

電磁気学1演義 No 6 略解

$$0. \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{3} \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

②, ④より

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\text{∴} \quad \text{左辺} = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = -\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} \quad (\textcircled{1} \text{ Eを用いて})$$

$$\text{LTは} \quad \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \mathbf{E} = 0 \quad c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$$

④, ②より

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{B}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\text{∴} \quad \text{左辺} = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{B} = -\nabla^2 \mathbf{B} \quad (\textcircled{3} \text{ Eを用いて})$$

$$\text{LTは} \quad \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$$

1.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \dots \textcircled{1} & \dots \textcircled{2} \\
 (a) \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbb{E} = 0 & \nabla \times \mathbb{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbb{B}}{\partial t} \\
 \nabla \cdot \mathbb{B} = 0 & \nabla \times \mathbb{B} = \mu_0 \left(\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial t} + \sigma \mathbb{E} \right) \\
 \dots \textcircled{3} & \dots \textcircled{4}
 \end{array}$$

(b)

②の両辺の $\nabla \times \dots$ をとる

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

↓

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbb{E}) - \nabla^2 \mathbb{E}$$

〃
0

ここに④を用いる

$$\nabla^2 \mathbb{E} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}}{\partial t^2} + \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial t}$$

同様に ④の両辺の $\nabla \times \dots$ をとる

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbb{B}) = \left(\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \sigma \right) \nabla \times \mathbb{E}$$

↓

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbb{B}) - \nabla^2 \mathbb{B}$$

〃
0

ここに②を用いる

$$\nabla^2 \mathbb{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{B}}{\partial t^2} + \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbb{B}}{\partial t}$$

まとめると、 \mathbb{E} , \mathbb{B} 11本の成分も

1次の形の方程式に従う。

$$\nabla^2 \psi - \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - \mu \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

(c) $e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$ を今仮定するの波動式に代入して

$$(ik)^2 + i\mu_0\sigma\omega - \mu\epsilon(\omega)^2 = 0$$

だから

$$k^2 = \mu\epsilon\omega^2 + i\mu_0\sigma\omega$$

∴ $k = \alpha + i\beta$ とおくと

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = \mu\epsilon\omega^2 \\ 2\alpha\beta = \mu_0\sigma\omega \end{cases}$$

これから

$$\alpha = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon}{2}} \left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\mu\epsilon}\right)^2} + 1 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\beta = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\mu\epsilon}{2}} \left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma}{\mu\epsilon}\right)^2} - 1 \right]^{1/2}$$

したがって

$$e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = e^{i(\alpha x - \omega t)} e^{-\beta x}$$

この振幅は電波の振幅の
に減衰する

2.

$$\nabla^2 \psi = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \quad \dots (\#)$$

$$(a) \quad \nabla \psi = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} (x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \nabla \psi &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= 3 \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \\ &= 3 \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{x^2}{r} + \frac{y^2}{r} + \frac{z^2}{r} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (r\psi) \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{元の方程式 (\#) は} \quad \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (r\psi) = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (r\psi) = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (r\psi)$$

これは1次元の波動方程式である。従って一般解として

$$\psi(r, t) = \frac{1}{r} (f(r-ct) + g(r+ct)) \text{ の形で得られる。}$$