[数理科学]

以下の問(1)~(3)に答えよ、

(1) 以下の問(a)~(e)に答えよ. 真空中の透磁率は μω である.

図1のように真空中に十分に長い均一な導線 (半径 r_1) があり、z 軸に沿って電流を流した.

- (a) このとき、z 軸方向の電流の向きに対し、導線の周りに発生している磁場の向きを図示せよ、また、電流とそのまわりにできる磁場との関係をあらわす電磁気学の基本法則の名称をあげよ、
- (b) このとき、電流密度 J において発生している磁場について中心軸からの距離 r に対する磁場の強さ H を表す式を示せ.

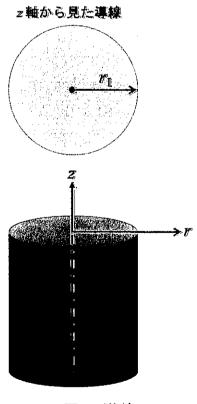


図1. 導線

図 1 の導線 (半径 r_1) の周りに中空の導体 (内半径 r_2 , 外半径 r_3) を用意して、図 2 のように中心軸を揃えて同軸ケーブルを作製した.

- (c) 内側の導線のみにz軸に沿って電流を流した。このとき、中心軸からの距離 r に対する磁場の強さ H と磁東密度 B の変化を示すグラフの概形を図示せ よ。
- (d) 外周の導体にのみz軸に沿って電流を流した、このとき、電流密度Jにおいて発生している磁場について、中心軸からの距離rでのHを求めよ、
- (e) 同軸ケーブルの一端の内側と外側を抵抗 R を介して接続し、他端に直流電源を用いて電圧 V を印加した。このとき、中心軸からの距離 r での H を求めよ。

z 軸から見た同軸ケーブル

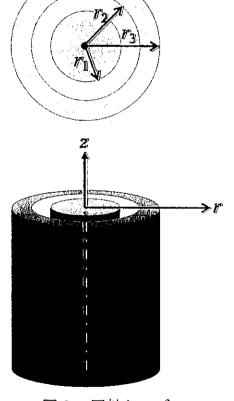


図2. 同軸ケーブル・

(2) 以下の問(f)~(i)に答えよ. iを虚数単位とする.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (f) 行列A, B, C について行列式の値を求めよ.
- (g) 行列 A, B が正則かどうか判定し、正則の場合は逆行列を求めよ.
- (h) 行列 C がエルミート行列であることを示せ.
- (i) 行列 C をユニタリ行列によって対角化せよ.
- (3) 以下の問(j)~(l)に答えよ. i を虚数単位とする.

z 軸方向で一様な磁場中の電子のエネルギーは2準位に分裂し、以下のパウリ行列 σ_n を使って電子スピン行列 s_n を定めることができる.

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$s_n = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_n \qquad (n = 1, 2, 3)$$

- (j) 行列s₃について固有値と固有ベクトルをそれぞれ求めよ.
- (k) $s^2 = s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2$ とし、 s^2 を求めよ.
- (l) s_3 と s^2 の固有状態の関係を量子力学に基づいて物理的に解釈せよ.

[Physics and Mathematics]

Answer problems (1) \sim (3).

(1) Answer questions (a) \sim (e). The vacuum magnetic permeability is written as μ_0 .

As given in Figure 1, there is a sufficiently long wire (radius r_1) in vacuum, and a current is flowing along the z-axis.

- (a) Draw the direction of the magnetic field, generated around the conductor with respect to the direction of the current in the z-axis direction. Name the basic law of electromagnetism that describes the relationship between electric current and the magnetic field created around it.
- (b) For the magnetic field generated around the current density J, give the magnetic field strength, H, as a function of the distance r from the central axis.

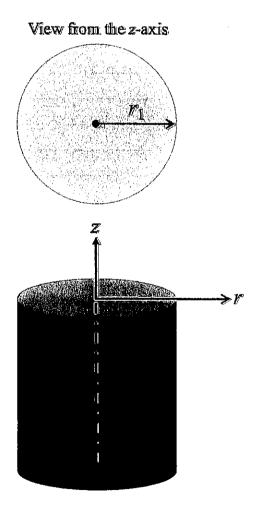


Figure 1. A conductor wire

The long wire (radius r_1) in Figure 1 is surrounded by a hollow conductor (inner radius r_2 , outer radius r_3), as shown in Figure 2, to fabricate a coaxial cable.

- (c) Assuming that current is passed along the z-axis only through the inner cylindrical conductor, draw the outline of a graph showing the changes in magnetic field strength, H, and magnetic flux density, B, with respect to distance r from the central axis.
- (d) Assuming that current is passed along the z-axis only through the outer conductor, give the magnetic field strength, H, at distance r from the central axis for the magnetic field generated at current density J.
- (e) Between the inside and outside conductors, one terminal of the coaxial cable is connected with a DC power supply with a voltage, V, while the other terminal is connected with a resistor, R. Give the magnetic field strength, H, at the distance r from the central axis.

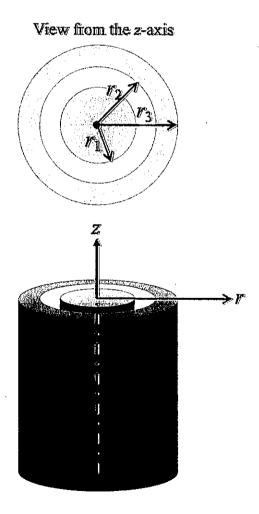


Figure 2. A coaxial cable

(2) Answer questions from (f) to (i). The imaginary unit is represented by i.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (f) Give the value of the determinant for matrices, A, B, and C.
- (g) Judge whether the matrices A and B are regular or not. If the matrix is regular, give the inverse matrix.
- (h) Explain why that the matrix C is Hermitian.
- (i) Diagonalize the matrix C by a unitary matrix.
- (3) Answer questions from (j) to (l). The imaginary unit is represented by i.

An electron in a uniform magnetic field in the z-axis direction energetically splits into two levels, and the electron spin matrix s_n can be determined using the Pauli matrix σ_n , as given below.

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$s_n = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_n \qquad (n = 1,2,3)$$

- (j) Give an eigenvalue and an eigenvector of the matrix s_3 .
- (k) Calculate $s^2 = s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2$.
- (1) Give a physical interpretation on the eigenstates of s_3 and s^2 , based on quantum mechanics.