

相対論的電磁気学.

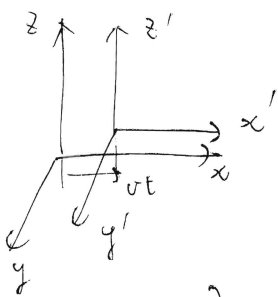
$$\text{前提} \begin{cases} \text{div } D = \rho \\ \text{div } B = 0 \\ \text{rot } E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \\ \text{rot } H = j_0 + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla^2 E = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \square E = 0$$

$$\square = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}$$

・ ガリレイ変換



$$\begin{cases} x' = x - vt \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ t' = t \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial t'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y'}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z'}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial x'}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} - v \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}$$

二階微分

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} - v \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \right) + \frac{\partial x'}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} - v \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - v \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t' \partial x'} + (-v) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} - v \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - 2v \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t' \partial x'} + v^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} \end{aligned}$$

ディラック演算子 $\square = \square' - \frac{2v}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t' \partial x'} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2}$ となる。

よって $\square E(x, y, z, t) \neq \square' E(x', y', z', t')$ 且つ同様

ガリレイ変換に対して Maxwell eqs. は不変でない。

• D-C: "変換

光速一定を仮定する. (Einstein)

$$\begin{cases} x' = \gamma x - \gamma \beta (ct) \\ y' = y, \quad z' = z \\ ct' = -\gamma \beta x + \gamma (ct) \end{cases}$$

$\frac{v}{c} \rightarrow 0$ のとき, 伽利レ変換と同値となる.

$$\lim_{\frac{v}{c} \rightarrow 0} \gamma = 1, \quad \lim_{\frac{v}{c} \rightarrow 0} \gamma \beta c = v \quad \rightarrow \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \gamma^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} - 2 \frac{\beta \gamma^2}{c} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} + \frac{\beta^2 \gamma^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = \beta^2 \gamma^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - 2 \frac{\beta \gamma^2}{c} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} + \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2}$$

$$\text{よって } \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = (\gamma^2 - \beta^2 \gamma^2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{(\gamma^2 - \beta^2 \gamma^2)}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2}$$

$\square = \square'$ となるには, 上式右辺 = 2. $\gamma^2 - \beta^2 \gamma^2 = 1$ が必要となる.

$$\gamma^2 = \frac{1}{1 - \beta^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\text{よって, } \begin{cases} x' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\ y' = y, \quad z' = z \\ t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c}x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{よって, } \begin{cases} \square = \square' \\ \square = \square' \end{cases}$$

D-C変換に対して不変となる.

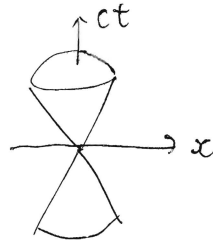
光円すい

$$s^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2 t^2 = x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 - c^2 t'^2$$

4次元ミンコフスキー時空

$$s^2 < 0 \rightarrow \text{円すい内}$$

$$s^2 > 0 \rightarrow \text{外}$$



変換マトリックス

正変換 x^μ ($\mu=1\sim 4$) 反変 x^ν $x^\mu = (x^1=x, x^2=y, x^3=z, x^4=ct)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^{1'} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} x^1 - \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} x^4 \\ x^{2'} &= x^2, \quad x^{3'} = x^3 \\ x^{4'} &= -\frac{\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} x^1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} x^4 \end{aligned} \right) \rightarrow a^\mu{}_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{-\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{-\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \end{bmatrix}$$

逆変換 x^μ $x^{\mu'} = \sum_{\nu=1}^4 a^\mu{}_\nu x^\nu$ ($\mu=1\sim 4$) t 成分 $x^{\mu'} = a^\mu{}_\nu x^\nu$

変換 x_μ ($\mu=1\sim 4$) 共変 x_ν F 成分

$$x_\mu = (x_1=x, x_2=y, x_3=z, x_4=-ct)$$

$$= a^\mu{}_\nu \quad b_\mu{}^\nu = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_{\mu'} = \sum_{\nu=1}^4 b_\mu{}^\nu x_\nu \quad (\mu=1\sim 4) \quad t \text{ 成分 } x_{\mu'} = b_\mu{}^\nu x_\nu$$

$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right\}$ $\partial_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$, ~~また~~ $\partial^\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu}$ と書く。

$\square = \sum_{\mu=1}^4 \partial_\mu \partial^\mu$ これは $\square = \partial_\mu \partial^\mu$

\therefore \square は時空の長さ $s^2 = x^\mu x_\mu = x^{\mu'} x_{\mu'}$

2 階の $\eta = \gamma_{\mu\nu}$ $g_{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$x^\mu = g^{\mu\nu} x_\nu$

$x_\mu = g_{\mu\nu} x^\nu$

$\dot{x}^\mu \dot{x}_\mu = \gamma_{\mu\nu}$

$s^2 = g_{\mu\nu} x^\mu x^\nu = g^{\mu\nu} x_\mu x_\nu$ と書く。

運動量 P^μ, P_μ (17.12)

$P^\mu = (P_x, P_y, P_z, \frac{E}{c})$

$P_\mu = (P_x, P_y, P_z, -\frac{E}{c})$ と定式する

$\sum_{\mu=1}^4 P^\mu P_\mu = P^\mu P_\mu = \underbrace{P^2}_{P_x^2 + P_y^2 + P_z^2} - \frac{E^2}{c^2} = -m_0^2 c^2$

$P^2 = \frac{m_0 \gamma v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$, $E = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

電磁場のポテンシャル

$B = \text{rot } A$ (1-5), $\nabla \cdot B = 0$ のポテンシャル $A(x, y, z, t)$ を導入

$$\text{div } B = \text{div rot } A \equiv 0 \quad \text{と成り立つ。}$$

$$\text{rot } E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \text{rot } A = \text{rot} \left(-\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right) \quad \text{と成り立つ。}$$

$$\text{rot} \left(E + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

\therefore 便宜上, $E + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -\text{grad } \phi(x, y, z, t)$ と ϕ を導入する。

$$\text{すなわち } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{div } B = 0 \\ \text{rot } E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = \text{rot } A \\ E = -\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} - \text{grad } \phi \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E, B \\ \text{実在} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} A, \phi \\ \text{数学的} \end{array} \right.$$

任意のスカラー $\chi(x, y, z, t)$ とし

$$A' = A - \text{grad } \chi$$

$$\phi' = \phi + \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$$

とすると、 χ の任意性より、 χ のゲージ変換。

$$\text{実際 } \text{rot } A' = \text{rot } A = B$$

$$-\text{grad } \phi' - \frac{\partial A'}{\partial t} = -\text{grad } \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = E \quad \text{となり、式は成り立つ。}$$

• □-L> "T"-z

(A < φ 不定性あり)

$$\text{div } \mathbf{A} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{ε 仮定する}$$

$$\left(\text{div } \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \text{ (連続性)} \right)$$

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{i}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \text{rot } \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} - \text{grad } \phi$$

□-L> "T"-z a F z a
Maxwell eqs.

• □-□ = "T"-z

$$\text{div } \mathbf{A}' = \text{div } \mathbf{A} - \text{div} \cdot \text{grad } \chi$$

$$\text{div grad} \equiv \nabla^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{div } \mathbf{A}' + \nabla^2 \chi = \text{div } \mathbf{A} = 0$$

ε 仮定する → χ を選ぶ (□-□ = "T"-z)

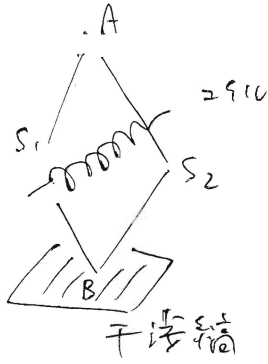
$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} - \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \text{grad } \phi = -\mu_0 \mathbf{i}$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{A} = 0$$

□-□ = "T"-z a F z a Maxwell eqs.

11.5.17. ポー-C 効果 (AB 効果) J.J. Sakurai 2.7



電子線の干渉 (B なく)

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{q}{\hbar} \oint_{AS_1BS_2A} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{s} \quad \text{位相差が生じる}$$

波長 $p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{\lambda}$

ds 進むと、位相は $2\pi \frac{2s}{\lambda}$ 進む。

$$A \rightarrow B \quad \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_{AS,B} \mathbf{p} \cdot d\mathbf{s} \quad \text{と変る。}$$

経路の交換 $\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{p} - e\mathbf{A}$

$$\text{位相差} \quad \frac{q}{\hbar} \int_{AS,B} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{s} - \frac{q}{\hbar} \int_{AS_2B} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \frac{q}{\hbar} \oint_{AS_1BS_2A} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

と変る。

磁気単極子 (Dirac) J.J. Sakurai p.182

静止した磁荷 p_m と c

$$\text{div } \mathbf{B} = p_m \quad \text{「成り立つ」} \quad \text{div } \mathbf{E} = \rho \quad \text{と対称性が上...}$$

実際は、ない。 $p_m \rightarrow \frac{\hbar c}{2|e|}$ と変る (理論的)
by Dirac

Maxwell方程式のテンソル表現

電磁場の共変性

反変ベクトル A^M を, $A^1 = A_x, A^2 = A_y, A^3 = A_z, A^4 = \frac{\phi}{c}$ とする.

電流密度の3成分と電荷密度 ρ より

i^M を $i^1 = i_x, i^2 = i_y, i^3 = i_z, i^4 = c\rho$ とする

□-リノリケ-シ-ア下では.

$$\square A^M = -\mu_0 i^M \quad \text{と成る} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \square \text{は} \\ \square\text{-リノリケ-シ-ア不変} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\square\text{-リノリケ-シ-ア条件} \rightarrow \partial_\mu A^\mu = 0 \quad \left(\partial_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \right)$$

$$\text{連続の式} \quad \partial_\mu i^\mu = 0$$

共変ベクトル $A_\mu = g_{\mu\nu} A^\nu$ とする.

$$A_1 = A^1, A_2 = A^2, A_3 = A^3, A_4 = -A^4 = -\frac{\phi}{c}$$

テンソル表現

2つの共変ベクトル $\partial_\mu A_\nu$ の積より.

$$f_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu = \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x^\mu} - \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} = -f_{\nu\mu} \quad \text{と成る.}$$

$$\text{例. } f_{11} = \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^1} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$f_{12} = \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} = (\text{rot } A)_z = B_z$$

$$f_{13} = \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} = -(\text{rot } A)_y = -B_y$$

$$f_{14} = \frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^4} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{c \partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{c \partial t} = \frac{1}{c} \left(-\text{grad } \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right)_x = \frac{E_x}{c}$$

↑ と ↓ を区別.

$$f_{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} & f_{14} \\ f_{21} & & & \\ f_{31} & & & \\ f_{41} & & & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B_z & -B_y & \frac{E_x}{c} \\ -B_z & 0 & B_x & \frac{E_y}{c} \\ B_y & -B_x & 0 & \frac{E_z}{c} \\ -\frac{E_x}{c} & -\frac{E_y}{c} & -\frac{E_z}{c} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

反変テンソル $f^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\alpha} f_{\alpha\beta} \eta^{\beta\nu}$ として、 $f_{\mu\nu}$ の成分 $\mu \neq \nu$ は ν の成分が -1 だけ異なることに注意する。

$$f^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B_z & -B_y & -\frac{E_x}{c} \\ -B_z & 0 & B_x & -\frac{E_y}{c} \\ B_y & -B_x & 0 & -\frac{E_z}{c} \\ \frac{E_x}{c} & \frac{E_y}{c} & \frac{E_z}{c} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{と書ける.}$$

$f^{\mu\nu}$. $f_{\mu\nu} \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$ Maxwell eqs として、

$$\begin{cases} \partial_\nu f^{\mu\nu} = \mu_0 i^\mu \\ \partial_\lambda f_{\mu\nu} + \partial_\mu f_{\nu\lambda} + \partial_\nu f_{\lambda\mu} = 0 \end{cases}$$

2つ目は恒等式

↑
 μ, ν, λ の順

(例) $\lambda=1$ とする

$$\partial_1 f^{11} + \partial_2 f^{12} + \partial_3 f^{13} + \partial_4 f^{14} = \mu_0 i^1 \quad \text{と書ける}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (B_z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-B_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial (ct)} \left(-\frac{E_x}{c}\right) = \mu_0 i_x$$

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}, \quad (B = \mu_0 (H \pm i)) \quad \left(\text{rot } H - \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}\right)_x = i_x \quad \text{と書ける.}$$

$\lambda=2, 3$ とする。4, 2 成分が異なる

$$\text{rot } H - \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = i \quad \text{が導出できる}$$

例2. $\lambda=4$ 且 $\mu=3$

$$\partial_1 f^{41} + \partial_2 f^{42} + \partial_3 f^{43} + \partial_4 f^{44} = \mu_0 i^4$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{E_x}{c} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{E_y}{c} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{E_z}{c} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial(ct)} (0) = \mu_0 c \rho$$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{div} E = \mu_0 c^2 \rho \quad \text{且 } \mu=3.$$

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}, \quad D = \epsilon_0 E \quad \text{且 } \mu=3, \quad \operatorname{div} D = \rho \quad \text{且 } \mu=3.$$

例3. $\lambda=1, \mu=2, \nu=3$ 且 $\mu=3$

$$\partial_1 f_{23} + \partial_2 f_{31} + \partial_3 f_{12} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (B_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (B_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (B_z) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \operatorname{div} B = 0$$

例4. $\lambda=4, \mu=2, \nu=3$ 且 $\mu=3$

$$\partial_4 f_{23} + \partial_2 f_{34} + \partial_3 f_{42} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial(ct)} (B_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{E_z}{c} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(-\frac{E_y}{c} \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\operatorname{rot} E + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \right)_x = 0 \quad \text{且 } \mu=3 \quad \left. \vphantom{\left(\operatorname{rot} E + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \right)_x} \right\} \rightarrow \operatorname{rot} E + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\lambda=4, \mu=3, \nu=1 \rightarrow y \text{ 成分}$$

$$\lambda=4, \mu=1, \nu=2 \rightarrow z \text{ 成分}$$

Lagrange 形式は Maxwell 方程式の $\frac{\delta L}{\delta A}$ である。

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4\mu_0} f_{\mu\nu} f^{\mu\nu} + i^{M\mu} A_\mu \quad \text{ε 空間} \quad (\text{Lagrange 密度})$$

↓

$$L = \int \mathcal{L} dV$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} E^2 - \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B^2 + i \cdot A - \rho \phi$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} - \text{grad} \phi \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2\mu_0} (\text{rot} A)^2 + i \cdot A - \rho \phi \quad \text{⊕}$$

変分原理の 4次元版. $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int \delta \mathcal{L} dV dt = 0 \quad dV = dx dy dz$
3D.

$$\mathcal{L} = \left(A^\mu, \frac{\partial A^\mu}{\partial x_i} \right) \text{ in } x^i.$$

$$\delta \mathcal{L} = \sum_{M=1}^4 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^M} \delta A^M + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A^M}{\partial x_i} \right)} \delta \left(\frac{\partial A^M}{\partial x_i} \right) \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{M=1}^4 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^M} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A^M}{\partial x_i} \right)} \right\} \delta A^M dV dt = 0$$

$$\text{∴} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^M} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A^M}{\partial x_i} \right)} = 0$$

∴ 方程式. Maxwell eq ε 空間.

$$A^\mu = A^4 = \frac{\phi}{c} \text{ の場合.}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} - \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} \right)} = 0 \quad \text{ε 空間}$$

$$\text{⊕} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} = -\rho \quad \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} \right)} = \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} \right) \cdot (-1)$$

$$\text{∴} -\rho + \epsilon_0 \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} E_{x_i} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_0 \text{div} E = \rho \quad \rightarrow \text{div} D = \rho \quad \text{ε 空間.}$$

次に、 $A' = A_1 = A_x$ の変分を求めよう。

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_x} = i_x, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x_1} \right)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} \right)} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x_2} \right)} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\mu_0} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \cdot (-1) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\text{rot } A)_z = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x_3} \right)} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \right)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\mu_0} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\text{rot } A)_y = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_4} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x_4} \right)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial(-ct)} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial(-ct)} \right)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) \cdot (-1) \right\} = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

したがって

$$i_x - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\text{したがって、} \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\text{rot } B)_x = i_x + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

$$A_y, A_z \text{ については同様にして } \text{rot } H = j + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \text{ となる。$$

$B = \text{rot } A$, $E = -\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} - \text{grad } \phi$ と表せる。4) の Maxwell eqs. が満たされる。

ハミルトン形式に於ける Maxwell 方程式の導出

ψ_i 一般化された座標, π^i 共役な運動量

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^n \pi^i \dot{\psi}_i - L$$

$$\pi^i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}_i} \quad \leftarrow p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \text{ と同じ}$$

$$H = \int \hat{H} dV \quad \text{ハミルトン = } P \text{ の密度}$$

ψ_i の代わりに, 変数 A_μ を用いる $\mu=4 \rightarrow A_4 = -\frac{\phi}{c}$

L には $\dot{\phi}$ が含まれないから, π^i の計算はできない.

$$L = -\frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(\text{div } A + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(\partial^\mu A_\mu \right)^2 \text{ を付けたらいい}$$

ローレンツ不変性を保てたい.

$$L' = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} - \text{grad } \phi \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2\mu_0} (\text{rot } A)^2 + j \cdot A - p\phi - \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \left(\text{div } A + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right)^2$$

4元ベクトル A_μ に共役な運動量 π^μ を求めよう.

$$\pi^\phi = \frac{\partial L'}{\partial \dot{\phi}} \stackrel{-\frac{1}{2\mu_0} \cdot 2(\text{div } A + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \dot{\phi}) \epsilon_0 \mu_0}{=} -\epsilon_0 (\text{div } A + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \dot{\phi}) = 0$$

$$\pi^x = \pi_{A_x} = \frac{\partial L'}{\partial \dot{A}_x} = -\epsilon_0 (-\dot{A} - \text{grad } \phi)_x = -\epsilon_0 E_x$$

$$\pi^y = \pi_{A_y} = \frac{\partial L'}{\partial \dot{A}_y} = -\epsilon_0 (-\dot{A} - \text{grad } \phi)_y = -\epsilon_0 E_y$$

$$\pi^z = \pi_{A_z} = \frac{\partial L'}{\partial \dot{A}_z} = -\epsilon_0 (-\dot{A} - \text{grad } \phi)_z = -\epsilon_0 E_z$$

$$\text{5.2. } H = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \pi^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0 \epsilon_0^2} (\pi^\phi)^2 - (\pi \cdot \text{grad } \phi) + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} (\text{rot } A)^2 - j \cdot A + p\phi$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{\mu=1}^4 \pi^\mu \dot{A}_\mu - \mathcal{L} \quad \text{Einstein}$$

$$L = \int \mathcal{L} dV$$

$$\delta L = \sum_{\mu} \int (\dot{\pi}^\mu \delta A_\mu + \pi^\mu \delta \dot{A}_\mu) dV \quad \leftarrow L(A_\mu, \dot{A}_\mu)$$

$$= \sum_{\mu} \int \delta \left((\pi^\mu \dot{A}_\mu) + \dot{\pi}^\mu \delta A_\mu - \dot{A}_\mu \delta \pi^\mu \right) dV$$

$$= \delta \int (\mathcal{H} + \mathcal{L}) dV + \sum_{\mu} \int \left((\dot{\pi}^\mu \delta A_\mu) - (\dot{A}_\mu \delta \pi^\mu) \right) dV$$

$$\text{Def. } H = \int \mathcal{H} (\pi^\mu, \nabla \pi^\mu, A_\mu, \nabla A_\mu) dV \quad \text{Einstein}$$

$$\delta H = \sum_{\mu} \int \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial A_\mu} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x_i} \right)} \right\} \right] \delta A_\mu$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \pi^\mu} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \pi^\mu}{\partial x_i} \right)} \right\} \right] \delta \pi^\mu dV$$

$$\text{Def. } \dot{A}_\mu = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \pi^\mu} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \pi^\mu}{\partial x_i} \right)} \right\}$$

$$\dot{\pi}^\mu = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial A_\mu} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x_i} \right)} \right\}$$

Maxwell eqs. $\vec{E} \perp \vec{B}$.

1° $A_M = A_x \hat{x}$ $\epsilon \uparrow \downarrow$. $\pi^x = -\epsilon_0 E_x$ $\epsilon \uparrow \downarrow$.

$$\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \pi^x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \pi^x}{\partial x}\right)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \pi^x}{\partial y}\right)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \pi^x}{\partial z}\right)}$$

$$= -E_x - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

同様にして y, z 成分も求まる。

2° $\dot{\pi}^i =$

$$\dot{\pi}^i = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \phi} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}\right)} \right\} = -\rho + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (-\pi^i)$$

$$= -\rho - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \pi^x - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \pi^y - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \pi^z = -\rho + \epsilon_0 \operatorname{div} E = 0$$

よって $\operatorname{div} D = \rho$ $\epsilon \uparrow \downarrow$.

3° $\dot{\pi}^x$ を求める

$$\frac{\partial \pi^x}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial A_x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x}\right)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}\right)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}\right)}$$

$$= i_x - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= i_x - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \left(\operatorname{rot rot} A \right)_x$$

∴ $\dot{\pi}^x = -\epsilon_0 E_x$, $B = \operatorname{rot} A$, $B = \mu_0 (H + J)$.

$$\operatorname{rot} H = j_c + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} \quad \text{の } x \text{ 成分をみる。}$$

電場と磁場の双対性.

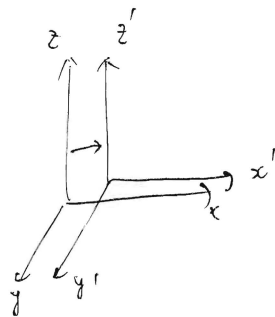
電磁場 $\vec{T} = \gamma_{\mu\nu} f^{\mu\nu} \quad \mu, \nu = 1, 2, 3$

$f^{\mu\nu} = a^{\mu}_{\lambda} a^{\nu}_{\rho} f^{\lambda\rho}$ ϵ 変換因子 ($\vec{T} = \gamma_{\mu\nu}$)

$$a^{\mu}_{\lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & -\gamma\beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\gamma\beta & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{E_x}{c} & -\frac{E_y}{c} & -\frac{E_z}{c} \\ \frac{E_x}{c} & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ \frac{E_y}{c} & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ \frac{E_z}{c} & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} E^{1'} = \gamma(E^1 - vB^2) \\ E^{2'} = \gamma(E^2 + vB^1) \\ E^{3'} = E^3 \\ B^{1'} = \gamma(B^1 + \frac{v}{c^2} E^2) \\ B^{2'} = \gamma(B^2 - \frac{v}{c^2} E^1) \\ B^{3'} = B^3 \end{cases}$$



速度 v 方向 $E_{\parallel}, B_{\parallel}$, 垂直的 E_{\perp}, B_{\perp}

$$E'_{\perp} = \frac{E_{\perp} + v \times B}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$E'_{\parallel} = E_{\parallel} \rightarrow E_{\perp} = \frac{E'_{\perp} - v \times B'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$B'_{\perp} = \frac{B_{\perp} - v \times E/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$B'_{\parallel} = B_{\parallel} \rightarrow B_{\perp} = \frac{B'_{\perp} + v \times E'/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

Coulomb law $E' = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r'^2} \frac{r'}{r'} \quad (O'系)$

O 系から見ると.

$$B_{\perp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{Q v \times r'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 r'^3}, \quad B_{\parallel} = 0$$

電流密度 $j = Qv$ より

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{j \times r'}{4\pi r'^3}$$

+1/2 邊, 荷電粒子に対する Biot-Savart law となる.

次に, O 系での静止した一様な E, B

O' 系から見ると.

$$E'_{\perp} = \frac{E_{\perp} + v \times B}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$O'系 \quad F' = q E'$$

$$F' = \frac{F}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = qE + qv \times B \quad \text{Lorentz force となる.}$$

Γ-≡ 不變性.

$$(E, B) \rightarrow (\phi, A)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E &= -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \\ B &= \nabla \times A \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ε 不變性} \quad \begin{aligned} \phi &\rightarrow \phi - \frac{\partial \Lambda}{\partial t} \\ A &\rightarrow A + \nabla \Lambda \end{aligned}$$

∇ 下之 L 是不變的。

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 - q\phi(t, r) + q\dot{r} \cdot A(t, r) \quad \text{ε 不變性}$$

Γ-≡ 變換 ∇ 下之

$$\begin{aligned} L &\rightarrow L + q \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Lambda(t, r(t)) + \frac{dr(t)}{dt} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r(t)} \Lambda(t, r(t)) \right) \quad \text{ε 變化性} \\ &\rightarrow L + \frac{d}{dt} (q \Lambda(t, r(t))) \quad \text{ε 不變性} \end{aligned}$$

始末點之總變數也 固定之 = 作用積分 = $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} dt L$

$$\text{註: } p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = m\dot{r} + qA \quad \text{上) } \triangleleft$$

$$H = \int p \cdot \dot{r} - L = \frac{1}{2m} p(p - qA) - \left(\frac{1}{2m} (p - qA)^2 + \frac{q}{m} (p - qA)A - q\phi \right)$$

$$H = p \cdot \dot{r} - L = \frac{1}{2m} (p - qA)^2 + q\phi \quad \text{ε 不變性}$$

$$\text{Lagrange eq. } \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{r} + qA) + q\nabla\phi - q\nabla(\dot{r} \cdot A) = 0$$

$$\dot{r} \times B = \nabla(\dot{r} \cdot A) - (\dot{r} \cdot \nabla)A \quad \text{ε 用此}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{r} &= -q\nabla\phi + q\nabla(\dot{r} \cdot A) - q \frac{dA}{dt} \\ &= q \left(E + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right) + q \left\{ \dot{r} \times B + (\dot{r} \cdot \nabla)A \right\} - q \frac{dA}{dt} \\ &= q(E + \dot{r} \times B) \end{aligned}$$

電磁場中之運動方程式 ε 不變性