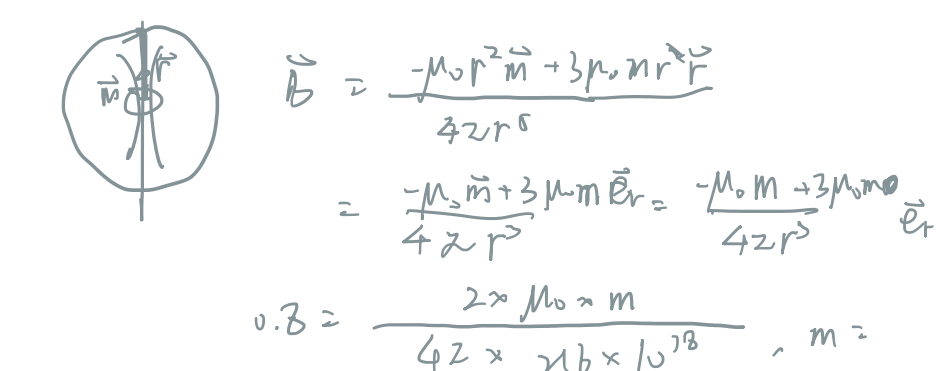


# 不熟的

2022年6月20日 星期一 下午5:15

\*磁偶极矩.  $\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{4\pi r^3} + \frac{3\mu_0 \vec{r}(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi r^5}$

5.6 假定地球的磁场是由地球中心的小电流环产生的, 已知地面磁极(电流环轴线与地面的交点)附近磁场为0.8G, 地球半径  $R=6 \times 10^6 \text{m}$ , 求小电流环的磁矩.

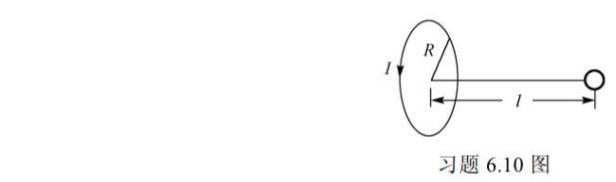


$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2 \vec{m} + 3\mu_0 I^2 \vec{r}(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi r^5}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m} + 3\mu_0 \vec{r}(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi r^3}$$

$$0.8 = \frac{2 \times 10^{-4} \times m}{4\pi \times (6 \times 10^6)^3} \quad m = \dots$$

6.10 一抗磁小球的质量为0.10g, 密度  $\rho=8 \text{g/cm}^3$ , 磁化率为  $\chi_m = -1.82 \times 10^{-4}$ , 放在一个半径  $R=10 \text{cm}$  的圆线圈的轴线上且距圆心为  $l=10 \text{cm}$  处(习题6.10图). 线圈中有电流  $I=100 \text{A}$ . 求电流作用在这小球上的力的大小和方向.



习题6.10图

该图产生磁场的  $\vec{B}(z) = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$

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

磁化强度  $M = \chi_m H \approx \chi_m \frac{B}{\mu_0} = \chi_m \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2\mu_0 (R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \approx \frac{\chi_m I R^2}{2(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$

小球磁矩  $m = MV$

小球受力  $\vec{F} = \vec{m} \cdot \nabla \vec{B}$

7.2 如习题7.2图所示, 一个半径为  $R$  的圆线圈绕其直径  $PQ$  以角速度  $\omega$  匀速转动. 在线圈中心沿  $PQ$  方向放置一个小磁体, 它的磁矩为  $\mu$ . 试求在点  $P$  与  $PQ$  弧中点  $C$  之间的那段轴线上产生的感应电动势.



习题7.2图

$$\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 \mu \cos \theta}{2\pi r^3} \vec{e}_r - \frac{\mu_0 \mu \sin \theta}{4\pi r^3} \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \int_0^l \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_0^l \omega R \sin \theta \vec{e}_\phi \cdot \left[ -\frac{\mu_0 \mu \cos \theta}{2\pi r^3} \vec{e}_r - \frac{\mu_0 \mu \sin \theta}{4\pi r^3} \vec{e}_\theta \right] R d\theta$$

$$= -\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\omega \mu \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2\pi R} d\theta = -\frac{\mu \omega}{4\pi R}$$

8.4 把一个磁偶极子  $m$  从无穷远移到一个理想导体(具有零电阻)轴上一点, 环半径为  $a$ , 自轴为  $z$ . 在轴上位置  $z$  处  $m$  的方向沿圆环的轴, 与环相距为  $z$ . 当磁偶极子在无穷远处时, 环上的电流为零. 见习题8.4图.

- (1) 在轴上位置  $z$  处, 计算环上的电流.
- (2) 计算此位置上的磁偶极子与环之间的相互作用能.



习题8.4图

$$\vec{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{4\pi r^3} + \frac{\mu_0 \vec{r}(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi r^5}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 m \vec{e}_z}{4\pi (z^2+a^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{\mu_0 (z\vec{e}_z + a\vec{e}_\rho)(z\vec{e}_z + a\vec{e}_\rho \cdot \vec{m})}{4\pi (z^2+a^2)^{5/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi (z^2+a^2)^{5/2}} [z^2 \vec{e}_z + 2za\vec{e}_\rho + a^2 \vec{e}_z]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi (z^2+a^2)^{5/2}} [z^2 \vec{e}_z + 2za\vec{e}_\rho + a^2 \vec{e}_z]$$

$$\Phi = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi (z^2+a^2)^{5/2}} \int (bz\vec{e}_z + b^2\vec{e}_a) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi (z^2+r^2)^{5/2}} \cdot r \vec{e}_z \cdot r \vec{e}_r dr d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 m}{2\pi} \int_0^a \frac{r^2}{(z^2+r^2)^{5/2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi} \int_0^a \frac{r}{(z^2+r^2)^{5/2}} dr = \frac{\mu_0 m}{2\pi(z^2+a^2)^{3/2}}$$

(1) 一个半径为  $a$ , 非常薄(厚度为  $b$ ) 的导体圆盘放置在  $xy$  平面上, 导体的电导率为  $\sigma$ , 磁导率为  $\mu_0$ . 原点在圆盘中心, 空间加上磁场为:  $\vec{B} = B_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \vec{e}_z$ . 请给出圆盘上半径为  $r$  处的涡旋密度  $j_\phi$ . (6分)

(2) 请求出圆盘的总磁矩, 并给出远处  $P$  点 ( $r \gg a$ ) 由涡流产生的磁感应强度. (6分)

(3) 导体置于随时间变化的磁场中时, 导体内会出现“涡流”. 即导体中自由电子在涡旋电场作用下形成的电流. 涡旋电流又产生磁场, 相当于一块“自激”效应. 如果导体的电导率为  $\sigma$ , 磁导率为  $\mu_0$ . 当涡流达到稳恒流动时 ( $\nabla \cdot \vec{j}_\phi = 0$ ), 请证明: 涡旋密度  $j_\phi$  满足以下方程: (5分)

$$\nabla^2 j_\phi = \sigma \mu_0 \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$E_{\phi} \cdot 2\pi r = -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} \pi r^2 = -\omega B_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \pi r^2$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\omega B_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi)}{2} r \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\vec{j}_\phi = \sigma \vec{E} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \omega B_0 r \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\vec{m} = I \cdot S = \int_0^a j_\phi \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \sigma \omega B_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \int_0^a r^2 dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sigma \omega B_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \int_0^a r^3 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sigma \omega B_0 \pi a^4 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \vec{e}_z$$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi r^3}, \quad B_z = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{4\pi r^3} + \frac{\mu_0 \vec{r}(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})}{4\pi r^5}$$

$$dm = 2\pi r^2 dl = 2\pi r^2 j_\phi dr$$

$$m = \int_0^a dm = \frac{1}{8} \sigma \omega B_0 \pi a^4 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \int_0^a r^3 dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \sigma \omega B_0 \pi a^4 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \frac{a^4}{4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} B_r &= \frac{\mu_0 \sin \theta}{4\pi r^3} \\ B_\theta &= -\frac{\mu_0 \cos \theta}{4\pi r^3} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = \sigma \nabla \cdot \vec{E}, \quad \nabla \times \vec{j} = -\sigma \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{j}) = -\sigma \frac{\partial (\nabla \times \vec{B})}{\partial t} = -\sigma \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{j} = \sigma \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{j} = \frac{1}{2} \int \mu_0 (B_r^2 + B_\theta^2)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 \pi a^4}{18} \frac{1}{\pi a^4} (\pi a^4 \sin^2 \theta + \pi a^4 \cos^2 \theta) = \frac{\mu_0 \pi a^4}{18} \frac{1}{\pi a^4} (\pi a^4 (1 + 3 \cos^2 \theta))$$

$$w_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a w_2 dV = \frac{4\pi \mu_0 \pi a^4}{27} M^2$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M}, \quad \vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_r \mu_0}$$

$$\vec{M} = \chi_m \vec{H} \text{ 磁化率}$$

$$M = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{H} = \mu_r \vec{H} - \vec{H}, \quad \chi_m = \mu_r - 1$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint \rho_0 dV, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} dS, \quad \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int (\vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}) \cdot d\vec{S}, \quad \nabla \times \vec{B} = \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} dS, \quad \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int \mu_0 \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S}, \quad \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{E} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}, \quad v = \frac{\omega}{k} = c$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = c \vec{B} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{E} = \mu_0 \omega \vec{H}, \quad \vec{k} \times \vec{H} = -\epsilon_0 \omega \vec{E}, \quad \sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0} = \frac{1}{c}$$

介质电磁性质  $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}, \quad \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H}, \quad \vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$

电磁场能量  $w = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 B^2 = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (E^2 + c^2 B^2)$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \int (E^2 + c^2 B^2) dV$$

能量变化  $\frac{dW}{dt} = \epsilon_0 \int \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + c^2 \int \vec{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$

$$= -\epsilon_0 \int \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = -\nabla \cdot \vec{S}$$

$$\vec{S} = \epsilon_0 c^2 \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$$

能量密度的变化量

$$S = w c \hat{k} \text{ 传播速度, } (w/m^2)$$

$$= \frac{w}{v} \frac{v}{c} \hat{k} = \frac{v}{c} \hat{k} \text{ 功率通量}$$

动量密度  $\vec{g} = \frac{1}{c} \vec{S} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$

传播方程  $\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

复数表示  $\sin(\omega t) = \text{Re}(e^{i\omega t}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t})$

$$\vec{A} = A e^{i(\omega t + \varphi)}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = IR + \frac{1}{j\omega C} I + j\omega L I + j\omega M I$$

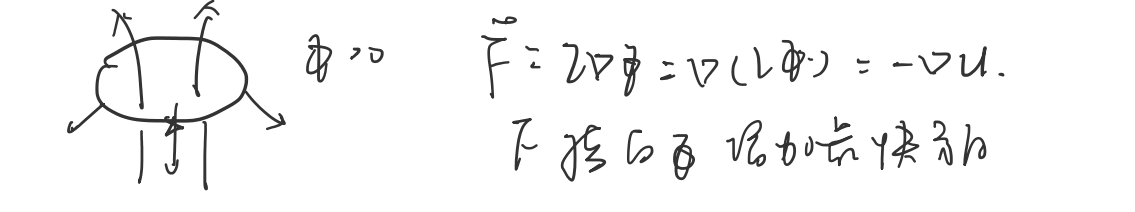
阻抗  $Z = \frac{V}{I} = \begin{cases} R \\ \omega L \\ \omega M \end{cases}$

五.

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \rightarrow \frac{\mu_0 I}{22r}$$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{r} \times d\vec{l} \rightarrow \vec{m} = 2\vec{S}$$

$$\vec{F} = \nabla(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}), \quad Z = (\vec{r} \times \nabla) \cdot \vec{B}$$



小载波线圈  $\Phi \approx \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S}, \quad \vec{F} = \nabla(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}) = \nabla(m B)$

$$\vec{F} = m \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} = m \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{22r} \right) = m \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{22 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right)$$

$$= m \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{22} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right) = m \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{22} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right)$$

$$= m \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{22} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right) = m \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{22} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right)$$

体j, 密度

四k, 平均(连续)

轨道磁矩  $\mu = IS = \frac{q}{m} \pi R^2 = \frac{1}{2} q R v$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m \vec{v} = m R v \hat{k}, \quad \mu = \frac{q}{2m} L$$

$$V_H = R \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

六.

抗, 导体, 电子, 磁矩

快, 磁矩

大, 磁矩, 磁矩, 磁矩

磁矩, 磁矩, 磁矩

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} (\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \times \vec{r})$$

七.

磁矩, 磁矩, 磁矩

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{j}$$

八.

$$W = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = \nabla(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}) = (\vec{m} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B} + \vec{m} \times (\nabla \times \vec{B})$$

$$= (\vec{m} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B}$$

$$C = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

九.

磁矩, 磁矩, 磁矩

$$\vec{Z}_c = \frac{1}{\omega C}, \quad \Psi = \Phi_u - \Phi_i = -\frac{z}{2}$$

$$\vec{Z}_L = \omega L, \quad \Psi = \Phi_u - \Phi_i = \frac{z}{2}$$

共振,  $\omega = \frac{1}{LC}, \quad \frac{1}{L} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R^2}$

磁矩,  $w_1 = \frac{1}{2} Li^2 + \frac{1}{2} Ci^2$

磁矩,  $w_2 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{B} \cdot \vec{j}, \quad \omega = 2\pi \frac{w_1}{w_2}$



$$I = \frac{U}{Z}, \quad w = \frac{Z^2}{I}$$

$$V_p = \frac{w}{k} \hat{k} = c$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\vec{k} \times \vec{E}}{\omega}$$

$$\vec{E} = c \vec{B}, \quad \epsilon_0 E^2 = \mu_0 H^2$$

$$P \in W$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \mu_0} = \frac{c^2}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0} = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\mu_0 \rho_0 \omega^2}{4\pi} \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \rho_0 \omega^2}{4\pi c} \sin \theta$$

磁矩, 磁矩

$$\vec{S} = \frac{\mu_0 \rho_0 \omega^2}{16 \pi^2 c} \sin^2 \theta \sim \omega^4$$