_{ac} = \int_{a}^{c} \overset{r}{\mathbf{v}} \times \overset{r}{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d^{l}$ 

$$= -\omega B \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{5}L} l dl$$

$$= -\frac{\omega B l^{2}}{2} \Big|_{\frac{5}{5}U}^{\frac{1}{5}L} = -\frac{\omega B L^{2}}{50}$$

在棒cb段上取元段d, 方向由c指向b

则

$$\varepsilon_{cb} = \int_{c}^{b} \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{R} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$= \omega B \int_{0}^{\frac{4}{5}L} l dl$$

$$= \frac{16\omega B L^{2}}{50}$$

$$\therefore \quad \varepsilon_{ab} = \varepsilon_{ac} + \varepsilon_{cb} = \frac{15}{50} \omega B L^2$$

$$= \frac{15}{50} \times 2\pi f \cdot B \cdot L^2$$

$$= \frac{15}{50} \times 2 \times 3.14 \times 2 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.5^2$$

$$= 4.71 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V}$$

$$U_{ab} = -\varepsilon_{ab} = -4.71 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V}$$

22.10 解:在导线AC上取线段元d,方向由A指向C,则

$$\varepsilon_{AC} = \int_{A}^{C} \overset{\Gamma}{\mathbf{v}} \times \overset{\Gamma}{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\overset{\Gamma}{\mathbf{l}}$$
$$= \int_{A}^{C} \omega r B \cos \theta dl$$
$$(Q \quad l = R2\theta \quad \therefore \quad dl = R2d\theta = 2Rd\theta)$$

$$= \int_{A}^{C} \omega 2R \sin \theta B \cos \theta \cdot 2R d\theta$$

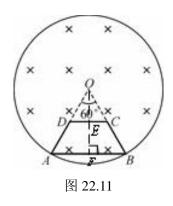
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} B \omega d^{2} \sin \theta d (\sin \theta)$$

$$= \frac{B \omega d^{2} \sin^{2} \theta}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B \omega d^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B \omega d^{2}$$

22.11 解: (1) 由题意可知,圆柱体内的 $\dot{E}_{
m si}$ 沿以O为圆心的同心圆的切向方向



- :. 沿 DA 段和 BC 段的线积分为 0
- $\therefore \quad \varepsilon_{BC} = 0 \; , \quad \varepsilon_{DA} = 0$

[法一] 选 OCDO 为闭合曲线,绕行方向为 OCDO

- Q 沿OC段和DO段的线积分为零
- :. 闭合曲线上 *OCDO* 的感应电动势即 *CD* 段上的感应电动势

$$s = \frac{1}{2}CD \cdot OE = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}R \times \frac{R}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}R^2$$

$$\Phi = Bs = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}R^2B$$

$$\therefore \quad \mathcal{E}_{CD} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} R^2 \frac{dB}{dt} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} R^2 \times (-1.0 \times 10^{-2})$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} R^2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ V}$$

同理,选OBAO为闭合曲线,绕行方向为OBAO

- 〇 沿OB段和AO段的线积分为零
- :. 闭合曲线上OBAO 的感应电动势即BA 段上的感应电动势

$$s = \frac{1}{2}AB \cdot OF = \frac{1}{2} \times R \times R \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}R^2$$

$$\Phi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} R^2 B$$

$$\varepsilon_{AB} = -\varepsilon_{BA} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} R^2 \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} R^2 \times (-1.0 \times 10^{-2})$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} R^2 \times 10^{-2} V$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{deff}} = \varepsilon_{CB} + \varepsilon_{BA} + \varepsilon_{AD} + \varepsilon_{DC}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 2 \times 12^{-2} \times (-\sqrt{3} - 2 \times 12^{-2})$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ 段框}} = \mathcal{E}_{CB} + \mathcal{E}_{BA} + \mathcal{E}_{AD} + \mathcal{E}_{DC}$$

$$= 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} R^2 \times 10^{-2} + 0 + \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16} R^2 \times 10^{-2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16} R^2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ V}$$

22.12 解: (1) 
$$L = \mu_0 N^2 s/l$$

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 3000^2 \times 10 \times 10^{-4} / 0.5$$

$$= 2.26 \times 10^{-2} \text{ H}$$
(2) 
$$\varepsilon_{\parallel} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$= -2.26 \times 10^{-2} \times 10$$

=-0.226 V

方向与 I 相反

22.13 
$$mathbb{H}$$
: (1) 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} \frac{R}{L} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = \frac{\varepsilon}{L} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$t = 0 \text{ B}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\varepsilon}{L} = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \text{ A/s}$$
(2)  $t = 2 \text{ B}$ 

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = 4 e^{-\frac{6}{3} \times 0.2} = 4 e^{-0.4} = 2.68 \text{ A/s}$$
(3)  $\stackrel{\text{d}i}{=} i = 1$ 

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{R} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{L}{R}t} \right) = 1$$

$$1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = \frac{R}{\varepsilon}$$

$$e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = 0.5$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = \frac{2}{13} \times 0.5 = 2 \text{ A/s}$$

## 22.14 (缺答案)

22.15 解:

$$W = \frac{1}{2}LI^{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10^{-3} \times 4^{2} = 8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (J)}$$

22.16 解:利用安培环路定理可得导线内部距轴线 r 处的磁场强度

$$\int_{L} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = H \cdot 2\pi r = \sum_{(L)} I_{i} = \frac{I_{0}}{\pi R^{2}} \cdot \pi r^{2}$$

得

$$H = \frac{rI_0}{2\pi R^2}$$

磁场能量密度为

$$w_m = \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\Gamma}{\mathbf{B}} \cdot \stackrel{\Gamma}{\mathbf{H}} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 H^2 \quad ($$
 设导线内部  $\mu_r = 1$  )

故得导线内部单位长度的磁场能量为

$$W = \int_{V} w_{m} dV = \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\mu_{0} r^{2} I_{0}^{2}}{8\pi^{2} R^{4}} 2\pi r dr$$
$$= \frac{\mu_{0} I_{0}^{2}}{4\pi R^{4}} \int_{0}^{R} r^{3} dr = \frac{\mu_{0} I_{0}^{2}}{16\pi}$$