

∴  $\Gamma$ -変換  $\exists$  する

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{A}' &= \vec{A} + \text{grad } u \\ \phi' &= \phi - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u \end{aligned} \right\} (3.10)$$

$u$ : 微分可能な任意関数

(3.7) と (3.9) は  $\Gamma$ -変換に対して不変である。

$$\therefore \text{rot } \vec{A}' = \text{rot } \vec{A} + \text{rot grad } u = \text{rot } \vec{A} = \vec{B}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial \vec{A}'}{\partial t} - \text{grad } \phi' &= -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} - \text{grad } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \text{grad } \phi + \text{grad } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\ &= -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} - \text{grad } \phi \\ &= \vec{E} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{grad} \left( \text{div } \vec{A}' + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial t} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) \vec{A}' \\ = \text{grad} \left( \text{div } \vec{A} + \Delta u + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) (\vec{A} + \text{grad } u) \\ = \text{grad} \left( \text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) \vec{A} \\ = \mu_0 \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot -\text{div} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{A}'}{\partial t} \right) - \Delta \phi' &= -\text{div} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \text{grad } \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right) - \Delta \phi + \Delta \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \\ &= -\text{div} \left( \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) - \Delta \phi \\ &= \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$

∴ (3.9) のある解  $\vec{A}_0, \phi_0$   $\exists$  する。  $\therefore$  (3.11)

$$\Delta \chi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial t^2} = - \left( \text{div } \vec{A}_0 + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial t} \right) \quad \dots (3.12)$$

$\exists$  する解  $\chi \in u$   $\exists$  する。  $\therefore$  (3.11)  $\vec{A}', \phi' \in \vec{A}_L, \phi_L$   $\exists$  する

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{A}_L &= \vec{A}_0 + \text{grad } \chi \\ \phi_L &= \phi_0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \chi \end{aligned} \right\} \dots (3.13)$$

∴ (3.11)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div } \vec{A}_L + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi_L}{\partial t} &= \text{div } \vec{A}_0 + \Delta \chi + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial t^2} \\ &= 0 \quad (\because (3.12)) \quad \dots (3.14) \end{aligned}$$

∴ (3.9) は

$$\begin{cases} \left( \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) \vec{A}_L = \mu_0 \vec{j} \\ \left( \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) \phi_L = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \end{cases}$$

∴ (3.9)  $\exists$  する。  $\therefore$