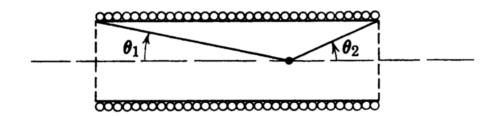
## 5.3

长度为L的半径为a的右旋螺线管,每单位长度上有N匝,其上流经电流I。证明, $NL \to \infty$ 时,在螺线管轴线上的磁感应强度为

$$B_z = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2} (\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2) \tag{26}$$

角度定义如下所示



根据圆环电流模型,有径向分量

$$B_r = \frac{\mu_0 I a^2 \cos \theta}{2(a^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} \left[ 1 + \frac{15a^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4(a^2 + r^2)^2} + \cdots \right]$$
 (27)

取轴线上有 $\theta = 0$ ,有最低阶

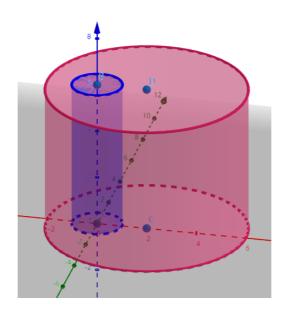
$$B_r = \frac{\mu_0 I a^2}{2(a^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} \tag{28}$$

积分有

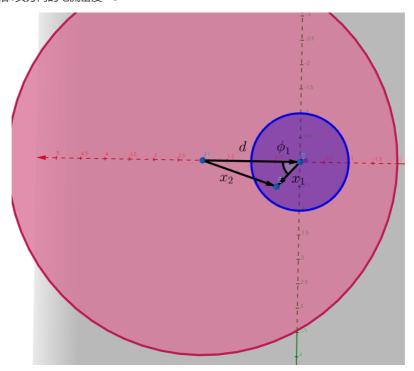
$$B_z = N \cdot \int_{a/\tan(\theta_1)}^{-a/\tan(\theta_2)} B_r d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2} (\cos \theta_1 + \cos \theta_2)$$
 (29)

## 5.6

半径为a的圆柱形导体,内部有一半径为b、平行于圆柱轴线的孔洞,孔洞中心距离轴线d(d+b< a)。在圆柱导体的其余部分内电流密度均匀且与轴线平行。利用安培环路定理和线性叠加原理,求孔内磁通量密度的大小和方向



在蓝色圆柱内有均匀沿z负方向的电流密度 $-ec{J}$ 



红色圆柱在 $(x_1,\phi_1,z)$ 处产生的场在半径为 $x_2$ 的回路上满足

$$\oint_{x_2} \vec{B}_2 d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \cdot \pi \vec{x_2}^2 \cdot \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{x}_2 = \vec{x_1} + \vec{d}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 J}{2} \cdot \hat{z} \times (\vec{x_1} + \vec{d})$$
(30)

蓝色圆柱在 $(x_1,\phi_1,z)$ 处产生的场在半径为 $x_1$ 的回路上满足

$$\oint_{x_1} \vec{B}_1 d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \cdot \pi x_1^2 \vec{J}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = -\frac{\mu_0 J}{2} \cdot \hat{z} \times \vec{x}_1$$
(31)

求和有孔内场

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 J}{2} \cdot \hat{z} \times \vec{d} \tag{32}$$

## 5.13

半径为a的球,其表面有均匀电荷分布 $\sigma$ ,球以固定角速度 $\omega$ 绕一直径转动。求球内外失势和磁通密度 有电流密度

$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{\omega} \times \vec{x} \delta(|\vec{x}| - a) \tag{33}$$

有失势

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}')}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d^3 x' = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a^3}{4\pi} \vec{\omega} \times \int \frac{\hat{x}'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d\Omega'$$
(34)

利用球格林函数

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_{<}^{l}}{r_{>}^{l+1}} P_{l}(\cos \gamma)$$
(35)

$$\int \frac{\hat{x}'}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} d\Omega' = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{r_{<}}{r_{>}^{2}} \hat{x}$$
 (36)

有失势

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a^3}{3r} \frac{r_{<}}{r_{>}^2} \vec{\omega} \times \vec{x}$$
 (37)

有展开

$$\vec{A} = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a}{3} \vec{\omega} \times \vec{x} & r < a \\ \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a^4}{3r^3} \vec{\omega} \times \vec{x} & r > a \end{cases}$$
 (38)

磁通

$$\vec{B} = \begin{cases} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}_{\text{in}} = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a}{3} \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{x}) = \frac{2\mu_0 \sigma a}{3} \vec{\omega} & r < a \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}_{\text{out}} = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a^4}{3} \vec{\nabla} \times \left(\frac{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{x}}{r^3}\right) = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma a^4}{3} \frac{3\hat{x}(\omega \cdot \hat{x}) - \vec{\omega}}{r^3} & r > a \end{cases}$$
(39)

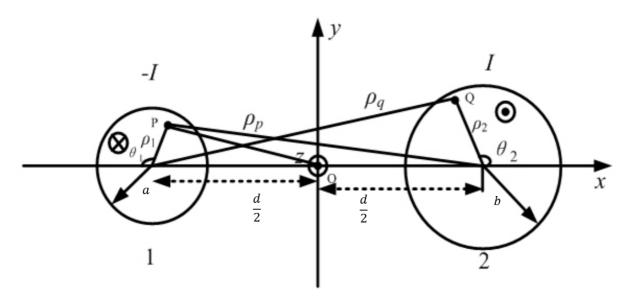
## 5.26

由一对半径分别为a,b的屏蔽平行导线组成的双线传输线,其间距d>a+b,一电流从一条线流过再从另一条线流回,电流均匀分布在每根导线的截面上,证明单位长度的电感为

$$L = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[ 1 + 2\ln\left(\frac{d^2}{ab}\right) \right] \tag{40}$$

无限长平行导线?

建立下图所示坐标系



考虑x - y平面,

对于导线1内场点P,导线1产生的磁场满足

$$\iint_{S_{P}} \mathbf{B}_{1} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{a}^{d/2} \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi\rho} d\rho + \int_{\rho_{1}}^{a} \frac{\mu_{0}I\rho}{2\pi a^{2}} d\rho = -\frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi} \left( \operatorname{In} \frac{a}{d/2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho_{1}^{2}}{2a^{2}} \right)$$
(41)

导线2产生的磁场满足

$$\iint_{S_{\mathbf{p}}} \mathbf{B}_{2} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{\mathbf{a}}^{\rho_{\mathbf{p}}} \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi\rho} d\rho = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi} \operatorname{In} \frac{\rho_{\mathbf{p}}}{d/2}$$
(42)

其中,  $ho_{
m p}=\sqrt{d^2+
ho_1^2+2d
ho_1\cos heta_1}$ 

有失势

$$A_{\rm p} = \iint_{S_{\rm p}} \boldsymbol{B} \cdot \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{S} \tag{43}$$

联立上述三式有

$$A_{\rm p} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left[ \ln \frac{\rho_{\rm p}}{d/2} - \left( \ln \frac{a}{d/2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho_1^2}{2a^2} \right) \right]$$
 (44)

同理可得,导线2内场点Q有失势

$$A_{q} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi} \left[ \ln \frac{\rho_{q}}{d/2} - \left( \ln \frac{b}{d/2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho_{2}^{2}}{2b^{2}} \right) \right]$$
 (45)

其中, $ho_{
m q}=\sqrt{d^2+
ho_2^2+2d
ho_2\cos heta_2}$ 

综上,有单位长度传输线的空间上的磁能

$$W_{\rm m} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{J} dS + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{J} dS$$
 (46)

对于右侧第一项,利用,  $\int_0^\pi \ln(a+b\cos x)\mathrm{d}x = \pi\lnrac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}{2} \quad (a\geq |b|>0)$ 

$$\frac{1}{2} \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{J} dS = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi a^2} \int_0^a \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{In} \left( d^2 + \rho_1^2 + 2d\rho_1 \cos \theta_1 \right) \rho_1 d\theta_1 d\rho_1 - \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{2\pi a^2} \left( \operatorname{In} a - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho_1^2}{2a^2} \right) \rho_1 d\rho_1 
= \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \left( \operatorname{In} \frac{d}{a} + \frac{1}{4} \right)$$
(47)

同理对第二项有

$$\frac{1}{2} \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot J \, dS = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \left( \ln \frac{d}{b} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \tag{48}$$

有磁能

$$W_{\rm m} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \left( \ln \frac{d}{a} + \ln \frac{d}{b} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \tag{49}$$

利用,  $W_{
m m}=\psi I/2=LI^2/2$ , 有电感

$$L = \frac{2W_{\rm m}}{I^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \left( \ln \frac{d^2}{ab} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[ 1 + 2 \ln \left( \frac{d^2}{ab} \right) \right]$$
 (50)

QED