## 各向异性磁矢势 A 的微分方程及其解\*

Journal of Huagiao University (Natural Science)

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(华侨大学电子工程系, 泉州 362011)

摘要 从各向异性介质中的磁场基本方程组出发,导出各向异性磁矢势 A 的微分方程,直接求解 而得 A 的积分公式,并通过实例说明在各向异性坐标系中由 A 求 B 的方法.

关键词 磁矢势,各向异性,积分公式

分类号 TM 153

本文研究的问题是从研究网络现代场论\*\*中提出来的、网络现代场论中提出的场论说\*\*\* 其中一个要解决的问题,就是对 4 种基本网络元件从介质为线性各向同性到线性各向异性,再 到非线性这 3 个层次要建立它们全部的 12 个特性普遍公式[3~4]. 当研究磁介质为线性各向异 性的自感和互感的特性普遍公式时,必须先得知在各向异性的线性磁介质中的磁矢势 A 的积 分公式.因此,对此积分公式发生了兴趣,且于1991年顺利地解决了这个问题(6),它不仅由 此导出各向异性磁介质的电感公式,而且由此在 1991 至 1994 年发表了 7 篇文章. 它们分别 研究了在各向异性磁介质中若干种电流分布产生的稳恒磁场(6~9)和在各向异性电介质中若干 种带电体分布产生的静电场[10~11]以及在各向异性磁介质中传播的电磁场的推迟势[12]. 可见, 各向异性磁矢势 A 的积分公式具有相当的普遍性和重要性,是研究各向异性电磁场的理论基 础之一.在文(5)给出这个积分公式时,虽然 A 的微分方程已经导出,但该方程因包含  $\mu^{-1}$ 当 时无法求解它,只得借助引入另一矢量C,在C的微分方程中并不包含 $\mu^{-1}$ 并且容易求解,然 后通过  $A \to C$  的关系而得 A 的积分公式. 这样对求 A 的积分公式绕了一大圈. 本文用简洁 方法推导 A 的微分方程并找到直接求解 A 的微分方程的一种方法,得到 A 的积分公式就比较 捷径.

#### 磁各向异性介质中的磁矢势 A 的微分方程 1

当仅有磁场存在时,在导体周围的各向异性均匀磁介质中,磁场基本方程组为

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j}. \tag{1}$$

$$B = \nabla \times A, \tag{2}$$

$$B_k = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \mu_{ki} H_i, \quad (k = 1, 2, 3),$$
 (3)

<sup>\*</sup> 本文 1995-03-20 收到;福建省自然科学基金资助项目

由磁导率张量  $\mu_{ki}$ 定义一个并矢,即

$$\mu = \sum_{k=1}^{3} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \mu_{ki} e_k e_i.$$
(4)

式(3)可表成

$$B = \stackrel{\leftarrow}{\mu} \cdot H, \tag{5}$$

若(μκ)是非奇矩阵,即存在它的逆矩阵(μκ)-1,则上式有唯一解,即

$$\mathbf{H} = \overset{\rightarrow}{\boldsymbol{\mu}}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B}, \tag{6}$$

式中

$$\vec{\mu}^{-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{3} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \mu_{ki}^{(-1)} e_k e_i. \tag{7}$$

 $\mu_{k}^{-1}$ 是逆矩阵 $[\mu_{k}]^{-1}$ 中的元素.式(6)代入式(7)得

$$\nabla \times (\vec{\mu}^{-1} \cdot B) = i,$$

再以式(2)代入上式,便得 A 所满足的微分方程为

$$\nabla \times (\mu^{-1} \cdot \Delta \times A) = j. \tag{8}$$

### 2 各向异性磁矢势 A 的积分公式

为简单起见,令在张量  $\mu_{kl}$ 3 个主轴为  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$  轴的情形下,寻找满足方程(8)的 A 的解. 当介质为线性各向同性时,已知 A 的积分公式为

$$A_i(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \int \frac{j_i(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{(R_1^2 + R_2^2 + R_3^2)^{1/2}}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$

式中R=x-x'. 由此推知,当介质为线性各向异性时,A的积分公式亦应有类似的形式,即

$$A_i(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{a_i}{4\pi} \int \frac{j_i(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{(b_1 R_1^2 + b_2 R_2^2 + b_3 R_3^2)^{1/2}}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$
 (9)

式中  $a_i$  和  $b_i$ (i=1,2,3)为待定常数.如令

$$y_i = \sqrt{b_i} R_i, (i = 1, 2, 3),$$
 (10)

则有

$$dy_i = \sqrt{b_i} dR_i, (i = 1, 2, 3),$$
 (11)

则式(9)中的第一分量表达为

$$A_1(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{a_1}{4\pi} \int \frac{j_1(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2)^{1/2}}.$$
 (12)

若 F 代表方程(8)中括号内的矢量  $F = \stackrel{\cdot}{\mu}^{-1} \cdot \nabla \times A$ ,则它的三个分量为

$$\begin{split} F_1 &= \mu_{11}^{(-1)} (\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_3}) + \mu_{12}^{(-1)} (\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_1}) + \mu_{13}^{(-1)} (\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_2}); \\ F_2 &= \mu_{21}^{(-1)} (\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_3}) + \mu_{22}^{(-1)} (\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_1}) + \mu_{23}^{(-1)} (\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_2}); \\ F_3 &= \mu_{31}^{(-1)} (\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_3}) + \mu_{32}^{(-1)} (\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_1}) + \mu_{33}^{(-1)} (\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_2}). \end{split}$$

当张量  $\mu_{kl}$ 的 3 个主轴为  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  轴时,有  $\mu_{kl} = 0 (k \neq l)$  和  $\mu_{kl}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\mu_{kl}} (k = l)$ . 因此,方程(8)中的第一分量的方程为

$$j_1 = \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_3} = \frac{1}{\mu_{33}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_2}) - \frac{1}{\mu_{22}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_1}),$$

把圆括号外的变量 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 变换成 $(y_1, y_2, y_3)$ ,并合并同类项,得

$$j_{1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{1}} \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial R_{1}} \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} \left( \frac{1}{\mu_{33}} \frac{\partial A_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{1}{\mu_{22}} \frac{\partial A_{3}}{\partial x_{3}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{2}} \frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial R_{2}} \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\mu_{33}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{3}} \frac{\partial y_{3}}{\partial R_{3}} \frac{\partial R_{3}}{\partial R_{3}} \left( \frac{1}{\mu_{22}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial x_{3}} \right),$$

$$(13)$$

由式(9)可见,上式中  $A_2$  和  $A_3$  与  $j_1$  无关,但上式表明右边三项都必须出现  $j_1$  才有可能保持两边恒等的关系,并考虑每一项对微商变量应有对称性,故可令上式右边第一项圆括号内的项为

$$\frac{1}{\mu_{33}}\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{1}{\mu_{22}}\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_3} = -M_1\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_1},\tag{14}$$

式中 M<sub>1</sub> 是一个待定常数. 把上式代入式(13),得

$$j_{1} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y_{1}} \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial R_{1}} \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} (M_{1} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial x_{1}}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{2}} \frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial R_{2}} \frac{\partial R_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} (\frac{1}{\mu_{33}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial x_{2}}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{3}} \frac{\partial y_{3}}{\partial R_{3}} \frac{\partial R_{3}}{\partial x_{3}} (\frac{1}{\mu_{22}} \frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial x_{3}}).$$

根据关系 R=x-x',对观察点 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)$ 求微商时,源点的坐标 $(x_1',x_2',x_3')$ 是不变的,因而有  $\partial R_1/\partial x_1=\partial R_2/\partial x_2=\partial R_3/\partial x_3=1$ .

· 由式(11)又有

$$dy_i = \sqrt{b_i} dR_i = \sqrt{b_i} dx_i, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$

或

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = \sqrt{b_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3).$$

于是,前式写成

$$j_1 = -M_1 b_1 \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y_3} \right) \right], \tag{15}$$

式中

$$M_1b_1 = b_2/\mu_{33} = b_3/\mu_{22}. (16)$$

问理,由方程(8)的第二分量和第三分量的方程可得

$$j_2 = -M_2 b_2 \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y_3} \right) \right], \tag{17}$$

$$j_3 = -M_3 b_3 \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} (\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y_1}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} (\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y_2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} (\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y_3}) \right], \tag{18}$$

式中

$$M_2b_2 = b_3/\mu_{11} = b_1/\mu_{33},$$
 (19)

$$M_3b_3 = b_1/\mu_{22} = b_2/\mu_{11}. (20)$$

由式(16),(19)和(20)解得

$$M_1 = \mu_{11}/\mu_{22}\mu_{33}, M_2 = \mu_{22}/\mu_{11}\mu_{33}, M_3 = \mu_{33}/\mu_{11}\mu_{22}$$
 (21)

和

$$b_1 = 1/\mu_{11}, b_2 = 1/\mu_{22}, b_3 = 1/\mu_{33}.$$
 (22)

把式(21)和(22)代入式(15),(17)和(18)中,分别得

$$j_1 = -\frac{1}{\mu_{22}\mu_{33}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y_3} \right) \right], \tag{23}$$

$$j_2 = -\frac{1}{\mu_{33}\mu_{11}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y_3} \right) \right], \tag{24}$$

$$j_3 = -\frac{1}{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y_3} \right) \right]. \tag{25}$$

现在就可以对式(12)求如下偏导

$$\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y_1} = -\frac{a_1}{4\pi} \int \frac{y_1 j_1(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2)^{3/2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y_2} = -\frac{a_1}{4\pi} \int \frac{y_2 j_1(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y_3} = -\frac{a_1}{4\pi} \int \frac{y_3 j_1(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2)^{3/2}}.$$

代入式(23)中,得

$$j_{1} = \frac{a_{1}}{4\pi\mu_{22}\mu_{33}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{1}} \int \frac{y_{1}j_{1}(\mathbf{x}')dV'}{(y_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} + y_{3}^{2})^{3/2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{2}} \int \frac{y_{2}j_{1}(\mathbf{x}')dV'}{(y_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} + y_{3}^{2})^{3/2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{3}} \int \frac{y_{3}j_{1}(\mathbf{x}')dV'}{(y_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} + y_{3}^{2})^{3/2}} \right],$$
(26)

上式对电流分布区域求积分时,观察点的坐标 x 是固定的,因而由关系 x'=x-R 可知

$$dV' = |dx'_1 dx'_2 dx'_3| = |dR_1 dR_2 dR_3|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_1 b_2 b_3}} dy_1 dy_2 dy_3 = \sqrt{\mu_{11} \mu_{22} \mu_{33}} dy_1 dy_2 dy_3.$$

于是,式(26)写成

$$j_{1} = \frac{a_{1}}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{11}}{\mu_{22}\mu_{33}}} \int \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{1}} \left( \frac{y_{1}}{y^{3}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{2}} \left( \frac{y_{2}}{y^{3}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{3}} \left( \frac{y_{3}}{y^{3}} \right) \right] j_{1}(\mathbf{x}') dy_{1} dy_{2} dy_{3}$$

$$= \frac{a_{1}}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{11}}{\mu_{22}\mu_{33}}} \int (\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{y}}{y^{3}}) j_{1}(\mathbf{x}') dy_{1} dy_{2} dy_{3}, \qquad (27)$$

式中算符▽,为

$$\nabla_{y} = \mathbf{e}_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{1}} + \mathbf{e}_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{2}} + \mathbf{e}_{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{3}}.$$
 (28)

· 当  $y \neq 0$  时,  $\nabla_y$  ·  $\frac{y}{y_3} = 0$ ,式(27)两边恒等; 当 y = 0 时, 可取  $j_1(x') = j_1(x)$  , 并有

$$\int (\nabla_{y} \cdot \frac{y}{y^{3}}) dy_{1} dy_{2} dy_{3} = \oiint \frac{y \cdot dS_{y}}{y^{3}} = 4\pi.$$

所以,由式(27)两边恒等,得出

$$a_1 = \sqrt{\mu_{22}\mu_{33}/\mu_{11}},\tag{29}$$

把式(22),(29)代入式(9)的第一分量中,得

$$A_1(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{22}\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}}} \int \frac{j_1(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{(R_1^2/\mu_{11} + R_2^2/\mu_{22} + R_3^2/\mu_{33})^{1/2}}.$$
 (30)

用同样方式处理式(24)和(25),可证得

$$a_2 = \sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{33}/\mu_{22}}, \qquad a_3 = \sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}/\mu_{33}}.$$
 (31)

把式(22),(31)代入式(9)的第一分量和第二分量中,得

$$A_2(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{11}\mu_{33}}{\mu_{22}}} \int \frac{j_2(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{(R_1^2/\mu_{11} + R_2^2/\mu_{22} + R_3^2/\mu_{33})^{1/2}};$$
 (32)

$$A_3(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}{\mu_{33}}} \int \frac{j_3(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{(R_1^2/\mu_{11} + R_2^2/\mu_{22} + R_3^2/\mu_{33})^{1/2}}.$$
 (33)

于是,由式(30),(32),(33)得各向异性磁矢势A的积分公式为

$$A_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\Delta_{ii}}{4\pi \sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}\mu_{33}}} \int \frac{j_{i}(\mathbf{x}')dV'}{(R_{1}^{2}/\mu_{11} + R_{2}^{2}/\mu_{22} + R_{3}^{2}/\mu_{33})^{1/2}}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$
 (34)

式中 Δ;;代表行列式

$$|\mu_{ij}| = egin{array}{cccc} \mu_{11} & \mu_{12} & \mu_{13} \ \mu_{21} & \mu_{22} & \mu_{23} \ \mu_{31} & \mu_{32} & \mu_{33} \ \end{pmatrix}$$

中元素为  $\mu_i$ 的代数余子式. 当在一般情况下,介质的张量  $\mu_i$ 3 个主轴不为  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$  轴时,亦可证明方程(8)的解为

$$A_{i}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \sqrt{|\mu_{ij}|}} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \Delta_{ij} \int \frac{j_{i}(\mathbf{x}') dV'}{\sum_{n=1}^{3} \sum_{m=1}^{3} \mu_{nm}^{(-1)} (R_{n}R_{m})^{1/2}}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$
 (35)

#### 3 举例

在各向异性均匀磁介质中,设有一无穷长直导线载电流 I,求磁场的磁矢势和磁感应强度.

取介质 3 个主轴与选用的直角坐标 3 个轴一致,并使与导线 重合的介质主轴为  $x_3$  轴.这时式(34)中只有一个不为零的分量  $A_3(x)$ 为

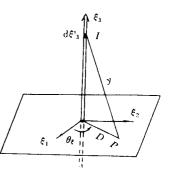
$$A_3(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}{\mu_{33}}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{I dx'_3}{(R_1^2/\mu_{11} + R_2^2/\mu_{22} + R_3^2/\mu_{33})^{1/2}}.$$
 (36)

引入各向异性直角坐标系 ζ1, ζ2, ζ3,则

$$\zeta_i = x_i / \sqrt{\mu_{ii}}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$

在此坐标系中,电流元  $Id\zeta_3$  到 P 点的距离 y 为(见图 1)

$$y = [(\zeta_1 - \zeta_1')^2 + (\zeta_2 - \zeta_2') + (\zeta_3 - \zeta_3)^2]^{1/2}$$
  
=  $(R_1^2/\mu_{11} + R_2^2/\mu_{22} + R_3^2/\mu_{33})^{1/2}$ ,



附图 载电流为 *I* 的无限 长直导线

因而,式(36)可写成

$$A_{3} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{22}\mu_{11}}{\mu_{33}}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{I\sqrt{\mu_{33}} d\zeta_{3}}{y}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}}{4\pi} I \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\zeta_{3}}{(D^{2} + \zeta_{3}^{2})^{1/2}},$$

式中 D 为 P 点到导线的垂直距离. 利用上式可计算两点 P 和 P。的磁矢势差. 设 P。点到导线的垂直距离 D。,则

$$\begin{split} A_3(P) - A_3(P_0) &= \lim_{\mathsf{M} \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{11} \mu_{22}}}{4\pi} I \ln \frac{y_3^{'} + \sqrt{y_3^{'2} + D^3}}{y_3^{'} + \sqrt{y_3^{'2} + D^3}} \bigg|_{-\mathsf{M}}^{+\mathsf{M}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{11} \mu_{22}}}{4\pi} I \lim_{\mathsf{M} \to \infty} \ln \left[ \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + D^2/M^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 + D_0^2/M^2}} \cdot \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + D_0^2/M^2}}{-1 + \sqrt{1 + D^2/M^2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{11} \mu_{22}}}{4\pi} I \ln \frac{D_0^2}{D^2} = -\frac{\sqrt{\mu_{11} \mu_{22}}}{2\pi} I \ln \frac{D}{D_0}. \end{split}$$

若选  $P_0$  点为参考点,规定  $A_3(P_0)=0$ ,则

$$A(P) = -\frac{\sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}}{2\pi} I \ln \frac{D}{D_0} e_3, \qquad (37)$$

式中

$$D = (\zeta_1^2 + \zeta_2^2)^{1/2} = (x_1^2/\mu_{11} + x_2^2/\mu_{22})^{1/2}, \tag{38}$$

$$D_0 = (\zeta_{10}^2 + \zeta_{20}^2)^{1/2} = (x_{10}^2/\mu_{11} + x_{20}^2/\mu_{22})^{1/2}. \tag{39}$$

 $(x_1, x_2)$ 和 $(x_{10}, x_{20})$ 分别是 P 点和  $P_0$  点位于垂直导线的平面内的坐标.把以上二式代入式 (37)中,即是所求的各向异性磁矢势.

为求磁感应强度,先对式(37)取对▽ 的旋度,即

$$\nabla_{z} \times A = -\frac{\sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}}{2\pi} I(\nabla_{z} \ln \frac{D}{D_{0}}) \times e = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}}{2\pi} \frac{I}{D} e_{\theta z}, \tag{40}$$

式中  $e_{\alpha}$ 是在各向异性坐标系中的方位角  $\theta_{\alpha}$  的单位矢量,而算符 $\nabla_{\alpha}$  为

$$\nabla_{\zeta} = e_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_1} + e_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_2} + e_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_3};$$

其次,若引入一个与磁矢势 A 有关的矢量 A'为

$$A' = \sqrt{\mu_{11}} A_1 e_1 + \sqrt{\mu_{22}} A_2 e_2 + \sqrt{\mu_{33}} A_3 e_3 = \overrightarrow{\mu}' \cdot A, \tag{41}$$

式中并矢 μ'为

$$\dot{\mu}' = \sqrt{\mu_{11}} e_1 e_1 + \sqrt{\mu_{22}} e_2 e_2 + \sqrt{\mu_{33}} e_3 e_3.$$

并利用式(37)的坐标变换关系,就可以把表示 B 的算符 $\nabla$ 变换成算符 $\nabla_{t}$ ,即

$$B = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{e}_{1}}{\sqrt{\mu_{22}\mu_{33}}} \left(\frac{\partial A'_{3}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi}_{2}} - \frac{\partial A'_{2}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi}_{3}}\right) + \frac{\mathbf{e}_{2}}{\sqrt{\mu_{33}\mu_{11}}} \left(\frac{\partial A'_{1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi}_{3}} - \frac{\partial A'_{3}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi}_{1}}\right) + \frac{\mathbf{e}_{3}}{\sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}} \left(\frac{\partial A'_{2}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi}_{1}} - \frac{\partial A'_{1}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi}_{2}}\right)$$

$$= \vec{\mu} \cdot \nabla_{\xi} \times \mathbf{A'}, \qquad (42)$$

式中又引入并矢  $\mu''$ 为

$$\vec{\mu}'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_{22}\mu_{33}}} e_1 e_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_{33}\mu_{11}}} e_2 e_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}} e_3 e_3,$$

把式(37)代入式(41),再代入式(42)得

$$B = \sqrt{\mu_{33}} \vec{\mu} \cdot \nabla_{\zeta} \times A.$$

于是,就可以把在各向异性坐标系中计算的结果式(40)代入上式得

$$B = \sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}\mu_{33}} \frac{I}{2\pi D} \dot{\mu} \cdot e_{\alpha}, \qquad (43)$$

式中在各向异性坐标系中的单位矢量为

$$e_{\theta \zeta} = \cos \theta_{\zeta} e_2 - \sin \theta_{\zeta} e_1$$
.

故

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{I}{2\pi D} (\sqrt{\mu_{22}} \cos \theta_{\xi} \boldsymbol{e}_{2} - \sqrt{\mu_{11}} \sin \theta_{\xi} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}), \qquad (44)$$

式中把方位角  $\theta_c$  变换回原来坐标系 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 中

$$\cos\theta_{\zeta} = \frac{y_1}{D} = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{\mu_{11}(x_1^2/\mu_{11} + x_2^2/\mu_{22})^{1/2}}}; \sin\theta_{\zeta} = \frac{y_2}{D} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{\mu_{22}(x_1^2/\mu_{11} + x_2^2/\mu_{22})^{1/2}}}.$$

连同式(38)一起代入式(44)中,即得在直角坐标系 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 中所求的 B 依赖于磁各向异性的关系为

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{I}{2\pi(x_1^2/\mu_{11} + x_2^2/\mu_{22})} \sqrt{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}} \left( \frac{x_1}{\mu_{11}} \boldsymbol{e}_2 - \frac{x_2}{\mu_{22}} \boldsymbol{e}_1 \right), \tag{45}$$

当  $\mu_{11} = \mu_{22} = \mu_{33} = \mu$  时,即当磁介质为线性各向同性时,式(45)简化成

$$B=\frac{\mu I}{2\pi D}e_{\theta},$$

这正是所预期的结果.

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# Differential Equation of the Magnetic Vector Potential in Anisotropic Medium and Its Solution

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Abstract An integral formula of magnetic vector potential A in anisotropic medium is obtained by directly solving differential equation of A, which is derived from basic equation of magnetic field in anisotropic medium. The method for solving B from A in anisotropic coordinates is exemplified.

Keywords magnetic vector potential, anisotropic medium, integral formula