

電磁理論 IA&IB ミニツレポート B⑤	2011 年 6 月 22 日	学籍番号	氏名	評点
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(1) マクスウェル方程式の中で、アンペア・マクスウェルの法則について以下に答えよ。

(1-1) 積分形から微分形を導け。

$$\oint_C \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_S \mathbf{J} \cdot n dS + \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \mathbf{D} \cdot n dS \quad (\mathbf{H} = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mu_0}, \mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \text{ 可})$$

ストークスの定理より $\therefore (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) \cdot n = \mathbf{J} \cdot n + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{D} \cdot n)$

$$\oint_C \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{H} \cdot n dS = \int_S \mathbf{J} \cdot n dS + \frac{d}{dt} \int_S \mathbf{D} \cdot n dS \quad \therefore \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

(1-2) 上記の微分形を静磁界で、かつ直角座標(x, y, z)系に適用するとき、解くべき微分方程式を記述せよ。

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{J} \quad (\because \text{静磁界}) \quad (\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} \text{ 可})$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} J_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} J_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} J_z$$

$$\left(\text{or } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mu_0 J_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mu_0 J_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mu_0 J_z \text{ 可} \right)$$

(1-3) 同様に円柱座標(r, φ, z)系の場合に適用するとき、解くべき微分方程式を記述せよ。

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} \quad (\text{or } \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J})$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & r \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ H_r & r H_\varphi & H_z \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (r H_\varphi) \right\} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left\{ \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} H_z \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r H_\varphi) - \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} \right\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} J_r + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} J_\varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} J_z$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left\{ \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r H_\varphi) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} J_r + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} J_\varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} J_z$$

$$\left(\text{or } \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial B_\varphi}{\partial z} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left\{ \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial r} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r B_\varphi) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \varphi} \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \mu_0 J_r + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mu_0 J_\varphi + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mu_0 J_z \text{ 可} \right)$$

(2) マクスウェル方程式の中で、電束に関するガウスの法則について以下に答えよ。

(2-1) 積分形から微分形を導け。

$$\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot n dS = \int_V \rho dV \quad (\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \text{ 可})$$

ガウスの発散定理より

$$\oint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot n dS = \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} dV = \int_V \rho dV \quad \therefore \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

(2-2) 上記の微分形を円柱座標(r, φ, z)系の場合に適用するとき、解くべき微分方程式を記述せよ。

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \quad \therefore \nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} = \rho$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial (\epsilon_0 E_r r)}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial (\epsilon_0 E_\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial (\epsilon_0 E_z r)}{\partial z} \right] = \rho$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\epsilon_0 E_r r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (\epsilon_0 E_\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial (\epsilon_0 E_z)}{\partial z} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\left(\text{or } \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r E_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \right)$$

(2-3) 同様に球座標(r, θ, φ)系の場合に適用するとき、解くべき微分方程式を記述せよ。

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \quad \therefore \nabla \cdot \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} = \rho$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial (\epsilon_0 E_r r^2 \sin \theta)}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial (\epsilon_0 E_\theta r \sin \theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial (\epsilon_0 E_\varphi r)}{\partial \varphi} \right] = \rho$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \epsilon_0 E_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\epsilon_0 E_\theta r \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial (\epsilon_0 E_\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\left(\text{or } \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 E_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (E_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial E_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \right)$$