第一章 第二章 第三章 有介

有介质 磁矢位

第一章

极化面电荷:

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{e_n}$$

极化体电荷:

$$\rho_{\mathbf{P}} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P}$$

极化电荷代数和应为0:

$$0=\oint_S \sigma_{f P} dS + \int_V
ho_{f P} dV$$

在理想电介质中:

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E}$$

电通量连续性:

$$\mathbf{D_{n2}} - \mathbf{D_{n1}} = \sigma$$

电位连续性、E的切向连续性:

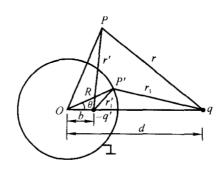
$$E_{1t}=E_{2t}$$

静电场折射定律(理想介质、分界面上无自由电荷):

$$\frac{\tan \alpha_1}{\tan \alpha_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2}$$

电像法

导体球



$$b = \frac{R^2}{d}$$
$$q' = \frac{R}{d}q$$

两种理想介质 $E_1 = r_2$ 处

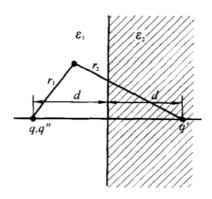


图 1-30 点电荷对无限大介质分界平面的镜像

$$egin{cases} rac{q}{arepsilon_1} + rac{q'}{arepsilon_1} = rac{q''}{arepsilon_2} \ q - q' = q'' \end{cases} \ dots egin{cases} q' = rac{arepsilon_1 - arepsilon_2}{arepsilon_1 + arepsilon_2} q \ q'' = rac{2arepsilon_2}{arepsilon_1 + arepsilon_2} q \end{cases}$$

几个电容公式

同轴夹层线缆

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon}{\ln\left(b/a\right)}$$

同心夹层球

$$C = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}}$$

孤立球

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 a$$

静电场能量

介质各处均匀线性充电, 容易想到

$$egin{aligned} W_e &= rac{1}{2} \int_V
ho arphi dV \ &= rac{1}{2} \int_S \sigma arphi dS \end{aligned}$$

静电场能量密度

$$w_e' = rac{1}{2} {f D} \cdot {f E}$$

$$dW = dW_e + fdg$$

不与电源相连

$$0 = dW_e + fdg$$
 $\therefore f = -rac{\partial W_e}{\partial g}$

与电源相连,各带电体电位不变

$$egin{aligned} dW_e &= rac{1}{2} \sum_k arphi_k dq_k = rac{1}{2} dW \ &dots f = rac{\partial W_e}{\partial g} \end{aligned}$$

第二章

电流密度

$$\mathbf{J} = \rho \mathbf{v}$$

作用于垂直于v的dS

$$dI = \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

面电流密度

$$\mathbf{K} = \sigma \mathbf{v}$$

作用于垂直于v的dl

$$dI = \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{e_n} dl$$

线电流密度

$$I = \tau v$$

四种电流元

$$\mathbf{v}dq = \mathbf{J}dV = \mathbf{K}dS = Id\mathbf{l}$$

欧姆定律微分形式

$$\mathbf{J}=\gamma\mathbf{E}$$

 γ 为电导率

焦耳定律微分形式

$$p = rac{dP}{dV} = \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

含源欧姆定律

$$J = \gamma (E + E_e)$$

电流连续性方程

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = -\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{J_{1n}} = \mathbf{J_{2n}}$$
,体现一个电荷守恒 $\mathbf{E_{1t}} = \mathbf{E_{2t}}$,体现一个保守场 $\dfrac{\tan \alpha_1}{\tan \alpha_2} = \dfrac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}$,谓之折射定律

第三章

BS定律

$$\mathbf{B} = rac{\mu}{4\pi} \oint_{L} rac{Id\mathbf{l} imes \mathbf{e_R}}{R^2}$$
 $= rac{\mu}{4\pi} \oint_{V} rac{\mathbf{J}dV imes \mathbf{e_R}}{R^2}$
 $= rac{\mu}{4\pi} \oint_{S} rac{\mathbf{K}dS imes \mathbf{e_R}}{R^2}$
 B 在场点,其余均在源点

安培力

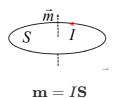
$$d\mathbf{F} = Id\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{B}$$

安培环路定律

$$abla imes \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}$$
 $\oint_L \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \sum_k I_k$

有介质

分子磁矩



磁力矩

$$T = m \times B$$

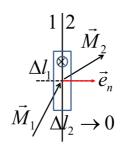
磁化强度

$$\mathbf{M}=\lim_{\Delta V o 0}rac{\sum_{i}\mathbf{m_{i}}}{\Delta V}$$
理想介质中, $\mathbf{M}=\chi_{m}\mathbf{H},\chi_{m}$ 是磁化率

磁化电流

$$I_m = \oint_L \mathbf{J_m} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$
 $\mathbf{J_m} =
abla imes \mathbf{M}$

磁化强度衔接条件



$$(\mathbf{M_1} - \mathbf{M_2}) \times \mathbf{e_n} = \mathbf{K_m}$$

磁场强度

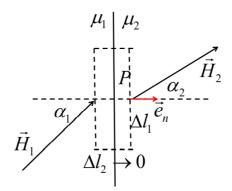
$$\mathbf{H}=rac{\mathbf{B}}{\mu_{\mathbf{0}}}-\mathbf{M}$$
 $\mathbf{B}=\mu\mathbf{H}($ 理想介质 $)$

 $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}$,自由电流密度,安培环路定律2.0

不存在磁单极子,磁场是无源的

$$abla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 ($$
微分形式 $)$ $\oint_S \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0 ($ 积分形式 $)$

衔接条件、折射定律



考虑安培环路定律 $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J}$:

$$(\mathbf{H_1} - \mathbf{H_2}) imes \mathbf{e_n} = \mathbf{K}$$
 $H_{1t} - H_{2t} = K,$ 分量形式

磁场无源:

$$(\mathbf{B_1} - \mathbf{B_2}) \cdot \mathbf{e_n} = 0$$
 $\mathbf{B_{1n}} = \mathbf{B_{2n}},$ 分量形式

折射定律

理想介质, 无面电流

$$\frac{\tan \alpha_1}{\tan \alpha_2} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2}$$

磁矢位

$$\mathbf{B} =
abla imes \mathbf{A}$$

称A为磁矢位

代入安培环路定律和磁场构造方程

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \mu \mathbf{J}$$

利用矢量恒等式,并令 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$ (库伦规范条件),得到一个三维泊松方程

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = -\mu \mathbf{J}$$

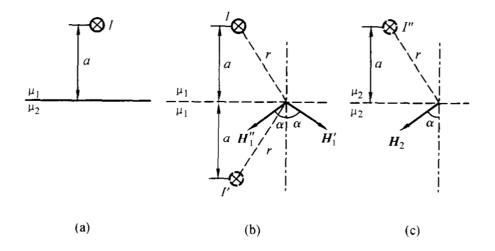
类比静电场的泊松方程的解

$$\mathbf{A} = rac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{V'} rac{\mathbf{J}dV'}{R} \ = rac{\mu}{4\pi} \int_{S'} rac{\mathbf{K}dS'}{R} \ = rac{\mu}{4\pi} \oint_{L'} rac{Id\mathbf{l}'}{R}$$

衔接方程

$$egin{aligned} \mathbf{A_1} &= \mathbf{A_2} \ &rac{1}{\mu_1}rac{\partial A_1}{\partial n} - rac{1}{\mu_2}rac{\partial A_2}{\partial n} = K,$$
平行平面场

镜像法



由衔接条件

$$\frac{I}{2\pi r}\sin\alpha - \frac{I'}{2\pi r}\sin\alpha = \frac{I''}{2\pi r}\sin\alpha$$
$$\mu_1(\frac{I}{2\pi r}\cos\alpha + \frac{I'}{2\pi r}\cos\alpha) = \mu_2\frac{I''}{2\pi r}\cos\alpha$$

解得

$$I' = rac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} I$$

$$I'' = rac{2\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} I$$