

電磁気1演義 no8 略解

0.

$$(a) \nabla \times A' = \nabla \times A + \underbrace{\nabla \times (\nabla \times \chi)}_0 \quad \text{No. 1-4.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \phi' + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} A' &= \nabla (\phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \chi) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (A + \nabla \chi) \\ &= \nabla \phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} A - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \chi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \chi \end{aligned}$$

おとす 不変

(b) Lorentz 4-2 " $\nabla \cdot A + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho/\epsilon_0 = \nabla \cdot E &= -\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \cdot A \quad \downarrow \text{Lorentz 4-2 " } \\ &= -\Delta \phi + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \phi \\ &= \square \phi \end{aligned}$$

また

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_0 j &= \nabla \times B - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\nabla \times (\nabla \times A)}_{-\Delta A + \nabla(\nabla \cdot A)} - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (-\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}) \\ &= -\square A + \nabla(\nabla \cdot A + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}) = -\square A \end{aligned}$$

χ source

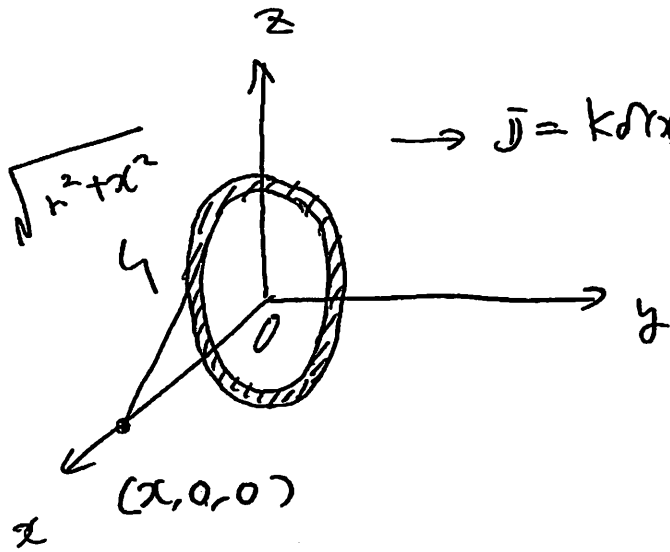
(c) $A' = A + \nabla \chi$
 $\phi' = \phi - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$

2) $(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \chi = S(\mathbf{r}, t)$

$$S(\mathbf{r}, t) = \nabla \cdot A' + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial t}$$

(註) (A, ϕ)
 の Lorentz 4-2 " 変換
 変換 (Lorentz 4-2 ")

1.



$$\vec{j} = k r(x) \theta(t) \hat{y}$$

(a)

$$A(x,t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_0^\infty dh$$

$$2\pi h \frac{\theta\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}}{c}\right)}{\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}}$$

(注) 階段関数

$$= \hat{y} \frac{\mu_0 k}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{(ct)^2 - x^2}} \frac{h}{\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}} \theta\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{h^2 + x^2}}{c}\right) dh$$

$$= \hat{y} \frac{\mu_0 k}{2} (ct - |x|) \theta((ct)^2 - x^2)$$

(b) 同様

$$B = \nabla \times A = \hat{z} \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} = -\frac{\mu_0 k}{2} \theta((ct)^2 - x^2) \operatorname{sgn}(x) \hat{z}$$

$$E = -\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\mu_0 k}{2} \theta((ct)^2 - x^2) \hat{y}$$

ここで $\operatorname{sgn}(x)$ は x の符号を返す関数

* (注) 正確には、階段関数の微分が

δ (ディラック関数) を含む項も出てくるがここでは無視している。(伝播する光の先端部分)

$$(c) \quad U_{\text{em}}(x, t) = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} |\mathbf{E}|^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} |\mathbf{B}|^2$$

$$\begin{cases} = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} c^2 \left(-\frac{\mu_0 k}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(-\frac{\mu_0 k}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\mu_0 k^2}{4} & |x| < ct \\ = 0 & |x| > ct \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 k^2}{4} c \operatorname{sgn}(x) \hat{x} & |x| < ct \\ 0 & |x| > ct \end{cases}$$

(d) 上の解は $\vec{j} = -k \delta(x) \theta(t - t_1)$ の解を重ね合わせればよい

