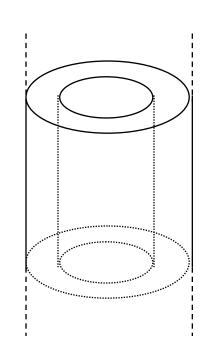
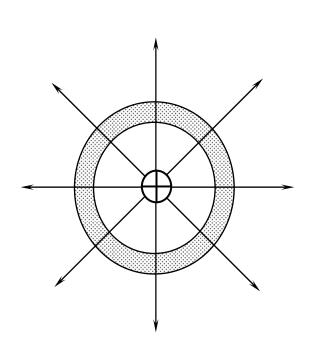
1. 如图所示为两个无限长同轴直金属圆筒,内、外筒半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 ,两筒间为空气,内、外筒电势分别为 $U_1=2U_0$, $U_2=U_0$, U_0 为一已知常量,求两金属圆筒之间的电势分布。





$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

1.
$$\not E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$
 $U_a - U_b = \int_a^b \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$

$$U_{1} - U_{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} = 2U_{0} - U_{0} = U_{0} \qquad \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{U_{0}}{\ln \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} = \frac{U_0}{\ln\frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$U_1 - U_r = \int_{R_1}^r \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{r}{R_1} \qquad U_r = 2U_0 - U_0 \frac{\ln \frac{r}{R_1}}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_2}}$$

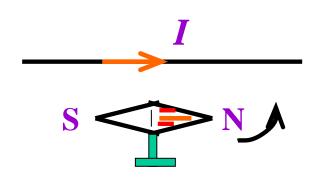
$$U_{r} = 2U_{0} - U_{0} \frac{R_{1}}{\ln \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}}$$

$$U_r - U_2 = \int_r^{R_2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{r}$$

$$U_r = U_0 + U_0 \frac{\ln \frac{R_2}{r}}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$U_r = U_0 + U_0 \frac{\ln \frac{r}{r}}{\ln \frac{R}{R}}$$







磁铁与载流导线的相互作用;

载流导线与载流导线的相互作用。

安培分子环流假说:一切磁现象的根源是电荷的运动。

回路电流→分子电流→基元磁体



电流 ←→

电流



(运动电荷)

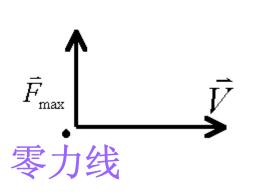
(运动电荷)

磁场对外的主要表现:磁场对运动电荷(电流)有力的作用。

12-1磁感应强度

当带电粒子的速度沿磁场某一方向运动时, 受力为零, 该方向 称为零力线的方向。

当它的速度垂直于该方向时, 受力最大。



$$F_{\max} \propto q, v$$
 $\frac{F_{\max}}{av}$ 和 q, v 无关

$$\vec{B}$$
的大小: $B = \frac{F_{\text{max}}}{qv}$

 \vec{B} 的方向: $\vec{F}_{\text{max}} \times \vec{v}$ 的方向(q > 0)

 \vec{B} 的单位: 特斯拉(T)



12-2 毕奥一萨伐尔定律

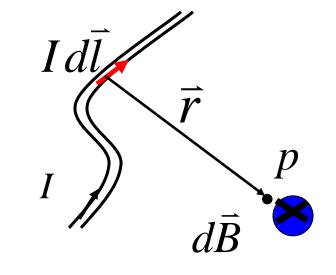
—, Biot--Savart Law

电流元产生磁场的规律称为毕奥一萨伐尔定律。

表述: 电流元 $Id\bar{l}$ 在空间 P 点产生的磁场 $d\bar{B}$ 为:

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Idl \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Idl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$



$$\mu_0$$
为真空磁导率

$$\mu_o = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} (N/A^2)$$

二、运动电荷的磁场

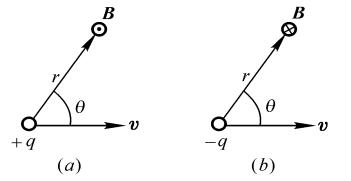
$$\therefore d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

 $\therefore Id\vec{l} = nq\vec{V}Sdl$

在 Idl 导线中载流子数 dN = nSdl,

所以一个载流子产生的磁场

$$\vec{B} = \frac{d\vec{B}}{dN} = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{nq\vec{V}S \cdot dl \times \hat{r}}{nSdl \cdot r^2} = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{q\vec{V} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{qV \sin(\vec{v}, \vec{r})}{r^2}$$

Idl

三、叠加原理

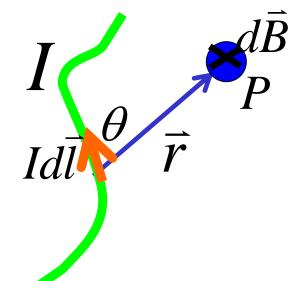
根据叠加原理,可求出任一电流产生的磁场的分布

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_o I d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = \int_L d\vec{B} = \int_L \frac{\mu_o I d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$B_x = \int_L dB_x \quad B_y = \int_z dB_y \quad B_z = \int_z dB_z$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \vec{i} + B_y \vec{j} + B_z \vec{k}$$



四、毕-萨定律的应用

1.直线电流的磁场的求解。

$$dB = \frac{\mu_o Idl \sin \theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

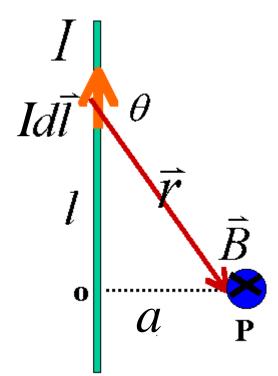
因为各电流元产生的磁场方向相同, 磁场方向垂直纸面向里所以只求标 量积分。磁场方向垂直纸面向里。

$$a = r \sin \theta$$

$$l = -actg\theta$$

$$\therefore dl = ad\theta / \sin^2 \theta$$

$$B = \int_{L} \frac{\mu_{o} I \cdot a d \theta \cdot \sin \theta}{4\pi \sin^{2} \theta \cdot a^{2} / \sin^{2} \theta} = \frac{\mu_{o} I}{4\pi a} \int_{\theta_{1}}^{\theta_{2}} \sin \theta \cdot d\theta$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{4a} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sin \theta \cdot d\theta$$

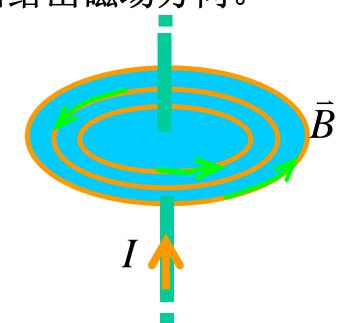
$$= \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

$$= \frac{\theta_2}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

磁感应强度 \bar{B} 的方向,与电流成右手螺旋关系,拇指表示电流方向,四指给出磁场方向。

当
$$\theta_1 = 0$$
, $\theta_2 = \pi$ 时,

$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi a}$$



(2)直导线上延长线上一点

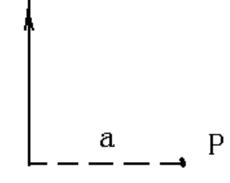
$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 &= 0 & \theta_2 &= 0 \\ \mathbf{E} \theta_1 &= \pi & \theta_2 &= \pi \end{aligned} \qquad \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$$

(3)在长直导线某一端点垂线上a处

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad \theta_2 = \pi$$

$$\theta_1 = 0 \qquad \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a}$$



2.载流圆线圈在其轴上的磁场

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{r^2} \qquad B = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{r^2}$$

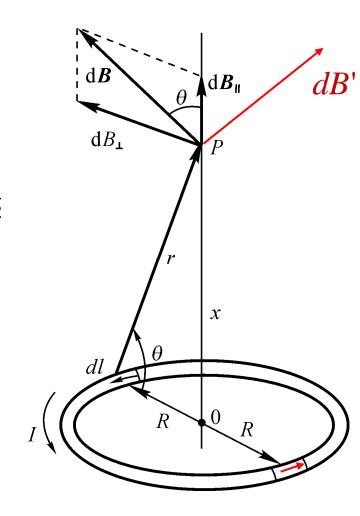
$$B = \int dB_{//} = \int dB \cos \theta$$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{R}{(R^2 + x^2)^{1/2}}$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{IR}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \oint dl = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{IR^2}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

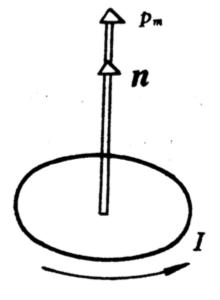
(1) 在圆心处
$$x = 0$$
, $B(0) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$

(2) 在远离圆心处 x >> R,

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3 (1 + \frac{R^2}{x^2})^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi R^2}{2\pi x^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I S}{2\pi x^3}$$



磁偶极子



磁矩

$$\vec{p}_m = I\vec{S} = IS\vec{n}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{p}_m}{2\pi x^3}$$



3.载流螺旋管(Solenoid)在其轴上的磁场

求半径为R,总长度L,单位长度上的匝数为n的螺线管在其轴线上一点的磁场?

解:长度为 dl内的各匝圆线圈的总效果,是一匝圆电流线圈的 ndl倍。

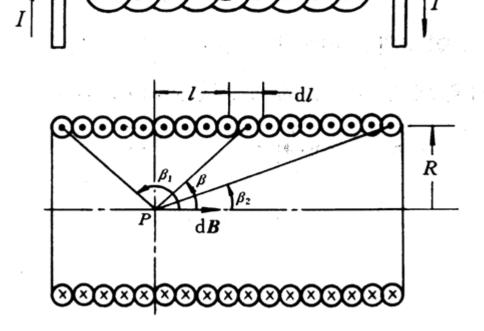
带电环轴线上某点的磁场强度为

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{R^2 Indl}{(R^2 + l^2)^{3/2}}$$

 $l = R \cot \beta$; $dl = -R \csc^2 \beta d\beta$;

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

$$B = \int dB = \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} -\frac{\mu_0}{2} nI \sin \beta d\beta = \frac{\mu_0}{2} nI (\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1)$$



 $dB = -\frac{\mu_0}{2} nI \sin \beta d\beta$

讨论:

(1)螺旋管为无限长,即管长L>>R

$$\beta_1 = \pi \qquad \beta_2 = 0 \qquad B = \mu_0 nI$$

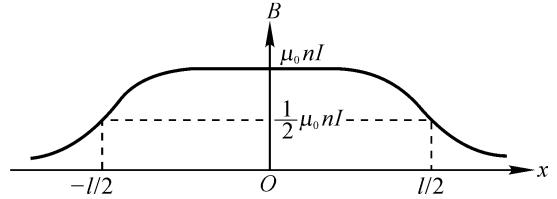
(2)长直螺旋管的两个端点

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

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad \beta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



例题:看书P₁₆₉习题12-8

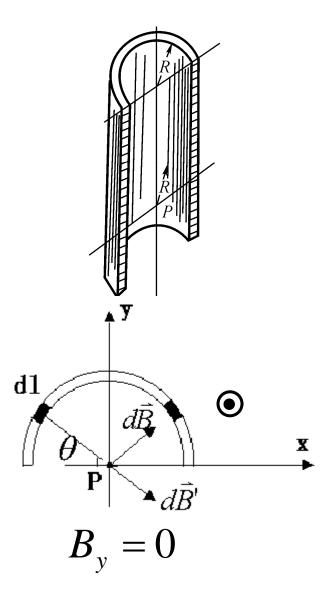
解: 过P点作垂直于轴的半圆筒截面,如图

$$dI = \frac{I}{\pi R} dl \qquad dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2\pi R}$$

$$dB_x = dB \sin \theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi^2 R} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$B_x = \int dB_x = \int_0^\pi \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi^2 R} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi^2 R} \vec{i}$$



作业: 12-3 **12-4 12-9** 12-13