

電磁気学演義 NO1 略解

○. (a)  $A \cdot B = (A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y} + A_z \hat{z}) \cdot (B_x \hat{x} + B_y \hat{y} + B_z \hat{z})$  3次元空間の基底

$$= A_x B_x \underbrace{\hat{x} \cdot \hat{x}}_1 + A_x B_y \underbrace{\hat{x} \cdot \hat{y}}_0 + \dots = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z = A \cdot B$$

(b)  $A \times B = \left( \sum_{j=1}^3 A_j \hat{e}_j \right) \times \left( \sum_{k=1}^3 B_k \hat{e}_k \right) = \sum_{j,k} A_j B_k \hat{e}_j \times \hat{e}_k$

ここで  $(A \times B)_i = \sum_{j,k} A_j B_k (\hat{e}_j \times \hat{e}_k)_i = \epsilon_{ijk} A_j B_k$

(c)  $\hat{e}_1 \times \hat{e}_2 = \hat{e}_3, \hat{e}_2 \times \hat{e}_3 = \hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_3 \times \hat{e}_1 = \hat{e}_2$

また外積の性質より  $\hat{e}_i \times \hat{e}_j = -\hat{e}_j \times \hat{e}_i, \hat{e}_i \times \hat{e}_i = 0$  に注意する。

(d) 略

1.

$$(a) \quad (A \times B) \cdot C = \sum_{ijk} \epsilon_{ijk} A_j B_k C_i = \sum_{ijk} \epsilon_{ijk} B_k C_i A_j = (B \times C) \cdot A$$

同様 =  $(C \times A) \cdot B$  である。  $\epsilon_{kij}$

$$(b) \quad [A \times (B \times C)]_i = \sum_{jk} \epsilon_{ijk} A_j \sum_{lm} \epsilon_{klm} B_l C_m \quad [(A \cdot C) B]_i \quad [(A \cdot B) C]_i$$

$$= \sum_{jlm} A_j B_l C_m \underbrace{\sum_k \epsilon_{kij} \epsilon_{klm}}_{\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}} = \sum_j A_j B_l C_j - \sum_j A_j B_j C_l$$

$$(c) \quad A \times (B \times C) + B \times (C \times A) + C \times (A \times B)$$

$$= (A \cdot C) B - (A \cdot B) C = 0$$

(b) の結果

$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} &+ (B \cdot A) C - (B \cdot C) A \\ &+ (C \cdot B) A - (C \cdot A) B \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} [\nabla \times (\nabla \phi)]_i &= \sum_{j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_j \partial_k \phi = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_j \partial_k \phi + \sum_{k,j} \epsilon_{ikj} \partial_k \partial_j \phi \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k} (\epsilon_{ijk} - \epsilon_{ikj}) \partial_j \partial_k \phi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) &= \sum_{i,j,k} \partial_i \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_j A_k \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{i,j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} \partial_i \partial_j A_k + \sum_{j,i,k} \epsilon_{jik} \partial_j \partial_i A_k \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j,k} (\epsilon_{ijk} - \epsilon_{jik}) \partial_i \partial_j A_k = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = (\nabla \cdot A) A - (\nabla \cdot \nabla) A = (\nabla \cdot A) A - \nabla^2 A$$

2(c) EADUE

3. (a)

$$I^2 = \left( \int dx e^{-x^2} \right)^2 = \int dx \int dy e^{-(x^2+y^2)} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \underbrace{\int_0^\infty dr r e^{-r^2}}_{= \frac{1}{2}} = \pi.$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{2}$$

また

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-x^2} = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

$$x = \sqrt{\alpha} y \text{ と変換}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{-\alpha y^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \quad \dots *$$

(b)

\* の両辺に  $\alpha^{-n}$  を掛ける

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy (-y^2)^n e^{-\alpha y^2} = \sqrt{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \alpha^{-n-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{1}$$

両辺に  $\alpha^n$  を掛ける

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy (-y^2)^n e^{-\alpha y^2} = \sqrt{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \underbrace{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}_{(2n-1)!!} \alpha^{-\frac{2n+1}{2}}$$

よって

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy y^{2n} e^{-\alpha y^2} = \sqrt{\pi} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n} \alpha^{-\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$(c) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\Delta^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\Delta^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{(n)}(a) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx (x-a)^n \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\Delta^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\Delta^2}}$$

$n=2m$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\Delta^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy y^{2m} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\Delta^2}}$$

$n$ : 奇数の項は  
0になる

$$\sqrt{\pi} \frac{(2m-1)!!}{2^m} \Delta^{m+1/2} \quad (b) \text{の(結果)} \rightarrow$$

$$= f(a) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} f^{(2m)}(a) \frac{(2m-1)!!}{2^{m+1/2}} \Delta^m \rightarrow 0$$

$\Delta \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{2\Delta^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\Delta^2}} = f(a)$$

$\Delta \rightarrow 0$