

9-3 電氣容量と電氣抵抗

〔電束密度〕

$$D = \epsilon E$$

$$Q = \int D_n dS$$

$$Q = \epsilon \int E_n dS$$

● 電氣容量

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{\epsilon}{V} \int E_n dS$$

2 a 2 2 a 式 2 7

$$\frac{C}{\epsilon} = \frac{R}{\kappa}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{RC = \frac{\epsilon}{\kappa}}$$

〔電流密度〕

$$i = \kappa E$$

$$I = \int i_n dS$$

$$I = \kappa \int E_n dS$$

● 電氣抵抗

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{I}{V}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa}{V} \int E_n dS$$

が 式 2 3 3

[Example]

$$\begin{cases} \phi_1 - \phi_2 = RI \\ \phi_1 - \phi_2 = l E_u \end{cases} \quad k E_u = i_u$$

$$= \frac{l}{k} i_u = \frac{l}{k} \frac{I}{S} = RI$$

$$\therefore \boxed{R = \frac{l}{kS}}$$

→ 2524-26

$$\phi_1 - \phi_2 = l E$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon S} = \frac{1}{l} (\phi_1 - \phi_2) = \frac{Q}{lC}$$

$$Q = C (\phi_1 - \phi_2) \quad \text{よ}$$

$$\therefore \epsilon S = lC$$

$$\boxed{C = \frac{\epsilon S}{l}}$$

よ

$$\underline{\underline{RC = \frac{l}{k}}}$$

よ 2524-26

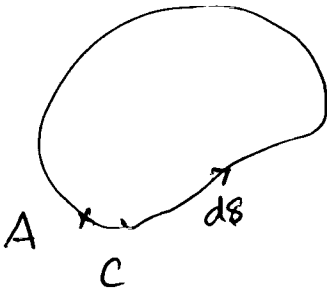
● 起電力 : 定常流電流の起電力

静電場 : $E = -\nabla\phi$

±uの法則 : $\vec{v} = \kappa E = -\kappa \nabla\phi$

∮, 2 経路の閉回路の時

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{s} &= -\kappa \oint \nabla\phi \cdot d\vec{s} \\ &= -\kappa \int_{A \rightarrow A} d\phi = 0 \end{aligned}$$



これは保存

$$d\phi(\text{in}) = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} dz$$

$$\boxed{d\phi = \nabla\phi \cdot d\text{in}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} d\phi &= \phi(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y, z+\Delta z) - \phi(x, y, z) \\ &= \phi(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y, z+\Delta z) - \phi(x, y+\Delta y, z+\Delta z) \\ &\quad + \phi(x, y+\Delta y, z+\Delta z) - \phi(x, y, z+\Delta z) \\ &\quad + \phi(x, y, z+\Delta z) - \phi(x, y, z) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\phi(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y, z+\Delta z) - \phi(x, y+\Delta y, z+\Delta z)}{\Delta x} \right) \Delta x$$

+ ... + ...

$$= \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} dz$$