相对论与电磁学

1. Lorentz 变换与四维时空几何

1.1 四维时空"距离"的"转动"不变性

▶ 记号、约定:

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c}$$
 , $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$

▶ 取四维时空坐标:

$$x^{\mu} = (ct, x, y, z)$$
, $\mu = 0,1,2,3$ (1)

即, $x^0 = ct$, $x^1 = x$, $x^2 = y$, $x^3 = z$, 根据狭义相对论, 有变换:

$$\begin{cases} ct' = \gamma(ct - \beta x) \\ x' = \gamma(x - \beta ct) \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \end{cases}$$

从而 Lorentz 变换可以看作为 " x^0 - x^1 " 间的 "转动" 变换:

$$\chi'^{\mu} = \sum_{\nu=0,1,2,3} \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \chi^{\nu} \tag{2}$$

其中 Λ^{μ}_{ν} 写成矩阵形式为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta & 0 \\ -\gamma\beta & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

因有 $\gamma^2 - (-\gamma\beta)^2 \equiv 1$, 如上"转动"使得如下四维"距离-间隔"不变:

$$(S_0)^2 = (x^0)^2 - [(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2 + (x^3)^2] = (x'^0)^2 - [(x'^1)^2 + (x'^2)^2 + (x'^3)^2]$$
 (4) 显然,普通 3 维转动仍保持如上定义的四维"距离"不变.

▶ 闵氏 (Minkowski) 时空: 如式(4)定义"距离"的方式确定的时空几何.¹

1.2 4-矢量

在四维闵氏时空上可定义"4-矢量"来构造转动及 Lorentz 不变量, 我们定义:

逆变(contravariant)矢量:
$$A^{\mu} = (A^0, A^1, A^2, A^3)$$
 (5)

协变(covariant)矢量:
$$A_{\mu} = (A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3) = (A^0, -A^1, -A^2, -A^3)$$
 (6)

¹ 如书上 P193 引入虚时 $x^4=\omega=ict$,保证 $\sum_{i=1}^4 x_i^2=\sum_{i=1}^4 x_i'^2$,定义了伪欧氏 (Pseudo-Euclidean) 时空,等价于闵氏时空

四维标积:

$$A_{\mu}A^{\mu} = (A^{0})^{2} - [(A^{1})^{2} + (A^{2})^{2} + (A^{3})^{2}]$$

$$A_{\mu}B^{\mu} = A^{0}B^{0} - [A^{1}B^{1} + A^{2}B^{2} + A^{3}B^{3}]$$
(7)

其中式 (7) 使用了"爱因斯坦求和规则",即相同(上下)指标自动求和,即

$$A_{\nu}B^{\nu} = \sum_{\nu=0}^{3} A_{\nu}B^{\nu} = \sum_{\nu=0}^{3} A^{\nu}B_{\nu}$$

为简便,本章将全部采用此方式。值得注意的是,对于任意等式中的任意一 项(诸多变量相乘形式),相同指标至多出现两次,即以下几种形式都是非法的:

$$A_{\nu}B^{\nu}C_{\nu}$$
 , $A_{\nu}B^{\nu}C_{\nu}D^{\nu}$...

若 A^{μ} 、 B^{μ} 与 x^{μ} 按相同方式变换,则如上定义的"标积"为四维转动不变量, ⇒如在 " x^0 - x^1 " 间 "转动" 变换下,

$$A^{\prime\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} A^{\nu} \tag{8}$$

其中 Λ^{μ} ,如上(3)式;

⇒3 维转动不变性要求A^μ的空间分量构成"空间 3-矢量",即

$$A^{\mu} = (A^{0}, \vec{A}), \qquad A_{\mu} = (A^{0}, -\vec{A})$$
 (9)

1.3 4-速度

▶ 粒子世界线:

四维时空坐标下的粒子运动线(如右图)

其上无穷小间隔(interval)不变量

$$(ds)^{2} = dx^{\mu} dx_{\mu} = (cdt)^{2} - [(dx)^{2} + (dy)^{2} + (dz)^{2}]$$

$$= (cd\tau)^{2}$$

其中 $d\tau$ 为 "原时",即粒子"随动惯性系²"中的时间间隔.

▶ 通常粒子速度(3-速度)定义:

$$\vec{u} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \ (u_x = \frac{dx}{dt}, \dots) \tag{11}$$

则有"钟慢"效应:

(10)

² 引入随动惯性系不需要粒子做匀速运动,对于非匀速运动粒子,可以每时每刻引入随粒子运动的惯性系.

$$dt = \gamma_u d\tau$$
, $\gamma_u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - {\beta_u}^2}}$, $\beta_u = \frac{\sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}}}{c}$ (12)

▶ 定义粒子 4-速度:

$$\eta^{\mu} = \frac{dx^{\mu}}{d\tau} \tag{13}$$

按式 (10) 的定义, $d\tau = ds/c$,为 Lorentz 不变量,则 η^{μ} 为 4-矢量带 (11)、(12) 入 (13),得:

$$\eta^{\mu} = \gamma_u(c, \vec{u}) \tag{14}$$

可以直接验证 $\eta_{\mu}\eta^{\mu}$ 为不变量:

$$\eta_{\mu}\eta^{\mu} = (\gamma_{u}c)^{2} - (\gamma_{u})^{2}\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{c^{2} - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}}{1 - \beta_{u}^{2}} = c^{2}$$
(15)

▶ 3-速度变换式:

由 4-速度变换式:

$$\eta^{\prime\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\eta^{\nu}$$

或

$$\begin{cases}
\gamma_{u'} \cdot c = \frac{\gamma_u c - \beta \gamma_u u_x}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \\
\gamma_{u'} \cdot u_{x'} = \frac{\gamma_u u_x - \beta \gamma_u c}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \\
\gamma_{u'} \cdot u_{y'} = \gamma_u \cdot u_y \\
\gamma_{u'} \cdot u_{z'} = \gamma_u \cdot u_z
\end{cases}$$
(16)

可得:

$$\begin{cases} u_{x}' = \frac{u_{x} - v}{1 - \frac{u_{x}v}{c^{2}}} \\ u_{y}' = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}}u_{y}}{1 - \frac{u_{x}v}{c^{2}}} \\ u_{z}' = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}}u_{z}}{1 - \frac{u_{x}v}{c^{2}}} \end{cases}$$
(17)

2. 相对论质点动力学

2.1 4-动量

▶ 定义惯性质量:

 m_0 ⇒ 粒子在随动惯性系中的"惯性质量"

- ◆ 根据定义, m_0 为 Lorentz 不变量.
- ◆ m₀即牛顿力学中的"质量",即可根据牛顿定律加以测量.

▶ 定义粒子 4-动量:

$$p^{\mu} = m_0 \eta^{\mu} = m_0 \gamma_u(c, \vec{u}) \tag{18}$$

作为对照,非相对论 3-动量,即牛顿粒子的动量为
$$\vec{p}_{NR} = m_0 \vec{u}$$
 (19)

引入"动质量"
$$m = m_0 \gamma_u$$
 (20)

则,
$$p^{\mu} = (p^0, \vec{p}) = (mc, m\vec{u})$$
 (21)

◆ 定义相对论粒子 3-动量为 4-动量的空间分量

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{u} = \gamma_u \vec{p}_{NR} \xrightarrow{\beta_u \ll 1} \vec{p}_{NR} + \cdots$$
 (22)

定义,"<u>相对论性的力</u>"为:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{p}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{d(m\vec{u})}{dt} \tag{23}$$

即为相对论性"质点动量定理",低速极限下回到"牛II".

◆ 如上 (23) 的动力学在低速极限(Taylor 展开领头阶)下,以牛顿力学的形式得到了实验的检验.

单纯从时空几何出发,4-动量 p^{μ} 的各个分量对应于四维闵氏时空平移不变性的守恒量³:

$$\{\vec{p} = m\vec{u}: \ \$$
空间平移不变性的守恒量 $p^0 = mc: \$ 时间平移不变性的守恒量

 $♦ p^0$ 的牛顿力学对应: 能量

定义 "能量":
$$E = mc^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \beta_u^2}} = p^0 c$$
 (24)

依据: ①正确的量纲;

②时间平移不变性对应的守恒量:

广义 Lorentz 变换 = boost + rotation(3 维空间转动) Poincaré 变换 = Lorentz + translation(平移)

³ 附注: "x⁰ - x^{1,2,3}" 转动⇒**推进 (boost) 变换**

③正确的低速极限:

$$\begin{cases} E = m_0 c^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_0 \vec{u}^2 + \dots = E_0 + E_k^{NR} + \dots \\ E_k = E - m_0 c^2 = E_k^{NR} + \dots \end{cases}$$
(25)

◆ 相对论性能动量关系:

$$p \cdot p = p_{\mu} p^{\mu} = \frac{E^2}{c^2} - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} = m_0^2 c^2 = \frac{E_0^2}{c^2}$$
 (26)

两边对"t"求导:

$$2\frac{E}{c^2}\frac{dE}{dt} - 2\vec{p} \cdot \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = 0$$

注意到
$$\vec{p} = m\vec{u} = \frac{E}{c^2}\vec{u}$$
, $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$ (27)

即为"相对论性动能定理"

♦ 能动量变换: 在 " $x^0 - x^1$ " 转动下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{E'}{c} = \frac{\frac{E}{c} - \beta p^{1}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}}} \\ p^{1'} = \frac{p^{1} - \beta \frac{E}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^{2}}} \\ p^{2'} = p^{2}, \quad p^{3'} = p^{3} \end{cases}$$
 (29)

例: 光子($E_{\gamma}=\hbar\omega$, $\vec{p}_{\gamma}=\hbar\vec{k}$, $\left|\vec{k}\right|=rac{\omega}{c}$, $m_{\gamma_0}=0$)

$$\frac{\hbar\omega'}{c} = \frac{\frac{\hbar\omega}{c} - \beta\hbar k}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{c} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \beta}{1 + \beta}} \quad (\vec{k} = |\vec{k}|\vec{e_x})$$
 (30)

即为光波的(纵向)多普勒频移公式.

2.2 力的变换

$$F_x' = \frac{dp_x'}{dt'} = \frac{\gamma dp_x - \gamma \beta dp^0}{\gamma dt - \gamma \beta \frac{dx}{c}} = \frac{F_x - \beta \frac{dp^0}{dt}}{1 - \beta \frac{u_x}{c}}$$

其中,
$$\frac{dp^0}{dt} = \frac{1}{c}\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{1}{c}(\vec{u}\cdot\vec{F})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{x}' &= \frac{dp_{x}'}{dt'} = \frac{F_{x} - \beta \frac{1}{c} \left(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{F} \right)}{1 - \beta \frac{u_{x}}{c}} \\
\vdots &F_{y}' &= \frac{dp_{y}'}{dt'} = \frac{dp_{y}}{\gamma dt - \gamma \beta \frac{dx}{c}} = \frac{F_{y}}{\gamma \left(1 - \beta \frac{u_{x}}{c} \right)} \\
F_{z}' &= \frac{dp_{z}'}{dt'} = \frac{F_{z}}{\gamma \left(1 - \beta \frac{u_{x}}{c} \right)}
\end{aligned} (31)$$

特例: $\vec{u} = 0$ (即 S 系为粒子的随动惯性系)

$$\vec{F}'_{\parallel} = \vec{F}_{\parallel} , \qquad \vec{F}'_{\perp} = \frac{\vec{F}_{\perp}}{\gamma}$$
 (32)

此处"//"与"山"是相对参考系变换速度 7而言的.

▶ 定义四维力:

$$K^{\mu} = \frac{dp^{\mu}}{d\tau} = \gamma_{u} \cdot \frac{dp^{\mu}}{dt}$$

$$\begin{cases} K^{0} = \gamma_{u} \cdot \frac{dp^{0}}{dt} = \frac{\gamma_{u}}{c} (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{F}) \\ \vec{K} = \gamma_{u} \cdot \vec{F} \end{cases}$$

故可由 K^{μ} 的变换得到 \vec{F} 的变换⁴.

3. 电磁场的变换

3.1 Lorentz 力

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{u} \times \vec{B}) \tag{33}$$

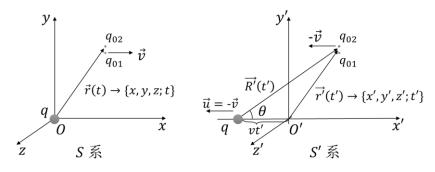
其中q是 Lorentz 不变量.

 \vec{F} 的变换与场量 \vec{E} 、 \vec{B} 的变换有相互决定的关系.

当然,我们预期:

- 1) 类似于时空坐标的洛伦兹变换,场量分量之间的变换应满足线性关系;
- 2) 变换应进一步具有空间反演(或镜像变换)的不变性,即 $\vec{E}^{(\prime)}$ 、 $\vec{B}^{(\prime)}$ 仍各自分别维持极矢量、轴矢量的镜像变换性质。

⁴ 附注: 书上 P197~198, "K"表示为 F, "F"表示为 f.



3.2 匀速运动点电荷所激发的电磁场

S 系: $\vec{r}(t)$ 处两试探电荷 q_{02} (静)、 q_{01} (\vec{v} 动),O 处静止源电荷 q:

$$\vec{B} = 0 , \qquad \vec{E} = \frac{q\vec{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \tag{34}$$

S'系: $\vec{r'}(t')$ 处试探电荷 q_{01} (静)、 q_{02} (一 \vec{v} 动),(-vt',0,0) 处运动源电荷q:

$$\overrightarrow{E'} = ?$$
, $\overrightarrow{B'} = ?$

➤ 对于
$$q_{01}$$
: $\overrightarrow{F_1} = q_{01} \vec{E}$, $\overrightarrow{F_1}' = q_{01} \vec{E}'$ (35)

由 (32) 式变形式: $\vec{F}_{1\parallel}' = \vec{F}_{1\parallel}$, $\vec{F}_{1\perp}' = \gamma \vec{F}_{1\perp}$

$$\therefore \vec{E}'_{\parallel} = \vec{E}_{\parallel}, \qquad \vec{E}'_{\perp} = \gamma \vec{E}_{\perp} \tag{36}$$

$$E_x' = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\gamma(x' + vt')}{\left[\gamma^2(x' + vt')^2 + {y'}^2 + {z'}^2\right]^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\gamma R_x'}{\left[\gamma^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta\right]^{3/2} \cdot R'^{3}}$$

$$E_y' = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\gamma y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\gamma R_y'}{[\gamma^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta]^{3/2} \cdot R'^3}$$

$$E'_{z} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{\gamma z}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{3/2}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}} \frac{\gamma R'_{z}}{[\gamma^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta]^{3/2} \cdot R'^{3}}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{E'} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\gamma}{[\gamma^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta]^{3/2}} \frac{\overrightarrow{R'}}{R'^3} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(1 - v^2/c^2)}{[1 - v^2/c^2 \sin^2 \theta]^{3/2}} \frac{\overrightarrow{R'}}{R'^3}$$
(37)

>
$$\forall \exists T \neq q_{02}: \overrightarrow{F_2} = q_{02}\overrightarrow{E}, \overrightarrow{F_2'} = q_{02}\left(\overrightarrow{E'} - \overrightarrow{v} \times \overrightarrow{B'}\right)$$

曲(32)式,
$$\vec{F}_{2\parallel} = \vec{F}_{2\parallel}'$$
, $\vec{F}_{2\perp} = \gamma \vec{F}_{2\perp}'$

$$\therefore \ \vec{E}_{\parallel}' = \vec{E}_{\parallel} \ , \qquad \vec{E}_{\perp}/\gamma = \overrightarrow{E_{\perp}'} - \left(\vec{v} \times \overrightarrow{B'}\right)_{\perp}$$

再由 (36) 式:

$$(\vec{v} \times \vec{B'})_{\perp} = \vec{E'_{\perp}} - \frac{\vec{E'_{\perp}}}{v^2} = \frac{v^2}{c^2} \vec{E'_{\perp}}$$
 (38)

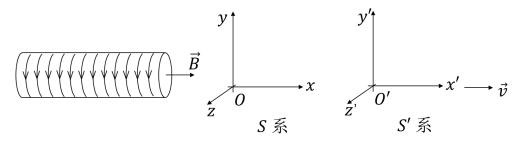
用 v 叉乘 (38) 式左右两边:

$$(\vec{v} \cdot \overrightarrow{B'})\vec{v} - v^2 \overrightarrow{B'} = \frac{v^2}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \overrightarrow{E'}$$
(39)

若 $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{B'} = 0$ (说明见后,可以看作是镜像对称性的要求),则

$$\overrightarrow{B'} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \overrightarrow{v} \times \overrightarrow{E'} = \frac{1}{c^2} \overrightarrow{u} \times \overrightarrow{E'}$$
 (40)

 \triangleright 关于 " $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{B'} = 0$ " 的说明:



如图静止于 S 系无穷长螺线管: $B_{\rm p} = \mu_0 nI$

S'系: 钟慢:
$$I' = \frac{dq}{dt'} = \frac{dq}{\gamma dt} = \frac{I}{\gamma}$$

尺缩: $n' = \frac{dN}{dl'} = \gamma \frac{dN}{dl} = \gamma n$

Biot-Savart 定律:
$$B'_{\mbox{\scriptsize p}} = \mu_0 n' I' = B_{\mbox{\scriptsize p}} \Rightarrow B'_{\mbox{\scriptsize ||}} = B_{\mbox{\scriptsize ||}}$$
 (41)

对于如上点电荷激发电磁场的特例,有:

$$\vec{v}\cdot \overrightarrow{B'} = \vec{v}\cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

3.3 电磁场的变换

对于运动点电荷形的特例情况:

S 系:
$$\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

S'系:
$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}_{\parallel}' = \vec{E}_{\parallel} , & \vec{E}_{\perp}' = \gamma \vec{E}_{\perp} \\ \vec{B}_{\parallel}' = \vec{B}_{\parallel} = 0 , & \vec{B}_{\perp}' = -\frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E'} = -\frac{\gamma}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E} \end{cases}$$

▶ 一般情况的电磁场变换式:

$$\begin{cases}
\vec{E}_{\parallel}' = \vec{E}_{\parallel}, & \vec{E}_{\perp}' = \gamma (\vec{E}_{\perp} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \\
\vec{B}_{\parallel}' = \vec{B}_{\parallel}, & \vec{B}_{\perp}' = \gamma (\vec{B}_{\perp} - \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E})
\end{cases}$$
(42)

或

$$\begin{cases}
E_x' = E_x, & E_y' = \gamma (E_y - vB_z), & E_z' = \gamma (E_z + vB_y) \\
B_x' = B_x, & B_y' = \gamma \left(B_y + \frac{v}{c^2} E_z \right), & B_z' = \gamma \left(B_z - \frac{v}{c^2} E_y \right)
\end{cases} (43)$$

例: (书上 3-20): 静止于 S'系 x'轴的均匀带电线 (λ')

S'系:
$$\overrightarrow{E'} = \frac{\lambda'}{2\pi\epsilon_0 y'} \overrightarrow{j}$$
, $\overrightarrow{B'} = 0$, 其中 \overrightarrow{j} 为 y 轴方向矢量

S 系:
$$\vec{E}_{\parallel} = \vec{E}'_{\parallel} = 0$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{\perp} = \gamma \vec{E}_{\perp}' = \frac{\gamma \lambda'}{2\pi\epsilon_0 y} \vec{J}$$

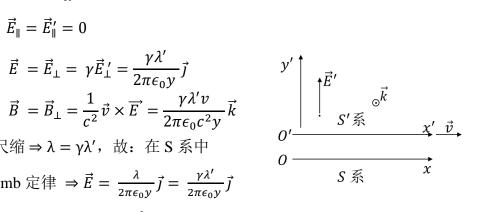
$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_{\perp} = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E} = \frac{\gamma \lambda' v}{2\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 y} \vec{k}$$

另,尺缩 \Rightarrow λ = γ λ ′,故:在 S 系中

Coulomb 定律
$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 y} \vec{J} = \frac{\gamma \lambda'}{2\pi\epsilon_0 y} \vec{J}$$

Biot-Savart 定律 $\Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \nu}{2\pi \nu} \vec{k}$

对照可知:
$$\mu_0 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 c^2} \Rightarrow c^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}$$



4. 电动力学的四维协变形式

4.1 电流密度 4-矢量

ho 考虑电荷载体静止于 S'系: $ho_0 =
ho' = dq/dV'$ 对于 S 系:

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_0}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} , \qquad \vec{J} = \rho \vec{v} = \frac{\rho_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$
 (44)

因此可定义电流密度 4-矢量:

$$J^{\mu} = (c\rho, \vec{J}) = \rho_0 \eta^{\mu}, \qquad J^{\mu} J_{\mu} = c^2 \rho^2 - \vec{J} \cdot \vec{J} = c^2 \rho_0^2$$
 (45)⁵

▶ 电荷守恒方程:

$$\partial_t \rho + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0 \tag{46}$$

其中:

$$\partial_t \rho = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial J^0}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial J^0}{\partial x^0} , \qquad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{\partial J^i}{\partial x^i}$$

⁵ 附注:注意此处"爱因斯坦求和规则"再一次出现.

$$\therefore \sum_{\mu} \frac{\partial J^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\mu}} = 0 \tag{47}$$

▶ 引入四维梯度算符:

$$\partial^{\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}} = \left(\frac{1}{c} \, \partial_{t}, -\vec{\nabla}\right)$$

$$\partial_{\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} = \left(\frac{1}{c}\,\partial_{t},\vec{V}\right) \tag{48}$$

则电荷守恒方程可表示为: $\partial_{\mu}J^{\mu}=0$ (49)

▶ 上式表明在 Lorentz 变换下:

$$\partial_{\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \to b \mathfrak{F}, \qquad \partial^{\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}} \to b \mathfrak{F}$$
 (50)

说明:

$$x'^{\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\nu}x^{\nu} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^{\mu} = (\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}{}_{\nu}x'^{\nu} \\ (\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\rho}{}_{\nu} = \Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\rho}(\Lambda^{-1})^{\rho}{}_{\mu} = \delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu} \end{cases}$$
(51)

$$\therefore \ \partial_{\mu}' = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^{\mu}} = \frac{\partial x^{\nu}}{\partial x'^{\mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} = (\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}_{\ \mu} \partial_{\nu}$$
 (52)

 \Rightarrow 如对于标量场 $\phi: \partial_{\mu}\phi$ 为协变 4-矢量:

证明:对于任意逆变 4-矢量A^µ:

$$A'^\mu\partial'_\mu\phi'=A^\rho\Lambda^\mu{}_\rho(\Lambda^{-1})^\nu{}_\mu\partial_\nu\phi=\delta^\nu{}_\rho A^\rho\partial_\nu\phi=A^\rho\partial_\rho\phi$$

即, $\partial_{\mu}\phi$ 为协变 4-矢量

▶ 达朗贝尔 (d'Alembert) 算符

$$\Box = \partial_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} = \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \vec{V}^2 \tag{53}$$

这是一个 Lorentz 不变微商算符,同时也是三维 Laplace 算符的自然推广.

- 4.2 电磁 4-矢量势, 电磁场张量
- ▶ 特例: 无限长(大)的均匀带电线(面)

Coulomb 规范下:

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 U(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0} = -c^2 \mu_0 \rho(\vec{r})$$

$$\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\mu_0 \vec{J}(\vec{r}) \tag{54}$$

取 4 矢量 $A^{\mu} = \left(\frac{\upsilon}{c}, \vec{A}\right)$, 并考虑此特例下" $\partial_t \to 0$ "

$$\Box A^{\mu}(\vec{r}) = \mu_0 J^{\mu}(\vec{r}) \tag{55}$$

(此时,库伦规范条件也可写成协变形式: $\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = \frac{1}{c^2}\partial_t U + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0$)

暗示着:一般情况下, A^µ为逆变 4-矢量!

▶ 考虑对"势"的引入:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}U - \partial_t \vec{A} \\ \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \end{cases}$$
 (56)

改写为:

$$\frac{E^{i}}{c} = \partial^{i} A^{0} - \partial^{0} A^{i}, \qquad i = 1,2,3$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{E^{i}}{c} = \partial^{i} A^{0} - \partial^{0} A^{i}, & i = 1,2,3 \\
B^{1} = B_{x} = \partial^{3} A^{2} - \partial^{2} A^{3}, & B^{2} = \partial^{1} A^{3} - \partial^{3} A^{1}, & B^{3} = \partial^{2} A^{1} - \partial^{1} A^{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \quad \exists b \in \forall d b \in A^{1} d c \in A^{2}.$$
(57)

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu} \tag{58}$$

(1) 变换:

$$F^{\prime\mu\nu} = \Lambda^{\mu}{}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\sigma} F^{\rho\sigma} \tag{59}$$

(2) 反对称:

$$F^{\mu\nu} = -F^{\nu\mu} \tag{60}$$

对角元为零, 共6个独立分量:

$$F^{0i} = -F^{i0} = -\frac{E^i}{c} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$F^{ij} = -F^{ji} = -\epsilon_{ijk}B^k$$
 (*i, j, k* = 1,2,3; 重复指标求和) (61)

$$\therefore F^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E^1/c & -E^2/c & -E^3/c \\ E^1/c & 0 & -B^3 & B^2 \\ E^2/c & B^3 & 0 & -B^1 \\ E^3/c & -B^2 & B^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{62}$$

(3) 场量变换:

由形式 (62) 和变换式 (59), 可推出场量变换式 (43). (请自行验证)

▶ 规范不变性(Gauge invariance)

对任意标量场 $\chi(\vec{r},t)$, 做"规范变换"

$$A^{\mu} \to A^{\prime \mu} = A^{\mu} + \partial^{\mu} \chi \tag{63}$$

 $F^{\mu\nu}$ (或 \vec{E} 与 \vec{B}) 均不变,称为电磁场的规范不变性.

ightharpoons 用势场 $A^{\mu}(\vec{r},t)$ 表达场方程来求解时,通常要选定规范.

常用: (1) Coulomb 规范:
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0$$
 (64)

(2) 协变规范 (Lorenz 规范):
$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = 0$$
 (65)

4.3 Maxwell 方程组

▶ (58) 式,或等价的(56)式,已包含了两个方程:

$$\begin{cases}
\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \times \partial_t \vec{A} = -\partial_t \vec{B} \\
\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = 0
\end{cases}$$
(66)

其张量形式为:

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\partial_{\nu}F_{\rho\sigma} = 0 \tag{67}$$

其中 $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ 为四阶完全反对称张量:

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon^{0123} = \epsilon^{2013} = \dots = 1 \\ \epsilon^{1023} = \dots = -1 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$
 (68)

方程(67)也可写做

$$\partial^{\lambda}F^{\mu\nu} + \partial^{\nu}F^{\lambda\mu} + \partial^{\mu}F^{\nu\lambda} = 0$$

▶ 另外两个原方程,可统一为一个张量方程:

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = \mu_0 J^{\nu} \tag{69}$$

包含6:

$$\nu = 0 \text{ ff}: \partial_{\mu} F^{\mu 0} = \partial_{i} F^{i 0} = \mu_{0} J^{0} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = c^{2} \mu_{0} \rho = \rho / \epsilon_{0}$$
 (70)

 $v = i \, \text{Fig.} \, \partial_{\mu} F^{\mu i} = \partial_{0} F^{0i} + \partial_{i} F^{ji} = \mu_{0} J^{i}$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t E^i + (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B})^i = \mu_0 J^i$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \partial_t \vec{E}$$
(71)

致 谢

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⁶ 注意我们约定: 指标i,j,k ∈ {1,2,3}.