

# 4. Laplace - Poisson $\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

Poisson eq.  $\leftarrow$

Gauss 1<sup>st</sup> eq

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

$\oplus$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi \quad \text{2nd eq}$$

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

Poisson eq. 2<sup>nd</sup>

$\rho = 0$  1<sup>st</sup> eq

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

Laplace eq. 2<sup>nd</sup>

## 4-41 Laplace 方程式の解

## 4-1-1 球対称解

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right]$$

球対称  $\Rightarrow \phi = \phi(r) \quad \theta, \varphi$  によらない

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

よって

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dr} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dr} = c$$

$$\therefore \phi = -\frac{c}{r} + D$$

$c, D$  (2) constants.

$C, D$  は境界条件に依存する

$$r \rightarrow \infty \quad \phi \rightarrow 0 \quad \in \text{外側}$$

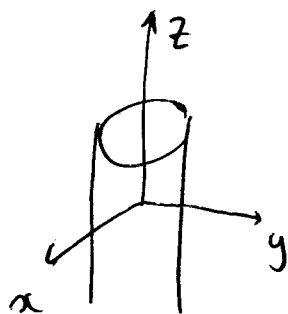
$$D=0$$

$$\phi_{r=1} = -\frac{C}{r^2}$$

$\rightarrow r=1$  での条件

4-1-2 円筒 (z 方向は一樣)

円筒



$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\phi = \phi(r) \quad \text{と} \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\therefore \nabla^2 \phi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r \frac{d\phi}{dr} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore r \frac{d\phi}{dr} = C$$

$$\phi = C \ln r + D$$

C, D は境界条件 (2点)

決定する。