$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{I}{r}$$

$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$
相互作用 描述 计算
$$B = \frac{F_m}{qv} \xrightarrow{B} = \int d\vec{B} = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

运动电荷在磁场中受力

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

载流直导线有限长
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

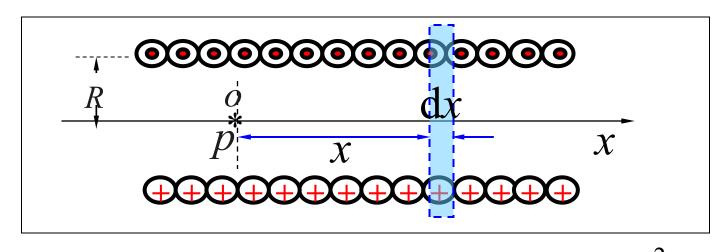
载流直导线有限长
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$
 无限长
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} + \text{无限长} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a}$$

圆电流中心
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$
,圆弧 $B = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$

圆线圈轴线上
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

例5 载流直螺线管的磁场

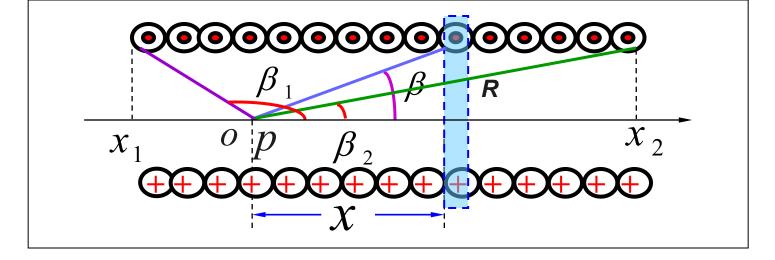
如图所示,有一长为1,半径为R的载流密绕直螺线管,螺线管的总匝数为N,通有电流I. 设把螺线管放在真空中,求管内轴线上一点处的磁感强度.



解 由圆形电流磁场公式

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

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{R^2 \ln dx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{R^2 In dx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$B = \int dB = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{R^2 dx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$B = -\frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \frac{R^3 \csc^2 \beta d\beta}{R^3 \csc^3 \beta}$$

$$x = R\cot\beta$$
$$dx = -R\csc^2\beta d\beta$$

$$R^2 + x^2 = R^2 \csc^2 \beta$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \sin \beta \, \mathrm{d} \beta$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0 nI}{2}(\cos\beta_2-\cos\beta_1)$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} (\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1)$$

(1)
$$P$$
点位于管内轴线中点 $\beta_1 = \pi - \beta_2$

$$\cos \beta_{1} = -\cos \beta_{2} \qquad \cos \beta_{2} = \frac{l/2}{\sqrt{(l/2)^{2} + R^{2}}}$$

$$B = \mu_{0} n I \cos \beta_{2} = \frac{\mu_{0} n I}{2} \frac{l}{(l^{2}/4 + R^{2})^{1/2}}$$

若
$$l >> R$$

若
$$l \gg R$$
 $B = \mu_0 nI$

(2) 无限长的螺线管

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

或由
$$\beta_1 = \pi$$
 , $\beta_2 = 0$ 代入

(3) 半无限长螺线管

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \beta_2 = 0$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2}\mu_0 nI$$

四、运动电荷的磁场

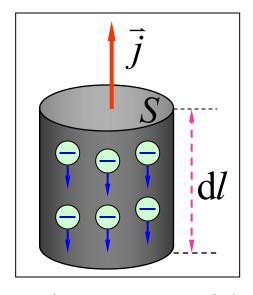
毕— 萨定律
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$Id\vec{l} = \vec{j}Sdl = nSdlq\vec{v}$$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{nSdlq\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

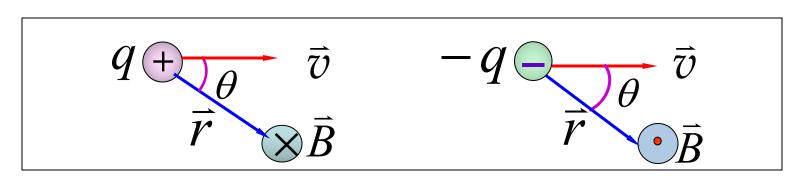
运动电荷的磁场

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{B}}{\mathrm{d}N} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

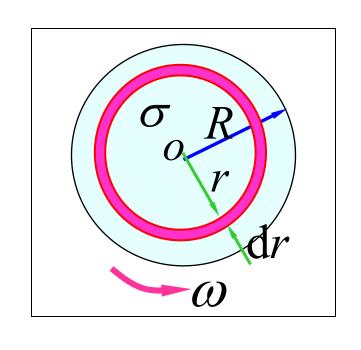


dN = nS dl

应用条件: v << c



例6 半径 为 R 的带电薄圆盘的电荷 面密度为 σ , 并以角速度 ω 绕通过盘心垂 直于盘面的轴转动, 求圆盘中心的磁感强度.



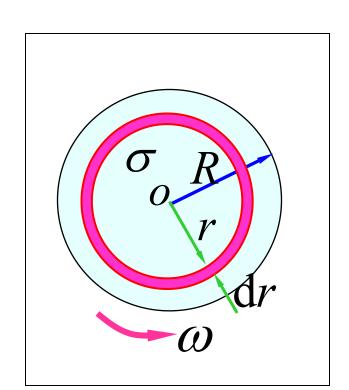
解法一圆电流的磁场

$$dI = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \sigma 2\pi \ r dr = \sigma \omega r dr$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} dr$$

$$\sigma > 0$$
, \bar{B} 向外 $\sigma < 0$, \bar{B} 向内

$$\begin{cases} \sigma > 0, \ \vec{B} \ \text{向外} \\ \sigma < 0, \ \vec{B} \ \text{向内} \end{cases} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \int_0^R \mathrm{d}r = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2}$$



解法二

运动电荷的磁场

$$\mathrm{d}B_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}qv}{r^2}$$

$$dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr$$

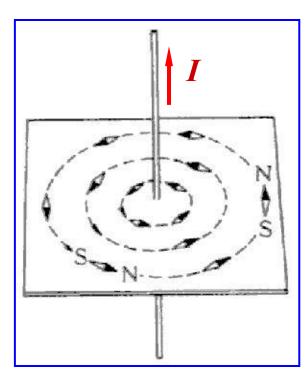
$$\mathrm{d}B = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \mathrm{d}r$$

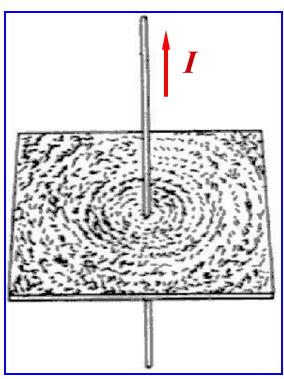
$$v = \omega r \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \int_0^R dr = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2}$$

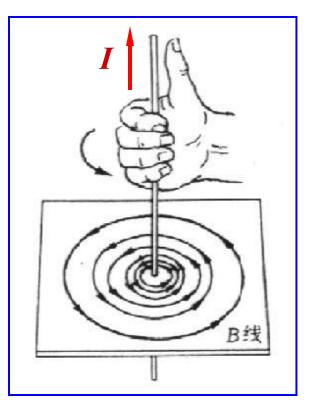
8-4 磁场的高斯定理和安培环路定理

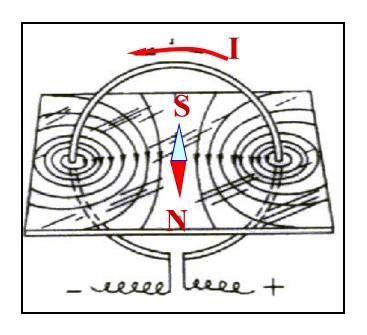
一、磁感线

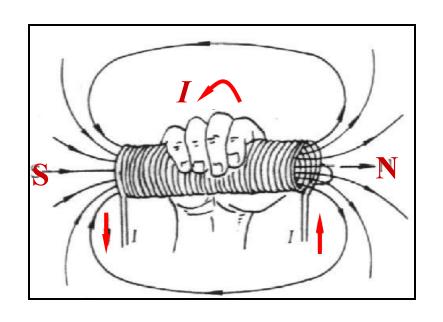
规定: 曲线上每一点的切线方向就是该点的磁感强度 B 的方向,曲线的疏密程度表示该点的磁感强度 B 的大小.



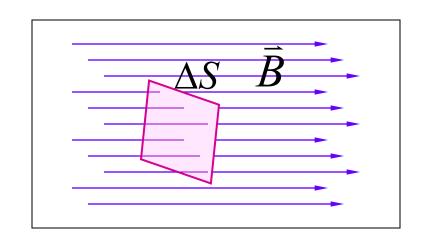






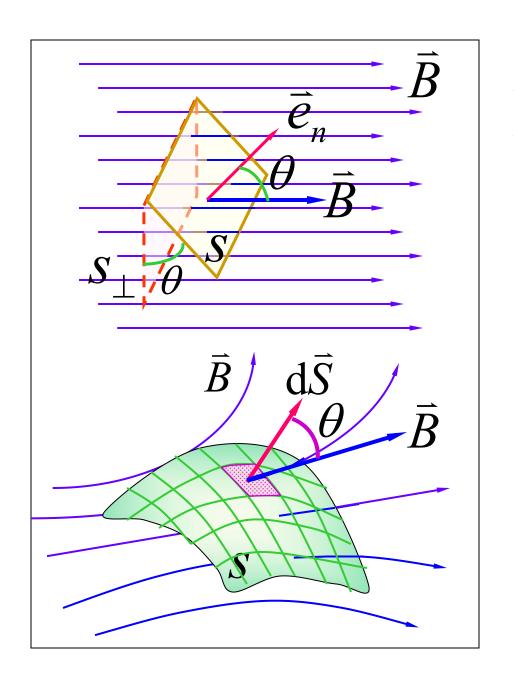


二、磁通量 磁场的高斯定理



$$B = \frac{\Delta N}{\Delta S}$$

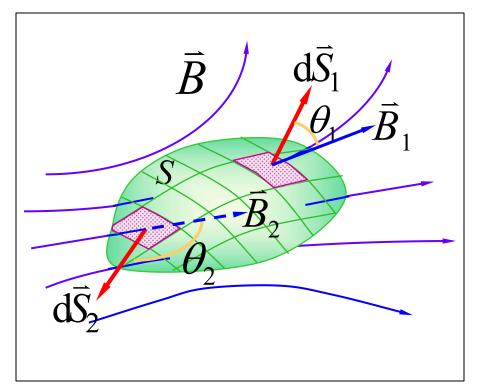
磁场中某点处垂直 \bar{B} 矢量的单位面积上通过的磁感线数目等于该点 \bar{B} 的数值.



磁通量:通过某一曲面的磁感线数为通过此曲面的磁通量.

$$\Phi = \int_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

单位 $1Wb = 1T \times 1m^2$



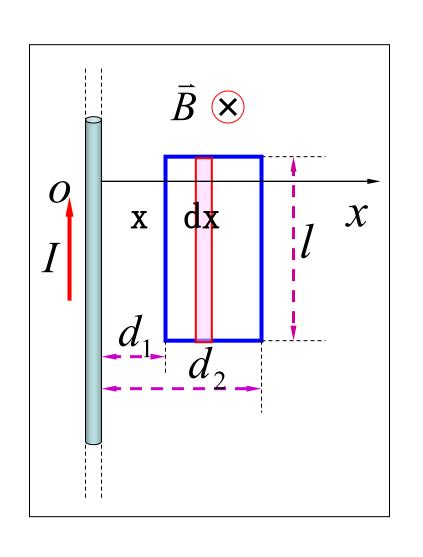
$$\mathrm{d}\Phi_1 = \vec{B}_1 \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S}_1 > 0$$

$$\mathrm{d}\Phi_2 = \vec{B}_2 \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S}_2 < 0$$

$$\oint_{S} B \cos \theta dS = 0$$

| 磁场高斯定理 |
$$\oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

◆ 物理意义:通过任意闭合曲面的磁通量必等于零 (故磁场是无源的.) 例7 如图载流长直导线的电流为 I , 试求通过矩形面积的磁通量.



先求 $ar{B}$,对变磁 场给出 $d\Phi$ 后积分求 Φ $\vec{B}//\vec{S}$ $d\Phi = BdS = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} ldx$ $\Phi = \int_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\mu_0 Il}{2\pi} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \frac{dx}{x}$ $\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 Il}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d_2}{d_1}$

三、安培环路定理

载流长直导线的磁感强度为 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi R} dl$$

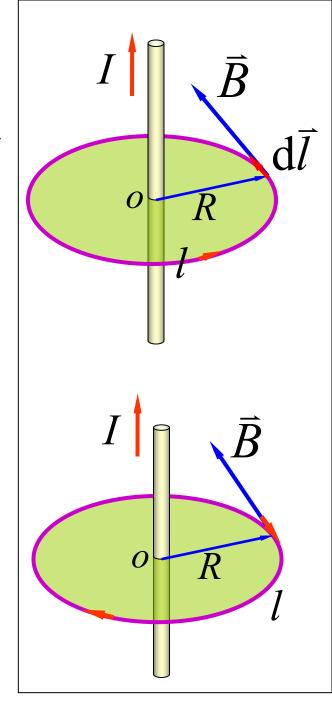
$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi R} \oint_{l} dl = \mu_{0}I$$

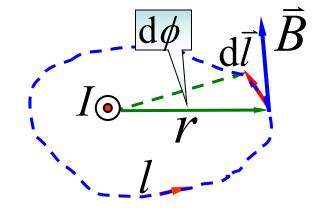
设闭合回路 1 为圆形

回路(1 与 I 成右螺旋)

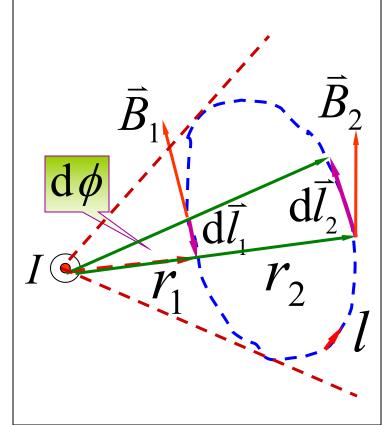
若回路绕向化为逆时针时,则

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\mu_{0}I$$





l 与 *I* 成右螺旋



对任意形状的回路

$$\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} r d\phi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

电流在回路之外

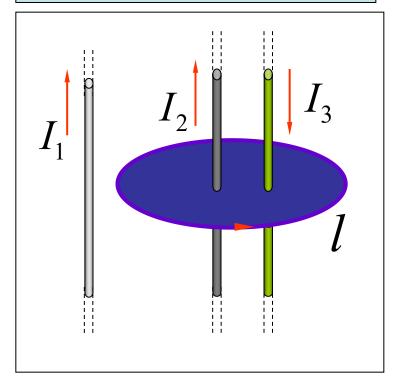
$$B_{1} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi r_{1}}, \quad B_{2} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi r_{2}}$$

$$\vec{B}_{1} \cdot d\vec{l}_{1} = -\vec{B}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l}_{2} = -\frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi} d\vec{\phi}$$

$$\vec{B}_{1} \cdot d\vec{l}_{1} + \vec{B}_{2} \cdot d\vec{l}_{2} = 0$$

$$\oint_{I} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

多电流情况



> 安培环路定理

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 + \vec{B}_3$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 (I_2 - I_3)$$

以上结果对任意形状的闭合电流(伸向无限远的电流)均成立.

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{i=1}^n I_i$$

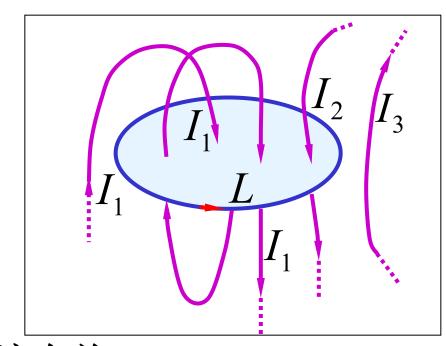
即在真空的稳恒磁场中,磁感应强度 \bar{B} 沿任一闭合路径的积分的值,等于 μ_0 乘以该闭合路径所包围的各电流的代数和.

注意

电流 I 正负的规定:I 与 L成右螺旋时,I 为正;反之为负.

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0}(-I_{1} + I_{1} - I_{1} - I_{2})$$

$$= -\mu_{0}(I_{1} + I_{2})$$

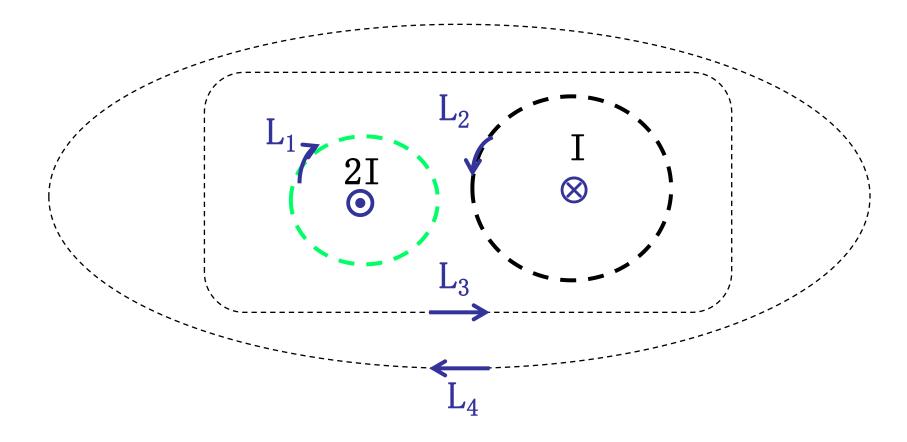


- 问 1) B是否与回路 L 外电流有关? f
 - 2)若 $\int_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$,是否回路 L上各处 $\vec{B} = 0$? 是否回路 L 内无电流穿过?

例1: 下列各式正确的是

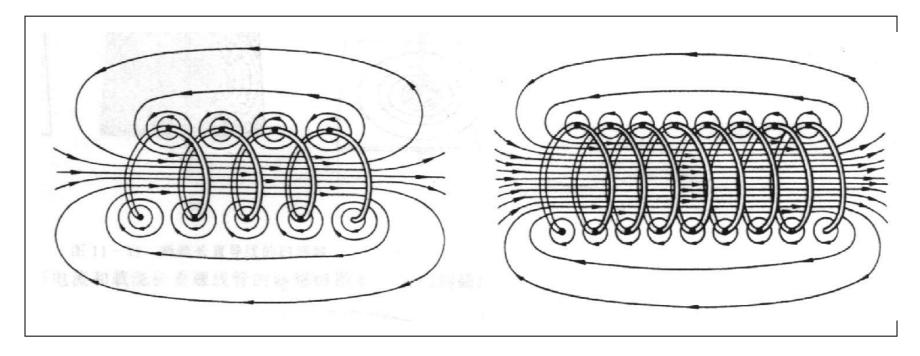
$$(A)\oint_{L_1} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 2I \quad (B)\oint_{L_2} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

$$(C)\oint_{L_3} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\mu_0 I \quad (D)\oint_{L_4} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\mu_0 I$$



四、安培环路定理的应用举例

例2 求长直密绕螺线管内磁场



 \mathbf{m} (1) 对称性分析螺旋管内为均匀场,方向沿轴向,外部磁感强度趋于零,即 $\mathbf{B} \cong \mathbf{0}$.

2) 选回路 L

磁场 \vec{B} 的方向与电流 I 成右螺旋.

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{MN} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{NO} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{OP} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{PM} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$B \cdot \overline{MN} = \mu_0 n \overline{MN} I$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

无限长载流螺线管内部磁场处处相等,外部磁场为零.

例3 求载流螺绕环内的磁场

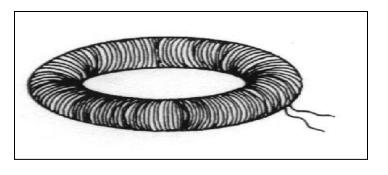
解 1) 对称性分析;环 内 \bar{R} 线为同心圆,环外 \bar{R} 为零.

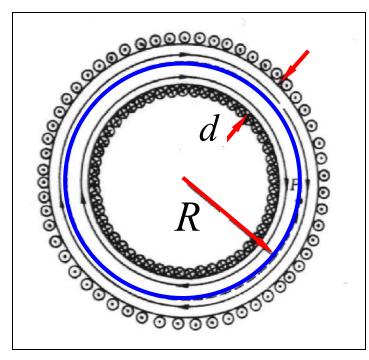
2) 选回路.

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi RB = \mu_{0}NI$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_{0}NI}{2\pi R}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 2\pi R$$





当 2R >> d 时,螺绕环内可视为均匀场.

例4 无限长载流圆柱体的磁场

解 1) 对称性分析 2) 选取,回路

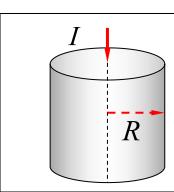
$$0 < r < R \qquad \oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \frac{\pi r^{2}}{\pi R^{2}} I$$

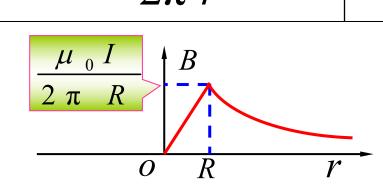
$$2\pi rB = \frac{\mu_0 r^2}{R^2} I \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$$

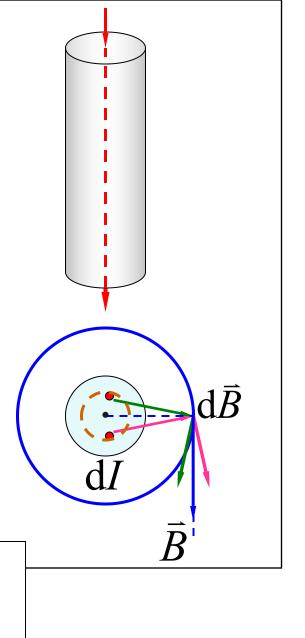
$$r > R$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} I$$

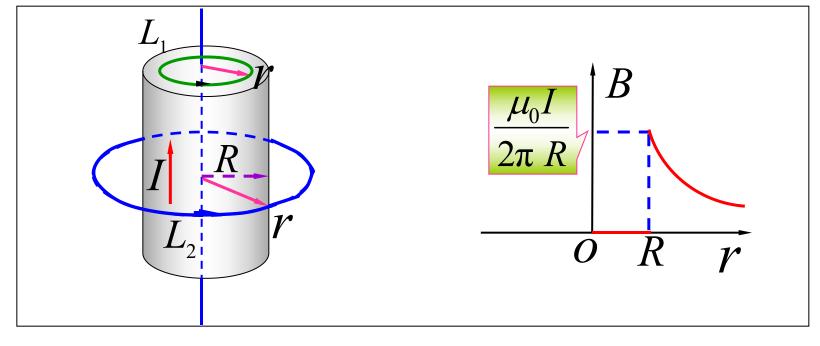
$$2\pi rB = \mu_0 I \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$







例5 无限长载流圆柱面的磁场



$$\mathbf{R} \qquad 0 < r < R, \ \oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$r > R$$
, $\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0}I$
$$B = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi r}$$

思考: 无限大载流平面?

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \iota}{2}$$

B=0