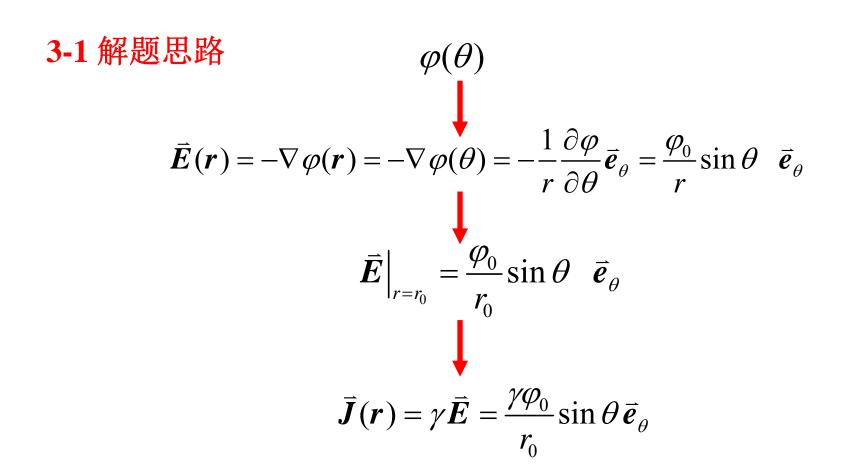
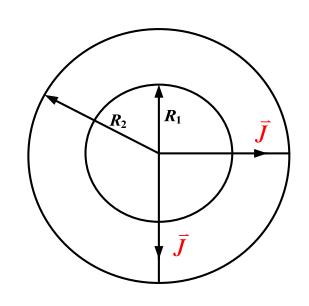
习题课(1、3、4、5章作业题)

3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5(a), (b), 3-6, 3-8, 3-10, 3-16, 3-17, 3-25, 3-24, 4-1, 1-7, 4-5, 5-1, 5-3, 5-6, 5-7, 5-12, 1-1+补充一题, 1-5, 1-6

3-1 电导率为 γ 的均匀、各向同性的导体球,其表面上的电位为 $\varphi_0\cos\theta$,其中 θ 是球坐标 (r,θ,ϕ) 的一个变量。试决定表面上各点的电流密度 J。



- 3-2 一长度为1m,内外导体的半径分别为 $R_1 = 5$ cm, $R_2 = 10$ cm的圆柱形电容器,中间的非理想介质具有电导率 $\gamma = 10^{-9}$ s/m。若在两电极间加电压 $U_0 = 1000$ V,求:
 - (1) 各点的电位、电场强度;
 - (2)漏电导。



分析

- (1) 平行平面场(轴对称)
- (2) 电流方向: 径向
- (3) 解题方法

$$I \rightarrow J \rightarrow E \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow U \rightarrow G = I/U$$

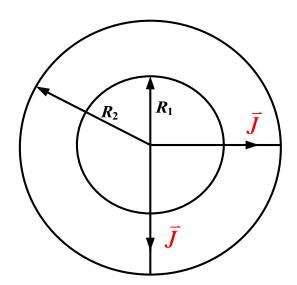
3-2

解:设漏电流为I。对于任意与电容器同心、以 $r(R_1 < r < R_2)$ 为半径,轴向长度为Im的圆柱面上,电流密度大小相等,方向与该点的面元方向一致,且穿过该截面的总电流为I。

$$I = \int_{S} \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{J}} = \frac{I}{2\pi L \rho} \vec{\mathbf{e}}_{\rho}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{E}} = \frac{\vec{\mathbf{J}}/\gamma}{\gamma} = \frac{I}{2\pi \gamma L \rho} \vec{\mathbf{e}}_{\rho}$$



以外导体为电压的参考点

$$\varphi(\rho) = \int_{\rho}^{R_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\rho} = \int_{\rho}^{R_2} \frac{I}{2\pi\gamma L\rho} d\rho = \frac{I}{2\pi\gamma L} \ln \frac{R_2}{\rho}$$

3-2

将待求量用已知量表示(
$$U_0 = 1000 \text{ V}$$
)

$$U_{0} = \varphi(R_{1}) = \frac{I}{2\pi\gamma L} \ln \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}$$

$$\frac{I}{2\pi\gamma L} = \frac{U_{0}}{\ln(R_{2}/R_{1})} = \frac{1000}{\ln(10/5)} = 1442.$$

$$\varphi(\rho) = \frac{I}{2\pi\gamma L} \ln \frac{R_2}{\rho} = \frac{U_0}{\ln (R_2/R_1)} \ln \frac{R_2}{\rho} = 1442.7 \ln \frac{0.1}{\rho} \text{ (V)}$$

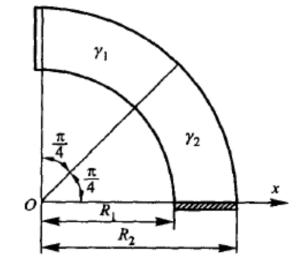
$$\boldsymbol{E}(\rho) = \frac{U_0}{\ln(R_2/R_1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho} = 1442.7 \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho} \quad (\text{V/m})$$

$$G = \frac{I}{U_0} = \frac{2\pi\gamma L}{\ln(R_2/R_1)} = \frac{2\pi\times10^{-9}\times1}{\ln(10/5)} = 9.06\times10^{-9} \text{ (s)}$$

3-3 一导电弧片由两块不同电导率的薄片构成,如题3-3图所示。若

 $\gamma_1 = 6.5 \times 10^7 \text{S/m}, \gamma_2 = 1.2 \times 10^7 \text{S/m}, R_2 = 45 \text{ cm}, R_1 = 30 \text{ cm}, 钢片厚度为 2 mm, 电极间电压 <math>U = 30 \text{ V}, 且 \gamma_{电极} \gg \gamma_1 求$:

- (1) 弧片内的电位分布(设 x 轴上的电极为零电位);
 - (2) 总电流 I 和弧片电阻 R。



解:

采用圆柱坐标系,可知导电片中的电位 $\varphi(\rho, \phi, z)$ 仅为坐标 ϕ 的函数, 即 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0$,

根据题意,可列出边值问题为:

反定方程:
$$\nabla^2 \varphi_1(\phi) = \frac{1}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{d^2 \varphi_1}{d\phi^2} = 0 \quad \left(R_1 < \rho < R_2, \frac{\pi}{4} < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$
 (1)
$$\nabla^2 \varphi_2(\phi) = \frac{1}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{d^2 \varphi_2}{d\phi^2} = 0 \quad \left(R_1 < \rho < R_2, 0 < \phi < \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$
 (2)
$$BC: \quad \varphi_2 \Big|_{\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

$$\varphi_1 \Big|_{\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}} = U_0 = 30 \text{ V}$$
(箱接条件: $\varphi_1 \Big|_{\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}} = \varphi_2 \Big|_{\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}}, \quad \gamma_1 \frac{d\varphi_1}{d\phi} \Big|_{\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}} = \gamma_2 \frac{d\varphi_2}{d\phi} \Big|_{\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}}$

$$\varphi_1 = C_1 \phi + C_2; \qquad \varphi_2 = C_3 \phi + C_4$$

利用 BC 以及位于两导电媒质(γ_1 、 γ_2)分界面上的 BC(即其衔接条件),可确定 积分常数,得:

$$C_{4} = 0, \qquad C_{1} = \frac{U}{\frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_{1}}{\gamma_{2}} \right)} = \frac{30}{\frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 + \frac{6.5}{1.2} \right)} = 5.953$$

$$C_{2} = U - \frac{\pi}{2} C_{1} = 20.65, \qquad C_{3} = \frac{\gamma_{1}}{\gamma_{2}} C_{1} = 32.25$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \quad \varphi(\phi) = \begin{cases}
\varphi_1(\phi) = \frac{U}{\frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}\right)} \phi + \frac{U(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2)}{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2} = 5.95 \phi + 20.65 \quad V \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \phi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
\varphi_2(\phi) = \frac{4U\gamma_1}{\pi(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)} \phi = 32.25 \phi \quad V
\end{cases} \qquad \left(0 \leqslant \phi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

(2)
$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \varphi = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \phi} \mathbf{e}_{\phi}$$

在分界面上,有 $J = \gamma_1 E_1 = \gamma_2 E_2$ (J 呈现为分界面上的法向分量)

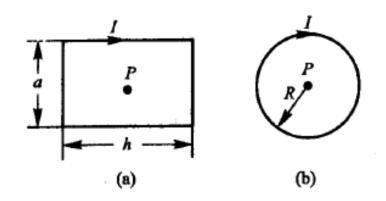
$$\boldsymbol{J}_{1} = -\gamma_{1} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial \phi} \boldsymbol{e}_{\phi} = \frac{4 U \gamma_{1} \gamma_{2}}{\rho \pi (\gamma_{1} + \gamma_{2})} \boldsymbol{e}_{\phi} = \boldsymbol{J}_{2}$$

$$I = \int_{S} \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} C_{1} \gamma_{1} \frac{d}{\rho} d\rho = C_{1} \gamma_{1} d \ln \left(\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right)$$
$$= \frac{4 U \gamma_{1} \gamma_{2} d}{\pi (\gamma_{1} + \gamma_{2})} \ln \left(\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}\right) = 3.137 \times 10^{5} \text{ A}$$

弧片的电阻为

$$R = \frac{U}{I} = 9.56 \times 10^{-5} \Omega$$

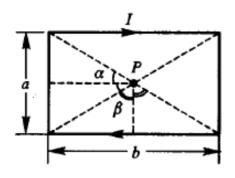
3-5 分别求题 3-5 图(1)所示各种形状的线电流在真空中的 P 点所产生的磁感应强度。



分析: 直接计算或利用已知结论

对于结构形态比较复杂的载流系统,解题的基本思路是,首先离散化整体电流分布为最大的典型的元电流分布的组合,求出相应于元电流的场中元磁感应强度的解答;然后,应用叠加原理,合成所有元电流的贡献,即得待求的**B**场分布

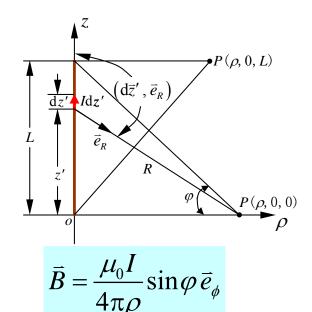
(a) 本题载流系统的构造可分解为四段有限长直载流导线的组合。



根据教材例3-4(有限长直载流导线的磁场),有

$$B_{\rm P} = 2 \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)} (\sin\alpha + \sin\alpha) + 2 \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)} (\sin\beta + \sin\beta)$$

例3-4

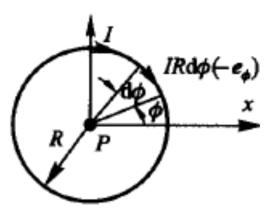


$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi b} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{a}{2}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2}} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi a} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{b}{2}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2\mu_0 I}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{ab}$$

 B_P 方向垂直于该载流线圈平面(可取为 e_z 方向)。

(b) 本题载流系统的构造可离散化为无限多个元电流 Idl = IRdø 的组合。



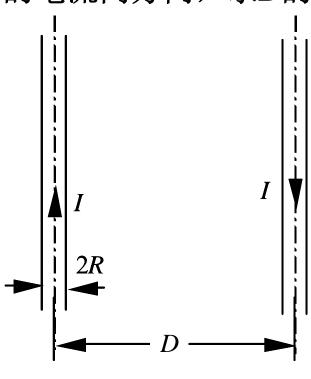
如图示设定的坐标系,可见电流元为 $IRd\phi(-e_{\phi})$,由

毕奥一萨伐尔定律可得:
$$d\mathbf{B}_{P} = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{IRd\phi(-e_{\phi}) \times (-e_{\rho})}{R^{2}} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi R}d\phi(-e_{z})$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\rm P} = \int \! \mathrm{d}\mathbf{B}_{\rm P} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} \! \int_0^{2\pi} \! \mathrm{d}\phi (-\mathbf{e}_z) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} (-\mathbf{e}_z)$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{l'} \frac{I d\vec{l}' \times \vec{e}_R}{\left|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\right|^2}$$

- 3-6 真空中两根平行长直导线的截面半径都为R,轴线距离为D,导线中电流为I,如题3-6图所示
 - (1) 试求在两导线的轴线平面上各处B的表达式;
 - (2) 若两导线的电流同方向,求B的表达式。



题3-6图

3-6 分析

(1) 单根无限长直载流导线的磁场问题(安培环路定律);

导线外
$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi\rho} \vec{e}_{\phi} \qquad (\rho \ge R)$$

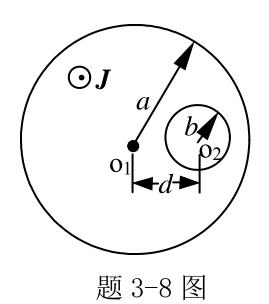
导线内
$$\bar{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{\mu_0 I \rho}{2\pi R^2} \bar{\mathbf{e}}_{\phi} \qquad (\rho \leq R)$$

(2) 2根导线--应用叠加原理

3-6 计算(1)试求在两导线的轴线平面上各处B的表达式; 设 \bar{B} 的正方向为z方向:

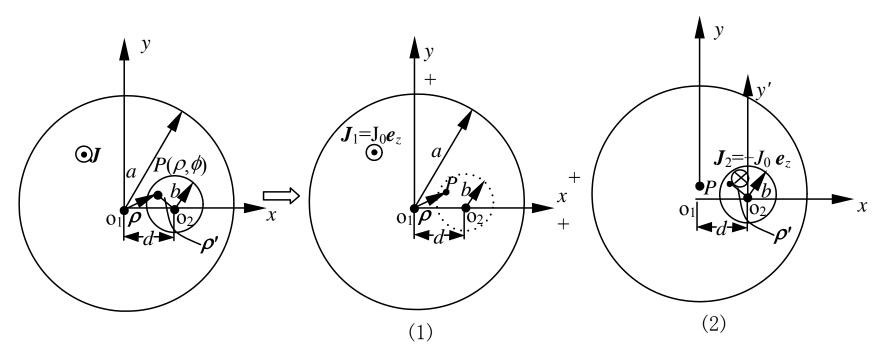
$$\vec{B} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi (D-x)} = -\frac{\mu_0 I D}{2\pi x (D-x)} & \text{导线外} \\ \left(x \le -R; \ R \le x \le (D-R) \text{和}x \ge (D+R)\right) \\ -\frac{\mu_0 I x}{2\pi R^2} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi (D-x)} = -\frac{\mu_0 I (R^2 - x^2 + x D)}{2\pi R^2 (D-x)} \\ \left(-R \le x \le R\right) & \text{导线1内部} \\ -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} - \frac{\mu_0 I (D-x)}{2\pi R^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I (x^2 - R^2 - x D)}{2\pi x R^2} \\ \left((D-R) \le x \le (D+R)\right) & \text{导线2内部} \end{cases}$$

3-8 真空中,一通有电流(电流密度为 $J=J_0k$),半径为a的无限长圆柱内,有一半径为b不同轴的圆柱形空洞。两轴线间相距d,如题3-8图所示。试证:小圆柱内的 B 均匀,且其值为 $\mu_0 J_0 d/2$ 。



3-8 分析

应用安培环路定理分别求图(1)和图(2)的磁场,再叠加。



$$2\pi\rho B_{1\phi} = \mu_0 \pi \rho^2 J_0$$

$$B_1 = B_{1\phi} e_{\phi} = \frac{\mu_0 J_0}{2} \rho e_{\phi} \quad (0 < \rho < a)$$

3-10 设载流为*I*的钢芯电缆,其内导体(钢芯)电导率为 γ_1 , 磁导率 μ_1 = 500 μ_0 ; 外层导体(铝)电导率为 γ_2 , 磁导率 μ_2 ≈ μ_0 。求:

- (1) 电缆内电流的分布.
- (2) 电缆内外各处(即 $\rho < R_1$, $R_1 < \rho < R_2$ 和 $\rho > R_2$ 三区域中)磁感应强度B的分布:

分析

(1) 平行平面场、轴对称场

- 题 3-10 图
- (2) 内、外导体中的电流密度分别为恒定值
- (3) 两导体中电流的代数和等于总电流
- (4) 内外导体中的电场强度相等

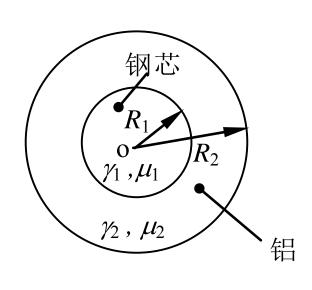
3-10 解: 设钢芯与外层铝导体中的电流密度分别为

$$\vec{J}_{1} = J_{1}\vec{\mathbf{e}}_{z} \qquad \vec{J}_{2} = J_{2}\vec{\mathbf{e}}_{z}$$

$$\begin{cases} J_{1}\pi R_{1}^{2} + J_{2}\pi (R_{2}^{2} - R_{1}^{2}) = I \\ \frac{J_{1}}{\gamma_{1}} = \frac{J_{2}}{\gamma_{2}} \qquad (\mathbf{E}_{1z} = \mathbf{E}_{2z}) \end{cases}$$

$$J_{1} = \frac{r_{1}}{r_{2}} \frac{I}{\pi [R_{2}^{2} + (\frac{r_{1}}{r_{2}} - 1)R_{1}^{2}]}$$

$$J_{2} = \frac{I}{\pi [R_{2}^{2} + (\frac{\gamma_{1}}{\gamma_{2}} - 1)R_{1}^{2}]}$$



题 3-10 图

应用安培环路定律

$$\rho < R_1$$

$$B_1 2\pi \rho = \mu_1 J_1 \pi \rho^2$$

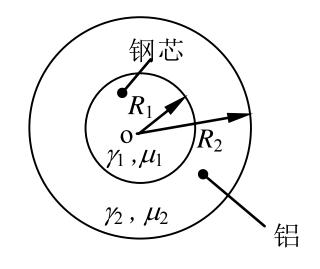
$$\vec{B}_1 = \frac{\mu_1 J_1}{2} \rho \vec{e}_{\phi} = 250 \mu_0 J_1 \rho \vec{e}_{\phi} \quad (\rho < R_1)$$

$$R_1 < \rho < R_2$$

$$B_2 2\pi \rho = \mu_2 [J_1 \pi R_1^2 + J_2 \pi (\rho^2 - R_1^2)]$$

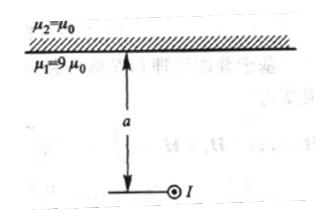
$$\vec{B}_{2} = \frac{\mu_{0}J_{2}}{2}\rho \quad \vec{e}_{\phi} + \frac{\mu_{0}R_{1}^{2}(J_{1} - J_{2})}{2\rho}\vec{e}_{\phi} \qquad (R_{1} < \rho < R_{2})$$

$$\rho > R_2$$
 $B_3 2\pi \rho = \mu_0 I$ $\vec{B}_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi \rho} \vec{e}_{\phi}$ $\rho > R_2$



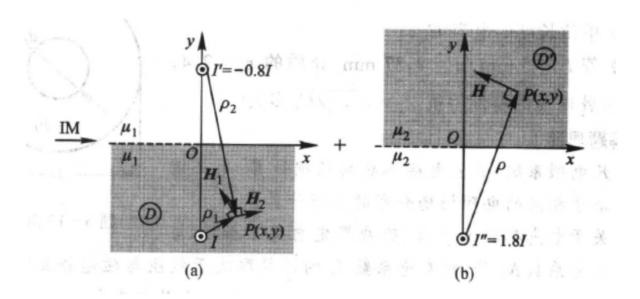
题 3-10 图

3-16图,求两种媒质中的磁场强度和载流 导线每单位长度所受之力。



解:采用镜像法

镜像电流
$$I' = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{\mu_2 + \mu_1} I = -0.8I$$
, $I'' = \frac{2\mu_1}{\mu_2 + \mu_1} I = 1.8I$ 。



(1) 媒质 μ_1 的 D 域中的磁场强度:

分析可知:

$$\rho_1 = xe_x + (y+a)e_y, \qquad \rho_2 = xe_x + (y-a)e_y$$

对应于 H_1 的单位矢量

$$e_{\theta_1} = e_z \times e_{\rho_1} = [xe_y - (y+a)e_x]/\rho_1$$

对应于 H₂ 的单位矢量

$$e_{\phi_2} = e_z \times e_{\rho_2} = [xe_y - (y - a)e_x]/\rho_2$$

基于叠加原理和安培环路定律的应用,可得媒质 μ₁ 中任意场点处的磁场 强度为

$$H(x,y) = H_1 + H_2 = \frac{I}{2\pi\rho_1} e_{\phi_1} + \frac{I'}{2\pi\rho_2} e_{\phi_2} = \frac{I}{2\pi} \left[\frac{xe_y - (y+a)e_x}{x^2 + (y+a)^2} - 0.8 \cdot \frac{xe_y - (y-a)e_x}{x^2 + (y-a)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{I}{2\pi} \left\{ -\left[\frac{y+a}{x^2 + (y+a)^2} - \frac{0.8 \cdot (y-a)}{x^2 + (y-a)^2} \right] e_x + \left[\frac{x}{x^2 + (y+a)^2} - \frac{0.8x}{x^2 + (y-a)^2} \right] e_y \right\}$$

(2) 媒质 μ_2 的 D'域中的磁场强度:

$$H(x,y) = \frac{I''}{2\pi\rho}e_{\phi} = \frac{0.9I}{\pi} \frac{xe_{y} - (y+a)e_{x}}{x^{2} + (y+a)^{2}}$$

(3) 镜像电流 I'在导线处产生的磁感应强度 B 为

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_1 I'}{2\pi (2a)} \mathbf{e}_x = -\frac{9\mu_0 \cdot 0.8I}{4\pi a} \mathbf{e}_x = -\frac{1.8\mu_0 I}{\pi a} \mathbf{e}_x$$

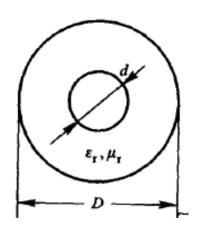
故基于安培力公式,载流导线上每单位长度所受之力为

$$\mathbf{F}_l = \mathbf{I} \cdot \mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{e}_z \times \mathbf{B} = -\frac{1 \cdot 8\mu_0 \mathbf{I}^2}{\pi a} \mathbf{e}_y$$

3-17 一无损耗同轴电缆尺寸如题 3-17 图所示。求:

- (1) 单位长度的外电感 L_0 ;
- (2) 单位长度的电容 C_0 ;
- (3) 若 D = 5 mm, d = 1.37 mm, 介质的 $\epsilon_r = 2.4$,

$$\mu_r = 1$$
,求此电缆的特性阻抗 $Z_0 = \sqrt{L_0/C_0}$ 多大?



分析

计算电感参数

$$I \to B \to \Phi \to \Psi \to L = \frac{\Psi_L}{I}, M = \frac{\Psi_M}{I}$$

计算电容参数

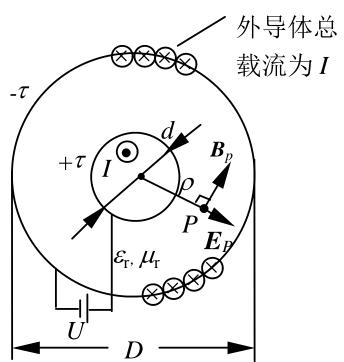
$$q \to E \to U \to C = \frac{q}{U}$$

3-17 计算外自感参数 (同书例3-19)

如图设该同轴电缆载流为I。理想化绝缘媒质(ε_r , μ_r)中的磁场具有圆柱对称的平行平面场特征,故可直接引用安培环路定律解得

$$\vec{B}_{p} = \frac{\mu_{0}\mu_{r}I}{2\pi\rho}\vec{e}_{\phi} \quad (\frac{d}{2} < \rho < \frac{D}{2})$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$



$$\psi_{0} = \int d\psi_{0} = \int 1 \cdot d\Phi_{0} = \int_{S} \vec{B}_{0} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

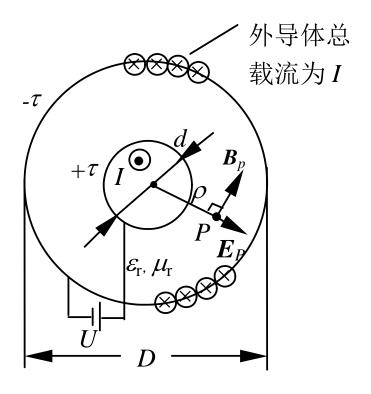
$$= \int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{D}{2}} \frac{\mu_{0}\mu_{r}I}{2\pi\rho} l d\rho = \frac{\mu_{0}\mu_{r}Il}{2\pi} \ln\frac{D}{d}$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow$$

$$L_{0} = \frac{\psi_{0}}{Il} = \frac{\mu_{0}\mu_{r}}{2\pi} \ln\frac{D}{d}$$

单位长度的外自感

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{B}}_{p} = \frac{\mu_{0}\mu_{r}I}{2\pi\rho}\vec{\boldsymbol{e}}_{\phi} \quad (\frac{d}{2} < \rho < \frac{D}{2})$$



3-17

单位长度的电容

设该同轴电缆内外导体带电为 $+\tau$ 和 $-\tau$,理想化绝缘介质(ε_r)中的电场具有圆柱对称的平行平面场特征,可直接引用高斯定理,解得

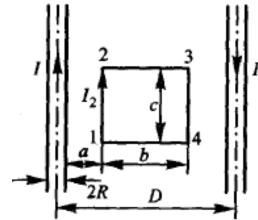
$$\vec{E}_p = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r\rho}\vec{e}_\rho$$

$$U = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{\rho} = \int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{D}{2}} \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} d\rho = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \ln\frac{D}{d}$$

$$C_0 = \frac{\tau}{U} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r}{\ln\frac{D}{d}}$$
 单位长度的电容

3-24 参阅题 3-24 图,当线框通有电流 I₂ 时,试用以下方法求长直导线 (通有电流 I)对它的作用力。

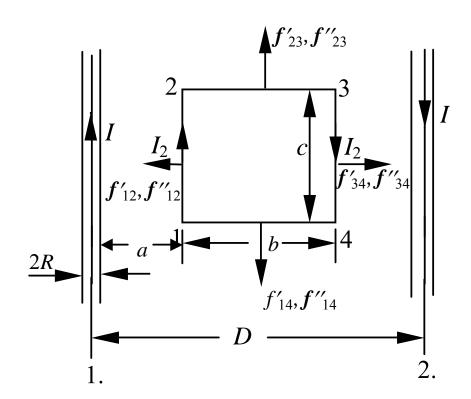
- (1) 用计算式 $F = \int I(dl \times B)$;
- (2) 应用虚功原理。



3-24 (1)

当应用安培力公式计算磁场力时,必须遵循由元电流Idl叉 积其所在处的B来定义元电流所受元磁场力dF的参考方向

应用叠加原理



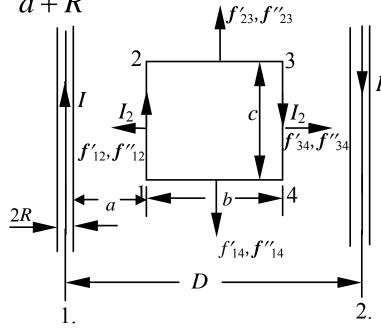
3-24 (1)

载流导线1产生的磁场对载流线框的作用力。按图示线框 各边受力的参考正方向,可得

$$f'_{12} = \left| \int I \left(d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{B} \right) \right| = \frac{II_2 \mu_0 c}{2\pi (a+R)}$$

$$f'_{23} = f'_{14} = \frac{II_2 \mu_0}{2\pi} \int_{(a+R)}^{(a+b+R)} \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{II_2 \mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b+R}{a+R}$$

$$f_{34}' = \frac{II_2 \mu_0 c}{2\pi (a+b+R)}$$



3-24 (1)

同理,可得载流导线2产生于载流线框上的作用力 f''_{12} , f''_{23} , f''_{34} 和 f''_{14} 。于是,最终作用于载流线框各边的合力分别为

$$f_{12} = f_{12}' + f_{12}'' = \frac{II_2\mu_0c}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{a+R} + \frac{1}{D-(a+R)} \right]$$

$$f_{23} = f_{14} = f_{23}' + f_{23}''$$

$$= \frac{II_2\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(a+b+R)(D-a-R)}{(D-a-b-R)(a+R)}$$

$$f_{34} = f_{34}' + f_{34}''$$

$$= \frac{II_2\mu_0c}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{a+b+R} + \frac{1}{D-(a+b+R)} \right]$$
1. 2a.

3-24 (2)

为应用虚功原理,应首先解出两载流系统的互感系数*M*。由载流导线1产生的与线框交链的互感磁通链为:

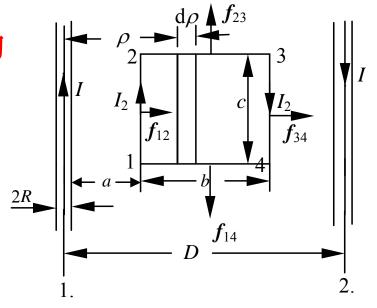
$$\psi_{1} = \phi_{1} = \int_{s} \mathbf{B}_{1} \bullet dS$$

$$= \int_{a+R}^{a+b+R} \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi\rho} cd\rho = \frac{\mu_{0}cI}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b+R}{a+R}$$

3-24 (2)

载流导线2产生的与线框交链的互感磁通链为:

$$\psi_{2} = \phi_{2} = \int_{D-a-b-R}^{D-a-R} \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi\rho} c d\rho$$
$$= \frac{\mu_{0}cI}{2\pi} \ln \frac{D-a-R}{D-a-b-R}$$





$$M = \frac{\psi_M}{I} = \frac{\psi_1 + \psi_2}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(a+b+R)(D-a-R)}{(D-a-b-R)(a+R)}$$

3-24 (2)
$$M = \frac{\psi_M}{I} = \frac{\psi_1 + \psi_2}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(a+b+R)(D-a-R)}{(D-a-b-R)(a+R)}$$

线框边受力

$$\left. f_{12} = \frac{\partial w_m}{\partial g} \right|_{I_k = c} = \frac{\partial (MII_2)}{\partial (a+R)} \right|_{I_k = c} = \frac{-II_2 \mu_0 c}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{D - (a+R)} + \frac{1}{a+R} \right)$$

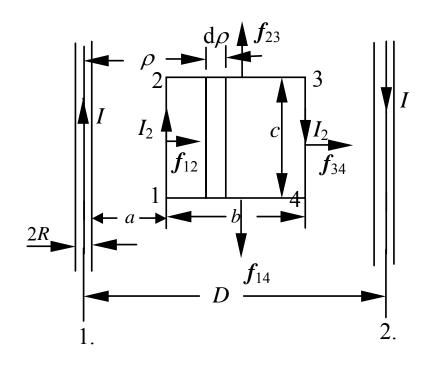
$$f_{34} = \frac{\partial (MII_2)}{\partial (a+b+R)} \bigg|_{I_b=c} = \frac{II_2 \mu_0 c}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a+b+R} + \frac{1}{D-(a+b+R)} \right)$$

$$f_{14} = f_{23} = \frac{\partial (MII_2)}{\partial c} \bigg|_{I_b = c} = \frac{II_2 \mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(a+b+R)(D-a-R)}{(D-a-b-R)(a+R)}$$

3-24 (2)

问题: 计算力时,可否以其他量为广义坐标? 不同广义坐标计算结果是否一样?

如计算 f_{12} 时,可否以D-(a+R)为广义坐标?



$$f_{12} = \frac{\partial W_M}{\partial (D - (a+R))} \Big|_{I=C} = \frac{\partial W_M}{\partial (a+R)} \frac{\partial (a+R)}{\partial (D - (a+R))}$$
$$= -\frac{\partial W_M}{\partial (a+R)}$$

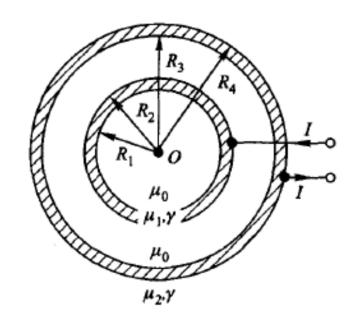
$$x = a + R, y = D - (a + R)$$
$$y = D - x$$
$$dy = -dx$$

$$M = \frac{\psi_M}{I} = \frac{\psi_1 + \psi_2}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(a+b+R)(D-a-R)}{(D-a-b-R)(a+R)}$$

3-25 求题3-25图所示两同轴导体壳系统中储存的磁场能量及自感。

分析

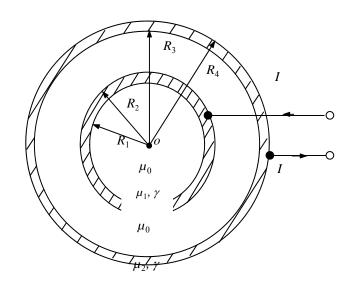
- (1) 轴对称、平行平面磁场
- (2) 安培环路定律计算磁场强度
- (3) 能量法计算电感



解:

(1) 磁场强度—安培环路定律

$$H_{\phi}(\rho) = \begin{cases} 0 & (\rho < R_1 \Rightarrow \rho > R_4) \\ \frac{I(\rho^2 - R_1^2)}{2\pi\rho(R_2^2 - R_1^2)} & (R_1 < \rho < R_2) \\ \frac{I}{2\pi\rho} & (R_2 < \rho < R_3) \\ \frac{I(R_4^2 - \rho^2)}{2\pi\rho(R_4^2 - R_3^2)} & (R_3 < \rho < R_4) \end{cases}$$



题3-25图

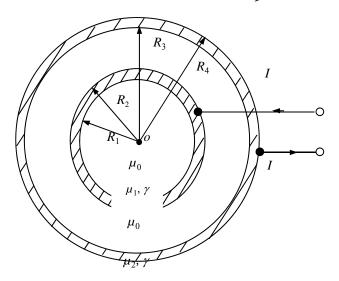
(2) 磁场能量

$$\begin{split} W_{m} &= \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} \mu H^{2} dv = \frac{\mu_{1}}{2} \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \left[\frac{I(\rho^{2} - R_{1}^{2})}{2\pi(R_{2}^{2} - R_{1}^{2})\rho} \right]^{2} 2\pi\rho \cdot l d\rho \\ &+ \frac{\mu_{0}}{2} \int_{R_{2}}^{R_{3}} \frac{I}{2\pi\rho} 2\pi\rho \cdot l d\rho + \frac{\mu_{2}}{2} \int_{R_{3}}^{R_{4}} \left[\frac{I(R_{4}^{2} - \rho^{2})}{2\pi\rho(R_{4}^{2} - R_{3}^{2})} \right]^{2} 2\pi\rho \cdot l d\rho \\ &= \frac{I^{2}l}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{\mu_{1}}{(R_{2}^{2} - R_{1}^{2})^{2}} \left[\frac{R_{2}^{4} - R_{1}^{4}}{4} + R_{1}^{4} \ln \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} - R_{1}^{2}(R_{2}^{2} - R_{1}^{2}) \right] \right. \\ &+ \mu_{0} \ln \frac{R_{3}}{R_{2}} + \frac{\mu_{2}}{(R_{4}^{2} - R_{3}^{2})^{2}} \left[\frac{R_{4}^{4} - R_{3}^{4}}{4} + R_{4}^{4} \ln \frac{R_{4}}{R_{3}} - R_{4}^{2}(R_{4}^{2} - R_{3}^{2}) \right] \right\} \end{split}$$

(3) 自感

$$L = \frac{2w_m}{I^2} = \frac{l}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{\mu_1}{(R_2^2 - R_1^2)^2} \left[\frac{R_2^4 - R_1^4}{4} + R_1^4 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} - R_1^2 (R_2^2 - R_1^2) \right] \right\}$$

$$+\mu_0 \ln \frac{R_3}{R_2} + \frac{\mu_2}{(R_4^2 - R_3^2)^2} \left[\frac{R_4^4 - R_3^4}{4} + R_4^4 \ln \frac{R_4}{R_3} - R_4^2 (R_4^2 - R_3^2) \right]$$



题3-25图

4-1

已知在某一理想电介质(参数为 $\gamma = 0$, $\varepsilon = 4\varepsilon_0$, $\mu = 5\mu_0$)中的位移电流密度为 $2\cos(\omega t - 5z)\bar{e}_x$ 微安/米²。求:

- (1) 该媒质中的D和E;
- (2) 该媒质中的B和H。

分析:对于正弦、稳态、时变电磁场问题,既可应用时域解法; 也可应用频域(相量)解法,解得相量解后,再反变换 为时域解。

在频域求解,能将积分(微分)转化成代数运算。用频域解法常比较简单。

4-1 解1: 相量表示计算

$$\vec{J}_D = 2\cos(\omega t - 5z)\vec{e}_x$$

$$\mathbf{\dot{J}}_{D} = \sqrt{2} e^{-j5z} \mathbf{e}_{x} \left(\mu A / \mathbf{m}^{2} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{\dot{J}}_{D} = j\omega \mathbf{\dot{D}}$$

$$\mathbf{\dot{J}}_{D} = \sqrt{2}e^{-j5z}\mathbf{e}_{x} \left(\mu A\right)$$

$$\mathbf{\dot{J}}_{D} = j\omega \mathbf{\dot{D}}$$

$$\mathbf{\dot{D}} = \frac{1}{j\omega}\mathbf{\dot{J}}_{D} = -j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega}e^{-j5z}\mathbf{e}_{x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega}e^{-j(5z+\frac{\pi}{2})}\mathbf{e}_{x}$$

$$-j = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{E}} = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{D}}}{\varepsilon} = -\mathbf{j} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\varepsilon_0 \omega} \mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{j}5z} \mathbf{e}_x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\varepsilon_0 \omega} \mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{j}(5z + \frac{\pi}{2})} \mathbf{e}_x$$

/注意:采用余弦函数表示

$$D(z,t) = \frac{2}{\omega}\cos(\omega t - 5z - \frac{\pi}{2})e_x = \frac{2}{\omega}\sin(\omega t - 5z)e_x \begin{pmatrix} \mu C \\ m^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意: 转换成最大值

$$\boldsymbol{E}(z,t) = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0 \omega} \sin(\omega t - 5z) \boldsymbol{e}_x \begin{pmatrix} \mu V / m \end{pmatrix}$$

4-1 计算

$$\dot{\mathbf{E}} = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{D}}}{\varepsilon} = -\mathrm{j}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\varepsilon_0\omega} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{j}5z} \mathbf{e}_x + \nabla \times \dot{\mathbf{E}} = -\mathrm{j}\omega \dot{\mathbf{B}}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{B}} = j \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{E}}}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_{y} = -j \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot 5}{\varepsilon_{0} \omega^{2}} e^{-j5z} \mathbf{e}_{y} \implies \mathbf{B}(z,t) = \frac{2.5}{\varepsilon_{0} \omega^{2}} \sin(\omega t - 5z) \mathbf{e}_{y} (\mu T)$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{H}} = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{B}}}{\mu} = -j \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}}{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \omega^2} e^{-j5z} \boldsymbol{e}_y \qquad \Longrightarrow \boldsymbol{H}(z,t) = \frac{1}{2\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \omega^2} \sin(\omega t - 5z) \boldsymbol{e}_y \left(\frac{\mu A}{m} \right)$$

4-1 解2: 用瞬时值计算

$$\vec{J}_D = 2\cos(\omega t - 5z)\vec{e}_x$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = \vec{J}_D \implies D = \int_0^t J_D dt = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin(\omega t - 5z) \Big|_0^t = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin(\omega t - 5z) + \frac{2}{\omega} \sin(-5z)$$

选 $\omega t = 5z$ 为时间起点,则

$$\vec{D} = \int_{\frac{5z}{\omega}}^{t} \vec{J}_{D} dt = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin(\omega t - 5z) \vec{e}_{x} \qquad \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{D}}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_{0}\omega} \sin(\omega t - 5z) \vec{e}_{x}$$

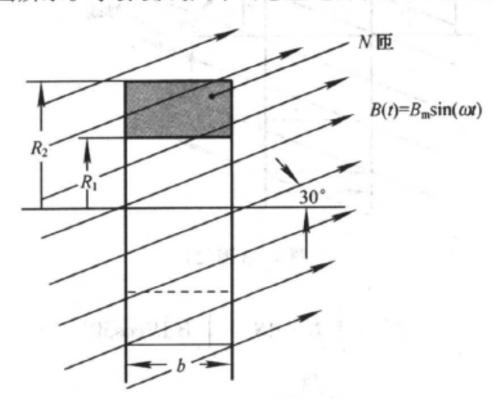
$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \vec{E}_{y} = \vec{E}_{z} = 0$$

$$\frac{dE_{x}}{dz} \vec{e}_{y} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \frac{-5}{2\varepsilon_{0}\omega} \cos(\omega t - 5z) \vec{e}_{y} \qquad \nabla \times \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_{x} & \vec{e}_{y} & \vec{e}_{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ E_{x} & E_{y} & E_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{B} = \int_{\frac{5z}{\omega}}^{t} \frac{5}{2\varepsilon_{0}\omega} \cos(\omega t - 5z) dt \, \vec{e}_{y} = \frac{2.5}{\varepsilon_{0}\omega^{2}} \sin(\omega t - 5z) \vec{e}_{y} \qquad E_{z}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu} = \frac{1}{2\mu_{0}\varepsilon_{0}\omega^{2}} \sin(\omega t - 5z) \vec{e}_{y} \qquad 44$$

1-7 应用感应电动势法测试磁场的探测线圈(圆柱形的小线圈),以图所示方位放置于均匀的工频磁场 $B(t) = B_{m}\sin(\omega t)$ 中,探测线圈匝数为 N,几何尺寸如题 4-3 图所示。求探测线圈中的感应电势值(有效值)。



1-7 计算

选取半径为r,厚度为dr的圆柱形薄壳 做元线匝

对应于该元线匝的匝数为:

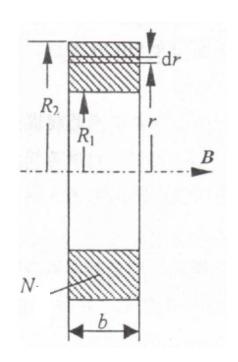
$$dN = \frac{bdr}{b(R_2 - R_1)}N$$

交链该元线匝的磁通为

$$\Phi = \int_{S} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{S} BdS \cos 30^{\circ} = B \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \pi r^{2}$$

$$\psi = \int d\psi = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{b dr}{b(R_2 - R_1)} NB \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi NB_m}{\epsilon} \sin \omega t \cdot (R_2^2 + R_1 R_2 + R_1^2)$$



1-7 计算

感应电势为

$$e = -\frac{d\psi}{dt} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi N\omega B_{\rm m}}{6}\cos\omega t \cdot (R_2^2 + R_1 R_2 + R_1^2)$$

$$E = \frac{e_m}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}\pi N \omega B_m}{12} (R_2^2 + R_1 R_2 + R_1^2)$$

- 4-5 设在半径分别为 a 和 b 的两个同心球之间充满着理想电介质,其介电常数为 $ε = ε_0$,两球间接有交变电压 $u = U_m sin(ωt)$ 。
 - (1) 应用位移电流密度的定义,求通过介质中任意点的位移电流密度;
 - (2) 应用交流电路的方法计算两球间任意点间的位移电流密度。
- \mathbf{m} (1) 设内外球表面为分别带有+q(t)和-q(t),于是,球内电场为

$$\vec{E}(r,t) = \frac{q(t)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$u(t) = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_a^b \frac{q(t)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{q(t)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$\frac{q(t)}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} = \frac{u(t)}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}} = \frac{ab}{b - a} U_{\rm m} \sin \omega t$$

4-5
$$(1) \quad \vec{E}(r,t) = \frac{abU_m}{(b-a)r^2} \sin \omega t \, \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{J}_D = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 ab\omega U_m}{(b-a)r^2} \cos \omega t \, \vec{e}_r$$

解(2) 两球间电容
$$C = \frac{q}{U} = \frac{q}{\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right)} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 ab}{b-a}$$

$$i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{4\pi \varepsilon_0 ab}{b-a} \omega U_m \cos \omega t = i_D$$

$$\vec{J}_D = \frac{i_D}{4\pi r^2} \vec{e}_r = \frac{\varepsilon_0 ab\omega U_m}{(b-a)r^2} \cos \omega t \vec{e}_r$$

5-1 设一电偶极子作为辐射天线,已知 $q_{\rm m}$ =3×10⁻⁷ C,f = 5MHz, Δl = 0.5m,分别求与地面成40° 角度,离电偶极子中心为(1)5m及(2)5km 处的E和H的表达式。

分析: 典型电偶极子产生的场
$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^6} = 60 \text{m}$$

- (1) r = 5m, $r << \lambda$, 可近似看作近区处理
- (2) r = 5km, $r >> \lambda$, 可看作远区处理

解: 套用公式即可 注意给定量与教材上标准量的关系

$$\dot{q} = \frac{q_{\rm m} \angle 0^{\circ}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \dot{I} = \dot{j}\omega\dot{q} = \frac{\dot{j}\omega q_{\rm m} \angle 0^{\circ}}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \theta = 90^{\circ} - 40^{\circ} = 50^{\circ}$$

注意给定量与教材上标准量的关系

近场:
$$\dot{H}_r = \dot{H}_\theta = \dot{E}_\phi = 0$$

$$\dot{\vec{H}} pprox rac{\dot{I}\Delta l \sin \theta}{4\pi r^2} \vec{e}_{\phi}$$

$$\dot{\vec{E}} \approx -j \frac{\dot{I}\Delta l \cos \theta}{2\pi\omega\varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{e}_r - j \frac{\dot{I}\Delta l \sin \theta}{4\pi\omega\varepsilon_0 r^3} \vec{e}_\theta$$

远场:
$$\dot{H}_r = \dot{H}_\theta = \dot{E}_\phi = 0$$
 $\dot{E}_r \approx 0$

$$\dot{H}_{\phi} = j \frac{\dot{I} \Delta l k}{4\pi r} \sin \theta \, e^{-jkr}$$

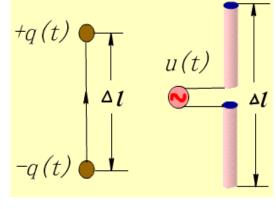
$$\dot{E}_{\theta} = j \frac{\dot{I} \Delta l k^2}{4\pi \omega \varepsilon_0 r} \sin \theta \, e^{-jkr}$$

 $k = \frac{\omega}{}$

5-2设有一内阻为零的高频电源向某一单元辐射子天线供电,该天线的长度为 $\Delta l = 5$ 米,天线中的电流I = 35安,电源的频率 $f = 10^6$ 赫,求电源的电压及其输出的功率。

分析:

当按端口参数分析单元辐射子天线的端电压、电流、辐射功率等积分量之间的关系时,可由原天线的辐射电阻出发,进行计算。



电偶极子天线

已知: $\Delta l = 5$ 米,天线中的电流I = 35 安,电源的频率 $f = 10^6$ 赫计算:

单元辐射子天线的辐射电阻为

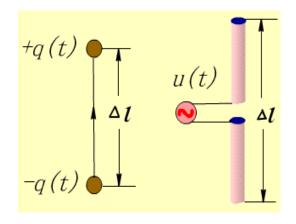
$$R_r = \frac{2\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\Delta l}{\lambda}\right)^2 \eta = 80\pi^2 \left(\frac{\Delta l}{\lambda}\right)^2 = 80\pi^2 \left(\frac{\Delta l \cdot f}{c}\right)^2 = 0.219 \Omega$$

电源内阻为零,故电源电压全部降落在辐射电阻上

$$U = R_r I = 7.665 \text{V}$$

输出功率

$$P = I^2 R_r = 0.219 \times 35^2 = 268.275 \text{ W}$$



电偶极子天线

5-6 自由空间中某一均匀平面波的电场强度 $\dot{E} = (100\vec{e}_x + j100\vec{e}_y)e^{-j2\pi y/3}$

试决定该波的k, v , ω , λ , φ_x , φ_y , \dot{H} 的表达式及 \dot{E} 和 \dot{H} 的 瞬时表达式。

分析:
$$\dot{\vec{E}} = (100\vec{e}_x + j100\vec{e}_y)e^{-j2\pi z/3} = (100\vec{e}_x + j100\vec{e}_y)e^{-jkz}$$

波的传播方向: +z方向

波速
$$v = c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ (m/s)}$$
 (自由空间)

可知相位常数(波数)
$$k = \frac{2\pi}{3} (\text{rad/m})$$

电场强度包括 $x \cdot y$ 分量 $\phi_x = 0^\circ$ $\phi_y = 90^\circ$

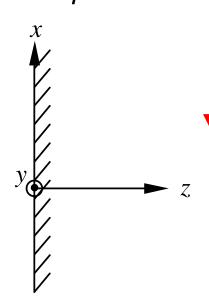
解:
$$\omega = k\upsilon = 2\pi \times 10^8 \text{ (rad/s)}$$
 $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k} = 3 \text{ m}$

$$\dot{\vec{E}} = (100\vec{e}_x + j100\vec{e}_y)e^{-j2\pi z/3} = (100\vec{e}_x + j100\vec{e}_y)e^{-jkz}$$

计算: 电场强度包括x、y 分量 \longrightarrow 磁场强度也包括x、y 分量

$$\dot{H}_{y} = \frac{\dot{E}_{x}}{\eta} = \frac{100}{377} e^{-j2\pi z/3} = 0.27 e^{-j2\pi z/3}$$
 (真空 $\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{0}}{\varepsilon_{0}}} \approx 377 \Omega$)

$$\dot{H}_x = -\frac{\dot{E}_y}{\eta} = -j \, 0.27 e^{-j^2 \pi z/3}$$



电场强度、磁场强度与波的传播 方向不满足右手规则,则电场强度与磁场强度之比为负的波阻抗

$$\vec{S} = -\dot{\vec{E}}_y \times \dot{\vec{H}}_x$$

$$\dot{\vec{E}} = (100\vec{e}_x + j100\vec{e}_y)e^{-j^2\pi z/3}$$

$$\dot{\vec{H}} = (0.27\vec{e}_y - j0.27\vec{e}_x)e^{-j^2\pi z/3}$$

$$\vec{E}(z,t) = 100\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3}z)\vec{e}_x - 100\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3}z)\vec{e}_y$$

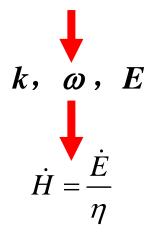
$$\vec{H}(z,t) = 0.27\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3}z)\vec{e}_x + 0.27\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3}z)\vec{e}_y$$

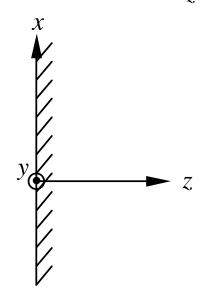
写瞬时值时注意:复数给出的是有效值

5-7 有一频率为30MHz的均匀平面波在无损耗的介质中沿x方向传播。已知介质的 $\varepsilon = 20$ 微微法/米和 $\mu = 5$ 微亨/米。E只有 z 分量且初相为零。当t = 6毫微秒,x = 0.4米时,电场强度值为800伏/米,求 E 和 H 的瞬时表达式。

分析: 波的传播方向为: x方向

E只有z分量且初相为零 $\vec{E}(x,t) = \sqrt{2}E\cos(\omega t - kx)\vec{e}_z$





5-7 解:

已知介质的 $\varepsilon = 20$ 微微法/米和 $\mu = 5$ 微亨/米

波速(相速)
$$\upsilon = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} = 10^8 \text{ (m/s)}$$

角频率
$$\omega = 2\pi f = 6\pi \times 10^7 \text{ (rad/s)}$$

波数
$$k = \frac{\omega}{\nu} = 0.6\pi \, (\text{rad/m})$$

特性阻抗
$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} = 500 \Omega$$

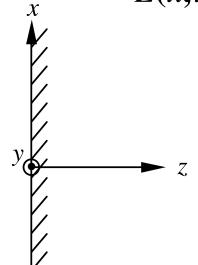
$$\vec{E}(x,t) = \sqrt{2}E\cos(6\pi \times 10^7 t - 0.6\pi x)\vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{E}(x,t) = \sqrt{2}E\cos(6\pi \times 10^7 t - 0.6\pi x)\vec{e}_z$$

当t = 6毫微秒,x = 0.4米时,电场强度值为800伏/米

$$\sqrt{2}E = \frac{800}{\cos 0.12\pi} = 0.8 \, (\text{kV/m})$$

$$\vec{E}(x,t) = 0.8\cos(6\pi \times 10^7 t - 0.6\pi x)\vec{e}_z$$



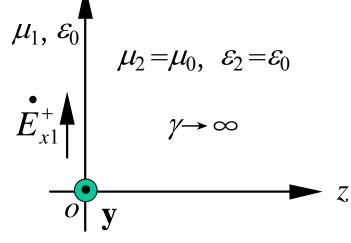
电场强度、磁场强度与波的传播 方向不满足右手规则,则电场强 度与磁场强度之比为负的波阻抗

$$\vec{H}(x,t) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}E}{\eta} \cos(\omega t - kx) \vec{e}_y$$

$$= -1.6 \cos(6\pi \times 10^7 t - 0.6\pi x) \vec{e}_y \left(A/m \right)$$

5-12设空间有一沿x轴取向的线性极化波,正入射于一完纯导体的表面,如题5-12图所示。已知 $\dot{E}_{x1}^{+} = 200e^{j10^{\circ}}e^{-jkz}$

- 1) 求电场强度及磁场强度的反射分量和透射分量的向量形式;
- 2) 导体表面的面电流密度;
- 3) 写出电场强度和磁场强度的瞬时表达式。



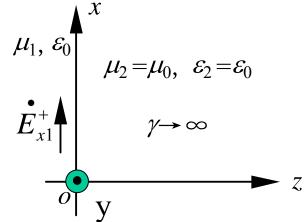
分析: 典型均匀平面波正入射到完纯(理想)导体—全反射

5-12 计算: (1) 电场强度及磁场强度的反射分量和透射分量向量形式;

透射分量 为零

$$E_{x1}^{\bullet} = 200e^{j10^{\circ}}e^{-jkz}$$

$$E_{x_1}^{-}(z) = -200e^{j10^{\circ}}e^{jkz}$$



$$\mathbf{H}_{y_1}^{+}(z) = \frac{E_{x1}^{+}}{\eta} = \frac{200}{377} e^{j10^{\circ}} e^{-jkz} = \frac{200}{377} e^{j10^{\circ}} e^{-jkz}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{y_1}^{-}(z) = \frac{E_{x1}^{-}}{\eta} = \frac{-200}{377} e^{j10^{\circ}} e^{jkz} = \frac{-200}{377} e^{j10^{\circ}} e^{jkz}$$

5-12 计算: (2) 导体表面的面电流密度

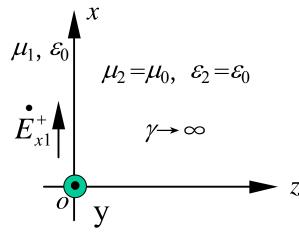
$$\vec{K} = \vec{e}_n \times \vec{H}$$

 \vec{e}_n 为导体的外法线方向

$$\vec{K} = -\vec{e}_z \times \left[\dot{H}_{y_1}^+(0) - \dot{H}_{y_1}^-(0) \right] \vec{e}_y$$

$$= \frac{1}{\eta} \left(\dot{E}_{x_1}^+ - \dot{E}_{x_1}^- \right) \vec{e}_x \Big|_{z=0} = 1.061 \, e^{j10^\circ} \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{K} = 1.06\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 10^{\circ})\vec{e}_{x}\left(A/m\right)$$



5-12 计算: (3) 在完纯导体内无电场、磁场瞬时表达式

在媒质1内
$$\dot{E}_{x_1}(z) = \dot{E}_{x_1}^+(z) + \dot{E}_{x_1}^-(z) = \dot{E}_{x_1}(e^{-jkz} - e^{jkz})$$

 $= -2j \cdot 200e^{j10^\circ} \sin kz = 400e^{-j80^\circ} \sin kz$
 $\dot{H}_y(z) = \dot{H}_{y_1}^+(z) - \dot{H}_{y_1}^-(z) = \frac{1}{\eta} (\dot{E}_{x_1}^+ e^{-jkz} - \dot{E}_{x_1}^- e^{jkz})$
 $= \frac{2\dot{E}_{x_1}}{\eta} \cos kz = 1.061 e^{j10^\circ} \cos kz$
 $E_{x_1}(z,t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot 400 \sin kz \cos(\omega t - 80^\circ) (V/m)$
 $H_{y_1}(z,t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot 1.061 \cos kz \cos(\omega t + 10^\circ) (A/m)$