

电磁场与电磁波 理论基础

总 复 习

第一章 矢量分析和场论

主要掌握以下几个方面：

1. 标量场的梯度和方向导数的数学表述和意义并进行计算，并掌握等值面和等值线的概念。计算梯度和方向导数的公式如下：

$$\nabla u = \text{grad} u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_z$$

$$\frac{du}{dl} = \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{a}_l$$

$$\mathbf{a}_l = \cos \alpha \mathbf{e}_x + \cos \beta \mathbf{e}_y + \cos \gamma \mathbf{e}_z$$

2. 矢量场的通量、散度和环量、旋度的数学表述和意义并进行计算，并掌握矢量线的概念。计算矢量场通量、散度和环量、旋度的公式如下：

$$\Phi = \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \quad \Phi = \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\Gamma = \int_{(L)} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

第二章 静电场

❖ 1. 简单电荷分布电场和电位的计算

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_{(V')} \frac{\rho_V(\mathbf{r}')}{R^3} \mathbf{R} dV' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_{(V')} \frac{\rho_V(\mathbf{r}')(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} dV'$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_{(S')} \frac{\rho_S(\mathbf{r}')}{R^3} \mathbf{R} dS' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_{(S')} \frac{\rho_S(\mathbf{r}')(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} dS'$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{(l')} \frac{\rho_l(\mathbf{r}')}{R^3} \mathbf{R} dl' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{(l')} \frac{\rho_l(\mathbf{r}')(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} dl'$$

$$u(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_{(V')} \frac{\rho_{V'}(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dV' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iiint_{(V')} \frac{\rho_{V'}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV'$$

$$u(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_{(S')} \frac{\rho_{S'}(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dS' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \iint_{(S')} \frac{\rho_{S'}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dS'$$

$$u(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{(l')} \frac{\rho_{l'}(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dl' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{(l')} \frac{\rho_{l'}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dl'$$

❖ 电场与电位的关系:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = -\nabla u(\mathbf{r})$$

❖ 2. 描述静电场的基本方程:

$$\begin{cases} \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_{(V)} \rho_V dV \\ \int_{(L)} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_V \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E}$$

❖ 3. 静电场的边界条件:

$$\mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot (\mathbf{D}_1 - \mathbf{D}_2) = \rho_S$$

❖ 4. 高斯定理:

$$\iint_{(S)} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = Q$$

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{(V)} \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E} dV$$

❖ 5. 静电场的唯一性定理和镜像法

- ❖ 唯一性定理表明：对任意的静电场，当电荷分布和求解区域边界上的边界条件已知时，空间区域的场分布就唯一地确定了。

第三章 恒定电流与恒定电场

1. 欧姆定律和焦耳定律:

$$\mathbf{J}_V = \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

$$p = \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J}_V$$

$$I = \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{J}_V \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$P = \iiint_{(V)} \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J}_V dV$$

2. 恒定电场的基本方程:

$$\begin{cases} \int_{(l)} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0 \\ \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{J}_V \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_V = 0 \end{cases}$$

3. 恒定电场的边界条件:

$$\mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{E}_1 - \mathbf{E}_2) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{n} \times \left(\frac{\mathbf{J}_1}{\sigma_1} - \frac{\mathbf{J}_2}{\sigma_2} \right) = 0$$

4. 体电流密度 \mathbf{J}_V 、面电流密度 \mathbf{J}_S 和线电流 I 的概念

第四章 恒定电流的磁场

❖ 1. 安培定律和毕奥-萨伐尔定律

$$\mathbf{F}_{12} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{(l_2)} \int_{(l_1)} \frac{I_2 d\mathbf{l}_2 \times (I_1 d\mathbf{l}_1 \times \mathbf{a}_R)}{R^2}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{(l)} \frac{I d\mathbf{l}' \times \mathbf{a}_R}{R^2}$$

❖ 2. 磁介质中的安培环路定律

$$\int_{(l)} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = I$$

$$\int_{(l)} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{J}_V \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

❖ 3. 恒定磁场的基本方程

$$\begin{cases} \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0 \\ \int_{(l)} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = I \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}_v \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H}$$

❖ 4. 恒定磁场的边界条件

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot (\mathbf{B}_1 - \mathbf{B}_2) = 0 \quad \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{H}_1 - \mathbf{H}_2) = \mathbf{J}_s$$

❖ 5. 自感与互感的概念及磁场能量

$$w_m = \frac{1}{2} \mu H^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{H}$$

第五章 时变电磁场

❖ 1. 时变电磁场的基本方程—麦克斯韦方程

❖ 积分形式

$$\int_{(l)} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \iint_{(S)} \left(\mathbf{J}_V + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\int_{(l)} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - \iint_{(S)} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\iint_{(S)} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

$$\iint_{(S)} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_{(V)} \rho_V dV$$

❖ 微分形式

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}_V + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

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

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_V$$

❖ 4. 物质方程

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E} \quad \mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E} \quad \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H}$$

❖ 5. 边界条件

❖ 6. 坡印廷矢量和坡印廷定理（物理意义）

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{(V)} w dV = \iiint_{(V)} \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{J}_v dV + \iint_{(S)} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H} \quad S_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{r}; t) dt$$

❖ 7. 波动方程（有耗与无耗的区别）

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{H} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

❖ 8. 复数形式的麦克斯韦方程

$$\nabla \times \tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \tilde{\mathbf{J}}_v + j\omega\tilde{\mathbf{D}} \quad \nabla \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}} = -j\omega\tilde{\mathbf{B}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{B}} = 0 \quad \nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{D}} = \tilde{\rho}_v$$

❖ 9. 物质方程和边界条件

❖ 10. 复坡印廷矢量和平均坡印廷矢量

$$\tilde{\mathbf{S}} = \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mathbf{E}} \times \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^* \quad \mathbf{S}_{av} = \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{2} \tilde{\mathbf{E}} \times \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^* \right]$$

❖ 11. 矢量亥姆霍兹方程

$$\nabla^2 \tilde{\mathbf{E}} + k^2 \tilde{\mathbf{E}} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \tilde{\mathbf{H}} + k^2 \tilde{\mathbf{H}} = 0$$

$$k = \omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon}$$

第六章 无界空间平面电磁波的传播

❖ 1. 理想介质中的平面波及基本特性

$$\tilde{\mathbf{E}}(x, y, z) = \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_0 e^{-j\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(x, y, z) = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_0 e^{-j\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} = \frac{\mathbf{k} \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_0}{\omega\mu} e^{-j\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \quad \text{瞬时表达式?}$$

❖ 等相位面和相速度、横波特性和波阻抗

$$\phi = \omega t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} + \varphi_e \quad v_\phi = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}} \quad \eta = \frac{|\mathbf{E}|}{|\mathbf{H}|} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_r}{\epsilon_r}} \eta_0$$

$$\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0 \quad \mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{k}_0 \times \mathbf{E}_0) = 0$$

平面电磁波是横电磁波，简称TEM波

- ❖ **2.**有耗与无耗介质中平面波有什么不同？趋肤深度的概念。
- ❖ **3.**波的极化
 - ❖ 线极化波、圆极化波和椭圆极化波的判断，左旋和右旋的判断等。

第七章 平面电磁波的 反射和透射

- ❖ 1. 平面电磁波对分界面的垂直入射
 - ❖ 理想介质与理想导体分界面
 - ❖ 理想介质与理想介质分界面
 - ❖ 波传播的特点
- ❖ 2. 反射系数和透射系数

第九章 传输线

❖ 1. 传输线方程、波动方程及其解

$$-\frac{\partial u(z,t)}{\partial z} = Ri(z,t) + L \frac{\partial i(z,t)}{\partial t}$$

$$-\frac{\partial i(z,t)}{\partial z} = Gu(z,t) + C \frac{\partial u(z,t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \tilde{U}(z)}{dz^2} - \tilde{\gamma}^2 \tilde{U}(z) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 \tilde{I}(z)}{dz^2} - \tilde{\gamma}^2 \tilde{I}(z) = 0$$

$$u(z,t) = |\tilde{U}_0^+| e^{-\alpha z} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) + |\tilde{U}_0^-| e^{+\alpha z} \cos(\omega t + \beta z)$$

$$i(z,t) = \frac{1}{Z_0} \left[|\tilde{U}_0^+| e^{-\alpha z} \cos(\omega t - \beta z) - |\tilde{U}_0^-| e^{+\alpha z} \cos(\omega t + \beta z) \right]$$

❖ 2. 几个重要概念

❖ 单位长串联阻抗 $\tilde{Z} = R + j\omega L$

❖ 单位长串联导纳 $\tilde{Y} = G + j\omega C$

❖ 复传播常数 $\tilde{\gamma} = \sqrt{\tilde{Z}\tilde{Y}} = \sqrt{(R + j\omega L)(G + j\omega C)}$

❖ 衰减常数和相位常数 $\tilde{\gamma} = \alpha + j\beta$

❖ 传输线的特征阻抗 $\tilde{Z}_0 = \sqrt{\frac{R + j\omega L}{G + j\omega C}}$

❖ 3. 无耗传输线

$$\alpha \approx 0, \quad \beta \approx \omega\sqrt{LC}, \quad \tilde{Z}_0 \approx \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

❖ 4. 无耗传输线上的行驻波

$$u(z, t) = |\tilde{U}_0^+| A \cos(\omega t - \beta z + \phi_+ + \phi_a)$$

$$i(z, t) = \left| \frac{\tilde{U}_0^+}{\tilde{Z}_0} \right| B \cos(\omega t - \beta z + \phi_- + \phi_b)$$

$$A = \left[1 + |\tilde{\Gamma}_0|^2 + 2|\tilde{\Gamma}_0| \cos(2\beta z + \phi_0) \right]^{1/2}$$

$$B = \left[1 + |\tilde{\Gamma}_0|^2 - 2|\tilde{\Gamma}_0| \cos(2\beta z + \phi_0) \right]^{1/2}$$

❖ 5. 相速度、传输线上的波长和驻波比

$$v_{\varphi} = \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{v_{\varphi}}{f}$$

$$\rho = \frac{|\tilde{U}|_{\max}}{|\tilde{U}|_{\min}} = \frac{|\tilde{U}_0^+|(1+|\tilde{\Gamma}_0|)}{|\tilde{U}_0^+|(1-|\tilde{\Gamma}_0|)} = \frac{|\tilde{U}_0^+| + |\tilde{U}_0^-|}{|\tilde{U}_0^+| - |\tilde{U}_0^-|}$$

❖ 6. 反射系数和输入阻抗

$$\tilde{\Gamma}(z) = \tilde{\Gamma}_0 e^{+j2\beta z} = |\tilde{\Gamma}_0| e^{+j(2\beta z + \phi_0)}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1 + |\tilde{U}_0^-/\tilde{U}_0^+|}{1 - |\tilde{U}_0^-/\tilde{U}_0^+|} = \frac{1 + |\tilde{\Gamma}(z)|}{1 - |\tilde{\Gamma}(z)|}$$

$$\tilde{Z}_{in}(z) = \frac{\tilde{U}(z)}{\tilde{I}(z)} = \tilde{Z}_0 \frac{[1 + \tilde{\Gamma}(z)]}{[1 - \tilde{\Gamma}(z)]}$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_0 = \frac{\tilde{Z}_L - \tilde{Z}_0}{\tilde{Z}_L + \tilde{Z}_0}$$

$$\tilde{Z}_L = \frac{\tilde{U}_L}{\tilde{I}_L} = \tilde{Z}_0 \frac{1 + \tilde{\Gamma}_0}{1 - \tilde{\Gamma}_0}$$

❖ 始端输入阻抗

$$\tilde{Z}_{in}(-l) = \tilde{Z}_0 \frac{\tilde{Z}_L + j\tilde{Z}_0 \tan \beta l}{\tilde{Z}_0 + j\tilde{Z}_L \tan \beta l}$$

❖ 7. 传输线的工作状态

❖ 短路线、开路线和阻抗匹配传输线

第十章 电磁波在波导中的传播

❖ 1. 矩形波导中电磁波传播的模式

$$\tilde{E}_z(x, y) \neq 0, \quad \tilde{H}_z(x, y) \neq 0$$

❖ TE波

$$\tilde{E}_z(x, y) = 0, \quad \tilde{H}_z(x, y) \neq 0$$

❖ TM波

$$\tilde{E}_z(x, y) \neq 0, \quad \tilde{H}_z(x, y) = 0$$

❖ 2. 矩形波导的传输条件

❖ 截止波数

$$k_c^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2 = \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2$$

❖ 截止波长

$$\lambda_c = \frac{2\pi}{k_c} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(m\pi/a)^2 + (n\pi/b)^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}}$$

❖ 截止频率

$$f_c = \frac{\omega_c}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{k_c}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}} = \frac{v}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}$$

❖ 传输条件

$$k > k_c \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} > \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_c}$$

$$\lambda < \lambda_c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{(m/a)^2 + (n/b)^2}}$$

$$f > f_c = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2} = \frac{v}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}$$

❖ 3. 矩形波导中存在的传播模式

矩形波导内能够存在的模式为 TE_{0n} 、 TE_{m0} 和 TM_{mn} ($m \neq 0, n \neq 0$)。

❖ 4. 相速度、波导波长、群速度和波阻抗

$$v_{\phi} = \frac{\omega}{k_z} = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{k^2 - k_c^2}} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}}$$

$$\lambda_g = v_{\phi} T = \frac{vT}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}}$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk_z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}} \frac{k_z}{\sqrt{k_z^2 + k_c^2}} = v\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}$$

$$\eta_{TE} = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = -\frac{E_y}{H_x} = \frac{\omega\mu}{k_z} = \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}}$$

$$\eta_{TM} = \frac{E_x}{H_y} = -\frac{E_y}{H_x} = \frac{k_z}{\omega\epsilon} = \eta\sqrt{1 - (\lambda/\lambda_c)^2}$$