

Vectors  $\vec{E}, \vec{B} \rightarrow$  potentials  $\varphi, \vec{A}$

Y3

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rot grad } \varphi = 0 \\ \text{div rot } \vec{A} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Maxwell: } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{div } \vec{B} = 0 \\ \text{rot } \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{B} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = \text{rot } \vec{A} : \text{definition of } \vec{A} \quad \vec{A} = \vec{A}(\xi, \vec{x})$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{B} = \text{rot} \underbrace{\left( \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A} \right)}_{-\nabla \varphi} = 0$$

$-\nabla \varphi$  : definition of  $\varphi$ .

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = \text{rot } \vec{A}, \quad \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A}$$

$$\text{Maxwell': } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{div } \vec{E} = \mu_0 \rho \\ \text{rot } \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{E} = \frac{\mu_0}{c} \vec{j} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{div} \left( -\text{grad } \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A} \right) = \mu_0 \rho$$

$$\underbrace{\text{rot rot } \vec{A}}_{\vec{\nabla} \text{div } \vec{A} - \partial^2 \vec{A}} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \left( \text{grad } \varphi + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A} \right) = \frac{\mu_0}{c} \vec{j}$$

Def: wave operator  $\square = \left( \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \right)^2 - 1$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \square \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \left( \text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \varphi \right) = \mu_0 \rho \\ \square \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \left( \text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \varphi \right) = \frac{\mu_0}{c} \vec{j} \end{array} \right\}$$

# 1. 基本关系 (向量 $\vec{E}, \vec{B}$ 到势 $\phi, \vec{A}$ 的转换) :

起始方程:

- $\text{rot grad } \phi = 0$
- $\text{div rot } \vec{A} = 0$

Maxwell方程:

- $\text{div } \vec{B} = 0$
- $\text{rot } \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{B} = 0$

2. 电磁势定义:

- $\vec{B} = \text{rot } \vec{A}$  (磁矢势的定义)
- $\vec{A} = \vec{A}(t, \vec{r})$  (磁矢势是时空函数)
- $\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A}$  (电标势与磁矢势的关系)

3. Maxwell方程用势表示 (Maxwell') :

- $\text{div } \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho$
- $\text{rot } \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{E} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$

展开后得到:

- $\text{div}(-\nabla \phi - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A}) = 4\pi\rho$
- $\text{rot rot } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t(\nabla \phi + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A}) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$

4. 波算符定义:  $\square = (\frac{1}{c} \partial_t)^2 - \Delta$  其中  $\Delta$  是拉普拉斯算符

5. 最终方程组:  $\square \phi - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t(\text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi) = 4\pi\rho$   $\square \vec{A} + \nabla(\text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$

这些方程完整描述了电磁场的势表示, 它们是Maxwell方程组的另一种等价形式。使用势表示的优点是:

- 自动满足某些Maxwell方程
- 在求解某些问题时更方便
- 与规范变换理论有深刻联系
- 在量子电动力学中有重要应用

Gauge.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} &\rightarrow \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \varphi \\ \varphi &\rightarrow \varphi' = \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{dt}{dx} \varphi \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad \nabla \varphi = \varphi(t, \vec{x})$$

$$\vec{B}' = \text{rot } \vec{A}' = \text{rot} (\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \varphi) = \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{E}' = -\nabla \varphi' - \frac{1}{c} \frac{dt}{dx} \vec{A}' = \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{d}{dt} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{d}{dx} \varphi = \vec{E}$$

Maxwell': also true

gauge invariance of equations: set of solutions  $\rightarrow$  set of solutions

We may fix:

$\text{div } \vec{A} = 0$	Coulomb
$\text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{d}{dt} \varphi = 0$	Lorentz

Lorentz:  $\Delta \varphi = 4\pi \rho$ ;  $\nabla \vec{A} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$  two non-chained equations

Coulomb:  $\Delta \varphi = -4\pi \rho$ ;  $\nabla \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{d}{dt} \vec{\nabla} \varphi = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$  d is unchained,

then it is possible to find  $A$ .

Possibility:

$\Rightarrow \text{div } A \neq 0$ : I want then  $\text{div } \vec{A}' = \text{div}(\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \varphi) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \varphi = -\text{div } A$$

The same as:  $\Delta \varphi = -4\pi \rho$ :  $\rho$  is known,  $\varphi$  is missing for.

$\Rightarrow \varphi$  exists for any  $A$ . For sure,  $\varphi$  exists for some  $\rho$ .

$\Rightarrow \text{div } \vec{A}' = 0$  is possible gauge.

1. 规范变换的基本形式:

- $\vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \nabla\Phi$
- $\phi \rightarrow \phi' = \phi - \frac{1}{c}\partial_t\Phi$  其中  $\Phi = \Phi(t, \vec{r})$  是任意标量函数

2. 物理量在规范变换下的不变性:

- $\vec{B}' = \text{rot } \vec{A}' = \text{rot } (\vec{A} + \nabla\Phi) = \vec{B}$
- $\vec{E}' = -\nabla\phi' - \frac{1}{c}\partial_t\vec{A}' = \vec{E}$

3. 规范条件选择: 可以选择:

- Coulomb规范:  $\text{div } \vec{A} = 0$
- Lorentz规范:  $\text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c}\partial_t\phi = 0$

4. 在不同规范下的方程: Lorentz规范下:

- $\square\phi = 4\pi\rho$
- $\square\vec{A} = \frac{4\pi}{c}\vec{j}$

Coulomb规范下:

- $\Delta\phi = -4\pi\rho$
- $\square\vec{A} + \frac{1}{c}\partial_t\nabla\phi = \frac{4\pi}{c}\vec{j}$

5. 存在性证明: 对于任意  $\text{div } \vec{A} \neq 0$ , 总可以找到适当的  $\Phi$  使得  $\text{div } \vec{A}' = 0$ 。

这个规范理论说明:

- 物理量  $(\vec{E}, \vec{B})$  不依赖于势的具体选择
- 可以通过选择合适的规范简化计算
- 规范自由度是电磁理论的基本特征之一

Lorentz:

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A}' + c^{-1} \partial_t \varphi' = 0 \quad A, \varphi \rightarrow A', \varphi'$$

$$\nabla \operatorname{div} \vec{A}' + c^{-1} \partial_t \varphi' + \underbrace{\operatorname{div} \nabla \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \varphi}_{-\square \varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \square \varphi = (\operatorname{div} \vec{A}' + c^{-1} \partial_t \varphi) \text{ - wave } \cancel{\text{equation.}}$$

Solution exist for "good" r.h.s.

1. 洛伦兹规范的基本条件:  $\operatorname{div} \vec{A}' + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi' = 0$  这里  $\vec{A}'$  和  $\phi'$  是规范变换后的势
2. 规范变换后, 将变换式代入得到:  $\operatorname{div} \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi + \operatorname{div} \nabla \Phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \Phi = 0$
3. 其中:  $-\square \Phi = \operatorname{div} \nabla \Phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \Phi$  是波算符作用在  $\Phi$  上
4. 最终得到波动方程:  $\square \Phi = -(\operatorname{div} \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi)$

图中注明, 对于"好的"右手边 (r.h.s.) , 这个波动方程存在解。

这个推导展示了:

- 洛伦兹规范的自治性
- 通过求解波动方程可以找到合适的规范变换
- 规范变换的存在性依赖于波动方程的可解性

这是电磁场理论中规范自由度的重要体现。