

• 二阶微分

• 梯度的散度: $\nabla \cdot (\nabla u)$
 $= \nabla^2 u$

• 梯度的旋度: $\nabla \times (\nabla u) = 0$

• 散度的梯度 $\nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{u})$

$P_5: \nabla^2 \vec{u} = (\nabla \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} \neq \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{u})$

• 旋度的散度 $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{u}) = 0$

• 旋度的旋度 $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{u}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{u}) - \nabla^2 \vec{u}$

• 罗德里格公式: $P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^l (x^2 - 1)^l$

$\partial_i \partial_j \frac{f_j}{r^3}$

$\partial_i \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{x_i}{r}$

$-3 \frac{x_i}{r^3} + 15 \frac{x_i x_j}{r^5}$

$= -6 \frac{x_i}{r^3}$

$\oint (d\vec{s} \cdot \vec{\nabla})$

$= \oint (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{s}) dS + \oint \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{s} \times \vec{s})$

$= \oint \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{s})$

• 库仑定律推导:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{q P(\vec{r}') dt'}{R^3} \vec{R}$$

$$(\vec{R} = \vec{r} - \vec{r}')$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{P_1(\vec{r}) P_2(\vec{r}') dt dt'}{R^3} \vec{R}$$

• 连续体电场:

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{P(\vec{r}') dt'}{R^3} \vec{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int P(\vec{r}') dt' \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int P(\vec{r}') dt' \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \\ &= \frac{P(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \right) = 4\pi \delta(\vec{R}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int P(\vec{r}') dt' \frac{\vec{R}}{R^3} \quad (\nabla \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{3}{r}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int P(\vec{r}') dt' \nabla \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) \quad (\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{3}{r^3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int P(\vec{r}') dt' \cdot \frac{1}{R} \quad \begin{array}{l} \square \text{ 作用于标量} \\ \text{只显微分性} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对环路有: } \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \oint \nabla \cdot \varphi \cdot dt \\ &= \oint \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \cdot dt = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ 为无旋场

• 电偶极子

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_+} - \frac{1}{r_-} \right) \\ &= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{r_+ - r_-}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{q \cdot l \cdot \cos\theta}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \\ &= \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= -\nabla \varphi \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \nabla \left[\frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{\vec{p}}{r^3} - 3 \frac{(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{r}}{r^4} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} [\vec{p} - 3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{r}] \\ \text{or } \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{r^3} \text{ or } r^n = n r^{n-1} \vec{r} \quad \nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = 4\pi \delta(\vec{r}) \end{aligned}$$

• 连续性方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} &= \frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho dt \\ \Rightarrow \int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{j} dt &= -\frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho dt \\ \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

• 对于一般流守恒方程:

流密度散度 + 数密度变化率 = 0

• 安培定律

$$d\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{j}_1 dt_1 \times (\vec{j}_2 dt_2 \times \vec{R}_{12})}{R_{12}^3}$$

$$\vec{R}_{12} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$$

• 回路间安培力 牛三成立证明

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F}_{12} &= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_1} \oint_{l_2} \frac{d\vec{l}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_2 \times \vec{R}_{12}}{R_{12}^3} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_1} \oint_{l_2} \frac{d\vec{l}_1 (d\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{R}_{12})}{R_{12}^3} - \frac{\vec{R}_{12}}{R_{12}^3} (d\vec{l}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_2) \\ &= -\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_1} d\vec{l}_1 \oint_{l_2} d\vec{l}_2 \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{R_{12}} \right) - \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_1} \oint_{l_2} \frac{\vec{R}_{12} d\vec{l}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_2}{R_{12}^3} \\ &= -\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_1} d\vec{l}_1 \int \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R_{12}} \right) ds - () \\ &= -\frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{l_1} \oint_{l_2} \frac{\vec{R}_{12} d\vec{l}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_2}{R_{12}^3} \end{aligned}$$

• 磁场

令 $d\vec{F}_1 = \vec{j}_1 dt_1 \times \vec{B}(\vec{r})$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}_2(\vec{r}') dt' \times \vec{R}}{R^3} \quad \text{--- Biot-Savart 定律}$$

• Lorentz力

单电荷 $\vec{j}(\vec{r}) = q\vec{v}\delta(\vec{r}-\vec{v}t)$

$$\vec{F} = \int \vec{q}\delta(\vec{r}-\vec{v}t) dt \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$= q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

加 $\vec{E} \Rightarrow \vec{F} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B} + \vec{E})$

• 磁场散度旋度

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}') dt' \times \vec{R}}{R^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \vec{j}(\vec{r}') dt' \times \nabla \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \times \vec{j}(\vec{r}') dt'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \times \vec{j}(\vec{r}') dt'$$

$$= \nabla_r \times \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{R} dt'$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{R} dt'$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A})$$

$$= \nabla \cdot (\nabla \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}') dt'$$

$$\nabla \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) = -\nabla' \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla' \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}') dt'$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \left[\nabla' \left(\frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{R}\right) - \frac{1}{R} \nabla' \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}') \right] dt'$$

↓
稳恒电流
 $\nabla' \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}') = -\dot{\rho} = 0$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{R} \cdot d\vec{S} \Big|_{r' \rightarrow \infty}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \nabla^2 \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \vec{j}(\vec{r}') dt'$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \vec{j}(\vec{r}') dt'$$

$$= -\mu_0 \vec{j}(\vec{r})$$

综上 $\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j}(\vec{r})$

• 磁偶极子

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{R} dt'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{d\vec{l}'}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} = \frac{1}{(\vec{r}^2 - 2\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}' + \vec{r}'^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{2\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^2} + \frac{\vec{r}'^2}{r^2}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int d\vec{l}' \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}'}{r^3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^2} \int (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}) dt'$$

取 $a \times b$ 矩形线圈

$$A_x(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^2} \left[\int_{-a/2}^{a/2} (x x' - y \frac{y'}{2}) dx' + \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} (x x' + y \frac{y'}{2}) dx' \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^2} y a b^2$$

同理 $A_y(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^2} x a b$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^2} a b (-y \hat{x} + x \hat{y})$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{4\pi r^3}$$

• 电磁感应

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}_k = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

• 位移电流

$$\text{令 } \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{G}$$

$$\text{有 } \nabla \cdot \vec{G} = 0 \text{ 且 稳恒时 } \vec{G} \rightarrow \vec{j}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{G} = \vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

• 极化电流

$$\text{对于一个电偶极子: } \rho(\vec{r}) = \rho_+ + \rho_-$$

$$= q \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_+) - q \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_-)$$

$$\vec{j}_p = \rho_+ \vec{v}_+ + \rho_- \vec{v}_-$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho_+ \vec{r}_+ + \rho_- \vec{r}_-)$$

Q: ρ_{\pm} 中隐含 \vec{r}_{\pm} , 求导后为 0?

A: ρ_{\pm} 为 \vec{r}_{\pm} 的函数, \vec{r}_{\pm} 为 t 的函数

$$\text{由于 } \vec{P} = \frac{\vec{p}}{\Delta \Omega} = q(\vec{r}_+ - \vec{r}_-)$$

$$\therefore \vec{j}_p = \frac{\partial \vec{P}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \rho_+}{\partial t} \vec{r}_+ + \rho_+ \frac{\partial \vec{r}_+}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho_-}{\partial t} \vec{r}_- + \rho_- \frac{\partial \vec{r}_-}{\partial t}$$

• 麦克斯韦方程

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j}_f + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

• 4种边界条件速记

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \rightarrow \hat{n} \\ \rho_f \vec{j}_f \rightarrow \sigma, \vec{\alpha} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{n} \cdot (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) = \sigma_f \\ \hat{n} \times (\vec{E}_1 - \vec{E}_2) = 0 \\ \hat{n} \cdot (\vec{B}_1 - \vec{B}_2) = 0 \\ \hat{n} \times (\vec{H}_1 - \vec{H}_2) = \vec{\alpha}_f \end{cases}$$

• 真空电磁场能量守恒

$$d\vec{l} = \vec{v} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow d\vec{R} = \int \vec{E} \cdot \rho_f dt \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{R}}{dt} = \int \vec{E} \cdot \vec{j} dt = \frac{dW_m}{dt}$$

根据麦克斯韦方程

$$\vec{j} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \vec{B} - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{E} \cdot \vec{j} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B}) - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E^2}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{E}) = \vec{E} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B}) - \vec{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{E})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E} \cdot \vec{j} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} [\nabla \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{E}) + \vec{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{E})] - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{E}) + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B} \cdot (-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2)$$

$$\text{令 } \vec{S}_p = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \nabla \cdot \vec{S}_p - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u$$

$$\text{原式有 } \frac{dW_m}{dt} = \int [\nabla \cdot \vec{S}_p - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u] dt$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} [W_m + \int u dt] = -\oint \vec{S}_p \cdot d\vec{S}$$

• 电磁场动量守恒

$$\frac{dG_m}{dt} = \int (\rho_f \vec{E} + \vec{j}_f \times \vec{B}) dt$$

$$= \int (\rho_f \vec{E} + \vec{j}_f \times \vec{B}) dt$$

$$= \int \vec{f} dt$$

$$\vec{f} = \epsilon_0 (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} [\nabla \times \vec{B} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}] \times \vec{B}$$

$$= \epsilon_0 (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{E} + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B} - \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \times \vec{B}$$

$$- \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \times \vec{B} = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) + \epsilon_0 (\vec{E} \times \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t})$$

$$= -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E})$$

对于 \vec{E} 相关项:

$$(\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) \cdot \vec{E} - \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{E})$$

$$= (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) \cdot \vec{E} - [\frac{1}{2} \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{E}) - (\vec{E} \cdot \nabla) \vec{E}]$$

$$= \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \vec{E}) - \nabla \cdot (\frac{1}{2} E^2 \vec{I})$$

$$= \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \vec{E} - \frac{1}{2} E^2 \vec{I})$$

与 \vec{B} 相关项: $\frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B}$
 $= -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B} \times (\nabla \times \vec{B})$

$\because (\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
 原式 = $\frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{B}) - \frac{1}{2} B^2 \vec{I}$

$\vec{f} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{T} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{g}$

$\vec{T} = \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} B^2) \vec{I} - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \vec{E} - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B} \vec{B}$

$\vec{g} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$
 $= \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{S}_p$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dG_m}{dt} = - \int dS \cdot \vec{T} - \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{g} dt$

Q: $dS \cdot \vec{T}$ 与 $\vec{T} dS$ 有区别

A: \vec{T} 是对称张量, 无影响

Δ Q: 对于一般 $\int \vec{T} dt = \oint dS \cdot \vec{T}$ or $\oint \vec{T} dS$
 A: $\oint dS \cdot \vec{T}$

对于电磁力 $\vec{F}_{em} = \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial t} = - \oint dS \cdot \vec{T} - \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{g} dt$
 称 \vec{T} 为麦克斯韦应力张量

• 带电粒子在磁场中的动量

机械动量 + 场动量

假设: ① 低速 \rightarrow 粒子产生磁场忽略 ② 稳定磁场

电磁场动量: $\vec{G}_{em} = \int_V \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times \vec{B} dt'$
 $= \int_V \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) dt'$

依公式 $\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b} + (\vec{b} \cdot \nabla) \vec{a} + \vec{a} \times (\nabla \times \vec{b}) + \vec{b} \times (\nabla \times \vec{a})$

$\vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}) - (\vec{E} \cdot \nabla) \vec{A} - (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla) \vec{E}$
 ($\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$)

由 $\nabla \cdot (\vec{a} \vec{b}) = (\nabla \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{b} + (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b}$

原式 = $\nabla(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla \cdot (\vec{E} \vec{A} + \vec{A} \vec{E}) + (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) \vec{A} + (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) \vec{E}$
 $= \nabla \cdot [(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{A}) \vec{I} - \vec{E} \vec{A} - \vec{A} \vec{E}] + \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}t) \vec{A}$
 ($\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$)

$G_{em} = \int_V \epsilon_0 \vec{E} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) dt'$
 $= \int_V q \vec{A}(\vec{r}t) dt'$

$\vec{P} = m\vec{v} + q\vec{A}(\vec{r}t)$

• 介质中的能量守恒

(线性) $\vec{S}_p = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}$

$u = \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B}$

Q: $\vec{S}_p - \vec{S}_0 = \vec{E} \times \vec{H} - \vec{E} \times \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} = \vec{E} \times \vec{M}$
 只有磁化贡献?

A: Δ \vec{E} 中已含 \vec{P} 贡献部分?

Q: $u \cdot u_0 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{P} \cdot \vec{E} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}$, 是否合理?
 电磁不对等原因? $\frac{1}{2}$?

• 介质中电磁场动量

若将介质与电磁场看作整体

$\vec{P}' = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H}) \vec{I} - \vec{D} \vec{E} - \vec{B} \vec{H}$

$\vec{g}' = \vec{D} \times \vec{B} \rightarrow$ 包含电磁动量与平铺机械动量

2. 2.3.15 针对的是电磁场对电荷/电流的作用力，然而对束缚电荷的作用力会使得介质产生畸变，从而产生一种内部的应力，这却是其不能描述的。好在，这些内部应力是内力，平均下来为0。因此用2.3.25式计算总力的时候没出问题。这其实是一个目前学界尚未完全解决的前沿问题。
3. 对电磁动量的不同定义也有争论，核心问题是介质内部的力平衡要考虑形变带来的张力。

• 电容张量

$$Q_i = \sum_j C_{ij} \varphi_j$$

$$\vec{Q} = \hat{C} \vec{\varphi}$$

• 汤姆孙定理

导体位置不动，导体上电荷可重排
 \Rightarrow 电荷分布使导体等势，能量最小
 利用 $\delta P(\varphi) > \delta W = 0$ 与 $\delta P_1 dt = \delta Q_1 = 0$
 证明时应用分部积分

• 恩肖定理

导体可动；移动足够慢使导体等势；
 导体距离足够远致电荷分布不重排
 $\Rightarrow W_{int}$ 不可能有最大值，只可能存在鞍点类型点

• 对于面电荷

假设窄空间电荷分布为任意，都与麦克斯韦张量计算结果相同

• 唯一性定理

- ① 静电体系内存在 $\rho(\vec{r})$ 与 $\epsilon(\vec{r})$ 分布
 - ② $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$ 成立
- \Rightarrow 体系电场边界条件唯一确定

• 本征函数展开法

求解： $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$
 选取适当坐标系 求通解
 假设得到解 $\{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots\}$
 它们通常正交完备 ($\langle \varphi_n | \varphi_m \rangle$)
 $\varphi = \sum C_n \varphi_n$ 其中展开系数由边界条件 $\delta_{n,m}$
 $C_n = \langle \varphi_n | \varphi_0 \rangle = \int \varphi_n(\vec{y}) \varphi_0(\vec{y}) d\vec{y}$

• 轴对称球坐标系问题 (不含 ϕ)

φ 本征解可写为 $r^l P_l(\cos\theta), r^{-l-1} P_l(\cos\theta)$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi = \sum [A_l r^l + B_l r^{-l-1}] P_l(\cos\theta)$
 $P_l(x)$ 为 Legendre 多项式
 前几项为 $\begin{cases} P_0(x) = 1 \\ P_1(x) = x \\ P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1) \\ \dots \end{cases}$

有正交关系 $\int P_l(\cos\theta) P_k(\cos\theta) d(\cos\theta) = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{lk}$

• 对与 ϕ 无关的柱对称问题

其本征解为 $\rho^{2n} e^{z \ln \rho}, \ln \rho, 1$
 通解： $\varphi = A_0 + B_0 \ln \rho + \sum (\Delta_n \rho^n + B_n \rho^{-n}) \cos(n\phi) + \sum (C_n \rho^n + D_n \rho^{-n}) \sin(n\phi)$

有正交关系 $\int \cos(n\phi) \sin(n'\phi) d\phi = 0$
 $\int \cos(n\phi) \cos(n'\phi) = \int \cos(n\phi) \sin(n'\phi) d\phi = 0$

• 多极展开

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{R} d\tau'$$

其中 R 有 $R = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr'\cos\theta}$
 $= r\sqrt{1 + \epsilon}$
 $\epsilon \equiv \frac{r'}{r}(1 - 2\cos\theta)$

$\frac{1}{R}$ 对 ϵ 展开有:

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\epsilon + \frac{3}{8}\epsilon^2 - \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r'}{r}\right)^n P_n(\cos\theta)$$

此时 V 有

$$V(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^{(n+1)}} \int (r')^n P_n(\cos\theta) \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau'$$

(球坐标形式)

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \dots$$

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \quad Q = \int \rho(\vec{r}') d\tau'$$

$$\varphi_1 = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \vec{p} \cdot \nabla \quad \vec{p} = \int \rho(\vec{r}') \vec{r}' d\tau'$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \rho(\vec{r}') \vec{r}' \vec{r}' d\tau' : \nabla \nabla \frac{1}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \vec{D} : \nabla \nabla \frac{1}{r}$$

• 偶极矩在外场中受力/力矩

$$\vec{F} = (\vec{p} \cdot \nabla) \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$$

• 静磁场唯一性定理

由 B-S 定理可得出 $\nabla^2 \vec{A} = -\vec{j}$

在给定边界条件 $\begin{cases} \vec{e}_n \times \vec{A} \\ \vec{e}_n \times \vec{H} \end{cases}$ 时, 且 B-H

关系单调且一一对应 (特例: 铁磁)

体系内磁场由电流和磁介体分布与边界条件

唯一确定