

<<工程电磁场>>

图书基本信息

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## &lt;&lt;工程电磁场&gt;&gt;

## 前言

本书是著名的McGraw-Hill教育出版公司于2001年在美国纽约出版的《工程电磁场》教科书，适用于工科本科第一学期课程，也很适用于我国高等学校进行“工程电磁场”课程的双语教学。

原书（1958年第1版）作者是美国普渡（Purdue）大学的Hayt教授，经几次改版，现在第6版增加了合作作者Buck教授。

本书自第1版自起一直是美国在电磁场方面的畅销书。

全书行文生动流畅，十分精练，叙述概念非常准确。

作者在序言中就说明了其写书的原则是注重物理概念的理解和解题能力的培养，所以写得很有特色，主要体现在以下几点：1.建立新概念，提出新问题、新内容，做到由浅入深，循序渐进，从正反两方面分析比较。

例如讲到用流线描绘点电荷的电场分布时，用了四个图加以比较讨论，使初学者印象深刻；又如讲矢量分析一章时，先说明在研究电磁场的初级课程中，不用矢量分析理论也可以，只是存在缺点和局限性，再提出用矢量分析的必要性和优点，然后进入主题，这样可提高学生的学习兴趣 and 紧迫感。

2.讲解新的物理结构模型时，先从广泛意义上日常普遍接触观察到的现象入手。

例如讲解电容时，先说明只要两个导体中间隔以介质，有电位差，导体上就会有电荷储存，就产生了电容作用，体现了电容的本性。

进而再讲述有特殊结构的电容器和电容的计算方法及储能公式等。

这样从感性认识出发，由表及里，达到理论高度，符合认识规律。

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### 内容概要

《工程电磁场（英文版）（原书第6版）》讲述电磁场基础的优秀教材，书中列举了大量的实例与分析，使学生能够掌握难于理解的概念。

另外，众多的例题与思考题也使《工程电磁场（英文版）（原书第6版）》便于自学。

<<工程电磁场>>

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## 书籍目录

Preface  
 Chapter 1 Vector Analysis  
 1.1. Scalars and Vectors  
 1.2. Vector Algebra  
 1.3. The Cartesian Coordinate System  
 1.4. Vector Components and Unit Vectors  
 1.5. The Vector Field  
 1.6. The Dot Product  
 1.7. The Cross Product  
 1.8. Other Coordinate Systems: Circular Cylindrical Coordinates  
 1.9. The Spherical Coordinate System  
 Chapter 2 Coulomb's Law and Electric Field Intensity  
 2.1. The Experimental Law of Coulomb  
 2.2. Electric Field Intensity  
 2.3. Field Due to a Continuous Volume Charge Distribution  
 2.4. Field of a Line Charge  
 2.5. Field of a Sheet Charge  
 2.6. Streamlines and Sketches of Fields  
 Chapter 3 Electric Flux Density, Gauss' Law, and Divergence  
 3.1. Electric Flux Density  
 3.2. Gauss' Law  
 3.3. Applications of Gauss' Law: Some Symmetrical Charge Distributions  
 3.4. Application of Gauss' Law: Differential Volume Element  
 3.5. Divergence  
 3.6. Maxwell's First Equation (Electrostatics)  
 3.7. The Vector Operator  $\nabla$  and the Divergence Theorem  
 Chapter 4 Energy and Potential  
 4.1. Energy and Potential in a Moving Point Charge in an Electric Field  
 4.2. The Line Integral  
 4.3. Definition of Potential Difference and Potential  
 4.4. The Potential Field of a Point Charge  
 4.5. The Potential Field of a System of Charges: Conservative Property  
 4.6. Potential Gradient  
 4.7. The Dipole  
 4.8. Energy Density in the Electric Field  
 Chapter 5 Conductors, Dielectrics, and Capacitance  
 5.1. Current and Current Density  
 5.2. Continuity of Current  
 5.3. Metallic Conductors  
 5.4. Conductor Properties and Boundary Conditions  
 5.5. The Method of Images  
 5.6. Semiconductors  
 5.7. The Nature of Dielectric Materials  
 5.8. Boundary Conditions for Perfect Dielectric Materials  
 5.9. Capacitance  
 5.10. Several Capacitance Examples  
 5.11. Capacitance of a Two-Wire Line  
 Chapter 6 Experimental Mapping Methods  
 6.1. Curvilinear Squares  
 6.2. The Iteration Method  
 6.3. Current Analogies  
 6.4. Physical Models  
 Chapter 7 Poisson's and Laplace's Equations  
 7.1 Poisson's and Laplace's Equations  
 7.2. Uniqueness Theorem  
 7.3. Examples of the Solution of Laplace's Equation  
 7.4. Example of the Solution of Poisson's Equation  
 7.5. Product Solution of Laplace's Equation  
 Chapter 8 The Steady Magnetic Field  
 8.1. Biot-Savart Law  
 8.2. Ampere's Circuital Law  
 8.3. Curl  
 8.4. Stokes' Theorem  
 8.5. Magnetic Flux and Magnetic Flux Density  
 8.6. The Scalar and Vector Magnetic Potentials  
 8.7. Derivation of the Steady-Magnetic-Field Laws  
 Chapter 9 Magnetic Forces, Materials and Inductance  
 9.1. Force on a Moving Charge  
 9.2. Force on a Differential Current Element  
 9.3. Force Between Differential Current Elements  
 9.4. Force and Torque on a Closed Circuit  
 9.5. The Nature of Magnetic Materials  
 9.6. Magnetization and Permeability  
 9.7. Magnetic Boundary Conditions  
 9.8. The Magnetic Circuit  
 9.9. Potential Energy and Forces on Magnetic Materials  
 9.10. Inductance and Mutual Inductance  
 Chapter 10 Time-Varying Fields and Maxwell's Equations  
 10.1. Faraday's Law  
 10.2. Displacement Current  
 10.3. Maxwell's Equations in Point Form  
 10.4. Maxwell's Equations in Integral Form  
 10.5. The Retarded Potentials  
 Chapter 11 The Uniform Plane Wave  
 11.1. Wave Propagation in Free Space  
 11.2. Wave Propagation in Dielectrics  
 11.3. The Poynting Vector and Power Considerations  
 11.4. Propagation in Good Conductors: Skin Effect  
 11.5 Wave Polarization  
 Chapter 12 Plane Waves at Boundaries and in Dispersive Media  
 12.1. Reflection of Uniform Plane Waves at Normal Incidence  
 12.2. Standing Wave Ratio  
 12.3. Wave Reflection from Multiple Interfaces  
 12.4. Plane Wave Propagation in General Directions  
 12.5. Plane Wave Reflection at Oblique Incidence Angles  
 12.6. Wave Propagation in Dispersive Media  
 Chapter 13 Transmission Lines  
 13.1. The Transmission-Line Equations  
 13.2. Transmission-Line Parameters  
 13.3. Some Transmission-Line Examples  
 13.4. Graphical Methods  
 13.5. Several Practical Problems  
 13.6. Transients on Transmission Lines  
 Chapter 14 Waveguide and Antenna Fundamentals  
 14.1. Basic Waveguide Operation  
 14.2. Plane Wave Analysis of the Parallel-Plate Waveguide  
 14.3. Parallel-Plate Guide Analysis Using the Wave Equation  
 14.4. Rectangular Waveguides  
 14.5. Dielectric Waveguides  
 14.6. Basic Antenna Principles  
 Appendix A Vector Analysis  
 Appendix B Units  
 Appendix C Material Constants  
 Appendix D Origins of the Complex Permittivity  
 Appendix E Answers to Selected Problems\* Index

## 章节摘录

插图：A vector quantity has both a magnitude and a direction in space. We shall be concerned with two- and three-dimensional spaces only, but vectors may be defined in  $n$ -dimensional space in more advanced applications. Force, velocity, acceleration, and a straight line from the positive to the negative terminal of a storage battery are examples of vectors. Each quantity is characterized by both a magnitude and a direction. We shall be mostly concerned with scalar and vector fields. A field ( scalar or vector ) may be defined mathematically as some function of that vector which connects an arbitrary origin to a general point in space. We usually find it possible to associate some physical effect with a field, such as the force on a compass needle in the earth's magnetic field, or the movement of smoke particles in the field defined by the vector velocity of air in some region of space. Note that the field concept invariably is related to a region. Some quantity is defined at every point in a region. Both scalar fields and vector fields exist. The temperature throughout the bowl of soup and the density at any point in the earth are examples of scalar fields. The gravitational and magnetic fields of the earth, the voltage gradient in a cable, and the temperature gradient in a soldering-iron tip are examples of vector fields. The value of a field varies in general with both position and time.

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