$$\frac{1}{\mu}\nabla p = \vec{g} \times \vec{B}. \quad \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \hat{r}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \times \left(b_0 \hat{s} + b_2 \hat{z}\right) = -\frac{\partial b_2}{\partial r} \cdot b_3 \hat{r} - \frac{b_0}{r} \left(b_0 + r \frac{\partial b_0}{\partial r}\right) \hat{r}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} +$$

2. 
$$R = \frac{B_{\text{max}}}{B_{\text{min}}} = \frac{5}{3}$$
  $\rightarrow 00 = \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{\frac{1}{E}}) \approx \pm 0.77^{\circ}$ .  
 $\ln \Lambda \approx 7 + 2.3 \left| g \left( \frac{\text{Te}}{e} \right)^{3} / \left( \frac{\eta_{e}}{10^{20}} \right)^{3} \right) \approx 21.15$ 

和阳图.20201129.

 $I_{L} = \frac{|n \wedge e^{4}n^{2}}{(z^{2})^{1/2}} \frac{(3|n(z^{1/2}+1)-z^{1/2})}{(|n(ctg\frac{\pi}{2})-cos\theta_{0})} \cos\theta_{0}$ 

≈ 1.3 × 10 22 m-3 5-1