

## 3-2 Gauss の法則 (積分系)

● Gauss の法則 : 
$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} d^3r = \int_S \mathbf{E}_n dS$$

[任意の体積]

[任意の表面]

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d^3r \equiv dV \equiv dx dy dz \\ dS = \text{面積素片} \\ E_n : \text{法線方向の成分} \end{array} \right.$$

● Gauss の法則 :

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

積分系 Gauss の法則

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} d^3r = \int_S \mathbf{E}_n dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho d^3r$$

$$\therefore \int_S \mathbf{E}_n dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q$$

これは Gauss の法則の積分系版

**対称性** 必要

(E) (2) 3つの場合 E(1)

Gauss法則 (2)

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{1つだけ}$$

一般に (2) 2つだけ E ∈ R<sup>3</sup> 2つだけ

**対称性** 必要

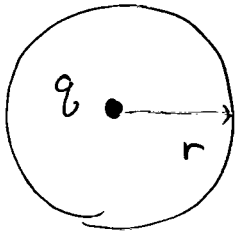
129 (2) E<sub>n</sub> 1つだけ 2つだけ

## 3-2-1 点電荷密度の場合

$$\rho(r) = q \delta(r)$$

【原点に電荷  $q$  がある】

$$\int \rho(r) d^3r = q$$



半径  $r$  の球に電荷  $q$  があ

2次元の球に Gauss の法則

$$\int \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} \cdot d^3r = \int E_n dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho(r) d^3r = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\therefore \int E_n \cdot dS = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$dS = r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

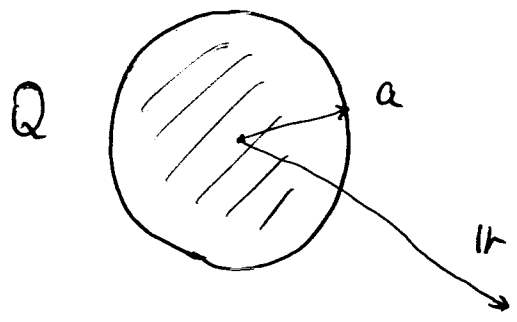
$$\int_0^\pi E_n \cdot r^2 \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{E_n = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}} \Rightarrow \mathbf{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \mathbf{e}_r$$

3-2-2

球の中の一様分布

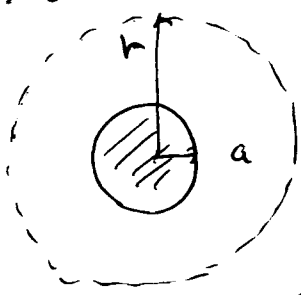
電荷密度  $\rho$



$$Q = \frac{4\pi}{3} a^3 \rho$$

$\vec{E}$   $\rho(r)$  の電場  
 $E$

(i)  $r > a$



半径  $r$  の球  
Gauss の法則

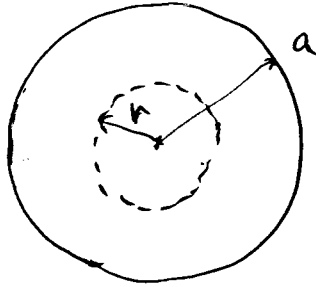
$$\int E_r dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho(r) d^3r = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

"

$$4\pi r^2 \cdot E_r$$

$$E_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}$$

(ii)  $r < a$   $q$   $\epsilon$   $z$



$$\int E_r dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho d^3h$$

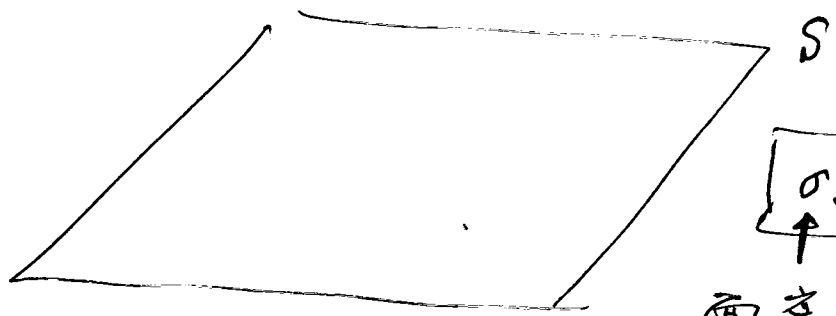
$$4\pi r^2 E_r = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3$$

$$\therefore \boxed{E_r = \frac{\rho}{3\epsilon_0} r}$$

$$\text{or } \rho = \frac{3Q}{4\pi a^3} //$$

$$\underline{\underline{E = \frac{\rho}{3\epsilon_0} r}}$$

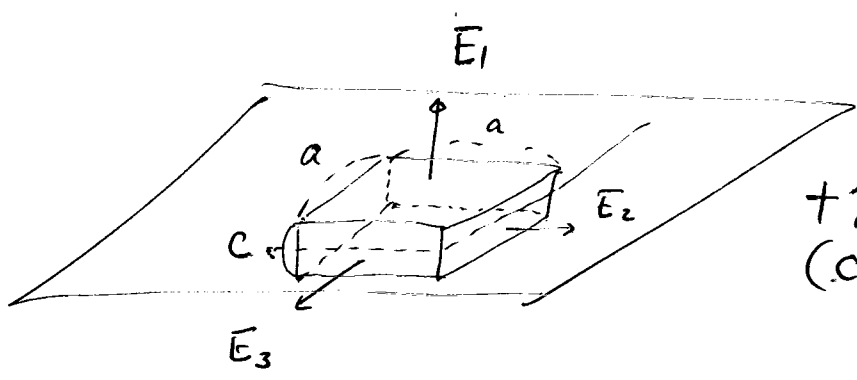
3-2-3 平面に一樣分布 (密度  $\sigma$ )



$$\sigma S = Q$$

面密度  $\sigma$

面積  $S$  と電荷  $Q$  の関係



十分薄 " 直方体  
( $c \rightarrow 0$ ) とする

Gauss の法則

$$\int \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} d^3r = \int E_n dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho dV$$

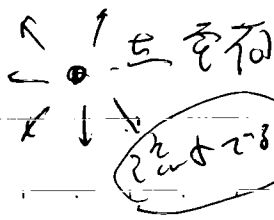
$$2E_1 a^2 + 2E_2 ac + 2E_3 ac = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sigma a^2$$

$c \rightarrow 0$  とする

$$E_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

方向は平面に  
垂直, 外向

②

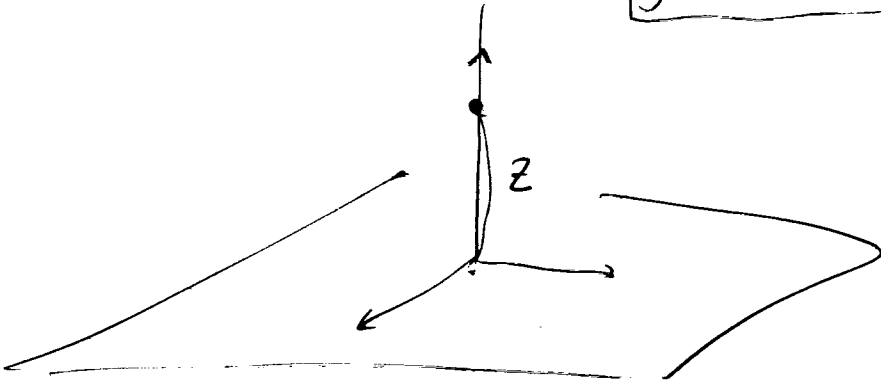


$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} e_r \quad 30'$$

2πr 2πr 5πr 7πr

$$\int E_{nd} S = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

高斯定理



$\phi(z)$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} = 0 \\ E_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

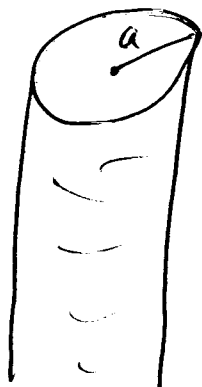
对称性分析

$E_z$  方向对称性

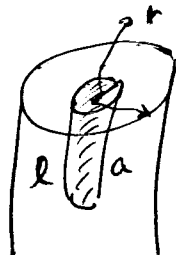
$$E_2 = 0, E_3 = 0$$

$E$  在  $x, y$  方向不为零

3-24 圓柱一樣之電荷 (電荷  $\rho$ )



(i)  $r < a$   $a \ll \ell$



半徑  $r$  之圓柱  
長  $l$  之圓柱

$$\int E_n dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho dV$$

$$E_n \cdot 2\pi r \cdot l = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \pi r^2 l$$

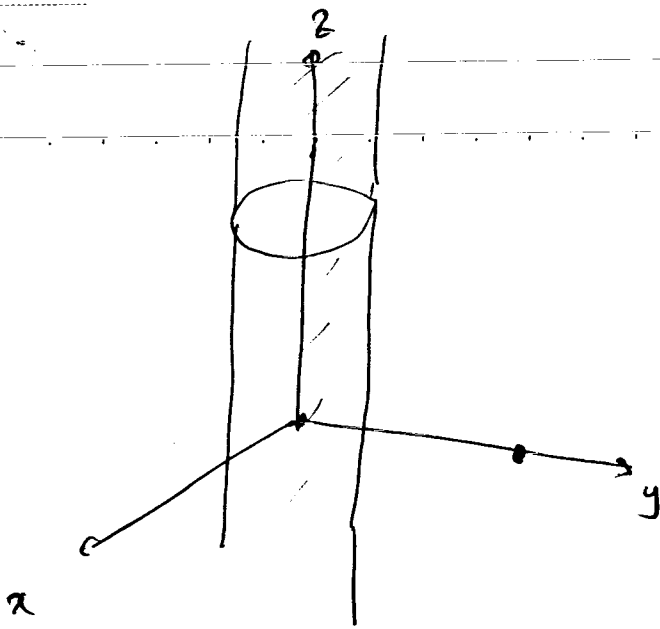
$$\therefore \boxed{E_r = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} r}$$

(ii)  $r > a$   $a \ll \ell$

$$E_r \cdot 2\pi r \cdot l = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \pi a^2 l$$

$$\therefore \boxed{E_r = \frac{\rho a^2}{2\epsilon_0 r}}$$





$$\underline{\phi(x, y, z)}$$

$$z \in z'' = 12 \text{ } \epsilon \text{ } \pi / 12$$

$$\alpha \text{ } 3 \text{ } \pi / 4 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 2 \text{ } \pi$$

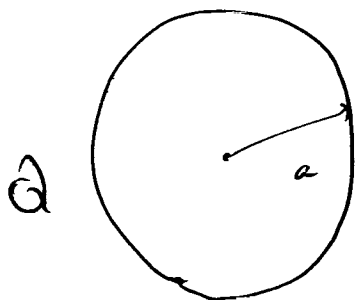
$$\left( \frac{c}{v} \right) \rho_0(z) \pi a^2$$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(r') d^3r'}{|r-r'|}$$

$$\phi(z, y, 0) = 12 + \frac{z}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla\phi$$

$$E_z = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} = 0 \quad //$$

3-2-5 半径  $a$  の球殻に一様分布

$$(i) \quad r < a$$

電荷は存在しない

$$\int \vec{E}_n dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho dV = 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\vec{E}_n = 0}$$

$$(ii) \quad r > a$$

$$\int \vec{E}_n dS = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\therefore E_r \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\boxed{E_r = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2}}$$