

3. Gauss の法則

No.

Date 3/

3-1 Gauss の法則 (微分系)

点電荷の法則 (点電荷の場合)

$$\boxed{\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r} \quad \text{である.}$$

Gauss の法則

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

ρ : 電荷分布

【問題】

点電荷の場合 $\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r$

は Gauss の法則が成立するか確かめよう。

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{e}_r}{r^2} \right) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{r^3} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{r^3} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{r^3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x}{r^4} \cdot \frac{x}{r} + \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3y}{r^4} \cdot \frac{y}{r} + \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3z}{r^4} \cdot \frac{z}{r} \right]$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{3}{r^3} - \frac{3(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{r^5} \right] = 0 \quad \boxed{?}$$

$\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

が成り立つか?

$\rho=0$ か?

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r & r > a \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} & r < a \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{|r| < a} \left(\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{e}_r}{r^2} \right) d^3r \quad \text{Euler's theorem}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{|r| < a} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \right) d^3r$$

Gauss's theorem

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{|r|=a} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{e}_r}{r^3} \right)}_{\frac{1}{a^2}} \cdot \underbrace{dS}_{a^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}$$

$$= \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

Therefore $\int \rho d^3r = q$ is true !!

Can $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}$ be zero? $\rho = 0$ is true.

How about $r=0$? ρ is not defined

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = 0, \quad r \neq 0$$

$r=0$ のときは $\frac{1}{r}$ は "singularity".

case $\int \frac{1}{r^2}$ は well defined.

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = -4\pi \delta(r)$$

is, G

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = + \nabla \cdot \left(\nabla \frac{1}{r} \right) = - \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^3} \right)$$

[Dirac δ 関数]

$$\delta(\mathbf{r}) \equiv \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z)$$

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \neq 0 \\ \infty & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx &= 1 \\ \int_{-b}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx &= f(a) \end{aligned} \right.$$

① $\int \rho(\mathbf{r}) d^3r = q \quad z = \text{点}, q$

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = q \delta(\mathbf{r}) \quad \text{と する (2次元)}$$

2次元

$$\begin{aligned} \int \rho(\mathbf{r}) d^3r &= q \int \delta(\mathbf{r}) d^3r \\ &= q // \end{aligned}$$