

吉林大学电动力学考试题解

wms

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前言

想了好久不知道引用啥才能与题目整理的文档对应，于是求助室友得到了牛顿的一句话：

“I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me”

本书献给在吉大度过了三年的你们，大三马上就要结束了，有没有完成当时刚进大学时的目标呢？嘻嘻，希望学弟学妹在追梦路上，不负韶华。

这个答案整理是看到了往年学长整理的题目后想到的，由于今年有期中考试，这个答案又是在期末刚考完后整理的，所以就少了前几章的答案。考完后在家浪了几天，部分答案就只写了一个做题过程，没有较详尽的解析，但仍然希望这个整理能够帮助到您。

爱你们的，
学长

献给可爱的学妹们

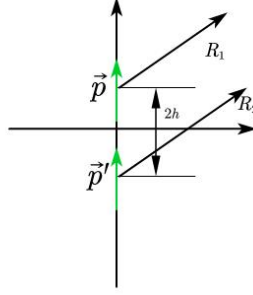
电磁现象的基本规律

静电场

稳定电磁场

电磁波的辐射

习题 1.4.1



为求上半空间得辐射场，利用镜像法原理，可将导体等效为下半空间一电偶极子 $\vec{P}' = \vec{P} = \vec{P}_0 e^{-i\omega t}$ ，距原点 h 处，则

$$\vec{B}_1 = \frac{e^{ikR_1}}{4\pi c^3 \varepsilon_0 R_1} \ddot{\vec{P}}_1 \times \vec{e}_R$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \frac{e^{ikR_2}}{4\pi c^3 \varepsilon_0 R_2} \ddot{\vec{P}}_2 \times \vec{e}_R$$

由于辐射问题中， R_1, R_2 远大于场源线度，故可近似为 R_1 与 R_2 平行，所以得到 $R_1 - R_2 = -2h \cos \theta$ ，又因为 $h \ll \lambda \rightarrow kh = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} h \ll 1$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{B} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 c^3 R} e^{ikR} \ddot{\vec{P}} \times \vec{e}_R \\ &= \frac{e^{ikR} |\ddot{\vec{P}}| \sin \theta}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 c^3 R} \vec{e}_\phi \end{aligned}$$

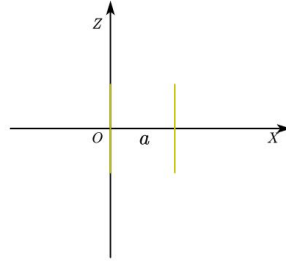
得到磁场后可计算电场：

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= c \vec{B} \times \vec{e}_R \\ &= \frac{e^{ikR} \ddot{\vec{P}} \times \vec{e}_R \times \vec{e}_R}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 c^2 R} \\ &= \frac{e^{ikR} |\ddot{\vec{P}}| \sin \theta}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 c^2 R} \vec{e}_\theta \end{aligned}$$

平均辐射能流

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left(\vec{E}^* \times \vec{H} \right) = \frac{c}{2\mu_0} |\vec{B}|^2 \vec{e}_R = \frac{|\ddot{\vec{P}}|^2 \sin^2 \theta}{8\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3 R^2} \vec{e}_R$$

习题 1.4.2



对于每一根天线，由于其长度 $l \ll \lambda$ ，可将其视为电偶极辐射，电偶极矩变化率为：

$$\dot{P}_1 = \dot{P}_2 = \int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} I(z) e^{-i\omega t} dz = \frac{1}{2} I_0 l e^{-i\omega t}$$

磁场为：

$$\vec{B}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR_1}}{4\pi c R_1} \ddot{\vec{P}}_1 \times \vec{e}_R$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 e^{ikR_2}}{4\pi c R_2} \ddot{\vec{P}}_2 \times \vec{e}_R$$

在辐射问题中， R_1, R_2 远大于场源线度，故可近似认为 R_1 与 R_2 是平行的， R_1 与 R_2 的差值与 a 同量级，由于 $a \ll \lambda$ ，则 $ka \ll 1$ ，两偶极子的相位因子之差与 ka 同一量级，故可忽略，则得：

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{B} &= \frac{2\mu_0}{4\pi c R} e^{ikR} \cdot \ddot{\vec{P}} \times \vec{e}_R \\ &= -\frac{i\omega I_0 l \sin \theta}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^3 R} e^{i(kR - \omega t)} \vec{e}_\phi \end{aligned}$$

计算电场： $\vec{E} = c\vec{B} \times \vec{e}_R = -\frac{i\omega I_0 l \sin \theta}{4\pi \epsilon_0 c^2 R} e^{i(kR - \omega t)} \vec{e}_\theta$

辐射角分布： $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left(\vec{E}^* \times \vec{H} \right) = \frac{\omega^2 I_0^2 l^2 \sin^2 \theta}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3 R^2} \vec{e}_R$

辐射功率：

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \oint |\vec{S}| R^2 d\Omega \\ &= \int \frac{\omega^2 I_0^2 l^2 \sin^2 \theta}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3 R^2} R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \\ &= \frac{\omega^2 I_0^2 l^2}{12\pi \epsilon_0 c^3} \end{aligned}$$

习题 1.4.3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{A}(\vec{R}, t) &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{R}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} dV' \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{R}')}{r} e^{-i\omega(t - \frac{r}{c})} dV' \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{R}')}{r} e^{ikr} dV' e^{-i\omega t}
 \end{aligned}$$

对 $\frac{e^{ikr}}{r}$ 进行展开: $\frac{e^{ikr}}{r} = \frac{e^{ikR}}{R} - \vec{R}' \cdot \nabla \frac{e^{ikR}}{R}$
 对于第二项 $\vec{R}' \cdot \nabla \frac{e^{ikR}}{R} = \vec{R}' \cdot \left(-\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} + ik \frac{\vec{R}}{R} \right) \frac{e^{ikR}}{R}$
 所以第二项比第一项为 $\vec{R}' \cdot \left(-\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} + ik \frac{\vec{R}}{R} \right)$

当 $R' \ll R$, 且 $kR' \ll 1$ 时, 第二项远小于第一项, 下面计算电偶极矩

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{P}(t) &= \int \rho(\vec{R}', t) \vec{R}' dV' \\
 \frac{d\vec{P}(t)}{dt} &= \int \frac{\partial \rho(\vec{R}', t)}{\partial t} \vec{R}' dV' \\
 &= - \int (\nabla \cdot \vec{J}) \vec{R}' dV' \\
 &= - \int \nabla \cdot (\vec{J} \vec{R}') dV' + \int \vec{J} \cdot \nabla' \vec{R}' dV' \\
 &= - \oint \vec{J} \vec{R}' d\vec{S} + \int \vec{J} dV' \\
 &= \int \vec{J} dV'
 \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\vec{A}_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ikR}}{R} \int \vec{J}(\vec{R}') dV' = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ikR}}{R} \dot{\vec{P}}$$

故 $\vec{A}_0(\vec{R}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\dot{\vec{P}} e^{ikR}}{R}$

习题 1.4.4

(1) 近区 $R \ll \lambda$, 即 $kR \ll 1$, 电场得主要项为 $\frac{1}{R^3}$, 磁场得主要项为 $\frac{1}{R^2}$, 所以电场和磁场分别为:

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{e^{ikR}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R^3} (\vec{p} - 3\vec{p} \cdot \vec{e}_R \vec{e}_R) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \frac{\vec{p}(t) \cdot \vec{R}}{R^3}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{i\mu_0\omega^2}{4\pi c} \frac{1}{kR^2} \vec{e}_R \times \vec{p} = \frac{i\mu_0\omega}{4\pi R^2} \vec{e}_R \times \vec{p} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi R^2} \vec{e}_R \times \dot{\vec{p}}$$

远区 $R \gg \lambda$, 电磁场的主要项均为 $\frac{1}{R}$, 所以远区的电磁场分别为:

$$\vec{E} = \frac{e^{ikR}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{k^2}{R} (\vec{e}_R \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{e}_R$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0\omega^2}{4\pi c} \frac{1}{R} e^{ikR} \vec{e}_R \times \vec{p}$$

近区场与远区场的主要差别:

- 近场的电磁场和源同步变化, 在每一瞬间时都服从静态或稳恒情况规律
- 远场 $\vec{B}(\vec{R}, t)$, $\vec{E}(\vec{R}, t)$ 中含有 $e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R} - \omega t)}$ 表明远区其主要作用的电磁场以波的形式向外传

(2) 远区电磁场:

$$\vec{E} = \frac{e^{ikR}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{k^2}{R} (\vec{e}_R \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{e}_R$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0\omega^2}{4\pi c} \frac{1}{R} e^{ikR} \vec{e}_R \times \vec{p}$$

平均能流:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{S} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} (\vec{E} * \times \vec{H}) \\ &= \frac{c}{2\mu_0} \text{Re} \left[(\vec{B} * \times \vec{e}_R) \times \vec{B} \right] \\ &= \frac{c}{2\mu_0} \frac{|\dot{\vec{p}}|^2}{16\pi^2 \epsilon_0^3 c^6 R^2} \sin^2 \theta \vec{e}_R \\ &= \frac{|\dot{\vec{p}}|^2}{32\pi^2 \epsilon_0 c^3 R^2} \sin^2 \theta \vec{e}_R \end{aligned}$$

辐射功率:

$$w = \oint \left| \vec{S} \right| R^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\left| \ddot{\vec{p}} \right|^2}{12\pi\epsilon_0 c^3}$$

习题 1.4.5

用矢势和标势表示电磁场： $\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$, $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$, 由麦克斯韦方程 $\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$ 可得：

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \vec{B} &= \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) &= \mu_0 \vec{J} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A} &= \mu_0 \vec{J} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right)\end{aligned}$$

移相得

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{A} &= -\mu_0 \vec{J} + \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \phi \\ &= -\mu_0 \vec{J} + \nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi \right)\end{aligned}$$

再次移相得到：

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{A} - \nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi \right) = -\mu_0 \vec{J}$$

再用麦克斯韦方程组中得 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$ 推导：

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \left(-\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) &= \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \\ \nabla^2 \phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \cdot \vec{A} &= -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}\end{aligned}$$

洛伦兹变换：

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \phi = 0$$

带入上面得到得两个一般方程即可得到达朗伯方程：

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{A} &= -\mu_0 \vec{J} \\ \nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \phi &= -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}\end{aligned}$$

习题 1.4.6

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{P}(t) &= \int \rho(\vec{R}', t) \vec{R}' dV' \\
 \frac{d\vec{P}(t)}{dt} &= \int \frac{\partial \rho(\vec{R}', t)}{\partial t} \vec{R}' dV' \\
 &= - \int (\nabla \cdot \vec{J}) \vec{R}' dV' \\
 &= - \int \nabla \cdot (\vec{J} \vec{R}') dV' + \int \vec{J} \cdot \nabla' \vec{R}' dV' \\
 &= - \oint \vec{J} \vec{R}' d\vec{S} + \int \vec{J} dV' \\
 &= \int \vec{J} dV'
 \end{aligned}$$

电磁波的传播

习题 1.5.1

传输线在 z 方向没有限制, 在 z 方向传播得电磁波得形式为 $\vec{E}(x, y, z) = \vec{E}(x, y) e^{-ik_z z}$, 将其带入电磁波的传播方程 $\nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0$, 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \vec{E}(x, y) e^{ik_z z} + k^2 \vec{E}(x, y) e^{ik_z z} &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \vec{E}(x, y) e^{ik_z z} + (k^2 - k_z^2) \vec{E}(x, y) e^{ik_z z} &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \vec{E} + (k^2 - k_z^2) \vec{E} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

用 $u(x, y)$ 表示 \vec{E} 或 \vec{H} 的任一分量, 令 $u(x, y) = X(x)Y(y)$, 带入上式可以得到:

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{Y} \frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} + (k^2 - k_z^2) = 0$$

令 $\frac{d^2 X}{dx^2} = -k_x^2 X$, $\frac{d^2 Y}{dy^2} = -k_y^2 Y$ (其中 k_x, k_y 满足 $k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k^2$), 可以解得:

$$u(x, y) = (A \sin k_x x + B \cos k_x x) (C \sin k_y y + D \cos k_y y)$$

由边界条件 $\vec{n} \times \vec{E} = 0$, $\frac{\partial E_n}{\partial n} = 0$ 可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} x = 0, a \text{ 时}, E_y = E_z = 0, \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ y = 0, b \text{ 时}, E_x = E_z = 0, \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

用 $y = 0, b$ 时 $E_x = 0$ 和 $x = 0, a$ 时 $\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} = 0$ 可以得到 E_x :

$$E_x = C_1 (\cos k_x x) (\sin k_y y) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

同理可得 E_y :

$$E_y = C_2 (\sin k_x x) (\cos k_y y) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$E_z = C_3 (\sin k_x x) (\sin k_y y) e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)}$$

$$\left(k_x = \frac{m\pi}{a}, k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)$$

然后计算截止频率:

$$k_z^2 = k^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{v}\right)^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega^2 \mu \varepsilon &\geq \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \\ \omega &\geq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^2}\end{aligned}$$

则 TE_{10} 的截止频率为 $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$

现计算传输功率

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = -C_1 k_x - C_2 k_y + i C_3 k_z = 0$$

取 $C_3 = 0$, $C_2 = \frac{i\omega\mu a}{\pi} H_0$, 此时 $E_x = E_z = 0$, $E_y = \frac{i\omega\mu a}{\pi} H_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{ik_z z}$, 由 $\vec{H} = -\frac{i}{\omega u} \nabla \times \vec{E}$ 计算可得磁场:

$$\begin{cases} H_x = -\frac{ik_z a}{\pi} H_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{ik_z z} \\ H_y = 0 \\ H_z = H_0 \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{ik_z z} \end{cases}$$

能流密度为:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{S} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left(\vec{E}^* \times \vec{H} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left(E_y^* H_x \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a H_0}{\pi} \right)^2 \omega \mu k_z \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \vec{e}_z\end{aligned}$$

功率:

$$P = \int_0^a \int_0^b \vec{S} dx dy = \frac{a^3 b \omega \mu k_z}{4\pi^2} H_0^2$$

习题 1.5.2

均匀导体中由于电荷守恒：

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

导体内有 $\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$ ，带入可得：

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} = \nabla \cdot (\sigma \vec{E}) = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} \rho$$

所以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} &= 0 \\ \rho &= \rho_0 e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} t} \end{aligned}$$

导体中 $\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$ 很大，因此均匀导体内不可能积累自由电荷，在导体内认为 $\rho = 0$
于是在导体中电磁波传播的基本方程为：

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} & \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \sigma \vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} &= 0 & \nabla \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial (\mu \vec{H})}{\partial t} = i\omega \mu \vec{H} \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} &= \sigma \vec{E} + (-i\omega \varepsilon) \vec{E} \\ &= -i\omega \left(\varepsilon + \frac{i\sigma}{\omega} \right) \vec{E} \\ &= -i\omega \varepsilon' \vec{E} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\varepsilon' = \varepsilon + \frac{i\sigma}{\omega}$

于是得到导体中单色电磁波基本方程：

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{E} = i\omega \mu \vec{H} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \vec{E} + k'^2 \vec{E} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{H} = -i\omega \varepsilon' \vec{E} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{H} = 0 \\ \nabla^2 \vec{H} + k'^2 \vec{H} = 0 \end{cases}$$

习题 1.5.3

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \\ -\nabla^2 \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mu \vec{H}) \\ &= -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} - \varepsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{E} = 0$$

设单色平面波角频率为 ω

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}(\vec{R}) e^{-i\omega t}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \vec{E} + \frac{\omega^2}{v^2} \vec{E} &= 0 \\ \nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

同理可得 $\nabla^2 \vec{B} + k^2 \vec{B} = 0$

于是介质中的基本方程为

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \\ \vec{B} = -\frac{i}{\omega} \nabla \times \vec{E} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \nabla^2 \vec{B} + k^2 \vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \vec{E} = \frac{i}{\omega \varepsilon \mu} \nabla \times \vec{B} \end{cases}$$

习题 1.5.4

在轴线中传播的 TEM 波，由于对称性， E 与 θ 无关。设内外导体横向电势差为 V ，在横截面内电势 ϕ 满足

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

$$\phi = C_1 \ln r + C_2$$

由边界条件 $r = a, \phi = V, r = b, \phi = 0$ 可得到

$$\phi = V \frac{\ln \frac{r}{b}}{\ln \frac{a}{b}}$$

于是电场振幅为

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \phi \vec{e}_r = \frac{V}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_r$$

写出传播因子后，电场是

$$\vec{E} = \frac{V}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} \frac{1}{r} e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} \vec{e}_r$$

$$(k_z = \frac{w}{c})$$

磁场为：

$$\vec{H} = -\frac{i}{\omega \mu} \nabla \times \vec{E}$$

$$= -\frac{i}{\omega \mu} \frac{1}{r} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_r & r\vec{e}_\theta & \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_r & rA_\theta & A_z \end{vmatrix} = \frac{V k_z}{\omega \mu \ln \frac{b}{a}} \frac{1}{r} e^{i(k_z z - \omega t)} \vec{e}_\theta$$

习题 1.5.5

入射波，反射波，折射波分别为

$$\vec{E}_i = \vec{E}_{i0} e^{i(\vec{k}_i \cdot \vec{R} - \omega_i t)}$$

$$\vec{E}_f = \vec{E}_{f0} e^{i(\vec{k}_f \cdot \vec{R} - \omega_f t)}$$

$$\vec{E}_g = \vec{E}_{g0} e^{i(\vec{k}_g \cdot \vec{R} - \omega_g t)}$$

由边界条件 $\vec{n} \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$ 可得:

$$\vec{n} \times (\vec{E}_i + \vec{E}_f) = \vec{n} \times \vec{E}_g$$

$$\vec{n} \times \left(\vec{E}_{i0} e^{i(k_{ix}x + k_{iy}y - \omega_i t)} + \vec{E}_{f0} e^{i(k_{fx}x + k_{fy}y - \omega_f t)} \right) = \vec{n} \times \vec{E}_{g0} e^{i(k_{gx}x + k_{gy}y - \omega_g t)}$$

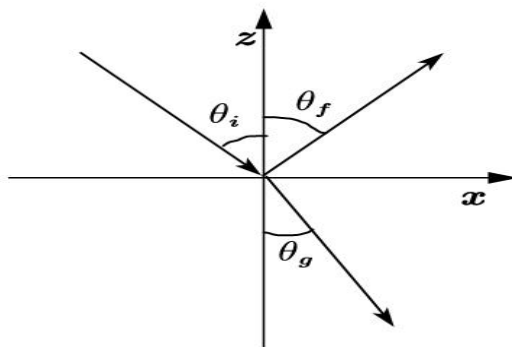
次关系在任何时刻，对分界面上的任何一点都成立，因此可得

$$k_{ix} = k_{fx} = k_{gx}$$

$$k_{iy} = k_{fy} = k_{gy}$$

$$\omega_i = \omega_f = \omega_g$$

下面是折射定律和反射定律



折射反射

入射波在 $x - z$ 平面内，此时 $k_{iy} = 0$ ，因此 $k_{fy} = k_{gy} = 0$

由图可得

$$k_{ix} = k_i \sin \theta_i$$

$$k_{fx} = k_f \sin \theta_f$$

$$k_{gx} = k_g \sin \theta_g$$

再由 $k_{ix} = k_{fx} = k_{gx}$ 可得

$$k_i \sin \theta_i = k_f \sin \theta_f = k_g \sin \theta_g$$

$$\frac{\omega}{v_1} \sin \theta_i = \frac{\omega}{v_1} \sin \theta_f = \frac{\omega}{v_2} \sin \theta_g$$

所以得到 $\sin \theta_i = \sin \theta_f \rightarrow \theta_i = \theta_f$, , 此为反射定律

$\frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_g} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1}} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = n_{21}$ 此为折射定律

习题 1.5.6

垂直入射时

$$k = k_z = w\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} + 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\tau = \omega\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\omega^2 \varepsilon^2}} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

良导体有 $\frac{\sigma}{\omega\varepsilon} \gg 1$ 因此

$$\tau \approx \sqrt{\frac{\omega\sigma\mu}{2}}$$

透入深度

$$d = \frac{1}{\tau} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega\mu\sigma}}$$

狭义相对论

习题 1.6.1

势方程

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{J}$$

洛伦兹条件

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$$

电荷守恒

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

相对论形式：

$$\text{势方程: } \frac{\partial^2 A_\nu}{\partial x_\mu \partial x_\mu} = -\mu_0 J_\nu$$

$$\text{电荷守恒: } \frac{\partial J_\mu}{\partial x_\mu} = 0 \quad J_4 = ic\rho$$

$$\text{洛伦兹条件: } \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x_\mu} = 0 \quad A_4 = i\frac{\phi}{c}$$

习题 1.6.2

线考虑一般情况： $1 + 2 \rightarrow 3 + 4 + \dots$

$$\Delta M = (m_3 + m_4 + \dots) - (m_1 + m_2)$$

阈能要求质心系中产生的粒子动能为 0，质心系下总能量为产生的粒子的静止质量.

$$E' = (m_3 + m_4 + \dots) c^2 = (m_1 + m_2 + \Delta M) c^2$$

由四维动量的标量积是不变量可得

$$\begin{aligned} (P_1 + P_2) \cdot (P_1 + P_2) &= (P'_1 + P'_2) \cdot (P'_1 + P'_2) \\ \left(\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 \right)^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} (E_1 + E_2)^2 &= \left(\vec{P}'_1 + \vec{P}'_2 \right)^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} (E'_1 + E'_2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

靶粒子静止： $\vec{P}_2 = 0$ ，质心系下总动量为零： $\vec{P}'_1 + \vec{P}'_2 = 0$ ，初始时两粒子的能量方程： $E_1^2 = c^2 p_1^2 + m_1^2 c^4$ ， $E_2 = m_2 c^2$ ，带入上式可得：

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{p}_1^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} (m_1^2 c^4 + c^2 \vec{p}_1^2 + m_2^2 c^4 + 2E_1 E_2) &= 0 - \frac{E'^2}{c^2} \\ E_1 &= \frac{1}{2m_2 c^2} (E'^2 - m_1^2 c^4 - m_2^2 c^4) \end{aligned}$$

把 $E' = (m_1 + m_2 + \Delta M) c^2$ 带入可得：

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \frac{1}{2m_2 c^2} \left[(m_1 + m_2 + \Delta M)^2 c^4 - (m_1^2 + m_2^2) c^4 \right] \\ &= \left(m_1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} \Delta M + \Delta M + \frac{\Delta M^2}{2m_2} \right) c^2 \\ T = E_1 - m_1 c^2 &= \Delta M \left(1 + \frac{m_1}{m_2} + \frac{\Delta M}{2m_2} \right) c^2 \end{aligned}$$

本题中 $m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = m_4 = \dots = m_p$ ， $\Delta M = 2m_p$ ，带入可得：

$$T = 2m_p (1 + 1 + 1) c^2 = 6m_p c^2$$

习题 1.6.3

$$\begin{cases} x' = \frac{x-vt}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2}x}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \end{cases}$$

把题目中的 $t' = t$ 条件带入可得：

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1-\beta^2}t &= t - \frac{v}{c^2}x \\ t &= \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \cdot \frac{v}{c^2}x \end{aligned}$$

把得到的 t 带入可得：

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

习题 1.6.4

(1)

由

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_3} \\ B_2 &= \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_1} \\ B_3 &= \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_2} \end{aligned}$$

对于公式 $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$, 由 $A_4 = i\frac{\phi}{c} \rightarrow \phi = -icA_4$ 可得:

$$-\nabla\phi = ic \left(\frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_1} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_2} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_3} \vec{e}_3 \right)$$

$x_4 = ict \rightarrow \frac{1}{dt} = ic\frac{1}{dx_4}$, 可以得到:

$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = ic \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_4} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_4} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_4} \vec{e}_3 \right)$$

带入到公式 $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$ 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= ic \left(\frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_4} \right) \\ E_2 &= ic \left(\frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_4} \right) \\ E_3 &= ic \left(\frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

引入电磁场张量 $F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x_\mu} - \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x_\nu}$

$$[F_{\mu\nu}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B_3 & -B_2 & -i\frac{E_1}{c} \\ -B_3 & 0 & B_1 & -i\frac{E_2}{c} \\ B_2 & -B_1 & 0 & -i\frac{E_3}{c} \\ i\frac{E_1}{c} & i\frac{E_2}{c} & i\frac{E_3}{c} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

做题依据的公式： $F'_{\mu\nu} = \alpha_{\mu\sigma}\alpha_{\nu\lambda}F_{\sigma\lambda}$ ，计算一个为例：

$$\begin{aligned} i\frac{E'_1}{c} &= F'_{41} = \alpha_{4\sigma}\alpha_{1\lambda}F_{\sigma\lambda} \\ &= \alpha_{41}\alpha_{1\lambda}F_{1\lambda} + \alpha_{44}\alpha_{1\lambda}F_{4\lambda} \\ &= \alpha_{41}\alpha_{11}F_{11} + \alpha_{41}\alpha_{14}F_{14} + \alpha_{44}\alpha_{11}F_{41} + \alpha_{44}\alpha_{14}F_{44} \\ &= i\frac{E'}{c} \end{aligned}$$

则 $E'_1 = E_1$ ，同理可得：

$$\begin{aligned} B'_1 &= B_1 \\ E'_2 &= \frac{E_2 - vB_3}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \\ E'_3 &= \frac{E_3 + vB_2}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \\ B'_2 &= \frac{B_2 + \frac{v}{c^2}E_3}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \\ B'_3 &= \frac{B_3 - \frac{v}{c^2}E_2}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \end{aligned}$$

若将电磁场分解为相对运动速度 \vec{v} 平行和垂直的分量可以得到：

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

习题 1.6.5

S 系下由两个事件, 时空坐标为 (x_1, y_1, z_1, t_1) , (x_2, y_2, z_2, t_2)
S' 系下为 (x'_1, y'_1, z'_1, t'_1) , (x'_2, y'_2, z'_2, t'_2) , 由洛伦兹变换可得:

$$t'_2 - t'_1 = \frac{(t_2 - t_1) - \frac{v}{c^2}(x_2 - x_1)}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

若在 S 系中 $t_2 > t_1$, 但若 $t_2 - t_1 - \frac{v}{c^2}(x_2 - x_1) < 0$, 即 $t'_2 < t'_1$, 即在 S' 系中观察事件发生的次序与 S 系中不同。那么如果有因果关系, 则将违反因果律。

为克服此矛盾, 爱因斯坦假定: 任何物体的运动速度都不可能大于真空中的光速 c , 即若 $t_2 > t_1$, 为使 $t'_2 > t'_1$, 需要:

$$\frac{x_2 - x_1}{t_2 - t_1} \cdot v < c^2$$

$$uv < c^2$$

u 代表两个事件相互作用讯号的传播速度

习题 1.6.6

电荷 Q 是一个洛伦兹标量

$$Q = \int \rho dV$$

当粒子静止时, 设电荷密度 ρ_0 , 体积元 dV_0 , 若粒子以速度 u 运动, 则体积元有洛伦兹收缩

$$dV = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} dV_0$$

为了保证总电荷 Q 的不变性, 电荷密度相应的增大

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_0}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

当粒子以速度 u 运动时, 其电流密度为

$$\vec{J} = \rho \vec{u} = \frac{\rho_0 \vec{u}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

因为, $u_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} (u, ic)$ 时四维速度矢量, ρ_0 是标量
所以 $\rho_0 u_\mu$ 是一个四维矢量.

$$J_\mu = (\vec{J}, ic\rho) = \rho_0 u_\mu$$

所以电流密度 \vec{J} 和电荷密度 ρ 构成四维矢量 $J_\mu = (\vec{J}, ic\rho)$

习题 1.6.7

1. Maxwell 方程组是一阶偏微分方程, 不像牛顿定律那样是二阶微分方程。Maxwell 方程在伽利略变化下不是协变的。
2. 对于 S 系中静止的带电体, S 系中观察者只能观察到静电场, 在匀速运动的 S' 中观察, 带电体还有磁场。
3. 从自由电磁波波动方程 $\nabla^2 \begin{bmatrix} \vec{E} \\ \vec{B} \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{E} \\ \vec{B} \end{bmatrix} = 0$ 看, 电磁波沿任何方向传播速度都是 c , 不符合伽利略速度合成公式。

习题 1.6.8

四维速度 $u_\mu = \frac{dx_\mu}{d\tau}$ $d\tau = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}dt$

前三维: $\vec{u}_i = \frac{d\vec{x}_i}{d\tau} = \frac{\vec{v}_i}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$

第四分量: $u_4 = \frac{icdt}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}dt} = \frac{ic}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$

四维速度: $u_\mu = \left(\frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}, \frac{ic}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \right)$

四维动量: $p_\mu = m_0 u_\mu$

前三项: $\vec{p} = \frac{m_0 \vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$

第四项: $p_4 = \frac{im_0 c}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} = \frac{iE}{c}$

最终得到: $p_\mu = (\vec{p}, i\frac{E}{c}) = \left(\frac{m_0 \vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}, \frac{im_0 c}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \right)$

牛顿第二定律协变形式: $K_\mu = \frac{dp_\mu}{d\tau}$

第四维: $K_4 = \frac{dp_4}{d\tau} = \frac{d(i\frac{E}{c})}{d\tau}$

$$\begin{aligned} -icK_4 &= \frac{dE}{d\tau} = \frac{c^2}{2\sqrt{\vec{p}^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4}} \cdot \frac{d(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p})}{d\tau} \\ &= \frac{c^2}{E} \vec{p} \cdot \frac{d\vec{p}}{d\tau} \\ &= \frac{c^2}{mc^2} m\vec{v} \cdot \frac{d\vec{p}}{d\tau} \\ &= \vec{v} \cdot \frac{d\vec{p}}{d\tau} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{K} \end{aligned}$$

由 $d\tau = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}dt$ 可得:

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \vec{K} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \\ \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \vec{K} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{dE}{dt} \end{cases}$$

定义力: $\vec{F} = \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \vec{K}$, 有

$$\begin{cases} \vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \\ \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{dE}{dt} \end{cases}$$

符合牛顿第二定律形式, 所以四维力矢量为:

$$K_\mu = \left(\vec{K}, \frac{i}{c} \vec{K} \cdot \vec{v} \right) = \left(\frac{\vec{F}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}, \frac{i}{c} \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{F}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \right)$$

习题 1.6.9

在 S 系中同时读出两端的时空坐标为 (x_1, t) , (x_2, t) , 在 S' 系中这两事件时空坐标为 (x'_1, t'_1) , (x'_2, t'_2)

$$t'_2 - t'_1 = -\frac{v}{c^2} \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

此时 $x_2 > x_1$, 则 $t'_1 > t'_2$

在 t'_2 时测 x_2 , 过一会 t'_1 时测 x_1 , S' 认为在 S 上的尺以 v 左移。先读 x_2 后读 x_1 , B 的长度应再加上 $t'_1 - t'_2$ 内走过的距离

$$(t'_1 - t'_2) v = \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

以 S' 看 S 中距离应缩 $\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} x'_2 - x'_1 &= (x_2 - x_1) \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \\ &= \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} l_0 \\ &= l_0 \end{aligned}$$

(其中 $x'_2 = \frac{x_2 - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$, $x'_1 = \frac{x_1 - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$, 得到 $x'_2 - x'_1 = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} = l_0$, 推出 $x_2 - x_1 = \frac{l_0}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$)

习题 1.6.10

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{B} &= \nabla \times \vec{A} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}B_1 &= \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_3}, \quad B_2 = \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_1}, \quad B_3 = \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_2} \\ A_4 &= i \frac{\phi}{c} \text{ 得到 } \phi = -icA_4 \quad x_4 = ict \text{ 得到 } \frac{1}{dt} = ic \frac{1}{dx_4} \\ \text{则可算出}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}-\nabla \phi &= ic \left(\frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_1} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_2} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_3} \vec{e}_3 \right) \\ \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} &= ic \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_4} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_4} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_4} \vec{e}_3 \right)\end{aligned}$$

得到 E 的三个分量:

$$\begin{aligned}E_1 &= ic \left(\frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_4} \right) \\ E_2 &= ic \left(\frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x_4} \right) \\ E_3 &= ic \left(\frac{\partial A_4}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x_4} \right)\end{aligned}$$

电磁场张量 $F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial A_\nu}{\partial x_\mu} - \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x_\nu}$, 则有:

$$[F_{\mu\nu}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B_3 & -B_2 & -i \frac{E_1}{c} \\ -B_3 & 0 & B_1 & -i \frac{E_2}{c} \\ B_2 & -B_1 & 0 & -i \frac{E_3}{c} \\ i \frac{E_1}{c} & i \frac{E_2}{c} & i \frac{E_3}{c} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

现在利用电磁场张量将麦克斯韦方程组表现为四维形式

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}, \quad \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{对于 } \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \left(\frac{\partial E_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial x_3} \right) = -ic \left(\frac{\partial F_{41}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_{42}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial F_{43}}{\partial x_3} \right),$$

$\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\frac{J_4}{ic}}{\varepsilon_0} = -i\frac{1}{c}\frac{J_4}{\varepsilon_0}$, 则有:

$$-ic \left(\frac{\partial F_{41}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_{42}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial F_{43}}{\partial x_3} \right) = -i\frac{1}{c\varepsilon_0} J_4$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{41}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_{42}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial F_{43}}{\partial x_3} = \frac{1}{c^2\varepsilon_0} J_4 = \mu_0 J_4$$

对于 $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$, 选其中一项计算, 其他同理

$$\frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x_3} = \mu_0 J_1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial t}$$

把 $B_3 = F_{12}$, $-B_2 = F_{13}$, $E_1 = -icF_{41}$, $\frac{1}{dt} = ic\frac{1}{dx_4}$ 带入可得:

$$\frac{\partial F_{12}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial F_{13}}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial F_{14}}{\partial x_4} = \mu_0 J_1$$

同理可得其他几项, 因而:

$$\frac{\partial F_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\nu} = \mu_0 J_\mu$$

用麦克斯韦方程组中的剩下方程来求另一个四维形式

对于 $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$, $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$, 有

$$\frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x_3} = 0$$

用电磁场张量来表示有

$$\frac{\partial F_{12}}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial F_{23}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F_{31}}{\partial x_2} = 0$$

另外一组同理

$$\frac{\partial E_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{24}}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial F_{43}}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial F_{32}}{\partial x_4} = 0$$

最后得到

$$\frac{\partial F_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\lambda} + \frac{\partial F_{\nu\lambda}}{\partial x_\mu} + \frac{\partial F_{\lambda\mu}}{\partial x_\nu} = 0$$

习题 1.6.11

某一点设为原点，此处的时间设为 0，在距离此处 r 的地方的时钟时间设为 $\frac{r}{c}$ ，在原点发出一道光，当 r 处的时钟接收到光时再开始走动，即完成了在同一惯性系中校准同步的方法

习题 1.6.12

$$t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2}x}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$
$$t'_2 - t'_1 = -\frac{v}{c^2} \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \neq 0$$

故不同时发生

习题 1.6.13

1. 相对性原理：在任何惯性系中，物理现象都按相同的方式发生，物理规律有相同的形式
2. 光速不变原理：在一切惯性系中，光在真空中的速度都为 c ，且与光源的运动状态无关

习题 1.6.14

在实验室系下，粒子的四维动量分别为 p_0, p_1, p_2
因为在衰变过程中，动量守恒

$$p_0 = p_1 + p_2$$

由四维动量的标量积时不变量得

$$p_0 \cdot p_0 = (p_1 + p_2) \cdot (p_1 + p_2)$$

写成分量形式

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\vec{p}_0 + i \frac{E_0}{c} \right) \cdot \left(\vec{p}_0 + i \frac{E_0}{c} \right) &= \left(\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 + i \frac{E_1 + E_2}{c} \right) \cdot \left(\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 + i \frac{E_1 + E_2}{c} \right) \\ \vec{p}_0^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} E_0^2 &= (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} (E_1 + E_2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

考虑 $\vec{p}_0, \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = 0, E_0 = M_0 c^2, E_1 + E_2 = M_0 c^2$, 可以得到

$$E_1 + E_2 = M_0 c^2$$

$$\text{又由 } \begin{cases} E_1^2 = c^2 \vec{p}_1^2 + m_1^2 c^4 \\ E_2^2 = c^2 \vec{p}_2^2 + m_2^2 c^4 \end{cases}, \vec{p}_1^2 = \vec{p}_2^2, \text{ 可得到}$$

$$E_1^2 - E_2^2 = (m_1^2 - m_2^2) c^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} (E_1 - E_2)(E_1 + E_2) &= (E_1 - E_2) M_0 c^2 \\ &= (m_1^2 - m_2^2) c^4 \end{aligned}$$

进而得到 $E_1 - E_2 = \frac{m_1^2 - m_2^2}{M_0} c^4$, 联立 $E_1 + E_2$ 可得

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = \frac{m_1^2 - m_2^2 + M_0^2}{2M_0} c^2 \\ E_2 = \frac{m_2^2 - m_1^2 + M_0^2}{2M_0} c^2 \end{cases}$$

由 $T = E - m_0 c^2$ 可得

$$\begin{cases} T_1 = E_1 - m_1 c^2 = \frac{m_1^2 - m_2^2 + M_0^2 - 2M_0 m_1}{2M_0} c^2 \\ T_2 = E_2 - m_2 c^2 = \frac{m_2^2 - m_1^2 + M_0^2 - 2M_0 m_2}{2M_0} c^2 \end{cases}$$

带电粒子和电磁场的相互作用

习题 1.7.1

S 系中两个时空坐标, 始末分别为 (x^*, y^*, z^*, t^*) , (x, y, z, t) , S' 系中的时空坐标始末分别为 $(x^{*'}, y^{*'}, z^{*'}, t^{*'})$, (x', y', z', t')

由于在 S' 系中相对静止, 所以可以用静电场中的公式 $\vec{A}' = 0$, $\phi' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e}{r'}$, $r' = c(t' - t^{*'})$

由 $x_4 = ict$ 可得 $t = -\frac{i}{c}x_4$, 带入 \vec{r}' 中可得:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r}' &= \vec{r} + i\frac{\vec{v}}{c}x_4 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1\right) \frac{\vec{v}}{v^2} \left(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r} + i\frac{v^2}{c}x_4\right) \\ x'_4 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \left(x_4 - \frac{i}{c}(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r})\right)\end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= \vec{A}' - i\frac{\vec{v}}{c}A'_4 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} - 1\right) \frac{\vec{v}}{v^2} \left(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{A}' - i\frac{v^2}{c}A'_4\right) \\ A_4 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \left(A'_4 + \frac{i}{c}(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{A}')\right)\end{aligned}$$

把 $\vec{A}' = 0$, $A'_4 = i\frac{\phi}{c}$ 带入得

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e\vec{v}}{c^2 r' \sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \\ \phi &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e}{r' \sqrt{1-\beta^2}}\end{aligned}$$

再计算 r' :

$$\begin{aligned}r' &= c(t' - t^{*'}) \\ &= \frac{c(t - t') - \frac{1}{c}\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r}}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \\ &= \frac{r - \frac{1}{c}\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r}}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}\end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e\vec{v}}{c^2 \left(r - \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r}}{c}\right)} \\ \phi &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e}{\left(r - \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r}}{c}\right)}\end{aligned}$$

习题 1.7.2

本题做的时候不同人的答案不同，因此就不给不准确的答案了，可以在书上或 ppt 上找到背下来

习题 1.7.3

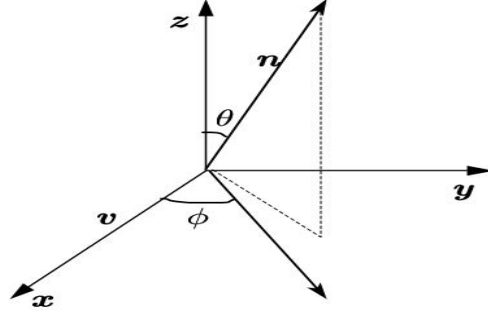
轫致辐射：当带电粒子入射到靶物质上时，它和靶内原子中得电子或原子核碰撞，在碰撞过程中减速，从而产生辐射。轫致辐射的 $\dot{\vec{v}}\vec{v}$

同步辐射：带电粒子作圆周运动时， $\dot{\vec{v}}\perp\vec{v}$ ，这种情况下产生的辐射为同步辐射。

$$\vec{E} = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2 r} \frac{\vec{n} \times (\vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{v}})}{\left(1 - \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{v}}{c}\right)^3}$$
$$\vec{B} = \frac{e}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 r} \frac{-\vec{n} \times \dot{\vec{v}}}{\left(1 - \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{v}}{c}\right)^3}$$

习题 1.7.4

带电粒子作圆周运动时, $\dot{\vec{v}} \perp \vec{v}$. 这种情况下的辐射为同步辐射 如图所示



$\vec{n} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \vec{e}_x + \sin \theta \sin \phi \vec{e}_y + \cos \theta \vec{e}_z$, 因此有

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n} \cdot \vec{v} &= v \cos \theta \\ \vec{n} \cdot \dot{\vec{v}} &= |\dot{\vec{v}}| \sin \theta \cos \phi\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}& \vec{n} \times \left(\left(\vec{n} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \right) \times \dot{\vec{v}} \right) \\ &= \left(\vec{n} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \right) (\vec{n} \cdot \dot{\vec{v}}) - \dot{\vec{v}} \left(\vec{n} \cdot \left(\vec{n} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \right) \right) \\ &= \left(\vec{n} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \right) |\dot{\vec{v}}| \sin \theta \cos \phi - \dot{\vec{v}} \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)\end{aligned}$$

则 $\left(\vec{n} \times \left(\left(\vec{n} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \right) \times \dot{\vec{v}} \right) \right)^2$ 为

$$|\dot{\vec{v}}|^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \left(\vec{n} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \right)^2 + |\dot{\vec{v}}|^2 \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)^2 - 2 \left(\vec{n} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \right) \cdot \dot{\vec{v}} \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) |\dot{\vec{v}}| \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\vec{n} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \right)^2 &= 1 - \frac{2v \cos \theta}{c} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \\ \left(\vec{n} - \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \right) \cdot \dot{\vec{v}} &= |\dot{\vec{v}}| \sin \theta \cos \phi\end{aligned}$$

这两个式子带入上式可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \dot{\vec{v}} \right|^2 \left(\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \left(1 - \frac{2v \cos \theta}{c} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)^2 - 2 \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right) \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \right) \\ &= \left| \dot{\vec{v}} \right|^2 \left(\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \left(-1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

因此，辐射功率的角分布为：

$$\frac{dP(t')}{d\Omega} = \frac{e^2 \left| \dot{\vec{v}} \right|^2}{16\pi^2 \varepsilon_0 c^3} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)^2 - \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi}{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta \right)^5}$$

习题 1.7.5

这道题做的几次答案不一样，基本思路就是泰勒展开硬做

习题 1.7.6

$P(t)$ 为单位时间内带电粒子损失的能量，等于阻尼力 \vec{F}_s 单位时间内对粒子做的负功，即 $-\vec{F}_s \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{e^2 \ddot{v}^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3}$ 则有

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \vec{F}_s \cdot \vec{v} dt = - \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \frac{e^2 \dot{v}^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} dt = - \frac{e^2 \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \Bigg|_{t_0}^{t_0+T} + \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \frac{e^2 \ddot{v}}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \vec{v} dt$$

故有 $\vec{F}_s = \frac{e^2 \ddot{v}}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3}$