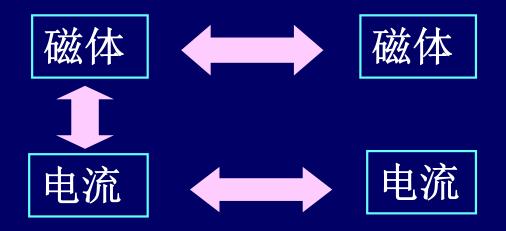
§ 11.1 磁场力和磁感应强度 \bar{B}

一. 磁力与磁场



安培的分子环流假说:一切磁现象起源于电荷运动

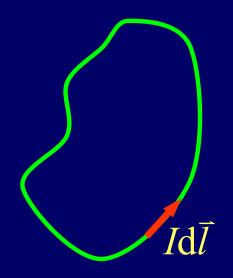


二. 磁感应强度

- 1.电流元 $Id\bar{l}$
- 2.磁感应强度的定义
- (1)定义磁感应强度的方向: 小磁针静止时N极的指向
- (2)定义磁感应强度的大小

$$B = \frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{max}}}{I\mathrm{d}l}$$

3.磁感应强度反映该点磁场的强弱



$$Id\vec{l} = \vec{B}$$
$$dF = 0$$

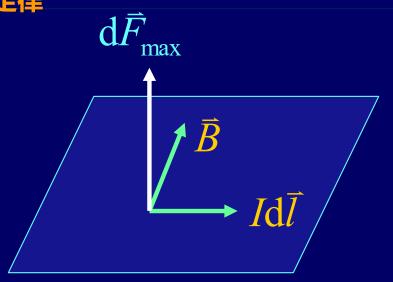
$$Id\bar{l} \qquad dF = dF_{\text{max}}$$

三.安培力

$$dF_{\text{max}} = BIdl$$

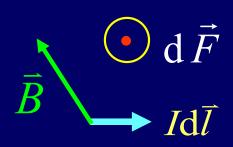
$$dF = BIdl \sin \theta$$

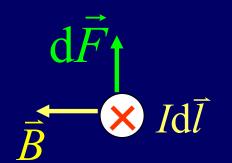
$$d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$



磁场力 $d\vec{F}$ 的方向与电流元 $Id\vec{l}$ 和磁感应强度 \vec{B} 满足 右手螺旋关系

例如:





-安培力公式

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F = 0}{I\mathrm{d}\vec{l} \quad \vec{B}}$$

§ 11.2 毕奥一萨伐尔定律

一. 磁场叠加原理 $\bar{B} = \sum \bar{B}_i$

$$\vec{B} = \sum_{i} \vec{B}_{i}$$

静电场: 取 $dq \longrightarrow d\bar{E} \longrightarrow \bar{E} = \int d\bar{E}$

磁 场: 取 $Id\overline{l}$ \longrightarrow $d\overline{B}$ \longrightarrow $\overline{B} = \int d\overline{B}$

二. 毕奥一萨伐尔定律

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}^0}{r^2}$$
 \vec{r}^0 — 电流元指向场点的单位矢量

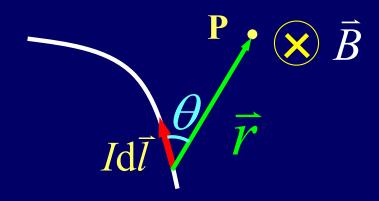
$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N/A}^2$$
 2022-10-20

真空中的磁导率

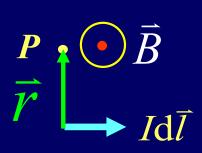
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}^0}{r^2}$$

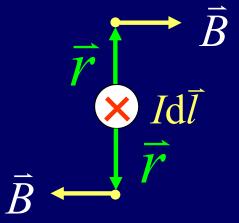
大小:
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

方向: 右螺旋法则



例如:





$$B = 0$$

$$Id\vec{l} \qquad \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{B} = \int d\vec{B} = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}^0}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = \int dB_x \, \vec{i} + \int dB_y \, \vec{j} + \int dB_z \, \vec{k}$$

三. 毕一萨定律的应用

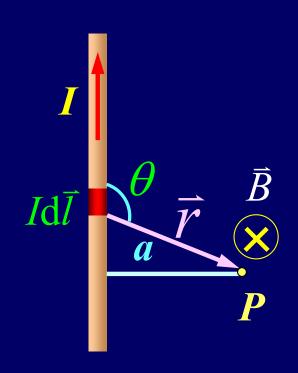
1. 载流直导线的磁场

求距离载流直导线为a处

一点P的磁感应强度 B

解
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$B = \int dB = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$



$$B = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I dl \sin \theta}{r^2} = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I a \csc^2 \theta d\theta \sin \theta}{(a \csc \theta)^2}$$

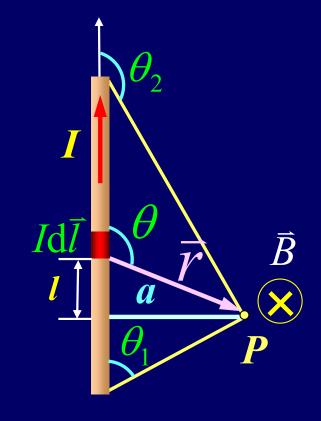
根据几何关系

$$r = \frac{a}{\sin(\pi - \theta)} = a \csc \theta$$

$$l = a \cot(\pi - \theta) = -a \cot \theta$$

$$dl = a \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sin \theta d\theta$$



$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

(1) 无限长直导线 $\theta_1 \rightarrow 0$ $\theta_2 \rightarrow \pi$

$$\theta_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\theta_2 \to \pi$$

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

 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$ 方向:右螺旋法则

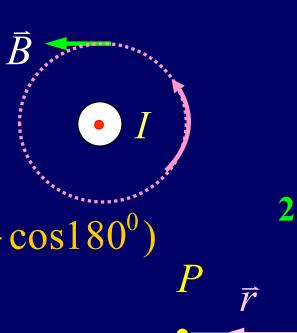
(2) 任意形状直导线

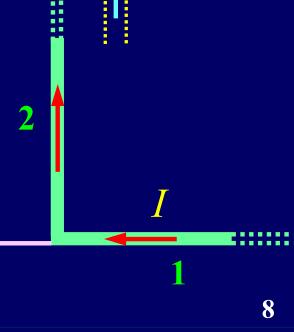
$$B_1 = 0$$

2022-10-20

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos 90^0 - \cos 180^0)$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a}$$





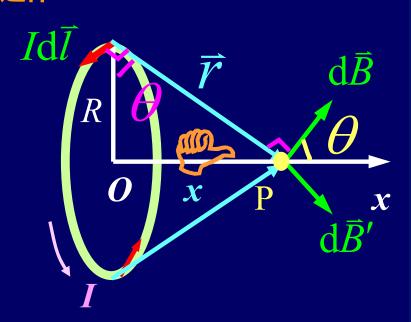
2. 载流圆线圈的磁场

求轴线上一点P的磁感应强度

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{(R^2 + x^2)}$$

根据对称性

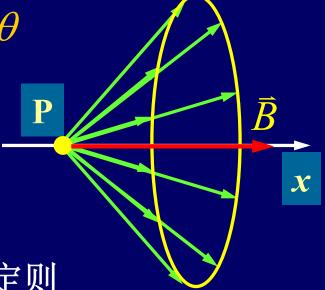
$$B_{\perp} = 0$$

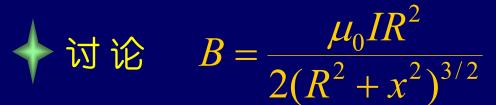


$$B = \int dB_x = \int dB \cos\theta = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{r^2} \cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{R}{r} = \frac{R}{(R^2 + x^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$
 方向满足右手定则





(1)如果由N 匝圆线圈组成 L << R

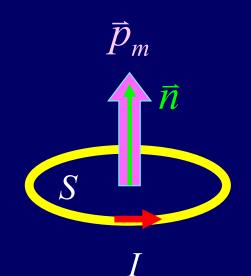
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2 N}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$2(R^{2} + x^{2})^{3/2}$$
(2) $x = 0$ 载流圆线圈的圆心处 $B_{o} = \frac{\mu_{o}I}{2R} \cdot \frac{\pi R^{2}}{\pi R^{2}}$

$$\vec{p}_m = IS\vec{n}$$

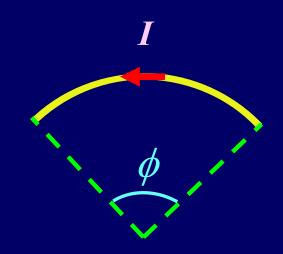
磁矩

$$\vec{B}_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{\vec{p}_m}{R^3}$$



(3) 一段圆弧在圆心处产生的磁场

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \cdot \frac{\phi}{2\pi} = \frac{\mu_0 I \phi}{4\pi R}$$



(4)
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$B \approx \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi} = \frac{\mu_0 I S}{2\pi x^3}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{\vec{p}_m}{x^3}$$

例 右图中,求o 点的磁感应强度

 \mathbf{M} $B_1 = 0$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{3\mu_0 I}{8R}$$

$$B_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} (\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2)$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \quad \theta_1 = \pi/2 \quad \theta_2 = \pi$$

$$B = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$$