

电动力学学习题课

第一章

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第一章作业

- ▶ 从静电场麦克斯韦方程的积分形式 $\oint_L \mathbf{E} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell} = 0$ 推导微分形式 $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0$ (静电场无旋) .
- ▶ 从毕奥-萨法尔定律 (2.8) 式推导磁场旋度和散度公式 (2.11)、(2.13) 式。
- ▶ 教材第一章习题 1-7, 9, 10.



“我知道有几位中国同学曾经试考过最低标准，但没有人真正通过。于是稍事准备后就打电话到朗道家里。考试定在 11 月 11 日上午，在物理问题研究所理论室朗道自己的房间里。(……中略) 记得有一道题是要简化一个比较复杂的矢量分析表达式。由于我的数学知识基本上源于自学，解题实践不足，于是采取了最有把握的办法，把矢量关系全部用单位对称和反称张量写出来，再按爱因斯坦规则缩并指标。朗道看到以后，大笑了几声，告诉我怎样走捷径。”

——郝柏林. 朗道百年. 《物理》，2008(09):666-671.

要用的公式

- ▶ 证明向量/张量等式 \Leftrightarrow 证明等号两边向量/张量的分量相等

- ▶ (以下的分量默认是向量在直角坐标系中的)

- ▶ $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \sum_{i=1}^3 A_i B_i = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 \delta_{ij} A_i B_j \underbrace{=}_{\text{Einstein Convention}} \delta_{ij} A_i B_j = A_j B_j;$

Kronecker (克罗内克) 符号 $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$

- ▶ $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}, \quad [\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}]_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j B_k$

- ▶ ε_{ijk} : 单位反对称张量。 $ijk = 123, 231, 312 : \varepsilon_{ijk} = 1;$
 $ijk = 132, 213, 321 : \varepsilon_{ijk} = -1;$ 其他情况 (例如 ε_{113} 、 ε_{333}) $\varepsilon_{ijk} = 0.$

要用的公式

- ▶ (以下的分量默认是向量在直角坐标系中的)
- ▶ Einstein Convention: $\sum_{i=1}^3 A_i B_i \equiv A_i B_i$ (重复指标代表求和)
- ▶ $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_j B_j$
- ▶ $\delta_{ij} A_j = A_i$
- ▶ $[\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}]_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j B_k$
- ▶ $\varepsilon_{ijk} = \varepsilon_{jki} = \varepsilon_{kij}$
- ▶ $\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmk} = \delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}$

习题 1.1

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

- ▶ $[\mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})]_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} B_j (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_k = \varepsilon_{ijk} B_j \varepsilon_{klm} (\partial_l A_m) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmk} B_j (\partial_l A_m) = (\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}) B_j (\partial_l A_m) = \boxed{B_m (\partial_i A_m) - B_l (\partial_l A_i)}$
- ▶ $[(\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A}]_i = (B_j \partial_j) A_i = \boxed{B_j (\partial_j A_i)}$
- ▶ $[\mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})]_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j \varepsilon_{klm} (\partial_l B_m) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmk} A_j (\partial_l B_m) = (\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}) A_j (\partial_l B_m) = \boxed{A_m (\partial_i B_m) - A_l (\partial_l B_i)}$
- ▶ $[(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B}]_i = (A_j \partial_j) B_i = \boxed{A_j (\partial_j B_i)}$

分量形式

习题 1.1

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

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{RHS}]_i &= B_m(\partial_i A_m) - \cancel{B_\ell(\partial_\ell A_i)} + \cancel{B_j(\partial_j A_i)} + A_m(\partial_i B_m) - \cancel{A_\ell(\partial_\ell B_i)} + \cancel{A_j(\partial_j B_i)} \\ &= B_m(\partial_i A_m) + A_m(\partial_i B_m) \\ &= \partial_i(A_m B_m) \\ &= [\nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})]_i \end{aligned}$$



习题 1.2

$$\mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{2} \nabla(A^2) - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})]_i &= \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_k \\ &= \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j \varepsilon_{klm} (\partial_\ell A_m) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmk} A_j (\partial_\ell A_m) \\ &= (\delta_{i\ell} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{j\ell}) A_j (\partial_\ell A_m) = A_m (\partial_i A_m) - A_\ell (\partial_\ell A_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \partial_i (A_m A_m) - A_\ell (\partial_\ell A_i) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \nabla(A^2) - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} \right]_i \end{aligned}$$

习题 2

$$\nabla f(u) = \frac{df}{du} \nabla u ; \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}(u) = \nabla u \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{du}$$

$$[\nabla f(u)]_i = \partial_i f(u) = \frac{df}{du} \partial_i u = \left[\frac{df}{du} \nabla u \right]_i$$

$$[\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}(u)]_i = \partial_i A_j(u) = \frac{dA_j(u)}{du} \partial_i u = (\nabla u) \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{du}$$

习题 2

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A}(u) = \nabla u \times \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{du}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\nabla \times \mathbf{A}(u)]_i &= \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j A_k(u) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{dA_k}{du} (\partial_j u) \\ &= \varepsilon_{ijk} (\nabla u)_j \left(\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{du} \right)_k \\ &= \left[(\nabla u) \times \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{du} \right]_i \end{aligned}$$

习题 3.1

$$\nabla r = -\nabla' r = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r}$$

$$r \equiv |\mathbf{r}| = |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'| = [(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2 + (z - z')^2]^{1/2}$$

$$[\nabla r]_x = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} [\sigma \sigma \sigma]^{-1/2} 2(x - x') = \frac{x - x'}{r} = \frac{[\mathbf{r}]_x}{r}$$

$$[\nabla' r] = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x'} = \dots$$

$\nabla \frac{1}{r}$ 同理……

习题 3.1

$$\nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{r}}/(r^2 \sin \theta) & \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}/r \sin \theta & \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}/r \\ \partial_r & \partial_\theta & \partial_\varphi \\ A_r & rA_\theta & rA_\varphi \sin \theta \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{r}}/(r^2 \sin \theta) & \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}/r \sin \theta & \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}/r \\ \partial_r & \partial_\theta & \partial_\varphi \\ r^{-2} & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

习题 3.1

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = -\nabla' \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = 0 \quad (r \neq 0); \quad \left(\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = 4\pi \delta^3(\mathbf{r}) \right)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \right) = 0 \quad (\text{在 } r=0 \text{ 处不成立})$$

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} dV = \oint_S \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \quad (\text{散度定理})$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{R^2} \hat{\mathbf{r}} \right) \cdot (R^2 \sin \theta d\varphi \hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 4\pi$$

习题 3.2

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r}, \nabla \times \mathbf{r}, (\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{r}, \dots, \nabla \times [\mathbf{E}_0 \sin(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r})]$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = \partial_i r_i = 3$$

$$[(\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{r}]_i = (a_j \partial_j) r_i = a_j \delta_{ij} = a_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\nabla \times [\mathbf{E}_0 \sin(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r})] \right)_i &= \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j [E_k \sin(k_\ell r_\ell)] = \varepsilon_{ijk} [E_k \partial_j \sin(k_\ell r_\ell)] \\ &= \varepsilon_{ijk} E_k [\cos(k_\ell r_\ell) k_j] = \varepsilon_{ijk} k_j E_k \cos(k_\ell r_\ell) \\ &= [\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{E}_0 \cos(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r})]_i \end{aligned}$$

习题 4.1

应用高斯定理证明 $\int_V dV \nabla \times \mathbf{f} = \oint_S d\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{f}$

▶ 高斯定理 (散度定理): $\int dV \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \oint \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$. (向量场的散度的体积分 \sim 自身的面积分)

▶ 配凑散度的体积分: 考虑任意的常矢量场 \mathbf{c} ,

$$\mathbf{c} \cdot \int dV \nabla \times \mathbf{f} = \int dV \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{c}) = \oint (\mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint (d\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{f}) \cdot \mathbf{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dV \nabla \times \mathbf{f} = \oint d\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{f}$$

习题 4.1

应用高斯定理证明 $\int_V dV \nabla \times \mathbf{f} = \oint_S d\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{f}$

- ▶ 配凑散度的体积分：考虑任意的常矢量场 \mathbf{c} ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} \cdot \int dV \nabla \times \mathbf{f} &= \int dV \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{c}) = \oint (\mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint (d\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{f}) \cdot \mathbf{c} \\ \Rightarrow \int dV \nabla \times \mathbf{f} &= \oint d\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{f} \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ $\mathbf{c} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{f}) = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{f} \times \mathbf{c})$ (课堂推导)

习题 4.2

应用斯托克斯定理证明 $\int_S d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla\varphi = \oint_{\mathcal{L}} d\ell \varphi$.

- ▶ 斯托克斯定理: $\oint_L \mathbf{f} \cdot d\ell = \int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$. (向量场的旋度的面积分 \sim 自身的环积分)
- ▶ 配凑旋度的面积分: 考虑任意的常矢量场 \mathbf{a} ,

$$\int_S [\nabla \times (\varphi \mathbf{a})] \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int (\nabla\varphi \times \mathbf{a}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{a} \cdot \boxed{\int d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla\varphi},$$

另一方面, $\int_S [\nabla \times (\varphi \mathbf{a})] \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_L \varphi \mathbf{a} \cdot d\ell = \mathbf{a} \cdot \boxed{\int d\ell \varphi}$.

习题 5

利用电荷密度的连续性方程推导电荷系统偶极矩

$$\mathbf{p}(t) = \int_V \rho(\mathbf{x}, t) \mathbf{x} dV$$

的变化率为

$$\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = \int_V \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}, t) dV$$

分量形式

$$\frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho(\mathbf{x}, t) \mathbf{x} dV = \int \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \mathbf{x} dV = - \int (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}) \mathbf{x} dV,$$

考虑上式的 x 分量 (y, z 分量同理):

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_V (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}) x dV &= - \left[\int \nabla \cdot (x\mathbf{J}) dV - \int \underbrace{\mathbf{J} \cdot (\nabla x)}_{=J_x} dV \right] \\ &= - \left[\oint_S \cancel{x\mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S}} - \int J_x dV \right] = \int J_x dV \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dp_x}{dt} &= \int J_x dV. \end{aligned}$$

习题 6

$$\text{推导 } \nabla \times \left(\mathbf{m} \times \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} \right) = -\nabla \left(\mathbf{m} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} \right).$$

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{b}) \mathbf{a} - (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a}) \mathbf{b}$$

$$\nabla \times \left(\mathbf{m} \times \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} \right) = \left(\cancel{\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3}} \right) \mathbf{m} - (\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla) \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} = -(\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla) \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3}$$

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

$$\nabla \left(\mathbf{m} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} \right) = \mathbf{m} \times \left(\cancel{\nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3}} \right) + (\mathbf{m} \cdot \nabla) \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3}.$$

习题 7

(球对称电荷分布, 高斯面选择为球面, 高斯定律的最简单应用情形……)

习题 9

推导均匀介质内部的极化电荷密度 ρ_P 与自由电荷密度 ρ_f 的关系为

$$\rho_P = - \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon} \right) \rho_f.$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P}, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_f$$

$$\rho_P = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P} = -\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D} - \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}) = -\rho_f + \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}/\epsilon) = - \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_0}{\epsilon} \right) \rho_f.$$

习题 10

证明两个闭合的恒定电流圈之间的相互作用力大小相等，方向相反。

- ▶ 线圈 1 产生磁场 $\mathbf{B}_1(\mathbf{x})$ (毕奥-萨法尔公式) 作用于线圈 2 产生作用力 \mathbf{F}_{12} (电流元在磁场中的受力公式)
- ▶ 考虑 \mathbf{B}_1 对线圈 2 的微元 $I_2 d\mathbf{l}_2$ 产生的作用力 $d\mathbf{F}_{12}$:

$$\begin{aligned}d\mathbf{F}_{12} &= I_2 d\mathbf{l}_2 \times \mathbf{B}_1 = I_2 d\mathbf{l}_2 \times \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{L_1} \frac{I_1 d\mathbf{l}_1 \times \mathbf{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} \\ \mathbf{F}_{12} &= \oint_{L_2} d\mathbf{F}_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{L_2} \oint_{L_1} \frac{d\mathbf{l}_2 \times (d\mathbf{l}_1 \times \mathbf{r}_{12})}{r r_{12}^3} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{L_2} \oint_{L_1} \left[\frac{d\mathbf{l}_1 (\mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot d\mathbf{l}_2)}{r_{12}^3} - \frac{\mathbf{r}_{12} (d\mathbf{l}_1 \cdot d\mathbf{l}_2)}{r_{12}^3} \right]\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ 上式括号中第二项对 L_2 的环积分为零...

分量形式

- ▶ 线圈 1 产生的磁场对线圈 2 的作用力:

$$\mathbf{F}_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{L_2} \oint_{L_1} \left[\frac{d\boldsymbol{\ell}_1 (\mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell}_2)}{r_{12}^3} - \frac{\mathbf{r}_{12} (d\boldsymbol{\ell}_1 \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell}_2)}{r_{12}^3} \right]$$

- ▶ 上式括号中第一项对 L_2 的环积分为零:

$$\oint_{L_2} \frac{\mathbf{r}_{12} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell}_2}{r_{12}^3} = \oint_{S_2} d\mathbf{S} \cdot \left(\nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{r}_{12}}{r_{12}^3} \right) = 0.$$

- ▶ 由此可得

$$\mathbf{F}_{12} = -\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{L_2} \oint_{L_1} \frac{\mathbf{r}_{12} d\boldsymbol{\ell}_1 \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell}_2}{r_{12}^3} \Rightarrow \mathbf{F}_{12} = \mathbf{F}_{21}.$$

向量分析相关教材（物理向）

- ▶ 《电磁学（拓展篇）》，梁灿彬，曹周键，陈陟陶，高等教育出版社；
专题 15——矢量代数和矢量分析
- ▶ *Vector Calculus*, P.C. Matthews, Springer

