

第二十四章：电磁感应与交流电 (2003年 - 2017年)

选择题

①  $P = I^2 R$   
 $= 4^2 \times 10$   
 $= 160 \Omega$  (只有电阻会消耗能量)

B

②  $P_{in} = P_{out}$   
 $= (15 \times 3.8) + (160 \times 0.52)$   
 $= 140.2 \text{ W}$

C

③ D

④ B (先  $b \rightarrow G \rightarrow a$ ; 后  $a \rightarrow G \rightarrow b$ )

⑤ 当电流最大时,  
 $X_L = X_C$   
 $2\pi f L = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$   
 $2\pi \times 70 \times L = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 70 \times 15 \times 10^{-6}}$   
 $L = 0.34 \text{ H}$

C

⑥ A

⑦ D

⑧ C

⑨ B

⑩ A

⑪  $\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s}$   
 $\frac{10000}{V_s} = \frac{40}{1}$   
 $V_s = 250 \text{ V}$   
 $P_{in} = P_{out}$   
 $I_p \times 10000 = 200 \times 250$   
 $I_p = 5 \text{ A}$

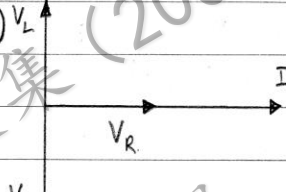
A

⑫  $E = NBA\omega$   
 $= 50 \times 0.2 \times \pi \times 0.1^2 \times \frac{600 \times 2\pi}{60}$   
 $= 19.74 \text{ V}$

D

⑬  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$   
 $50 \text{ M} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$   
 $f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L \times 2C}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 50 \times 10^6$   
 $= 35.4 \text{ M Hz}$

B

⑭   
 $V_T = V_R = 120 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{LC} = V_L - V_C$   
 $= 120 - 120$   
 $= 0 \text{ V}$

D

⑮  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$   
 A

⑯  $X_L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$   
 $= \frac{1}{200\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-6}}$   
 $= 79.6 \Omega$

⑰

作答题:

(a)(i)  $E_m = NBA\omega$

$$= 100 \times 5 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.4 \times 0.3 \times 2\pi \times 50$$
$$= 188.5 \text{ V} \#$$

(ii)  $E_{rms} = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $= \frac{188.5}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $= 133.3 \text{ V} \#$

(iii)  $E = E_m \sin(\omega t + \phi)$   
 $= E_m \sin(2\pi f t + \phi)$   
 $= 188.5 \sin(2\pi \times 50 t + 0)$   
 $= 188.5 \sin 100\pi t \text{ V} \#$

(b)(i)  $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi f L - \frac{1}{2\pi f C})^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{4^2 + (2\pi \times 50 \times \frac{30}{\pi} \times 10^{-3} - 0)^2}$   
 $= 5 \Omega$

$$V = IZ \quad V_R = IR$$
$$5 = I(5) \quad = 1 \times 4$$
$$I = 1 \text{ A} \quad = 4 \text{ V} \#$$

$$V_L = I X_L$$
$$= I \times 2\pi f L$$
$$= 1 \times 2\pi \times 50 \times \frac{30}{\pi} \times 10^{-3}$$
$$= 3 \text{ V} \#$$

(ii)  $\tan \phi = \frac{X_L}{R}$   
 $\tan \phi = \frac{2\pi f L}{R}$   
 $\tan \phi = \frac{2\pi \times 50 \times \frac{30}{\pi} \times 10^{-3}}{4}$   
 $\phi = 36.87^\circ \#$

② (a)

$$F = mg$$

$$BIL = mg$$

$$5 \times I \times 0.14 = 0.25 \times 9.8$$

$$I = 3.5 \text{ A (逆时方向)} \#$$

(b)  $E = IR$   
 $= 3.5 \times 2$   
 $= 7 \text{ V} \#$

(c)  $E = BLv$   
 $7 = 5 \times 0.14 v$   
 $v = 10 \text{ ms}^{-1} \#$

(d)  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgh$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 0.25 \times 10^2 = 0.25 \times 9.8 \times h$   
 $h = 5.10 \text{ m} \#$

(e) 线框完全进入磁场后, 线框的磁通量恒定, 不再有感生电流, 线框将在重力的作用下, 作匀加速竖直向下运动。

③ (a)(i) 法拉第电磁感应定律

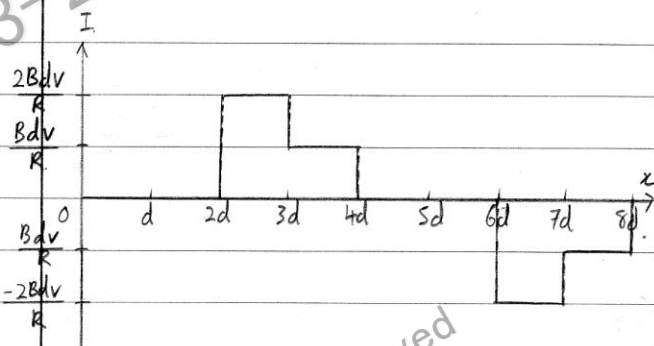
(ii) 实验结果说明电路中感应电动势的大小, 跟穿过这一电路的磁通量的变化率成正比。而感应电流又与感应电动势成正比, 所以实验结果可以证明感应电流与磁通量的变化率成正比。

(b)(i)  $E = BLv$   
 $IR = BLv$   
 $2 \times 0.3 = 0.5 \times 0.2 v$   
 $v = 6 \text{ ms}^{-1} \#$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad F &= BIL \\ &= 0.5 \times 2 \times 0.2 \\ &= 0.2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad E &= N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \\ E &= NA \frac{dB}{dt} \\ \frac{E^2}{R} &= N^2 A^2 \left(\frac{dB}{dt}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{R} \\ 3.6 &= 100^2 \times (\pi \times 0.1^2)^2 \times \left(\frac{dB}{dt}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{40} \\ \frac{dB}{dt} &= 3.82 \text{ T s}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(5)} \quad E &= N \frac{d\Phi}{dt}; N=1 \\ IR &= B \frac{dA}{dt} \\ I &= \frac{B}{R} \left(\frac{dA}{dt}\right) \end{aligned}$$



- ④ (a) • 使线圈沿直径轴转动。  
• 将线圈沿垂直磁场线方向拉出磁场。  
• 改变线圈的横截面积。

$$\begin{aligned} x=2d; I &= \frac{B}{R} \left(\frac{dA}{dt}\right) \\ &= \frac{B}{R} \times 2d \times v \\ &= \frac{2Bdv}{R} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) • 从图(i)看出圆环导体是一个完整的圆环; 因此在掉下来的过程中会切割磁棒的磁场线, 产生感应电动势。根据楞次定律, 它落下时会被拖缓, 下落时间大于自由落下的时间  $\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} x=3d; I &= \frac{B}{R} \left(\frac{dA}{dt}\right) \\ &= \frac{B}{R} \times d \times v \\ &= \frac{Bdv}{R} \end{aligned}$$

- 从图(ii)中的圆环导体有一个缺口, 虽然掉下来的过程中会切割磁棒的磁场线, 但不会产生感应电流, 不会被拖缓, 下落时间等于自由落下的时间  $\sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(6)} \quad \text{(i)} \quad E &= BLv \\ \frac{E}{R} &= \frac{BLv}{R} \\ I &= \frac{0.5 \times 0.2 \times 20}{12} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \text{ A} \quad (\text{B 流向 A}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad \text{(i)} \quad E_m &= NBA\omega \\ &= 100 \times 2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 10\pi \\ &= 251.3 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad C &= \frac{Q}{V} \\ C &= \frac{Q}{IR} \\ 20 \times 10^{-6} &= \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{6} \times 10} \\ Q &= 3.33 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad I_m &= \frac{E_m}{R} \\ &= \frac{251.3}{80} \\ &= 3.14 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

- ⑦ (i) 感应电动势的产生是由于电缆切割地球磁场所造成的。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \mathcal{E} &= -\frac{\Delta\phi}{\Delta t} \\ &= -B \frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t} \\ &= -BL \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \\ &= -BLv \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad \mathcal{E} &= Blv \\ &= 6 \times 10^{-5} \times 20 \times 1000 \times 7 \times 1000 \\ &= 8400 \text{ V} \# \end{aligned}$$

(电缆下端 = emf 的负极; 电缆上端 = emf 的正极) (在内电路电流从负极流向正极)

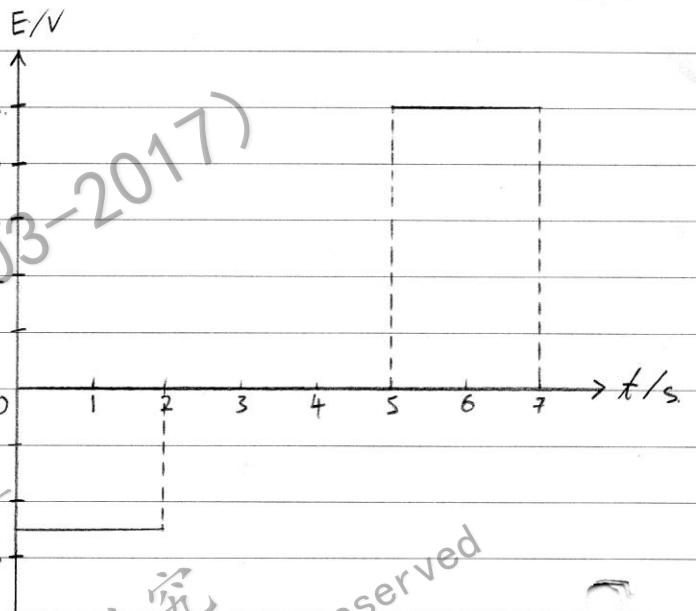
$$\begin{aligned} \text{⑧ (a) (i)} \quad A_i &= 5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ m}^2 \\ A_f &= \left( \frac{1}{2} \times 2.5 \times \sqrt{5^2 - 2.5^2} \times 2 \right) \times 2 \\ &= 21.65 \text{ m}^2 \\ \text{面积改变的大小} &= 21.65 \text{ m}^2 - 25 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= -3.35 \text{ m}^2 \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad E &= IR \\ &= 1 \times 10 \\ &= 10 \text{ V} \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad E &= -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \\ E &= -NB \frac{dA}{dt} \\ 10 &= -B \frac{3.35}{0.1} \\ B &= 0.3 \text{ T} \# \\ &\text{(垂直与纸面向内)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad E &= -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \\ &= -NA \frac{dB}{dt} \\ t = 0 - 2 \text{ s}; E &= -NA \frac{dB}{dt} \\ &= -100 \times 0.1 \times 0.05 \times \frac{20 - 10}{2 - 0} \\ &= -2.5 \text{ V} \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t = 5 - 7 \text{ s}; E &= -NA \frac{dB}{dt} \\ &= -100 \times 0.1 \times 0.05 \times \frac{20 - 0}{5 - 7} \\ &= 5 \text{ V} \# \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{⑨ (i)} \quad E &= Blv \\ &= 6.5 \times 0.1 \times 2 \\ &= 1.3 \text{ V} \# \quad (e \text{ 的电势较高}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \frac{1}{r} &= \frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{1}{0.5} \\ r &= 0.25 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$E = I(R+r)$$

$$1.3 = I(3 + 0.25)$$

$$I = 0.4 \text{ A} \#$$

∴ 流过圆环两边的电流相等, 各为 0.2 A

方向分别为 fge 及 fhe. 电动势 (fge 和 the 都有切割磁感线 都有感应

⑩ (a) 在一个闭合电路中, 电路中的感应电动势的大小跟穿过这一段电路的磁通量的变化率成正比, 感应电动势的方向, 与磁通量变化的方向相反。

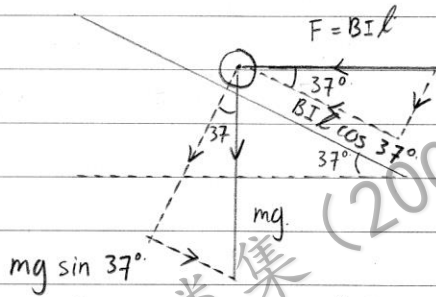
$$\text{(b)} \quad E = Blv \cos \theta$$

$$IR = Blv \cos \theta$$

$$0.5 I = 0.5 \times 0.2 \times 12 \times \cos 37$$

$$I = 1.92 \text{ A} \# \quad (b \rightarrow a)$$

(ii)



$$F \cos \theta = mg \sin \theta$$

$$F \cos 37^\circ = 0.2 \times 9.8 \times \sin 37^\circ$$

$$F = 1.48 \text{ N} \#$$

$$F = BIl \quad E = IR$$

$$1.48 = 0.5 \times I \times 0.2 \quad = 14.8 \times 0.5$$

$$I = 14.8 \text{ A} \quad = 7.4 \text{ V} \#$$

$$E = Blv \cos \theta$$

$$7.4 = 0.5 \times 0.2 \times v \cos 37^\circ$$

$$v = 92.7 \text{ m/s} \#$$

② (a)(i)  $E = BLv$

$$= 0.8 \times 0.2 \times 2$$

$$= 0.32 \text{ V} \#$$

(只有一导线在切割磁感线)

(ii)  $E = I(R + r)$

$$0.32 = I \left( \frac{1}{2} + 0.3 \right)$$

$$I = 0.4 \text{ A}$$

$\therefore$  通过电阻  $R$  的感应电流为  $0.2 \text{ A}$ 。

( $P \rightarrow Q$ ;  $M \rightarrow N$ )

(iii)  $F = BIl$

$$= 0.8 \times 0.4 \times 0.2$$

$$= 0.064 \text{ N} \#$$

(b)(i)  $E_m = BLv_m$

$$= 0.8 \times 0.2 \times 10$$

$$= 1.6 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore E = 1.6 \sin 10\pi t \text{ V} \#$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$0.2 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\omega = 10\pi$$

(ii)  $I_m = \frac{V_m}{R}$

$$= \frac{1.6}{(0.5 + 0.3)}$$

$$= 2 \text{ A}$$

$I_{rms} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 1.41 \text{ A} \#$$

(iii)  $W = I^2 R t$

$$= 1.4^2 \times (0.5 + 0.3) \times 60$$

$$= 96 \text{ J} \#$$