

### 11-12

解: (1)  $I = nqvs \Rightarrow v = 8.45 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$

$$(2) U = \frac{BI}{nq\gamma_1} = 2.54 \times 10^{-5} \text{ V}$$

(3)  $E = U / z_1 = 1.27 \times 10^{-3} \text{ V/m}$ , 沿 z 轴负向。

### 11-13

解: 棒刚开始上升时的速度:  $v = \sqrt{2gh}$ , 动量为

$$p = mv = \int f dt = \int BIl dt = Bl \int I dt = Blq \Rightarrow q = \frac{mv}{Bl} = \frac{m\sqrt{2gh}}{Bl} = 3.8 \text{ C}$$

11-22 见教案 ppt

### 11-24

解: (1)  $B_p = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi \times 1.5} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi \times 0.5} = 0 \Rightarrow I_2 = 2 \text{ A} \quad \odot$

$$(2) B_Q = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi \times 0.5} - \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi \times 2} = 2.14 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$(3) B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi \times 0.8}, \quad B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi \times 0.6}, \quad B = \sqrt{B_1^2 + B_2^2} = 1.62 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T}$$

$$\tan \theta = B_1 / B_2 = 9/4 \Rightarrow \theta = 66^\circ$$

11-29 见教案 ppt, 利用例题 11-5 结论。

### 11-36

解：由安培环路定理，导线内部的场强为  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$

$$\text{磁通量为：} \phi = \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint B dS = \int_0^R \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{R^2}{2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi}$$

### 11-37

解：由安培环路定理，作如图所示的安培环路，考虑到对称性，有：

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint B dl = B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 \sum I,$$

$$r < a, \quad \text{则 } \mu_0 \sum I = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0;$$

$$a < r < b, \quad \text{则 } \mu_0 \sum I = \mu_0 \frac{I}{\pi(b^2 - a^2)} \cdot \pi(r^2 - a^2) = \frac{\mu_0 I(r^2 - a^2)}{(b^2 - a^2)} \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0(r^2 - a^2)I}{2\pi r(b^2 - a^2)}$$

$$r > b, \quad \text{则 } \mu_0 \sum I = \mu_0 I \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r};$$

### 11-40

解：利用叠加法（补偿法）

$$(1) \quad B_1 = 0 \quad B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi a} = \frac{\mu_0 I R_2^2}{2\pi a(R_1^2 - R_2^2)}$$

$$B = B_1 + B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I R_2^2}{2\pi a(R_1^2 - R_2^2)}$$

$$(2) \quad B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{2\pi a(R_1^2 - R_2^2)} = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi(R_1^2 - R_2^2)} \quad B_2 = 0$$

$$B = B_1 + B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi(R_1^2 - R_2^2)}$$

$$(3) \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi(R_1^2 - R_2^2)}$$