

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -\text{grad } \phi_c \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots (3.15) \\ \vec{B} = \text{rot } \vec{A} \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \vec{A} &= -\mu_0 \vec{j} \\ (\Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \phi_c &= -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots (3.16) \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ロレンツ条件: } \text{div } \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi_c}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \dots (3.17)$$

ロレンツ条件を満たす電磁ポテンシャル (\vec{A}, ϕ) は Lorentz 変換に不変な電磁ポテンシャルという。

$$(3.16) \rightarrow (3.17) \rightarrow (3.15)$$

$$\text{注) } (3.12) \text{ の解は } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \chi = \chi_0 + (3.12) \text{ の特解} \\ (\Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \chi_0 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \dots (3.18)$$

(3.15), (3.16), (3.17) は次の Lorentz 変換で不変。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{A}_c = \vec{A} + \text{grad } \chi_0 \\ \phi_c = \phi - \frac{\partial \chi_0}{\partial t} \end{array} \right. \quad (\because (3.12) \text{ は } \chi \in \chi + \chi_0 \text{ となるから})$$

§4 エネルギー保存則

点電荷の運動方程式 (1.6) を書きかえよ。

$$m_i \frac{d^2 \vec{r}_i(t)}{dt^2} = \int_V d^3x \left\{ e_i \delta^3(\vec{x} - \vec{r}_i(t)) \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) + e_i \delta^3(\vec{x} - \vec{r}_i(t)) \vec{v}_i(t) \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t) \right\}$$

$$\therefore \sum_i m_i \vec{v}_i(t) \frac{d \vec{v}_i(t)}{dt} = \sum_i \int_V d^3x \left\{ e_i \delta^3(\vec{x} - \vec{r}_i(t)) \vec{v}_i(t) \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) + e_i \delta^3(\vec{x} - \vec{r}_i(t)) \vec{v}_i(t) [\vec{v}_i(t) \times \vec{B}(\vec{x}, t)] \right\}$$

$$\sum_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i \frac{|\vec{v}_i(t)|^2}{|\vec{v}_i(t)|^2} \right) = \sum_i \int_V d^3x \left\{ e_i \delta^3(\vec{x} - \vec{r}_i(t)) \vec{v}_i(t) \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t) \right\} \quad \overset{0}{\text{(1.7) の第2式を代入}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i \vec{v}_i(t) \right) = \int_V d^3x \left(\text{rot } \vec{H}(\vec{x}, t) - \frac{\partial \vec{P}(\vec{x}, t)}{\partial t} \right) \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$= \int_V d^3x \left(\vec{E} \cdot \text{rot } \vec{H} - \frac{\partial \vec{P}}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{E} \right) \quad \dots (4.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overset{=: \dot{W}}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} + \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H})} &= \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} + \vec{H} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad (\because \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}, \vec{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{B}) \\ &= \vec{E} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} - \vec{H} \cdot \text{rot } \vec{E} \quad (\because (1.7) \text{ の第1式}) \end{aligned}$$