

УРАВНЕНИЯ МАКСВЕЛЛА

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Уравнения Максвелла

Первая система

$$\frac{\partial F_{ik}}{\partial x^l} + \frac{\partial F_{kl}}{\partial x^i} + \frac{\partial F_{li}}{\partial x^k} = 0 \quad (i,k,l) = (1,2,3), (2,3,0), (3,0,1), (0,1,2)$$

$$(F_{ik}) = \begin{pmatrix} F_{00} & F_{01} & F_{02} & F_{03} \\ F_{10} & F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ F_{20} & F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} \\ F_{30} & F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_1 & -E_2 & -E_3 \\ E_1 & 0 & B_3 & -B_2 \\ E_2 & -B_3 & 0 & B_1 \\ E_3 & B_2 & -B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Вторая запись той же системы

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^0}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ -B_1 & 0 & -E_3 & E_2 \\ -B_2 & E_3 & 0 & -E_1 \\ -B_3 & -E_2 & E_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0,0,0,0) \quad (*)$$

Параметризация той же системы

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x^0} + \frac{\partial A^i}{\partial x^i} &= 0 \\ -\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x^0} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x^i} &= E_i \end{aligned} \quad \left| \quad \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x^3} \\ \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x^1} \\ \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^2} \end{pmatrix} \right| \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{отсюда вытекает, что} \quad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^0}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -B_1 \\ -B_2 \\ -B_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ &\quad \quad \quad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^0}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \\ E_3 \\ -E_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

...

и остальные равенства системы *

Состоит из равенств

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^0}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ -B_1 & 0 & -E_3 & E_2 \\ -B_2 & E_3 & 0 & -E_1 \\ -B_3 & -E_2 & E_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0, 0, 0)$$

В которой B_i, E_i связаны уравнениями

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x^0} + \frac{\partial A^i}{\partial x^i} &= 0 \\ -\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x^0} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x^i} &= E_i \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x^3} \\ \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x^1} \\ \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x^1} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial G^{ik}}{\partial x^k} + J^i = 0 \quad G^{ik} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -W_{E_1} & -W_{E_2} & -W_{E_3} \\ W_{E_1} & 0 & W_{B_3} & -W_{B_2} \\ W_{E_2} & -W_{B_3} & 0 & W_{B_1} \\ W_{E_3} & W_{B_2} & -W_{B_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad - \text{тензор}$$

Его структуру мы сформулируем позднее, когда мы определим лоренцовы инварианты

$$W^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4} g^{ik} F_{kl} g^{lj} F_{ij}$$

$$W^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^l F_{lm} g^{mj} F_{jk} u^k}{-u_\alpha u^\alpha} = \frac{g^{mj} z_m z_j}{-2u_\alpha u^\alpha}$$

$$\text{где} \quad \begin{pmatrix} z_0 \\ z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_1 & -E_2 & -E_3 \\ E_1 & 0 & B_3 & -B_2 \\ E_2 & -B_3 & 0 & B_1 \\ E_3 & B_2 & -B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W^{(1)} = \frac{B_k B_k - E_k E_k}{2}$$

v^k - трехмерные компоненты скорости

$$W^{(2)} = \frac{E_k E_k + 2\sqrt{1-|v|^2} \begin{vmatrix} E_1 & E_2 & E_3 \\ v^1 & v^2 & v^3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \end{vmatrix}}{2(1-|v|^2)} + \frac{(v^k E_k)^2 + (v^2 B_3 - v^3 B_2)^2 + (v^3 B_1 - v^1 B_3)^2 + (v^1 B_2 - v^2 B_1)^2}{2(1-|v|^2)} \approx E_k E_k \quad (\text{при } |v| \ll 1)$$

$$W = W(W^{(1)}, W^{(2)}, \mu, \varepsilon)$$

$W^{(1)}, W^{(2)}$ - лоренц-инвариантные
квадратичные формы от B_i, E_j

При ограничительной гипотезе:

$$\varepsilon \equiv const, \mu \equiv const, u^i = const$$

$$2W = E_k W_{E_k} + B_k W_{B_k} - \text{квадратичная форма от } E_i, B_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^0}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3}, 1 \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ -B_1 & 0 & -E_3 & E_2 \\ -B_2 & E_3 & 0 & -E_1 \\ -B_3 & -E_2 & E_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -W_{B_1} & -W_{B_2} & -W_{B_3} \\ W_{B_1} & 0 & W_{E_3} & -W_{E_2} \\ W_{B_2} & -W_{E_3} & 0 & W_{E_1} \\ W_{B_3} & W_{E_2} & -W_{E_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \\ & 0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -W_{E_1} & -W_{E_2} & -W_{E_3} \\ W_{E_1} & 0 & W_{B_3} & -W_{B_2} \\ W_{E_2} & -W_{B_3} & 0 & W_{B_1} \\ W_{E_3} & W_{B_2} & -W_{B_1} & 0 \\ J^0 & J^1 & J^2 & J^3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_1 & -E_2 & -E_3 \\ E_1 & 0 & B_3 & -B_2 \\ E_2 & -B_3 & 0 & B_1 \\ E_3 & B_2 & -B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \\ & = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^0}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -W_{E_1} & -W_{E_2} & -W_{E_3} \\ W_{E_1} & 0 & W_{B_3} & -W_{B_2} \\ W_{E_2} & -W_{B_3} & 0 & W_{B_1} \\ W_{E_3} & W_{B_2} & -W_{B_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_1 & -E_2 & -E_3 \\ E_1 & 0 & B_3 & -B_2 \\ E_2 & -B_3 & 0 & B_1 \\ E_3 & B_2 & -B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + W_{W^{(1)}} \begin{pmatrix} W^{(1)} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & W^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W^{(1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & W^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} + W_{W^{(2)}} \begin{pmatrix} W^{(2)} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & W^{(2)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & W^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Сила Лоренца

$$(f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) = (E_k J^k \mid -E_1 J^0 + J^3 B_2 - J^2 B_3 \mid -E_2 J^0 + J^1 B_3 - J^3 B_1 \mid -E_3 J^0 + J^2 B_1 - J^1 B_2)$$

$$(g_{\alpha\beta}) = (g^{\alpha\beta}) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad u = \begin{cases} (u^0, u^1, u^2, u^3) \\ (u_0, u_1, u_2, u_3) = (-u^0, u^1, u^2, u^3) \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} q = -u_\alpha u^\alpha \\ r \\ \theta \end{matrix} \quad \text{Скаляры}$$

$$\text{Термодинамический потенциал} \quad L = L(q, r, \theta)$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u^\alpha & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} (u^\beta L)_{u^\alpha} = f_\alpha \\ r & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} (u^\beta L)_r = 0 \\ \theta & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} (u^\beta L)_\theta = 0 \end{array} \quad (u^\alpha f_\alpha \equiv 0, \text{ если } f_\alpha - \text{ сила Лоренца})$$

$$J^k = u^k L_r$$

Уравнение следствие

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} [u^\beta (2qL_q + rL_r + \theta L_\theta)] = u^\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} (u^\beta L)_{u^\alpha} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} (u^\beta L)_r + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\beta} (u^\beta L)_\theta = u^\alpha f_\alpha = 0$$

Сила Лоренца

$$(f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) = (E_k J^k \mid -E_1 J^0 + J^3 B_2 - J^2 B_3 \mid -E_2 J^0 + J^1 B_3 - J^3 B_1 \mid -E_3 J^0 + J^2 B_1 - J^1 B_2)$$

$$J^k = u^k L_r$$

$$u^k f_k = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(W - E_k W_{E_k}) & B_3 W_{E_2} - B_2 W_{E_3} & B_1 W_{E_3} - B_3 W_{E_1} & B_2 W_{E_1} - B_1 W_{E_2} \\
E_2 W_{B_3} - E_3 W_{B_2} & (W - E_1 W_{E_1} - B_2 W_{B_2} - B_3 W_{B_3}) & B_1 W_{B_2} - E_2 W_{E_1} & B_1 W_{B_3} - E_3 W_{E_1} \\
E_3 W_{B_1} - E_1 W_{B_3} & B_2 W_{B_1} - E_1 W_{E_2} & (W - B_1 W_{B_1} - E_2 W_{E_2} - B_3 W_{B_3}) & B_2 W_{B_3} - E_3 W_{E_2} \\
E_1 W_{B_2} - E_2 W_{B_1} & B_3 W_{B_1} - E_1 W_{E_3} & E_3 W_{B_1} - E_1 W_{B_3} & (W - B_1 W_{B_1} - B_2 W_{B_2} - E_3 W_{E_3})
\end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -W_{E_1} & -W_{E_2} & -W_{E_3} \\ W_{E_1} & 0 & W_{B_3} & -W_{B_2} \\ W_{E_2} & -W_{B_3} & 0 & W_{B_1} \\ W_{E_3} & W_{B_2} & -W_{B_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_1 & -E_2 & -E_3 \\ E_1 & 0 & B_3 & -B_2 \\ E_2 & -B_3 & 0 & B_1 \\ E_3 & B_2 & -B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + W_{W^{(1)}} \begin{pmatrix} W^{(1)} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & W^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W^{(1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & W^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} + W_{W^{(2)}} \begin{pmatrix} W^{(2)} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & W^{(2)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & W^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \left(G^{ik} F_{kj} - \frac{1}{4} \delta_j^i G^{lm} F_{ml} \right) = (M_j^i)$$

$$(G^{ml} F_{lm} = 2(E_k W_{E_k} + B_k W_{B_k}) = 2(W_{W^{(1)}} [E_k W_{E_k}^{(1)} + B_k W_{B_k}^{(1)}] + W_{W^{(2)}} [E_k W_{E_k}^{(2)} + B_k W_{B_k}^{(2)}]) = 2(W_{W^{(1)}} W^{(1)} + W_{W^{(2)}} W^{(2)}))$$

При наших ограничениях доказано

$$\frac{\partial M_j^i}{\partial x^i} = -J^k F_{kj} = -f_j$$

Итак, при сформулированных ограничениях справедливо равенство

$$\frac{\partial M_j^i}{\partial x^i} = -J^k F_{kj} = -f_j$$

$$(M_j^i) = \left(G^{ik} F_{kj} - \frac{1}{4} \delta_j^i G^{lm} F_{ml} \right) \text{ Тензор Максвелловских натяжений}$$

Закон сохранения энергии-импульса

$$\frac{\partial M_0^i}{\partial x^i} = -f_0 \quad \text{Закон сохранения энергии для электромагнитного поля}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (W - E_k W_{E_k}) \\ E_2 W_{B_3} - E_3 W_{B_2} \\ E_3 W_{B_1} - E_1 W_{B_3} \\ E_1 W_{B_2} - E_2 W_{B_1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M_0^0 \\ M_0^1 \\ M_0^2 \\ M_0^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

ПОСТУЛАТ: Эти равенства являются верными и без наложенных ограничений

Рассмотрим случай:

$$W^{(1)} = \frac{B_k B_k - E_k E_k}{2}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \quad v_k = v^k$$

$$u^0 = \frac{\sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{1-|v|^2}}, \quad u^k = \frac{v^k \sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{1-|v|^2}}$$

$$W^{(2)} = \frac{E_k E_k + 2\sqrt{1-|v|^2} \begin{vmatrix} E_1 & E_2 & E_3 \\ v^1 & v^2 & v^3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \end{vmatrix}}{2(1-|v|^2)} + \frac{(v_k E_k)^2 + (v^2 B_3 - v^3 B_2)^2 + (v^3 B_1 - v^1 B_3)^2 + (v^1 B_2 - v^2 B_1)^2}{2(1-|v|^2)} \approx E_k E_k$$

Из них составляется **инвариант**:

$$W = \frac{1/\mu}{2} W^{(1)} + \frac{\varepsilon - 1/\mu}{2} W^{(2)}$$

$$W - E_k W_{E_k} \approx \frac{\varepsilon E_k E_k + \frac{1}{\mu} B_k B_k}{2} \quad \text{если } \sqrt{u_k u_k} \ll |u_0|$$

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