

funh
良い感じ。

$$Q1. \quad \nabla^2 A_z = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial r^2} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\nabla^2 A_z = \frac{2}{r} \cdot \left(-\frac{\mu}{4\pi r^2} i\omega P_2 e^{i\omega t} \right) + \left(\frac{2\mu}{4\pi r^3} i\omega P_2 e^{i\omega t} \right)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{一方} \quad -\epsilon\mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} A_z &= -\epsilon\mu (i\omega)^2 \frac{\mu}{4\pi r} i\omega P_2 e^{i\omega t} \\ &= \epsilon\mu^2 i\omega^3 \frac{1}{4\pi r} P_2 e^{i\omega t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (\nabla^2 - \epsilon\mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) A_z = 0 \text{ を満たさない.}$$

$$A_z(r, t) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi r} i\omega P_2 e^{i\omega t} \text{ は Maxwell eq の解でない.}$$

Q2

$$\eta = \frac{E}{H} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \text{ より } \underline{\underline{\epsilon E^2 = \mu H^2}} \text{ が得られる.}$$

$$\therefore \text{単位体積あたりの E のエネルギー} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 \text{ であり,}$$

$$E, H \text{ の平均エネルギーは等しい.}$$

Q3. 極座標表示を用いて,

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2\phi &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\theta} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \left(2r \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial r} + r^2 \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial r^2} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \left(\cos\theta \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\theta} + \sin\theta \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial\theta^2} \right) \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial r^2}}_{\textcircled{1}} + \frac{1}{r^2} \underbrace{\left[\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\theta} + \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial\theta^2} \right]}_{\textcircled{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \text{①} \Rightarrow \phi(r, \theta, t) &= \frac{P_2 e^{i(\omega t - kr)}}{4\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{i k}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \cos\theta \\ A &= \frac{P_2 e^{i(\omega t - kr)}}{4\pi\epsilon} \cos\theta \quad k a \ll r \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{r} \left[A \cdot (-k i) \left(\frac{i k}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) + A \left(-\frac{i k}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^3} \right) \right] \\ + \left[(-k i)^2 \left(\frac{i k}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \cdot A + (-k i) \cdot A \left(-\frac{i k}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^3} \right) \right. \\ \left. + (-k i) A \left(-\frac{i k}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^3} \right) + A \left(\frac{2 i k}{r^3} + \frac{6}{r^4} \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \left[A \left(\frac{i k}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \frac{(-\sin\theta)}{\cos\theta} \right] + \frac{1}{r^2} \left[A \left(\frac{i k}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \frac{(-\cos\theta)}{\cos\theta} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{r^2} \left[-A \left(\frac{i k}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{r^2} \left[-A \left(\frac{i k}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \right] \\ = \frac{2}{r^2} \left[-A \left(\frac{i k}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

したがって、

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{2} \left[(-k\bar{\omega})\phi - \frac{1}{\gamma}\phi - \frac{A}{\gamma^3} \right] + \left[(-k\bar{\omega})^2\phi - 2(-k\bar{\omega})\frac{\phi}{\gamma} - 2(-k\bar{\omega})\frac{A}{\gamma^3} + 2\frac{\phi}{\gamma^2} + \frac{4}{\gamma^4}A \right]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{\gamma^2}\phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{また, } -\epsilon\mu \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} &= -\epsilon\mu (\bar{\omega})^2 A \cdot \left(\frac{k\bar{\omega}}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \right) \\ &= \epsilon\mu \omega^2 A \cdot \left(\frac{k\bar{\omega}}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \right) \\ &= \epsilon\mu \omega^2 \phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \nabla^2 \phi - \epsilon\mu \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} \text{ は,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2}{\gamma}(-k\bar{\omega})\phi - \frac{2}{\gamma^2}\phi - \frac{2A}{\gamma^4} - k^2\phi + 2k\bar{\omega}\frac{\phi}{\gamma} + 2k\bar{\omega}\frac{A}{\gamma^3} + 2\frac{\phi}{\gamma^2} + \frac{4}{\gamma^4}A \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{\gamma^2}\phi + \epsilon\mu \omega^2 \phi \end{aligned}$$

$$= \phi \left(-k^2 - \frac{2}{\gamma^2} + \epsilon\mu \omega^2 \right) + 2k\bar{\omega} \frac{A}{\gamma^3} + \frac{2}{\gamma^4}A$$

$$= \phi \left(-k^2 - \frac{2}{\gamma^2} + \epsilon\mu \omega^2 \right) + 2 \frac{A}{\gamma^2} \left(\frac{k\bar{\omega}}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \right)$$

$$= \phi \left(-k^2 - \frac{2}{\gamma^2} + \epsilon\mu \omega^2 \right) + 2 \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \phi$$

$$= \phi \left(-k^2 + \epsilon\mu \omega^2 \right)$$

\therefore 任意の ϕ に対して 0 になるためには、 $-k^2 + \epsilon\mu \omega^2 = 0$ になるなければならない。

$$\therefore k^2 = \epsilon\mu \omega^2 \text{ は分散関係で } v = \frac{\omega}{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$$

$\therefore \phi$ は Maxwell eq の解となる。