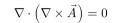
21 时变电磁场-动态位及其积分解

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主要内容

- > 动态位 临危势, 咖啡, 磁凝性.
- > 达朗贝尔方程 紫紫柳珠镜.
- > 达朗贝尔方程的解

> 达朗贝尔方程解的物理意义



矢量旋度的散度恒为零

推导原理

 $\nabla \times \nabla \varphi = 0$

标量梯度的旋度恒为零

动态位

达朗贝尔方程

 $\begin{cases} \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} & \Longrightarrow \vec{E} = - \,\nabla \,\varphi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \\ \vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} & \end{cases}$

推导过程

fai为动态标量位,A为动态矢量位

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu \vec{J}$$

方程形式

$$\nabla^2\varphi - \mu\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

实现了变量分离,形式相同求解方法相同

$$u_{tt}=a^{2}u_{xx}\Longrightarrow u=g_{1}\left(x-at\right) +g_{2}\left(x+at\right)$$

一维波动方程,行波法

解的形式

$$r\varphi=f_{1}\left(t-\frac{r}{v}\right)+f_{2}\left(t+\frac{r}{v}\right),v=\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\varepsilon}}$$

三维达朗贝尔方程,球平均法

物理意义

一维波动方程——左右行波

三维达朗贝尔方程——入射反射波

$$\varphi\left(\vec{r},t\right)=\int_{V}\!\!\frac{\rho\left(\vec{r},t-\frac{r}{v}\right)}{4\pi\varepsilon r}dV$$

动态矢量位(推迟位)

积分解

$$\vec{A}\left(\vec{r},t\right)=\int_{V}\!\!\frac{\mu\vec{J}\left(\vec{r},t-\frac{r}{v}\right)}{4\pi r}dV$$

动态矢量位(推迟位)

动态位及其积分解

动态位

矢量旋度的散度恒等于零

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \qquad \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \times \left(\mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}\right) = 0$$
标量梯度的旋度恒等于零
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \qquad \nabla \times \nabla \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \varphi$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \qquad \Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \varphi$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \qquad \Rightarrow \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \varphi$$

 φ 一动态标量位

A一动态矢量位

达朗贝尔方程 计态间段域的系统

$$\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H} \qquad \mathbf{E} = -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \longrightarrow \mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mu} = \frac{\nabla \times \mathbf{A}}{\mu} \qquad \mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \left(-\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right) \qquad \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \qquad \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \left[\varepsilon \left(-\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right) \right]}{\partial t} \qquad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \left[\varepsilon \left(-\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right) \right]}{\partial t} \qquad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}$$

达朗贝尔方程

$$\nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \mu \mathbf{J} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \left(-\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial t}$$

达朗贝尔方程

$$\nabla^{2}\mathbf{A} - \mu\varepsilon \frac{\partial^{2}\mathbf{A}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\mu\mathbf{J} + \nabla\left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{A} + \mu\varepsilon \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t}\right) \Longrightarrow \nabla^{2}\mathbf{A} - \mu\varepsilon \frac{\partial^{2}\mathbf{A}}{\partial t^{2}} = -\mu\mathbf{J}$$

$$\diamondsuit \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0 \left($$
洛仑兹规范)

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

$$E = -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \rightarrow \mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E} \rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \varphi + \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

达朗贝尔方程

出的: 求解在一个、 进加求解书、 区

5 抢着抢集的程制已制: 与时间有关系

D. 25A有沒

引入动态位和洛仑兹规范,

巴 以多中耳关

避开了旋度和散度,实现了变量分离

夜量的离:将偏微的程鞋以为常能的方程

推导出的达朗贝尔方程两个方程形式相同,求解方法相同

达朗贝尔方程的解 角钩形式

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu \mathbf{J}$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

点电荷电量随时间变化,在非点电荷所在位置

三维过期保护程

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = 0 \Longrightarrow \nabla^2 \varphi = \mu \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu \varepsilon} \nabla^2 \varphi$$

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$$
 w

 $\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial^2 y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial^2 z}$

$$u=g_1(x-at)+g_2(x+at)$$

$$r\varphi = g_1(r - vt) + g_2(r + vt)$$

(三维球坐标系)

$$r\varphi = f_1(t - \frac{r}{v}) + f_2(t + \frac{r}{v})$$

达朗贝尔方程的解的推导 详见数学物理方程(球平均法)

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$

达朗贝尔方程解的物理意义

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\mu \varepsilon} \nabla^2 \varphi \qquad v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \varepsilon}}$$

$$u = g_1(x - at) + g_2(x + at) \qquad r\varphi = g_1(r - vt) + g_2(r + vt)$$
右行波 左行波 入射波 反射波

波的传播速度。 公专为为其代相同、波的传播速度,七个、9、14~20个科技

时变电磁场会以波的形式传播,真空中传播速度为光速

达朗贝尔方程解的积分解

$$\nabla^{2}\varphi - \mu\varepsilon \frac{\partial^{2}\varphi}{\partial t^{2}} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

$$r\varphi = f_{1}(t - \frac{r}{v})(\text{如果不考虑反射波})$$

$$\varphi_{ab} = \frac{q(t - \frac{r}{v})}{4\pi\varepsilon r}(\text{点电荷})$$

$$\varphi_{ab} = \frac{q(t - \frac{r}{v})}{4\pi\varepsilon r}(\text{hed荷})$$

$$\varphi_{ab} = \frac{q(t - \frac{r}{v})}{4\pi\varepsilon r}(\text{hedឹ})$$

作业十九

- 1. 写出动态位和磁感应强度和电场强度的关系式
- 2. 写出时变电磁场动态位的达朗贝尔方程
- 3. 教材4-3-1