

§ 5.2 推迟势

1.学习目标

能写出推迟势的方程和解的形式；
理解推迟势的物理意义。

2.复习和思考

什么是规范变换；
写出两种规范变换；
振动和波动方程的推导。

上节主要内容

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} \quad \vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \nabla \psi$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \varphi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \quad \varphi \rightarrow \varphi' = \varphi - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

规范不变性: 当势作规范变换时, 所有物理量和物理规律都应该保持不变的一种不变性。

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{J}$$

一.洛仑兹变换下的方程及解

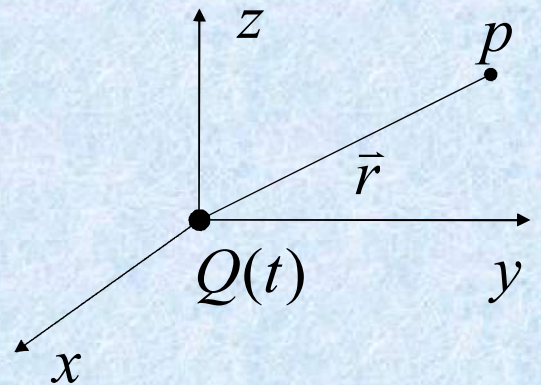
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

简单情况：点电荷 \longrightarrow 体电荷 / 叠加、近似、格林函数

$$\rho(\vec{x}, t) = Q(t) \delta(\vec{x})$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q(t) \delta(\vec{x})$$



φ 在球对称情况下与 ϕ 、 ψ 无关，仅与 r 有关。

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} Q(t) \delta(\bar{x})$$

分析求解：

① 除原点外， $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (r \neq 0)$

② 球面波： φ 只与 r 有关，与 ϕ 、 ψ 无关

③ r 增大，势减弱。可假定 $\varphi(r, t) = \frac{u(r, t)}{r}$ 代入上式

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{u}{r} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r^2 \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{u}{r^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[-u + r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right] = \frac{1}{r^2} \left[-\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + r \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又} \quad \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

这是一维空间的波动方程，其通解为：

$$u(r, t) = f\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right) + g\left(t + \frac{r}{c}\right)$$

$f(t - \frac{r}{c})$ ———— 沿 r 正方向向外发射的球面波

r 越大, $t - \frac{r}{c}$ 越小, 位相就越落后。

$g(t + \frac{r}{c})$ ———— 沿 r 负方向收敛的球面波

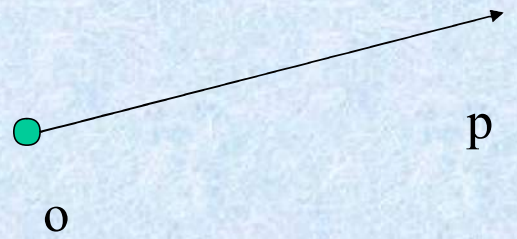
因此, 辐射问题: $g(t + \frac{r}{c}) = 0$

$$\therefore \varphi(r, t) = \frac{f(t - \frac{r}{c})}{r}$$

具体解: 静电场: $\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

如何考虑传播过程? 类比: $\varphi = \frac{Q(t - \frac{r}{c})}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

$$\varphi = \frac{Q(t - \frac{r}{c})}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$



二. 解的验证:

1. 非奇点:

$$1. \quad r \neq 0 \quad \delta(x) = 0 \quad \text{右} = 0$$

$$\text{左} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{Q(t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r^2 \left(-\frac{Q(t')}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial Q(t')}{\partial t'} \frac{\partial t'}{\partial r} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[-Q(t') - \frac{r}{c} \frac{\partial Q(t')}{\partial t'} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \left[-\frac{\partial Q(t')}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial Q(t')}{\partial t'} - \frac{r}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial Q(t')}{\partial t'} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \left[-\frac{\partial Q(t')}{\partial t'} \left(-\frac{1}{c} \right) - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial Q(t')}{\partial t'} - \frac{r}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \frac{\partial t'}{\partial r} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t'} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \frac{r}{c^2} \frac{\partial Q^2(t')}{\partial t'^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r c^2} \frac{\partial Q^2(t')}{\partial t'^2} \quad \textcircled{1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q(t')}{r} \right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r c^2} \frac{\partial Q(t')}{\partial t'^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} = 0 \quad \therefore r \neq 0 \text{ 时, 成立。} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

2. 奇点: $r \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{左} = \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \frac{Q\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad \text{小球 } r = \eta$$

$$\eta \rightarrow 0 \quad V \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} Q\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right) = Q(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \int_0^\eta \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \frac{Q(t)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} dV \\ &= \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{Q(t)}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^\eta \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} dV - \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left[\frac{Q(t)}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] 4\pi r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{Q(t)}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \int_0^\eta \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} dV - \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \int_0^\eta \frac{1}{c^2 \epsilon_0} \frac{\partial^2 Q(t)}{\partial t^2} r dr \\ &= \frac{Q(t)}{4\pi\epsilon_0} (-4\pi) = -\frac{Q(t)}{\epsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(r, t) = \frac{Q(t - \frac{r}{c})}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

3.推广及讨论:

(1) 电荷不在原点上, 而在 \bar{x}' ,
则:

$$\varphi(\bar{x}, t) = \frac{Q(\bar{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

(2) 电荷是体分布:

$$\varphi(\bar{x}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\bar{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$$

(3) 矢势 (类比) :

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$$

(4) $Q(t)$ 与 $Q(t - \frac{r}{c})$ 不同

四.验证: \vec{A} 、 φ 符合洛伦兹条件

令 $t' = t - \frac{r}{c}$ 对 r 有 $\nabla = -\nabla'$
:

$$\therefore \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2} \int \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV' = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t'} dV'$$

电荷守恒?

$$\therefore \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{J}_{t'=c} dV' \quad \text{电荷守恒}$$

$$\text{又} \because \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{r} \right) dV' \quad \text{而} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{r} \right) = \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{1}{r} \nabla \cdot \vec{J}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{r} \right) dV'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \left[\frac{1}{r} \nabla \cdot \vec{J} \left(r, t - \frac{r}{c} \right) + \vec{J} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right] dV'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \left[-\frac{1}{cr} \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t'} \cdot \nabla r - \vec{J} \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{r} \right] dV'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \left[\frac{1}{cr} \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t'} \cdot \nabla' r - \nabla' \cdot \frac{\vec{J}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{J} \right] dV'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \left[\frac{1}{cr} \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t'} \cdot \nabla' r - \nabla' \cdot \frac{\vec{J}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{J} \right] dV'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \left[\frac{1}{cr} \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t'} \cdot \nabla' r - \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{J} \right] dV'$$

$$\nabla' \cdot \vec{J}(\vec{r}', t' = t - \frac{r}{c}) = \nabla' \cdot \vec{J}_{t'=c} - \frac{1}{cr} \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t'} \cdot \nabla' r$$

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{J}_{t'=c} dV'$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{J}_{t'=c} dV'$$

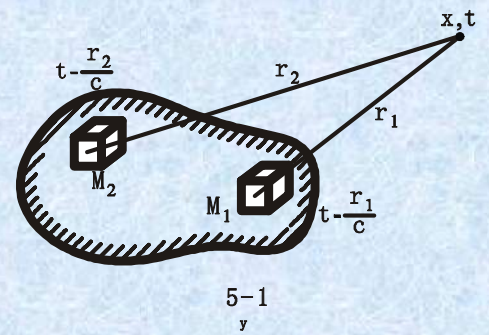
$$\therefore \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{J}_{t=c} dV'$$

电荷守恒 $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{J}_{t=c} dV'$

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$$

反之，可由洛伦兹变换证明电荷守恒。

五、推迟势的物理意义



由推迟势知道场点的势与场源电荷、电流的变化不是同一时刻的变化，场点势的变化要落后于场源、电荷电流的变化。

另外，推迟势还表明，场点的势不是由各体积元内电荷、电流分布同一时刻激发的。因为个体积元到场点的距离 r 不同，而它们对场点的作用速度相同（同一介质内），推迟时间为 $\frac{r}{c}$ ，所以在同一时刻到达场点的电磁作用，对不同体积元来讲，体积元内电荷、电流激发时刻 $t' = t - \frac{r}{c}$ 是不同的。

除了电磁相互作用之外，其他一切相互作用都通过物质以有限传播速度传播。事物总是通过物质自身的运动发展而互相联系着的，不存在瞬时的超距作用。第六章我们将看到这点正是相对论时空观的基础。

电磁场本身反过来也对电荷电流发生一定的相互作用，因而激发区内的电荷电流分布是不能任意规定的。第七章研究天线辐射问题时再作具体讨论。

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{j}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\phi(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{x}', t - \frac{r}{c})}{r} dV'$$

- 说明：
- 1.电荷守恒——瞬时性；
 - 2.推迟势证明无超距作用；
 - 3.场的叠加有新的含义：时间、空间的叠加
 \vec{B} 、 \vec{E} 因 $\frac{r}{c}$ 不同是时空的叠加。

作业：189 页 6、7题