1.设
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
,求证 $\nabla^2 f(r) = f''(r) + 2\frac{f'(r)}{r}$

证法一

在球坐标系中,有

得证

证法二

$$\nabla^2 f(r) = \frac{\partial^2 f(r)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f(r)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f(r)}{\partial z^2}$$
$$\frac{\partial f(r)}{\partial x} = \frac{df(r)}{dr} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = f'(r) \frac{x}{r} = \frac{f'(r)}{r} x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(r)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{f'(r)}{r} x \right) = \frac{d}{dr} \frac{f'(r)}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{f'(r)}{r} = x \frac{rf''(r) - f'(r)}{r^2} \frac{x}{r} + \frac{f'(r)}{r}$$
$$= \frac{x^2 (rf''(r) - f'(r))}{r^3} + \frac{f'(r)}{r}$$

同理可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(r)}{\partial y^2} = \frac{y^2(rf''(r) - f'(r))}{r^3} + \frac{f'(r)}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(r)}{\partial z^2} = \frac{z^2 (rf''(r) - f'(r))}{r^3} + \frac{f'(r)}{r}$$

所以

$$\nabla^2 f(r) = \frac{r^2 (rf''(r) - f'(r))}{r^3} + \frac{3f'(r)}{r} = f''(r) + 2\frac{f'(r)}{r}$$

得证

2.如果 $∇^2 f(r)$ =0,试确定f(r)

(注意,r是柱坐标中的r,所以满足 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$,因此满足 $\nabla^2 f(r)=f''(r)+2\frac{f'(r)}{r}$)

解法一

$$\nabla^{2} f(r) = f''(r) + 2 \frac{f'(r)}{r} = 0$$
$$rf''(r) + 2f'(r) = 0$$

方程两边同时积分

$$\int rdf'(r) + 2f(r) = C_1$$

$$rf'(r) - \int f'(r)dr + 2f(r) = C_1$$

$$rf'(r) + f(r) = C_1$$

两边再积分

$$\int rdf(r) + \int f(r)dr = C_1 r + C_2$$

$$rf(r) - \int f(r)dr + \int f(r)dr = C_1 r + C_2$$

$$rf(r) = C_1 r + C_2$$

$$f(r) = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{r}$$

解法二

\$

$$g(r) = f'(r)$$

则

$$\nabla^{2} f(r) = f''(r) + 2 \frac{f'(r)}{r} = g'(r) + 2 \frac{g(r)}{r} = 0$$
$$\frac{dg}{dr} + 2 \frac{g}{r} = 0$$
$$\frac{1}{g} dg = \frac{-2}{r} dr$$

两边同时积分

$$\ln g = -2\ln(r) + C_1$$

解法三

$$g = \frac{C_2}{r^2} = f'(r)$$

$$f(r) = \frac{C_3}{r} + C_4$$

$$r = e^{t}, t = \ln(r)$$

$$f'(r) = \frac{f''(t)}{r}$$

$$f'''(r) = \frac{\frac{f''(t)}{r}r - f'(t)}{r^{2}}$$

$$rf'''(r) + 2f'(r) = \frac{f''(t)}{r} + \frac{f'(t)}{r} = 0$$

$$f'''(t) + f'(t) = 0$$

上式的通解为

将 $t = \ln(r)$ 代入得

$$f(t) = C_1 + C_2 e^{-t}$$

$$f(r) = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{r}$$

3. 如 a 为常数矢量, 求证

$$\nabla(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{r}) = a$$
, $\nabla\cdot(\vec{a}\times\vec{r}) = 0$, $\nabla\times(\vec{a}\times\vec{r}) = 2\vec{a}$

这里主要说一说 $\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}) = \vec{a}$

矢量点乘结果为标量,标量场的梯度为矢量,显然,题目中的a应该是矢量而不是标量, 应该是伍老师出题的时候不小心写错了。

有同学不理解 \vec{r} 是什么,可能会和球坐标的r基矢联系起来。实际上我们应该认为 \vec{r} = (x,y,z), \vec{r} 代表的是一个矢量场,而不是一个单纯的矢量(梯度算符是作用在标量场的,而不是某个标量,所以 \vec{r} 代表的是一个矢量场,它在空间(x0,y0,z0)处的矢量为(x0,y0,z0)

$$\nabla(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{r}) = \nabla\left(a_x x + a_y y + a_z z\right) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{z}\right)\left(a_x x + a_y y + a_z\right) = \vec{a}$$

2020届新题: 若各向同性的介质介电常数 $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r$ 与位置有关,试证明E和B所满足的波动方程为(设 $\mu = \mu_0 \mu_r$)

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{E} + \frac{\varepsilon_r}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{B} + \frac{\varepsilon_r}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} = \varepsilon_r (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \times \nabla \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}$$

各向同性介质含义是介质性质(介电常数和磁导率)与电场或磁场方向无关,均匀介质则是指介质性质与位置无关,这里是各向同性的非均匀材料。 第一个式子的证明与书上式3.1.1到式3.1.2的推导类似:

①式两端同时取旋度,得到:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} & \mathbf{1} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}}{\partial t} & \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} & \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} & \mathbf{E} + \mathbf$$

对于第二式, ②式两端同时取旋度, 得到:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) = \frac{\partial (\nabla \times \mathbf{D})}{\partial t}$$
$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = \mu_0 \frac{\partial (\nabla \times (\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E}))}{\partial t}$$

 ε_r 与位置有关,是(x, y, z)的函数,所以在旋度运算中不能当成常数直接提出来

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial (\nabla \times (\varepsilon_r \mathbf{E}))}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times (\varepsilon_r \mathbf{E}))$$

• 常用公式

$$\nabla(\phi\psi) = \phi\nabla\psi + \psi\nabla\phi$$
 按照课件中的常用公式展开:

$$\nabla \cdot (\phi \vec{A}) = \vec{A} \cdot \nabla \phi + \phi \nabla \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \times (\phi \vec{A}) = \nabla \phi \times \vec{A} + \phi \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B})$$

$$\nabla \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{A} (\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) - \vec{B} (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) + (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla) \vec{A} - (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \vec{B}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\varepsilon_r (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) + (\nabla \varepsilon_r) \times \mathbf{E})$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \vec{B} + \frac{\varepsilon_r}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} ((\nabla \varepsilon_r) \times \mathbf{E})$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{c^2}((\nabla \varepsilon_r)\times\frac{\partial \pmb{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0c^2}\bigg((\nabla \varepsilon_r)\times\bigg(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}\frac{\partial \pmb{D}}{\partial t}\bigg)\bigg) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0\mu_0c^2}\bigg((\nabla \varepsilon_r)\times\bigg(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}(\nabla \times \pmb{B})\bigg)\bigg) = (\nabla \varepsilon_r)\times\bigg(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}(\nabla \times \pmb{B})\bigg)\bigg) \\ &\boxplus \mathcal{T}\nabla\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r} = \bigg(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{z}\bigg)\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r} = \frac{1}{-\varepsilon_r^2}\bigg(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{z}\bigg)\varepsilon_r = \frac{1}{-\varepsilon_r^2}\nabla\varepsilon_r \end{split}$$

$$(\nabla \varepsilon_r) \times (\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}(\nabla \times \mathbf{B})) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}(\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times (\nabla \varepsilon_r) = \varepsilon_r(\nabla \times \vec{B}) \times \nabla \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}$$
 第二式得证

3.证明麦克斯韦方程组为非线性独立方程组

证法一 麦克斯韦方程组

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} & \text{1} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j}_f + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} & \text{2} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_f & \text{3} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 & \text{4} \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H} \\ \mathbf{j}_f = \mathbf{E} \sigma \end{cases}$$

当介质为各向同性的线性媒质时, ε , μ 为常数,当介质各向异性的线性媒质时, ε , μ 为已知的张量,当介质非线性时, ε , μ 是**E**,**H**的函数;旋度和散度运算的本质是对向量的线性运算,因此麦克斯韦方程组是关于**E**,**H**的线性方程组,方程中只有两个自变量**E**,**H**,一个未知标量 ρ_f ,却有四个方程,因此该方程组是非线性独立的。特别地,当无源时 $\rho_f = 0$,方程组仅有两个方程是线性独立的。

证法二

对①两边同时取散度

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = -\frac{\partial \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$$

可见④的解是①的解的子集,因此④和①不独立

对②两边同时取散度

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{j}_f + \frac{\partial \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t} = 0$$

且由电荷守恒

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{j}_f = -\frac{\partial \rho_f}{\partial t}$$

于是

$$\frac{\partial (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} - \rho_f)}{\partial t} = 0$$

可见③的解是②的解的子集,因此③和②不独立

4.判断场分布是不是电磁波那个题目思路:

电磁波在传播时, $\rho_f = 0$,麦克斯韦方程组仅有两个方程是线性独立的,因此场分布只需要满足两个方程即可。对于电场,只要满足

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \times \mathbf{E} \neq 0 \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0 \end{cases}$$

就是电磁波,不满足就不是电磁波,因此 E_1 是电磁波, $E_2 E_3$ 不是。