

Homework4

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P4-1:

a)

容易见得，N匝线圈在磁场中总的磁通量满足：

$$\Phi(\theta) = NabB \cos(\theta)$$

有 $\theta = \omega t = 2\pi ft$

$$\Phi(t) = NabB \cos(2\pi ft)$$

因而由法拉第电磁感应定律得到：

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = 2\pi f NabB \sin(2\pi ft) = \mathcal{E}_0 \sin(2\pi ft)$$

其中 $\mathcal{E}_0 = 2\pi f NabB$

b)

$$Nab = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{2\pi f B} = \frac{150}{2\pi \cdot 60.0 \cdot 0.500} m^2 = 0.80 m^2$$

P4-2:

a)

由对称性容易知道，在线圈上面部分的磁通量正反相互抵消，只有线圈下方 $2a - b$ 长度的距离磁通量不为0

$$\Phi(t) = \int_{b-a}^a \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{i(t)}{r} dr = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a}{b-a} i(t) = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{2\pi} \ln 4 \cdot (4.50t^2 - 10.0t) T \cdot m^2$$

因而

$$\mathcal{E}(t) = -\frac{\partial \Phi(t)}{\partial t} = 4 \ln 2 (9t - 10) \times 10^{-7} V$$

代入 $t = 3.0s$ 容易得到

$$\mathcal{E}(3.0) = 4.7 \times 10^{-6} V$$

b)

根据右手螺旋定则不难判断 $t = 3.0s$ 时刻磁通量的方向垂直纸面向里且在增大，因而产生的感应电动势的方向应该为逆时针方向。

P4-3

a)

$$S = L(s_0 + vt)$$

$$\Phi(t) = \int_a^{a+L} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot L(s_0 + vt) dr = \frac{\mu_0 IL}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+L}{a} (s_0 + vt)$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{\partial \Phi(t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\mu_0 IL}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+L}{a} v =$$

b)

$$i = \mathcal{E}/R = \frac{\mu_0 IL}{2\pi R} \ln \frac{a+L}{a} v =$$

方向沿顺时针方向

c)

$$P_{thermal} = i^2 R =$$

d)

$$F = \int_a^{a+L} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot i \cdot dr = \frac{\mu_0 I i}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+L}{a}$$

e)

$$P = Fv = \frac{\mu_0 I i}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+L}{a} v$$

P4-4

P4-5

a)

由安培环路定理知道：

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E} &= iR + L \frac{di}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{E} - iR}{L} dt = di \\ \Rightarrow \frac{L}{\mathcal{E} - iR} di &= dt \Rightarrow \frac{L/R}{\mathcal{E}/R - i} di = dt\end{aligned}$$

因而有

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \frac{L}{R} \ln \frac{\mathcal{E}/R}{\mathcal{E}/R - i} \\ \frac{\mathcal{E}/R}{\mathcal{E}/R - i} &= e^{\frac{R}{L}t} \Rightarrow i = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t})\end{aligned}$$

所以由电池传送的能量

$$E_{\text{battery}} = q\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E} \int_0^t \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) dt =$$

b)

$$E_L = \frac{1}{2} Li^2 =$$

c)

$$Q = \int_0^t i_{(t)}^2 r dt =$$

其实上面的能量也可以由能量守恒式得到