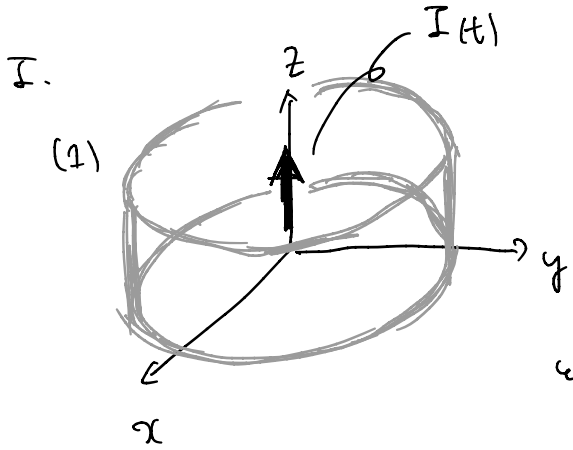


大問 2



$P = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \mu_0 I$

$$\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \mu_0 I$$

$$2\pi r B \phi = \mu_0 I$$

と仮定する

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$$

(2) 右辺の単位ベクトルに注目して計算する。

$$(\hat{r} + \hat{\phi} + \hat{z}) \times \hat{\phi} = \underbrace{\hat{r} \times \hat{\phi}}_{\hat{z}} + \underbrace{\hat{z} \times \hat{\phi}}_{-\hat{r}}$$

と仮定。右辺にも電流ベクトルは  $\hat{z}$  の成分をもつので電場は  $\hat{r}$  の成分を持つ必要がある。

ゆえに、 $-\otimes \hat{r} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$  式。  $E = -\odot \hat{r}$

と仮定すると、電場は  $\hat{z}$  向き。

II.

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \end{cases} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = c \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{F1} \end{array} \right.$$

(i)  $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = c$ .

$$\nabla \cdot \left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) = 0$$

$\rightarrow$  満 $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = c$  3.

(ii)  $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = c$ .

$$\nabla \times \left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$\rightarrow$  満 $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = c$  3.

(iii)  $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = c$ .

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

$\rightarrow$  満 $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = c$  3.

(4) (iv)  $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = c$  と  $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$  を用いて  $\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} = c$  を導く。

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \cdot \left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}}_{=0} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathbf{A}$$

$$\therefore \left( \nabla^2 - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$\therefore \left( \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad "$$

III

$$(5) \quad \mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dx' dy' dz' \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{J}}(r', t - \frac{|r-r'|}{c})}{|r-r'|}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{J}}(r', t) = I(t) \delta(x') \delta(y') \hat{z}$$

$$= I \Theta(t) \delta(x') \delta(y') \hat{z}$$

$$\Theta(t) := \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ 1 & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$|r-r'| = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + z'^2}$$

$$\text{für } z' > 0 \quad \mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dz' \frac{I \Theta(t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c}) \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2+y'^2+z'^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dz' \frac{I \Theta(t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c}) \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}$$

(a)  $r > ct$  a. E. F.

$ct < r < \sqrt{r^2+z'^2}$  z' nicht da.  $t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c} < 0$  für

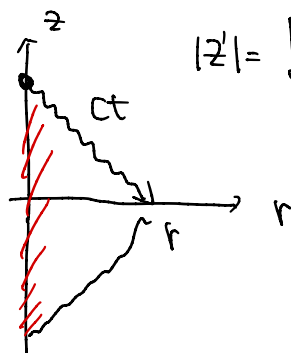
$$\Theta = 0 \text{ für } \mathbf{A} = 0$$

(b)  $0 < r < ct$  a. E. F.

$ct > \sqrt{r^2+z'^2} > r$  z' da.  $t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c} > 0$  für z' > 0.

$$\Theta = 1 \text{ für}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dz' \frac{I \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}$$



$$|z'| = \sqrt{(ct)^2 - r^2} \text{ für } z' > 0$$

$$\frac{z'}{ct} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r}{ct}\right)^2} = F$$

$$A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{-Fct}^{Fct} dz' \frac{I \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2 + z'^2}} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \hat{z} \left[ \log(z' + \sqrt{z'^2 + r^2}) \right]_{-Fct}^{Fct}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \log \left\{ \frac{Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}}{-Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} \right\} \hat{z}$$

(b) (a)  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0, B = 0$

(b)  $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left( \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \hat{x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \hat{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} \left[ \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \right] = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{r \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} - \frac{r \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} \right\}$$

"  $\frac{y}{r}$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I y}{2\pi r^2} \left\{ \frac{-Fct \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{r^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{-\mu_0 I y Fct \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} = \frac{-\mu_0 I x Fct \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{x}{r} \hat{r} - \frac{y}{r} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\frac{y}{r} \hat{r} + \frac{x}{r} \hat{\phi} = \hat{y}$$

いす.  $B = \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \hat{x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \hat{y}$

$$= \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{r} \hat{r} - \frac{y}{r} \hat{\phi} \right) - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y}{r} \hat{r} + \frac{x}{r} \hat{\phi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I Fct \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi r^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I Fct}{2\pi r \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} \hat{\phi}$$

(7)

$$|B| = \frac{\mu_0 I F c}{2\pi r \left\{ (Fc)^2 + \left(\frac{r}{c}\right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \\ t \rightarrow \infty \\ F \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \quad \frac{\mu_0 I c}{2\pi r c} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$