

10-5 Ampère 9 法則 (積分系)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}$$

Stokes 9 法則 (2 次)

$$\int \nabla \times \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

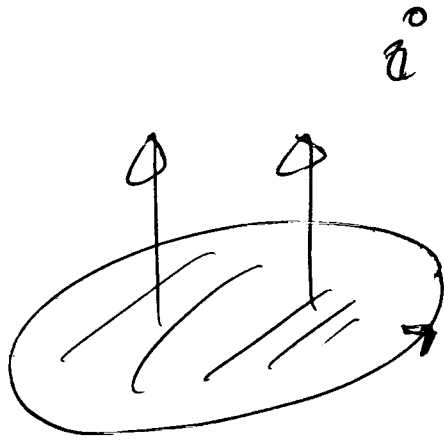
"

$$\mu_0 \int \mathbf{j} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

"

$$\mu_0 I$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I}$$



面積積分

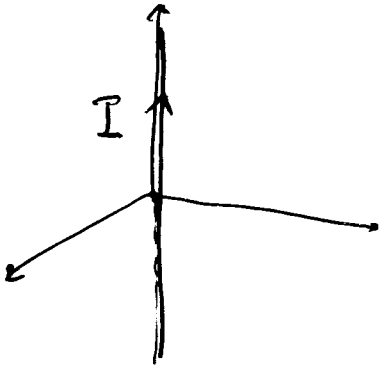
$$\int \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

右手法則 の定義が

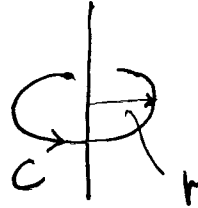
$$\int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

\vec{B} は $d\vec{r}$ の方向に一致する

[Example ①] 直線電流 I



半径 r の円 (I を中心)



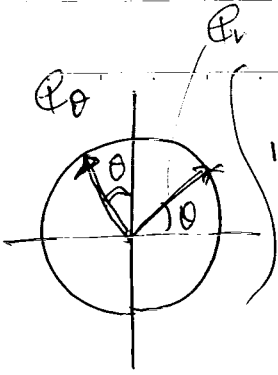
$$\int_C \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \mu_0 I$$

積分
変数 (2θ)

$$d\mathbf{r} = r \mathbf{e}_\theta d\theta$$

$$\therefore B_\theta \cdot r \cdot 2\pi = \mu_0 I$$

$$\therefore B_\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$



$$r = (a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta)$$

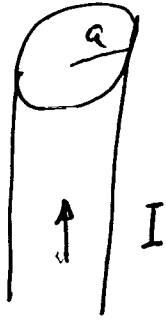
$$dr = (-a \sin \theta d\theta, a \cos \theta d\theta)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e_r = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e_\theta = (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta) \end{array} \right.$$

$$dr = a e_\theta d\theta$$

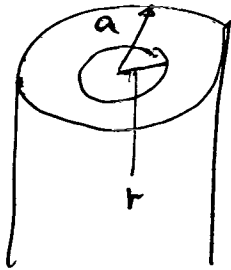
[Example 2] 半径 a の円筒に一定の電流 I が流れる



電流密度 $i = \frac{I}{\pi a^2}$

$$i \pi a^2 = I$$

(i) $r < a$ のとき



半径 r の円に電流 i が流れる

$$\int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{h} = \mu_0 \int i dS$$

$$B_0 \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 i \pi r^2$$

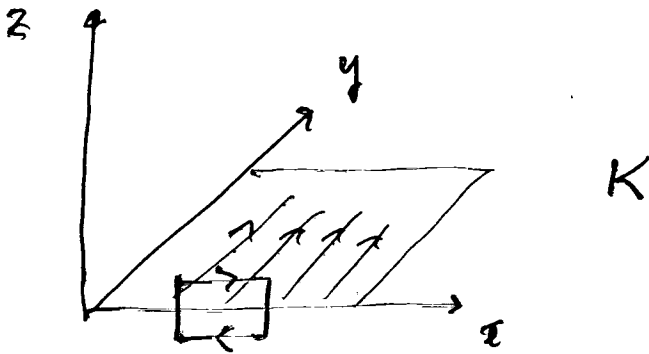
$$\therefore B_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{2} i r$$

(ii) $r > a$ のとき

$$B_0 \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I$$

$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

[Example ③] 面電流密度 K (y 方向)



$$\int \underset{\text{「}}{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \mu_0 \int \mathbf{j} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \mu_0 K l$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} K \quad z > 0$$

$$-\frac{\mu_0}{2} K \quad z < 0$$

まとめると

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} K \frac{z}{|z|} \mathbf{e}_x$$