

Elektrodynamik

1 Mathematische Einführung

1.1 Partielle Abl'

Beispiel: $\vec{F} = \vec{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}$, $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} A_x(r) \\ A_y(r) \\ A_z(r) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} A_z \right)$

1.1.2 Vektorops

$\vec{\nabla} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$, $\text{grad}(\varphi) = \vec{\nabla} \varphi = \sum_i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} \vec{e}_i$, $\text{div}(\vec{V}) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = \sum_i \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial x_i}$

Regeln: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{r} = 3$, $\vec{\nabla}(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{a}) = \vec{a}$, $\vec{\nabla}_x(\varphi(\vec{r}) \vec{A}(\vec{r})) = \varphi(\vec{\nabla}_x \vec{A}) + (\vec{\nabla} \varphi) \times \vec{A}$
 $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \varphi = 0$, $\vec{\nabla} \times f(\vec{r}) \vec{r} = 0$, $\vec{\nabla}_x(\vec{\nabla}_x \vec{A}) = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \Delta \vec{A}$
 $\nabla_x(\vec{B} \times \vec{A}) = \vec{B}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{A}$

1.2 Delta-Fun: Dichte u. Pkt. Lad.

$\int d^3r \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = \begin{cases} 1, & \vec{r}_0 \text{ in } V \\ 0, & \vec{r}_0 \text{ in } V \end{cases}$

Lorentzkurve: $L_n(x-x_0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{n}{n^2 + (x-x_0)^2}$

Fouriertransform.: $\delta(x-x_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ik(x-x_0)} dk$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-x_0) f(x) dx = f(x_0)$, $\delta(g(x)) = \sum_i \frac{1}{|g'(x_i)|} \delta(x-x_i)$ ($x_i: NS$)

$\int_a^b \delta'(x-x_0) f(x) dx = f'(x_0)$, $x_0 \in (a, b)$

Karth: $\delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = \delta(x-x_0) \delta(y-y_0) \delta(z-z_0)$, $\int_V d^3r = \int \int \int dx dy dz$

Zyl: $x = \rho \cos(\varphi)$, $y = \rho \sin(\varphi)$, $z = z$

$\delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = \frac{1}{\rho_0} \delta(\rho - \rho_0) \delta(\varphi - \varphi_0) \delta(z - z_0)$, $\int_V d^3r = \int \int \int \rho d\rho d\varphi dz$

Kugel: $x = \rho \sin(\theta) \cos(\varphi)$, $y = \rho \sin(\theta) \sin(\varphi)$, $z = \rho \cos(\theta)$

$\delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = \frac{1}{\rho_0^2 \sin \theta_0} \delta(\rho - \rho_0) \delta(\theta - \theta_0) \delta(\varphi - \varphi_0)$, $\int_V d^3r = \int \int \int \rho^2 \sin \theta d\rho d\theta d\varphi$

1.3 Taylorentwicklung

$T_n^{\vec{r}_0} f(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i!} \frac{d^i f}{d\vec{x}^i} \Big|_{\vec{r}_0} (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)^i$, $\vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^n} = -n \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|^{n+1}} \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|}$

1.4 Flächenintegrale

Volumen: $\int_V d^3r f(x,y,z) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta V_i f(x_i, y_i, z_i)$

Linie: $\int_A d\vec{l} \vec{E}(x,y,z) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta \vec{l}_i \vec{E}(x_i, y_i, z_i)$

Fläche: $\int_S d\vec{f} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{E}(\vec{r}_i) \Delta \vec{f}_i$ ($\vec{f} = f \cdot \vec{n}$), Beispiel: Quader: $\oint_{S(V)} \vec{E} d\vec{f} = A; E_z = 0$

1.5 Integraldarst. d. Divergenz

$\vec{E} = \text{const in } \Delta V \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}$: Quelle, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} \text{ max.}$, wenn $\vec{E} \parallel d\vec{f}$

$\vec{E} = \vec{a} \varphi(\vec{r}) \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta V} \oint_{S(V)} d\vec{f} \varphi$

1.6 Integraldarst. d. Rotation

Zirkulation: $I_c = \oint_C \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$, $I_c = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{A}(\vec{r}_i) \cdot \Delta \vec{r}_i$ "Wirbelstärke"

$I_c = F_{n,x}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A})_x$ in $j \times k$ -Ebene $\Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \lim_{F_c \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{F_c} \oint_C \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$

1.7 Gauß-Satz

$\oint_{S(V)} \vec{E} d\vec{f} = \Delta V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} \Rightarrow \oint_{S(V)} \vec{E} d\vec{f} = \int_V d^3r \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}$

Green'sche Identitäten: $\oint_{S(V)} \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} d\vec{f} = \int_V (\vec{\nabla} \varphi \cdot \vec{\nabla} \psi + \varphi \Delta \psi) dV$

$\oint_{S(V)} \left(\varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} - \psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right) d\vec{f} = \int_V (\varphi \Delta \psi - \psi \Delta \varphi) dV$

1.8 Stokes-Satz

$\oint_C \vec{A} d\vec{r} = \Delta F_i(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}_i)) \cdot \vec{n} \Rightarrow \oint_C \vec{A} d\vec{r} = \int_F \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} d\vec{f}$

1.9 Der Zerlegungssatz

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \vec{A}_L(\vec{r}) + \vec{A}_T(\vec{r}), \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}_L = 0, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}_T = 0$$

$$\vec{A}_L(\vec{r}) = -\vec{\nabla} \alpha(\vec{r}) = -\vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \frac{\vec{\nabla}_{r'} \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}, \quad \alpha: \text{Potential}$$

$$\vec{A}_T(\vec{r}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \beta(\vec{r}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \frac{\vec{\nabla}_{r'} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}, \quad \beta: \text{Vektorpotential}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{A} = -\vec{\nabla} \alpha \quad (\text{Wirbelfrei})$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{A} = \vec{\nabla} \times \beta \quad (\text{Quellfrei})$$

2 Elektrostatik: Grundlagen

2.1 Coulomb-Gesetz

Superpositionsprinzip: Kräfte addieren sich vektoriell

$$\vec{K}_{12} = k \frac{\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|^3} q_1 q_2 = -\vec{K}_{21} \quad (\text{Kraft 2 auf 1}), \quad \vec{K}_1 = k q_1 \sum_{j=2}^N q_j \frac{\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_j}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_j|^3}$$

Efeld: Durch Ladungsverf. $\rho(\vec{r})$ und Kraft def. (Testladung)

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{j=1}^N q_j \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}_j}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_j|^3}, \quad \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\vec{\nabla} \varphi(\vec{r}), \quad \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3r' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$$

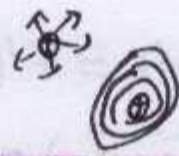
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}, \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \quad (\text{konserv. Kraftfeld}), \quad \Delta \varphi = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\oint_{\text{Srv}} \vec{E}(\vec{r}) d\vec{f} = \int d^3r \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{q(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0}, \quad \oint_c \vec{E} d\vec{r} = 0 \quad (\text{Maxwell})$$

2.2 Feldlinien & Äquipotentialflächen

Bahnen v. pos. Körper \Rightarrow Feldlinien

Höhenlinien, $\varphi(\vec{r})$ konst, $\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\vec{\nabla} \varphi$



2.3 Beispiel

1) N Punktlad: $\varphi(\vec{r}) = \sum_{j=1}^N q_j \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_j) \Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{q_j}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}_j|}$

2) Hom. Kugel: $\rho(\vec{r}) = \begin{cases} \rho_0 & r < R \\ 0 & r > R \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V d^3r' \frac{\rho}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}$

oder: $\oint_{\text{Srv}} \vec{E} d\vec{f} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho dV \Rightarrow$ LS: $\oint_{\text{Srv}} \vec{E} d\vec{f} = \oint_{\text{Srv}} E_r d\vec{f} = 4\pi r^2 E_r$

RS: $\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho dV = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho_0 \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 & r < R \\ \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho_0 \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 & r > R \end{cases} \Rightarrow E_r = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \begin{cases} \rho_0 \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 \\ \rho_0 \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 \end{cases}, \quad \frac{\rho_0 4\pi}{3} = Q, \quad E_r(r) = -\frac{d\varphi(r)}{dr}$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(r) = -\int_{\infty}^r E_r(r') dr'$

2.4 Multipolentwicklung

$\varphi(\vec{r})$ in Fernzone $T^3\varphi$: $\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \int d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') \right.$ Monopol $q = \int \rho dV$
 $\left. + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\int d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') \vec{r}' \right) \frac{1}{r} \right.$ Dipol $(\vec{p}) = \int \rho \vec{r}' dV$
 $\left. + \frac{1}{2r^3} \sum_{i,j} x_i x_j \left(\int d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') (3x_i x_j - r'^2 \delta_{ij}) \right) \right.$ Quadrupol (Q_{ij})

Beispiel: $\rho = q\delta(\vec{r} - \vec{a}) - q\delta(\vec{r}) \Rightarrow \vec{p} = q \int d^3r' \vec{r}' (\delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{a}) - \delta(\vec{r}')) = q\vec{a}$

$\rho(\vec{r}) = \rho(-\vec{r}) \Leftrightarrow \vec{p} = 0, \quad \rho(\vec{r}) = -\rho(\vec{r}) \Rightarrow q = 0, \quad \rho(\vec{r}) = \rho(r) \Leftrightarrow Q_{ij} = 0$

2.5 Elektrost. Feld E.

E. v. L.konv. = W für $\infty \rightarrow$ L.konv.: $W_{AB} = -\int_A^B \vec{K} d\vec{l} = -q \int_A^B \vec{E} d\vec{l} = q(\varphi(B) - \varphi(A)) = qU$

$\Rightarrow W = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int d^3r |\vec{E}(\vec{r})|^2 \Rightarrow w = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} |\vec{E}(\vec{r})|^2, \quad W = \int d^3r w(\vec{r})$

2.6 Wechselwirkung Ladvert. aufku

$\rho_{\text{ext}} \Rightarrow$ E-feld mit $\rho(\vec{r})$: $\varphi_{\text{ext}}(\vec{r}) = \varphi_{\text{ext}}(0) + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \varphi_{\text{ext}}|_{r=0} + \dots + \varphi_{\text{ext}}(0) - \vec{r} \cdot \vec{E}_{\text{ext}}(0)$

$\Rightarrow W_1 = q\varphi_{\text{ext}}(0) - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}_{\text{ext}}(0)$

Dipolfeld: $\varphi_D = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r^3} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \Rightarrow \vec{E}_D(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})\vec{r}}{r^5} - \frac{\vec{p}}{r^3} \right)$

$W_1 = W_{12} = W_{21} = -\vec{p}_2 \cdot \vec{E}_D(\vec{r}_{12}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2}{r_{12}^3} - \frac{3(\vec{r}_{12} \cdot \vec{p}_1)(\vec{r}_{12} \cdot \vec{p}_2)}{r_{12}^5} \right)$

2.7 El. Feldst. an Grenzflächen

Gauß: $\int_{\Delta V} d^3r \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \oint_{\text{S}(\Delta V)} d\vec{f} \cdot \vec{E} \stackrel{\Delta V \rightarrow 0}{=} \Delta F \vec{n}_{12} \cdot (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int_{\Delta V} d^3r \rho(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \Delta F \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{12} \cdot (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$

Stokes: $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \oint_{\Delta F} d\vec{f} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \oint_{\Delta F} d\vec{r} \cdot \vec{E} = \vec{t} \cdot (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0$

Beispiel: a) ∞ -Ebene: $\sigma = \frac{Q}{F} > 0, \vec{E} = E_z \vec{e}_z, E_{12} = -E_{22} \Rightarrow 2E_{22} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E_{22} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\sigma z \vec{e}_z}{2\epsilon_0 |z|}$

b) Plattenkond: $\sigma(z=0) = \pm \frac{Q}{F} > 0, \sigma(z=d) = -\frac{Q}{F} < 0 \dots$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{z-d}{|z-d|} \vec{e}_z, \quad \vec{E}(\vec{r}') = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{|z|} \vec{e}_z \Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \vec{E}_+ + \vec{E}_- = \begin{cases} \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \vec{e}_z & 0 < z < d \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \begin{cases} -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} z & 0 < z < d \\ \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} d & z \geq d \end{cases}, \quad U = \varphi(0) - \varphi(d) = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} d = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} F d = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$w = \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} |\vec{E}(\vec{r})|^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow W = \int d^3r w = \frac{\sigma^2}{2\epsilon_0} F d$$

Zylinder: $\vec{E} = E \vec{e}_s, \quad x = g \cos(\varphi), \quad y = s, \quad z = z, \quad \int d\vec{f} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \begin{cases} 0 & s < R_1 \\ Q & R_1 < s < R_2 \\ 0 & s > R_2 \end{cases}$

$$E(s) = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 h s} \Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 h} \begin{cases} \ln(s) - c_2 & R_1 < s < R_2 \\ c_1 & \text{sonst} \end{cases} \Rightarrow U = \varphi(R_1) - \varphi(R_2) = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$w = \frac{R^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 h} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{s^2} & R_1 < s < R_2 \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases} \Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2$$

3 Randwertprobleme

3.1 Problem

Ohne RB: $\Delta\varphi = \frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3r' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}$

Kugel: Feld innen = 0 = $E_a + E_i$ = äußeres Feld + Gegenfeld, $\varphi = \text{const}$

$$E_{\text{innen}} = E_{\text{innen}}^+ = 0 \Rightarrow E_{\text{außen}}^+ = 0 \Rightarrow E_{\text{außen}} = E_{\text{innen}} + \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}, \quad \sigma: \text{ind. Flächichte}$$

üblich: geg: φ in V oder $\frac{d\varphi}{dn} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \varphi$ überall

RB: φ auf S (Dirichlet); $\frac{d\varphi}{dn} = -\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$ auf S (Neumann); $\Delta\varphi = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}, \quad \varphi_0(\vec{r}) = \varphi(\vec{r})$

3.2 Greensfkt

Dirichlet: $\varphi = \text{const}$ auf $S(V), \quad G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'): \Delta_r G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')$

$$G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} + f(\vec{r}, \vec{r}'), \quad \Delta f = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Greensche Id: } \varphi(\vec{r}) = \int d^3r' G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \rho(\vec{r}') - \epsilon_0 \int d\vec{r}' (\varphi(\vec{r}') \frac{\partial G}{\partial n} - G \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n})$$

RB: φ auf $S \Rightarrow f(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \Rightarrow G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = 0 \quad (\vec{r}' \in S)$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{r}) = \int d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') - \epsilon_0 \int_{S(V)} d\vec{r}' \varphi(\vec{r}') \frac{\partial G}{\partial n}, \quad \text{geordet} \Rightarrow \varphi = 0 \text{ auf Grenze}$$

$$= \varphi(\vec{r}) = \int d^3r' \rho(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')$$

G gesucht, $\Delta f = 0 \Rightarrow G = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'+2\vec{r}'\vec{e}_z|} \right)$

Bildladungen: fiktive Ladungen um Randbed. erfüllen (auf $S(V)$)

Beispiel: Platlad über ∞ -Metallplatte: $\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0|} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0'|} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{x, y, z-z_0}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0|^3} - \frac{x, y, z+z_0}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0'|^3} \right), \quad \text{Infl. Lad. d. d. t: } \sigma = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} = \epsilon_0 E(x, y, z=0)$$

gesamte infl. Lad: $\bar{q} = -q$ Bildkraft: U_r auf q

Beispiel: Platlad über geord.-Kugel: $\varphi_{\text{rand}} = 0, \quad q_0$ auf z -Achse, Symmetrie!

3.3 Entwicklung nach orth. Fkt'n

$$\delta_{nm} = \int_a^b dx \delta(x-x_n) \delta(x-x_m) \quad U_n^* U_m \quad (\text{orthonormal}), \quad f_N(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N c_n U_n(x) \quad (\text{quadratintegrabel})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n U_n \Rightarrow f(x) = \int_a^b dy f(y) \delta(x-y) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U_n(x) U_n^*(y) = \delta(x-y)$$

vollständig: $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b |f_N(x) - f(x)|^2 dx = 0 \quad c_n = \int_a^b dx U_n^*(x) f(x)$

Beispiel: Fourier-Reihe: $l = [-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}], \quad U_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{a}\right), \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{a}\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{a}\right))$

$$A_n = \frac{2}{a} \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{a}\right) dx, \quad B_n = \frac{2}{a} \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi n x}{a}\right) dx$$

Beispiel: Fourier-Integral: $U_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i \frac{2\pi n x}{a}}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} A_n e^{i \frac{2\pi n x}{a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i \frac{2\pi n x}{a}} f(x) dx, \quad k = \frac{2\pi n}{a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(k) e^{ikx}, \quad A(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x') e^{-ikx'} dx$$

3.4 Trennung der Variablen

Gesucht φ in $V, \quad \Delta\varphi = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) \varphi(x, y) = 0$

Separationsansatz: $\varphi(x, y) = f(x)g(y) \Rightarrow g(y) = a_1 e^{\alpha y} + a_2 e^{-\alpha y}, \quad f(x) = b_1 \sin(\alpha x) + b_2 \cos(\alpha x)$

$$\varphi(0, y) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow b_2 = 0, \quad \varphi(x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = -\alpha_1$$

$$\varphi(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow b_1 \sin(\alpha x) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_n = \frac{n\pi}{a} \Rightarrow \varphi(x, y) = \sin(\alpha_n x) \sinh(\alpha_n y)$$

Kugelkoordinat: $\Delta\varphi = \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r + \frac{1}{r^2} \Delta_{S^2}\right) \varphi, \quad \Delta\varphi = 0$

Separationsansatz: $\varphi(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = \frac{R}{r} P(\vartheta) Q(\varphi) \Rightarrow Q = e^{i m \varphi} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} - \frac{L(L+1)}{r^2} R = 0$

$$R = A r^{L+1} + B r^{-L} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (1-x^2) \frac{dP}{dx} + \left(-\frac{m^2}{1-x^2} + L(L+1)\right) P = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (1-x^2) \frac{dP}{dx} + L(L+1) P = 0$$

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2-1)^l \Rightarrow l=0: P_0=1, P_1=x, P_2=\frac{1}{2}(3x^2-1) \quad (\text{Legendre}) \quad (\text{Azimthal symmetrie})$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx P_l(x) P_n(x) = \frac{2}{2l+1} \delta_{ln}, \quad \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{2l+1}{2} P_l(x) P_l(x') = \delta(x-x')$$

$$\phi(r, \vartheta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) (A_l r^l + B_l r^{-(l+1)}) P_l(\cos(\vartheta))$$

Beispiel: Pot. Kugel axim. sym. Plädend.

$$\sigma = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) \sigma_l P_l(\cos(\vartheta)), \quad \sigma_l = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 d(\cos \vartheta) \sigma(\vartheta) P_l(\cos \vartheta)$$

- 1) ϕ regulär b. $r=0 \Rightarrow B_l = 0 \Rightarrow \phi_i = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) A_l r^l P_l(\cos(\vartheta))$
- 2) $\phi_a \rightarrow 0$ für $r \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow A_l = 0 \Rightarrow \phi_a = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) B_l r^{-(l+1)} P_l(\cos(\vartheta))$
- 3) stetig auf Rand $\Rightarrow \phi_i(R, \vartheta) = \phi_a(R, \vartheta) \Rightarrow B_l = A_l R^{2l+1}$
- 4) E_n unstetig $\Rightarrow A_l = \frac{\sigma_l}{\epsilon_0 (2l+1) R^{2l}} \Rightarrow \phi_a = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma_l}{\epsilon_0 (2l+1) R^{2l}} r^{-(l+1)} P_l(\cos(\vartheta))$
 $\Rightarrow \phi_a(r, \vartheta) = \frac{R}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sigma_l \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^{l+1} P_l(\cos(\vartheta))$
 $\Rightarrow \phi_i(r, \vartheta) = \frac{R}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sigma_l \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^l P_l(\cos(\vartheta))$

Beispiel: gerad. Metallkugel in hom. el. E

$$\vec{E} = E_0 \vec{e}_z, \quad \phi(R, \vartheta) = 0 \Rightarrow B_l R^{-(l+1)} = -A_l R^l \Rightarrow B_l = -A_l R^{2l+1}$$

$$\phi_a(r, \vartheta) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} -E_0 z = -E_0 r P_1(\cos \vartheta) \Rightarrow A_1 = -\frac{1}{3} E_0 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{3} E_0 R^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_a(r, \vartheta) = -E_0 R \left(\frac{r}{R} - \frac{R^2}{r^2}\right) \cos(\vartheta) \Rightarrow \sigma(\vartheta) = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi_a}{\partial r} = 3 \epsilon_0 E_0 \cos(\vartheta)$$

3.5 Kugelflächenfkt.

$$P_l^m(x) = (-1)^m \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m(x) \Rightarrow Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos(\vartheta)) e^{im\varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l (a_{lm} r^l + b_{lm} r^{-(l+1)}) Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi) \quad \text{Azim. u. thal: unabh. v. } \varphi$$

4 Elektrostatik

4.1 Übersicht

- Dielektrika:** Molek. +/- durch el. Feld (Verschiebungspolarisation) [durch Feld]
- Paraelektrika:** Permanente Dipole (Orientierungspolarisation) [im Feld]
- Ferroelektrika:** Permanente Dipole unterh. T_c + Parav. [ohne Feld]
- Versch. pol.:** Kern fest, El. dtr. hump kop. $\Rightarrow m_j \ddot{x}_j = -m \omega_0^2 x_j + q E_j, x_j(\varphi) = x_{j0} \cos(\omega_0 \varphi - \beta_j) + \frac{q}{m \omega_0^2} E_j$

$$\langle \vec{p} \rangle = \frac{q^2}{m_0 \omega_0^2} \vec{E} \Rightarrow \vec{P} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{q^2}{m_0 \omega_0^2} \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \alpha \vec{E}$$

$$\text{orient. pol.: } N \text{ Dipole, } p_i \text{ permanent} \Rightarrow \langle \vec{P} \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{p}_i = \frac{p^2}{3kT} \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 \alpha \vec{E}$$

4.2 El. Polarisation & dielektrische Verschr.

$$\varphi_p(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \sum_{pin} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} \Rightarrow \vec{P}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{pin} \vec{p} = \vec{P}(\vec{r}') d^3 r' \quad \text{el. Polarisation}$$

$$\frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3} = \vec{\nabla}_{r'} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = -\vec{\nabla}_r \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \Rightarrow \vec{P}(\vec{r}) \vec{\nabla}_r \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = \vec{\nabla}_r \cdot \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \vec{\nabla}_r \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}')$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_p(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \int d^3 r' \frac{-\vec{\nabla}_r \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} s(\vec{r}) - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r})$$

Dielektrische Verschiebung: $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho \Rightarrow$ fr. Ladungsdichte, freies E-Feld: $\vec{E}_a = \frac{\vec{D}}{\epsilon_0}$
 $\nabla E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (s(\vec{r}) + s_p(\vec{r})), \quad \vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \vec{E}$

Symmetrie: $\vec{E} = E(r) \vec{e}_r \Rightarrow D(r) \vec{e}_z$

$$1) \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho \Rightarrow \vec{D} = \begin{cases} \rho r \vec{e}_r & \text{in} \\ 0 & \text{aus} \end{cases} \quad 2) \vec{E} = \begin{cases} \rho r / \epsilon_0 & \text{Vauk} \\ \rho / \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r & \text{Med} \end{cases} \quad 3) \vec{P} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Vauk} \\ \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \vec{E} - \epsilon_0 \vec{E} = \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r} \rho r \vec{e}_r & \text{Med} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_p = \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{\epsilon_r} \rho, \quad U = E_z d = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} d = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \frac{Q}{F}, \quad C = \frac{Q}{U} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{F}{d} = \epsilon_r C_0 \quad \text{Kapazität}$$

4.3 Randwertprobleme und Dielektrika

$$\vec{\nabla} D = \rho \Rightarrow \vec{n}_{12} \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma \quad (\text{frei. Lad.}) \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow E_{1t} + E_{2t} = E$$

$$\text{Falls } \sigma = 0 \text{ aus } s \Rightarrow D_{1,n} = D_{2,n}, \quad \vec{D} \text{ normalstetig} \Rightarrow E_{1,n} = \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} E_{2,n}, \quad E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{1t} = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} D_{2t}$$

4.3 Elektrostatistische Energie

$$\text{Vakuum: } W = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3 r s(\vec{r}) \varphi(\vec{r}) \quad (\text{Dielekt. für Aufb } E_n \text{ b})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} D = s \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \delta p, \quad \phi \delta p = \phi \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\phi \vec{D}) - \nabla \phi \cdot \vec{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta W = \int d^3 r \vec{E} \cdot \delta \vec{D} + \int_{s(r)} d\vec{f} \cdot (\pm \delta \vec{D}) \xrightarrow{v \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\text{Isotropes Medium: } \vec{E} \cdot \delta \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \vec{E} \cdot \delta \vec{E} = \frac{1}{2} \delta (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}) \Rightarrow \delta W = \int d^3 r \delta (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(W) = \delta \left(\frac{1}{2} \int d^3 r \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} \right) \Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3 r \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}$$

5 Magnetostatik

5.1 Elektrostrom

"gerad bew. el. Lad" $\Delta Q = F \Delta z n q = F v \Delta t n q, I = \frac{dQ}{dt} \Rightarrow I = F n v q$

$$j = \frac{1}{\Delta F} \dot{\vec{e}}_v, d^3r = \Delta t dL = \Delta V \Rightarrow \vec{j} d^3r = I dL \vec{e}_L$$

$$j = s \cdot \vec{v}, I = \int_{\vec{F}} \vec{j} d\vec{F} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_V s d^3r = - \int_{s(\vec{v})} \vec{j} d\vec{F} = - \int_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} d^3r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \quad \text{Kontinuitätsgleichung}$$

Magnetostatik: $\frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = 0, \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0, I = \frac{U}{R}, \vec{j} = \sigma(\vec{r}) \vec{E}(\vec{r})$

σ : spezifische Leitfähigkeit "Materialgleichung"

$$\vec{v}_L = \vec{v}_L(0) + \frac{q}{m} \vec{E} t_L \Rightarrow \bar{v} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{v}_L \quad \text{"mittlere Stoßzeit", "mittlere Geschw."}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{v} = \vec{v}(0) = -ne v \Rightarrow \vec{j} = -ne \bar{v} = \frac{e^2 n \tau}{m} \vec{E} = \sigma \vec{E} \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{e^2 n \tau}{m} \quad \text{Drude-Formel}$$

$$dW = q \vec{E}(\vec{r}) d\vec{r} \Rightarrow P = \frac{dW}{dt} = \int_V d^3r \vec{E}(\vec{r}) \cdot \vec{j}(\vec{r})$$

5.2 Biot-Savart-Gesetz

Kraft v. 2 auf 1: $\vec{K}_{12} = I_1 \oint_{C_1} d\vec{r}_1 \times \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{4\pi} \oint_{C_2} d\vec{r}_2 \times \frac{\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|^3}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \vec{j}(\vec{r}') \times \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}$$

Beispiel: gerade Leiter, Länge $\infty \Rightarrow$ Zylindersymmetrie

$$\vec{r}' = z' \vec{e}_z \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_C d\vec{r}' \times \frac{\vec{r} - \vec{r}'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^3}, \vec{r} - \vec{r}' = s \vec{e}_\rho + (z - z') \vec{e}_z, d\vec{r}' \times (\vec{r} - \vec{r}') = s dz' \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \mu_0 \frac{1}{4\pi} s \vec{e}_\phi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz' \frac{1}{(s^2 + (z - z')^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi s} \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{K} = \int d^3r (j(\vec{r}) \times \vec{B}(\vec{r})) \Rightarrow \text{Pktlad } \vec{r}_0 \Rightarrow \vec{j}(\vec{r}) = \rho(\vec{r}) \vec{v}(\vec{r}) = \vec{v}(\vec{r}) q \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{K} = q \vec{v}(\vec{r}_0) \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}_0) \quad \text{Lorentzkraft}$$

5.3 Maxwellgl & Vektorpotential

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}), \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \quad \text{Vektorpotential}$$

Quellfrei: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \oint B(\vec{r}) d\vec{F}, \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} \Rightarrow \oint (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) d\vec{F} = \oint \vec{B} d\vec{r} = \mu_0 I$

\vec{A} frei wählbar, sodass $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0$ Coulomb-Eichung $\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \Delta \vec{A} = \mu_0 \vec{j}$

5.4 Magnetostat. Moment

$$\frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} + \dots \Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \vec{j}(\vec{r}') + \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \int d^3r' (\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}') \vec{j}(\vec{r}') + \dots = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{kein magn. Monopol, } \vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r' (\vec{r}' \times \vec{j}(\vec{r}')), \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(\frac{3(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{r}}{r^5} - \frac{\vec{m}}{r^3} \right)$$

Beispiel: geschl. Stromkreis: $d^3r' \vec{j}(\vec{r}') = I d\vec{r}' \Rightarrow \vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \int (\vec{r}' \times d\vec{r}') \vec{v} \times d\vec{r}' = |\vec{r}' \times d\vec{r}'| \vec{e}_z = I F \vec{e}_z$

Beispiel: N Pktlad: $\vec{j}(\vec{r}) = q \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{v}_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i(t)) \Rightarrow \vec{m} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r (\vec{r}' \times \vec{j}(\vec{r})) = \frac{1}{2} q \sum_{i=1}^N (\vec{R}_i(t) \times \vec{v}_i) \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi}$
 $(\vec{R}_i(t) \times \vec{v}_i) M_0 = \vec{L}_i$ Bahndrehimpuls $\Rightarrow \vec{m} = \frac{q}{2M_0} \vec{L}$ Pyromagn. Verb.