

电磁感应 (II)

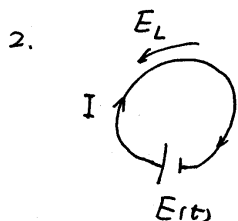
1. 由互感的定义

$$\phi_{21} = M_{21} I_1$$

$$\phi_{12} = M_{12} I_2$$

$\therefore I_1 = I_2$, 且互感系数相等 $M_{21} = M_{12}$

所以 $\phi_{21} = \phi_{12}$



① 假设电流 I 增加, 自感电动势方向与电流方向相反. $E_L = -L \frac{dI}{dt} < 0$

$$E(t) + E_L = I \cdot R = E(t) - |E_L|$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{E(t) + E_L}{R}$$

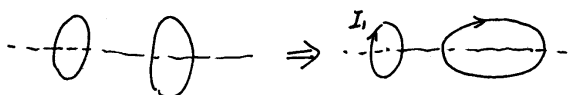
② 假设电流 I 减少, 自感电动势 E_L 方向与电流方向相同

$$E_L = -L \frac{dI}{dt} > 0$$

$$E(t) + E_L = I R$$

$$I = \frac{E(t) + E_L}{R}$$

3



使线圈1的电流在线圈2的磁通 $\phi_{21} = M_{21} I_1 = 0 \Rightarrow M_{21} = 0$

4. 长直螺线管, 内充满磁介质 μ .

磁感应强度: $B = \mu n I$

磁能密度 $w_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \mu n^2 I^2$

自感磁能 $W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = w_m \cdot V$

$$\frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu n^2 I^2 V$$

$$L = \mu n^2 V$$

5 长直螺线管自感系数 $L = \mu_0 n^2 V = \mu_0 n^2 S \cdot l = \mu_0 \frac{N^2}{l} \cdot S$

因为: $l_1 = l_2$, $N_1 = N_2$, $S_1 = \frac{1}{16} S_2$

$$\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

自感磁能 $W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$, 因为 $I_1 = I_2$

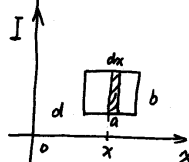
$$\frac{W_1}{W_2} = \frac{L_1}{L_2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

6. 假设直导线通以竖直向上的电流 I , 建立坐标系

电流 I 在矩形框中的磁通量

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_m &= \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_d^{d+a} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} \cdot b dx \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I b}{2\pi} \ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{d} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_m = M I \Rightarrow M = \frac{\mu_0 a b}{2\pi} \ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{d} \right)$$

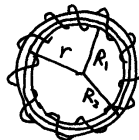


7. 在螺绕环内作半径为 r 的圆周作为安培回路
由于螺绕环中磁感线为同心圆.

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = NI$$

$$H \cdot 2\pi r = NI$$

$$H = \frac{NI}{2\pi r}$$



$$B = \mu H = \mu_0 H = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi r} \quad \text{环心材料的磁导率 } \mu = \mu_0$$

如果螺绕环管的横截面很小可忽略 B 在管内的变化,

$$r \approx R_1 \approx R_2.$$

所以 $\frac{N}{2\pi r} = n$ 单位长度上的匝数

$$B = \mu_0 n I$$

$$\therefore \omega_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu} = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n^2 I^2$$

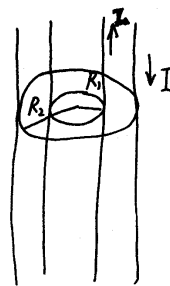
$$I = \sqrt{\frac{2\omega_m}{\mu_0 n^2}} = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{2\omega_m}{\mu_0}}$$

8 作半径为 r 的圆周作为回路。

$$r < R_1 \quad \oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{I}{2R_1^2} \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$H \cdot 2\pi r = \frac{I}{R_1^2} \cdot r^2$$

$$H = \frac{I}{2\pi R_1^2} r$$



$$R_1 < r < R_2 \quad \oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I$$

$$H \cdot 2\pi r = I$$

$$H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}$$

$$r > R_2 \quad \oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I - I = 0$$

$$H \cdot 2\pi r = 0$$

$$H = 0$$

空间磁感应强度 H 分布

$$H = \begin{cases} \frac{I}{2\pi R_1^2} r & (r < R_1) \\ \frac{I}{2\pi r} & (R_1 < r < R_2) \\ 0 & (r > R_2) \end{cases}$$

空间磁感应强度 B 分布

$$B = \mu H = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R_1^2} r & (r < R_1) \\ \frac{\mu_r \mu_0 I}{2\pi r} & (R_1 < r < R_2) \\ 0 & (r > R_2) \end{cases}$$

空间磁能密度

$$w_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu} = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{8\pi^2 R_1^4} r^2 & (r < R_1) \\ \frac{\mu_r \mu_0 I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2} & (R_1 < r < R_2) \\ 0 & (r > R_2) \end{cases}$$

单位长度上的能量

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_0^{R_1} \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{8\pi^2 R_1^4} r^2 \cdot 2\pi r dr \times 1 + \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu_r \mu_0 I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2} \cdot 2\pi r dr \times 1 \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{16\pi} + \frac{\mu_r \mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \mu_r \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

9. 半径为 r_2 , 电流 $I = I_0 \sin(\omega t)$ 在大圆环不在环心处产生的

磁感强度:
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2r_2} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 \sin(\omega t)}{2r_2}$$

由于 $r_2 \gg r_1$, 小圆环内部近似为均匀场.

设小圆环的环绕向与大圆环中电流流向相同

$$\phi_m = B \cdot \pi r_1^2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2r_2} \cdot \pi r_1^2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 \sin(\omega t)}{2r_2} \cdot \pi r_1^2$$

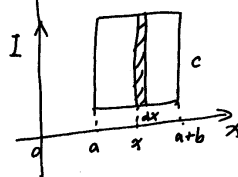
$$E_i = -\frac{d\phi_m}{dt} = -\frac{\mu_0 I_0 \omega \cos(\omega t)}{2r_2} \cdot \pi r_1^2$$

$$E_i = I_i R$$

$$I_i = \frac{E_i}{R} = -\frac{\mu_0 \omega I_0 \pi r_1^2}{2Rr_2} \cos(\omega t)$$

10. 建立坐标轴 ox , 矩形框中为顺时针方向

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_m &= \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} \cdot c dx \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I c}{2\pi} \ln \frac{a+b}{a} \end{aligned}$$



$$(1) M = \frac{\phi_m}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \ln \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) E_i &= -M \frac{dI}{dt} = -M \cdot (-I_0 \omega \sin \omega t) \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 c \omega I_0}{2\pi} \sin \omega t \ln \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \end{aligned}$$