



公務員試験
専門試験問題
演習講座

2019 国総 2次記述
No.7(1)

電磁気学

(1)(a)

I_1 にに対する I_2 の作用

磁界 (アンペール法則)

$$H = \frac{I_1}{2\pi x}$$

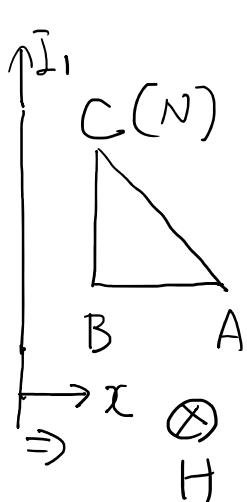
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x}$$

* ($F = NI_2 Bl$)

① 辺 BC

$$F_{BC} = NI_2 \times \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d} \times h$$

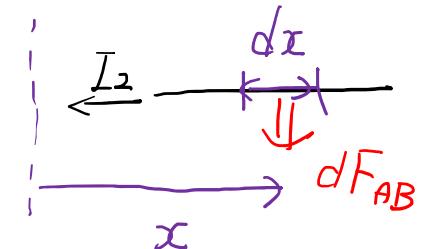
$$= \frac{\mu_0 N I_1 I_2 h}{2\pi d} //$$



② 辺 AB

$$\int dF_{AB} = \int_d^{d+w} \frac{\mu_0 N I_1 I_2 dx}{2\pi x} \quad \begin{matrix} \leftarrow I_2 \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \otimes F_{AB} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x}$$

$$F_{AB} = \frac{\mu_0 N I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \log \frac{d+w}{d}$$



$$F_{BC} \leftarrow \otimes B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d}$$

③ i) AC

$$\int d\bar{F}_{AC} = NI_2 \times B \times ds$$

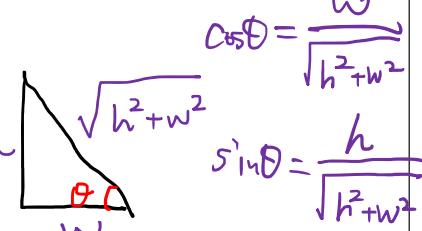
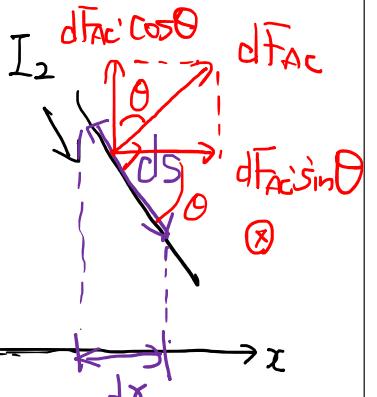
$$= \int_{d}^{d+w} NI_2 \times \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x} \times \frac{\sqrt{h^2+w^2}}{w} dx$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 NI_1 I_2}{2\pi w} \sqrt{h^2+w^2} \int_{d}^{d+w} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 NI_1 I_2 \sqrt{h^2+w^2}}{2\pi w} \log \frac{d+w}{d}$$

$$F_{AC} \cos\theta = \frac{\mu_0 NI_1 I_2}{2\pi} \log \frac{d+w}{d}$$

$$F_{AC} \sin\theta = \frac{\mu_0 NI_1 I_2 h}{2\pi w} \log \frac{d+w}{d}$$



$$ds = \frac{\sqrt{h^2+w^2}}{w} dx$$

Lx & Fy

$$F_x = F_{AC} \sin\theta - F_{BC}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 NI_1 I_2 h}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{w} \log \frac{d+w}{d} - 1 \right)$$

$$F_y = F_{AC} \cos\theta - F_{AB} = 0 =$$

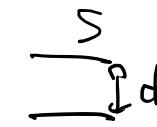


(b) 洪水問題

$$-\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} E \cdot D + \frac{1}{2} H \cdot B \right) = \nabla \cdot (E \times H) + E \cdot I$$

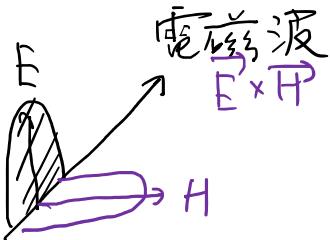
$\frac{1}{2} E \cdot D$... 電界のエネルギー
 $\frac{1}{2} H \cdot B$... 磁界のエネルギー
 $E \times H$... ポンティンジベクトル
 \rightarrow 電磁波で運ぶエネルギー
 $E \cdot I$... シュール熱

・ 場の電界・磁界のエネルギー
 (すなはち、電磁波の流出エネルギー)
 \Rightarrow シュール熱の1/2が洪水する

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \frac{1}{2} C V^2 \\ &= \frac{\epsilon_0 S}{2d} V^2 \quad V = Ed \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 (Sd) E^2 \\ \text{体積 } Sd &= \frac{U}{Sd} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{1}{2} ED \\ P &= VI = E \cdot d \cdot I \quad d = l \\ &= EI \end{aligned}$$


(c)(i)

① $E, H, \text{波} \rightarrow$ レンジの右手



$$\begin{aligned} \text{② エネルギー } |\vec{s}| &= |\vec{E} \times \vec{H}| \\ &= EH \end{aligned}$$

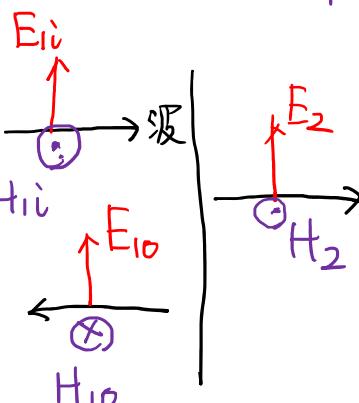
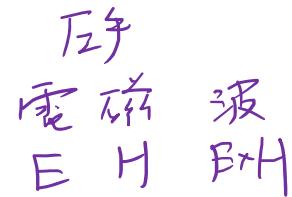
E の連続性

$$E_{1i} + E_{1o} = E_2 \quad (1) \quad (1i)$$

H の連続性

$$H_{1i} - H_{1o} = H_2 \quad (1o)$$

$$\therefore \alpha E_{1i} - \alpha E_{1o} = \beta E_2 \quad (2)$$



$$(1) \times \alpha + (2) \Rightarrow$$

$$2\alpha E_{1i} = (\alpha + \beta) E_2$$

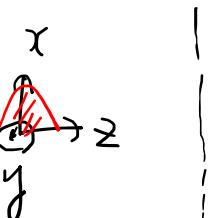
$$\therefore E_2 = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} E_{1i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{エネルギー} &= \frac{E_2 H_2}{E_{1i} H_{1i}} = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \frac{E_2^2}{E_{1i}^2} \\ &= \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \quad \left| \frac{E}{H} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\frac{E_1}{H_1} = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\epsilon_1}}, \quad \frac{1}{\beta} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\epsilon_2}} //$$

- E の振幅の方向 $\rightarrow x$
- 波の進行方向 $\rightarrow z$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_x = E f(z-ct) \\ E_y = E_z = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \mu}}$$

$\therefore H_y = H f(z-ct)$ と ~~OK~~。
 $(H_x = H_z = 0)$

フアラデーの法則'

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

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$
E_x	E_y	E_z

y 成分

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} = E f'(z-ct)$$

$$H_y = -\mu H \frac{\partial f(z-ct)}{\partial t}$$

$$= \mu c H f'(z-ct)$$

$$E = \mu c H = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} H$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\frac{E}{H} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}} //$$