

# 电动力学学习题课

## 第五章 电磁辐射

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# 第五章作业

- ▶ 教材第 171 页例题（振荡的电四极子的辐射功率和角分布）、第 179 页例题（单色电磁波在方形孔的夫琅禾费衍射）
- ▶ 教材第五章习题 4, 6-13

## 习题 5.4 (傅立叶展开)

- ▶ 真空中矢势  $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t)$  的傅立叶展开:

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}(t) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t) e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}}] , \quad (1)$$

注意  $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t)$  是实数函数, 即  $\mathbf{A}^* = \mathbf{A}$ , 从而有  $\mathbf{a}_{-\mathbf{k}} = \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*$ .

- ▶ 洛伦兹 (**Lorenz**) 规范下的真空 d'Alembert 方程:

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = 0 . \quad (2)$$

- ▶ 计算  $\nabla^2 \mathbf{A}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} \dots$

# 洛伦兹规范：H.A.Lorentz v.s. L.V.Lorenz

- ▶ David Griffiths, *Introduction to Electrodynamics*, 4th ed., 441 页, 注 2:

Until recently, it was spelled “Lorentz,” in honor of the Dutch physicist H. A. Lorentz, but it is now attributed to L. V. Lorenz, the Dane. See J. Van Bladel, *IEEE Antennas and Propagation Magazine* **33**(2), 69 (1991); J.D. Jackson and L. B. Okun, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **73**, 663 (2001).

## Ludvig Lorenz

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Not to be confused with Hendrik Lorentz or Edward Norton Lorenz.*

**Ludvig Valentin Lorenz** (/ˈlɒrənts/; January 18, 1829 – June 9, 1891) was a Danish physicist and mathematician. He developed mathematical formulae to describe phenomena such as the relation between the refraction of light and the density of a pure transparent substance, and the relation between a metal's electrical and thermal conductivity and temperature (*Wiedemann–Franz–Lorenz law*).

### Biography [[edit](#)]

Lorenz was born in Helsingør and studied at the Technical University in Copenhagen. He became professor at the Military Academy in Copenhagen 1876. From 1887, his research was funded by the Carlsberg Foundation. He investigated the mathematical description for light propagation through a single homogeneous medium and described the passage of light between different media. The formula for the mathematical relationship between the refractive index and the density of a medium was published by Lorenz in 1869 and by Hendrik Lorentz (who discovered it independently) in 1878 and is therefore called the *Lorentz–Lorenz equation*. Using his electromagnetic theory of light he stated what is known as the *Lorenz gauge condition*, and was able to derive a correct value for the velocity of light. He also

**Lorenz gauge!**  
**L!O!R!E!N!Z!**

Ludvig Lorenz



## 习题 5.4 ( $\nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$ 的计算)

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_\ell = \partial_x^2 A_\ell + \partial_y^2 A_\ell + \partial_z^2 A_\ell \quad (3)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_j^2 A_\ell = \sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_j (\partial_j A_\ell) \quad (\text{这里不使用爱因斯坦约定}) \quad (4)$$

$$\partial_j A_\ell = \partial_j \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell(t) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell^*(t) e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}}] \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} i k_j + (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} (-i k_j)] \quad (6)$$

## 习题 5.4 ( $\nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$ 的计算)

$$\partial_j A_\ell = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} i k_j + (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} (-i k_j)] \quad (7)$$

$$\partial_j^2 A_\ell = \partial_j(\partial_j A_\ell) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} i k_j i k_j + (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} (-i k_j)(-i k_j)] \quad (8)$$

$$= - \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k_j^2 + (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k_j^2] \quad (9)$$

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_\ell = \sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_j^2 A_\ell \quad (10)$$

$$= - \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \underbrace{(k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2)}_{=k^2} + (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \underbrace{(k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2)}_{=k^2} \right]$$

## 习题 5.4 ( $\nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$ 的计算)

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_\ell = - \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k^2 + (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k^2 \right] \quad (12)$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = - \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k^2 + \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k^2 \right] \quad (13)$$

## 习题 5.4 ( $\partial^2 \mathbf{A} / \partial t^2$ 的计算)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}(t) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t) e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}}] \right\} \quad (14)$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}(t)}{dt^2} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t)}{dt^2} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right] \quad (15)$$

d'Alembert equation  $\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = 0$  becomes

$$- \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k^2 + \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k^2 \right] - \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}(t)}{dt^2} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t)}{dt^2} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right] = 0 \quad (16)$$



## 习题 5.4(1)

d'Alembert equation  $\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = 0$  becomes

$$-\sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k^2 + \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} k^2 \right] - \frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}(t)}{dt^2} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} + \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t)}{dt^2} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right] = 0$$

$$\sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left\{ e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \left[ k^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}(t)}{dt^2} \right] + e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \left[ \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^* k^2 + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t)}{dt^2} \right] \right\} = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}(t)}{dt^2} = 0 \quad (18)$$

## 习题 5.4(1)

- ▶ 坐标空间的原函数的方程:  $\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{A}}{\partial t^2} = 0$
- ▶ 傅立叶空间中的、傅立叶模的方程:  $k^2 \mathbf{a}_k + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 \mathbf{a}_k(t)}{dt^2} = 0$
- ▶ 坐标函数的偏微分方程  $\rightarrow$  傅里叶模的常微分方程
- ▶  $\nabla \rightarrow -ik, \nabla^2 \rightarrow -k^2, \dots$

## 习题 5.4(2)

►  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0 \dots$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_j A_j = \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_j e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} i k_j + (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_j^* e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} (-i k_j)] \quad (19)$$

$$= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ i e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \boxed{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}} - i e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \boxed{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*} \right] = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}} = 0 \quad (21)$$

## 习题 5.4(3)

$$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \quad (\text{Coulomb 规范, } \varphi = 0) \quad (22)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \quad (23)$$

$$B_m = \varepsilon_{mj\ell} \partial_j A_\ell \quad (24)$$

$$= \varepsilon_{mj\ell} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} i k_j + (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} (-i k_j)] \quad (25)$$

$$= i \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ \varepsilon_{mj\ell} k_j (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} - \varepsilon_{mj\ell} k_j (\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_\ell^* e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right] \quad (26)$$

$$= i \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_m e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} - (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*)_m e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \right] \quad (27)$$

## 习题 5.4(3)

$$B_m = i \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}})_m e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} - (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*)_m e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \right] \quad (28)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = i \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} - (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^*) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \right] \quad (29)$$

## 习题 5.6

- ▶ 一般坐标系:  $\mathbf{r}' = \{x', y', z'\}$ , 在该坐标系中两个粒子坐标记作  $\mathbf{r}'_1, \mathbf{r}'_2$ , 两个粒子所组成的系统 (简称粒子系统) 的质心 (center of mass, cm) 坐标为

$$\mathbf{r}'_{\text{cm}} \equiv \frac{m\mathbf{r}'_1 + m\mathbf{r}'_2}{m + m} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{r}'_1 + \mathbf{r}'_2),$$

- ▶ 质心坐标系:  $\mathbf{r} = \{x, y, z\}$ , 从一般坐标系  $\mathbf{r}'$  变换到质心系的坐标变换以及速度变换为

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{r}'_{\text{cm}}, \quad \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}' - \mathbf{v}'_{\text{cm}},$$

其中速度  $\mathbf{v} \equiv \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{r}$ .

- ▶ 质心系中的粒子坐标:

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = \mathbf{r}'_1 - \mathbf{r}'_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{r}'_1 - \mathbf{r}'_2), \quad \mathbf{r}_2 = \mathbf{r}'_2 - \mathbf{r}'_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{2}(-\mathbf{r}'_1 + \mathbf{r}'_2)$$

## 习题 5.6

质心系中:

- ▶ 粒子系统的总动量为零:

$$m(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2) = m(\mathbf{v}'_1 - \mathbf{v}'_{\text{cm}} + \mathbf{v}'_2 - \mathbf{v}'_{\text{cm}}) = m(\mathbf{v}'_1 + \mathbf{v}'_2 - 2\mathbf{v}'_{\text{cm}}) = 0 .$$

- ▶ 两粒子坐标与速度都只差一个负号:  $\mathbf{r}_1 = -\mathbf{r}_2$  ,  $\mathbf{v}_1 = -\mathbf{v}_2$  .
- ▶ 因为两粒子电荷量相等, 因此粒子系统的电偶极矩/磁偶极矩均为零:

$$\mathbf{p} = q(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{r}_2) = 0 , \quad \mathbf{m} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \mathbf{r}_1 \times (q\mathbf{v}_1) + \mathbf{r}_2 \times (q\mathbf{v}_2) \right] = 0$$

- ▶ 没有电/磁偶极辐射



## 习题 5.6

- ▶ 套路：坐标变换到简单的/方便的/有福利的坐标系（本题是质心系）计算，得到不依赖于坐标系的结果：有无辐射是绝对的，不会因为坐标系的变化而变化



## 习题 5.7 (单极电磁辐射不存在)

- ▶ 电磁势

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|} dV' .$$

- ▶ 球对称电荷分布:  $\rho = \rho(r')$
- ▶ 径向脉动: 带电介质体元的速度沿径向:  $\mathbf{v}' = v' \mathbf{r}'$
- ▶ 由上可得电流密度的空间依赖性只与  $r'$  有关:  
 $\mathbf{J} = \rho \mathbf{v}' = \rho(r') v' \mathbf{r}'$ ,  $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}') = -\mathbf{J}(-\mathbf{r}')$ 。在电磁势积分中, 每一对  $\mathbf{r}'$  和  $-\mathbf{r}'$  的  $\mathbf{J}$  彼此抵消,  $\mathbf{A}$  为零

## 习题 5.7 (单极电磁辐射不存在)

- ▶ 电动力学中的定理 (没查到名字): 球对称电荷分布 (电荷可以作保持球对称分布的运动, 例如径向脉动) 的电磁场 (真空麦克斯韦方程的球对称解) 必为静电场 (没有电磁辐射)
- ▶ 不存在单极电磁辐射 (球对称电磁波)!
- ▶ 广义相对论中的 Birkhoff 定理: 真空爱因斯坦方程的球对称解 (物质可以作径向振荡等保持球对称的运动而不必是静态的) 必定是静态的
- ▶ 不存在单极引力辐射! (其实偶极引力辐射也不存在...)

## 习题 5.8 (转动带电之轮)

- ▶ 匀速转动的均匀带电的飞轮, 电荷分布不随时间变化, 没有电磁辐射...

# 习题 5.9 (洛伦兹是个好规范)

5.9 利用电荷守恒定律,验证  $\mathbf{A}$  和  $\varphi$  的推迟势满足洛伦兹条件.

【证】  $\mathbf{A}$  和  $\varphi$  的推迟势为

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')}{r} dV'$$

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\rho(\mathbf{x}', t')}{r} dV'$$

其中  $t' = t - r/c$ . 由  $\nabla t' = -\nabla r/c$ , 以及算符代换关系  $\nabla' \rightarrow -\nabla$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla' \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') &= \nabla' \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')_{t' \text{ 不变}} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')}{\partial t'} \cdot \nabla' t' \\ &= \nabla' \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')_{t' \text{ 不变}} - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla' \cdot \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')}{r} &= \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') + \nabla' \frac{1}{r} \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')_{t' \text{ 不变}} - \frac{1}{r} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') - \nabla \frac{1}{r} \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')\end{aligned}$$

因此

# 习题 5.9 (洛伦兹是个好规范)

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第五章 电磁波的辐射

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \left[ \frac{1}{r} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') + \nabla \frac{1}{r} \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') \right] dV' \\ &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \left[ -\nabla' \cdot \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t')}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') \right]_{r' \text{ 不变}} dV' \\ &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') \Big|_{r' \text{ 不变}} dV'\end{aligned}$$

在第二步中,右方第一项化为面积分,总可以取积分面大于电流分布区域的界面,因而积分面上电流密度  $\mathbf{J}=0$ ,故此项为零. 而

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \rho(\mathbf{x}', t') dV'$$

于是由电荷守恒定律:

$$\nabla' \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}', t') \Big|_{r' \text{ 不变}} + \frac{\partial \rho(\mathbf{x}', t')}{\partial t'} = 0$$

得  $\mathbf{A}$  和  $\varphi$  满足洛伦兹条件:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0$$

## 习题 5.10 (世界上最简单的中子星模型 (只有量纲是对的))

- ▶ 磁偶极辐射: 磁场 (教材 (4.9) 式)、能流密度 (教材 (4.11) 式)
- ▶ 匀速  $\omega$  转动的均匀磁化  $M_0$  小球的磁矩为

$$\mathbf{m} = m_0 \cos(\omega t) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + m_0 \sin(\omega t) \hat{\mathbf{y}}, \quad \text{其中 } m_0 \equiv \frac{4\pi}{3} R_0^3 M_0,$$

- ▶ 变换到球坐标系:

$$\mathbf{m} = m_0 e^{-i\omega t + i\varphi} (\sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{R}} + \cos \theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + i\hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}), \quad \ddot{\mathbf{m}} = -\omega^2 \mathbf{m}.$$

- ▶ 带入磁偶极辐射公式即可

## 习题 5.11 (圆周运动带电粒子的辐射)

- ▶ 电偶极辐射：磁场 (教材 (3.17) 式)、能流密度 (教材 (3.19) 式)
- ▶ 电偶极矩  $\mathbf{p} = ea(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + i\hat{\mathbf{y}})e^{-i\omega t}$ ,  $\dot{\mathbf{p}} = -i\omega\mathbf{p}$ ,  $\ddot{\mathbf{p}} = -\omega^2\mathbf{p}$
- ▶ 带入电偶极辐射公式即可
- ▶ (粒子运动速度  $v = \omega a \ll c$ , 即  $a \ll \lambda$  保证了辐射场以电偶极辐射为主)