### 25. Система уравнений Максвелла в интегральной форме.

$$1. \quad \iint_{l} E_{l} dl = -\int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{B}}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

2. 
$$\oint_{l} B_{l} dl = \mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} j_{n} dS + \mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} (\frac{\partial D}{\partial t})_{n} dS$$

$$3. \quad \iint_{S} D_n dS = \int_{V} \rho dV$$

$$B = \mu \mu_0 H$$

$$D = \epsilon \epsilon_0 E$$

$$E,B,D,H \Rightarrow E,H$$



#### Перепишем систему уравнений Максвелла:

$$\oint_{t} E_{t}dl = -\int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$\oint_{t} B_{t}dl = \mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} j_{n} dS + \mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$\oint_{S} D_{n}dS = \int_{V} \rho dV$$

$$\oint_{S} B_{n}dS = 0$$

$$1. \oint_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$2. \oint_{t} H_{t}dl = \int_{S} j_{n}dS + \epsilon \epsilon_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

$$f_{t} E_{t}dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}$$

**1.** 
$$\oint_{I} E_{l} dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

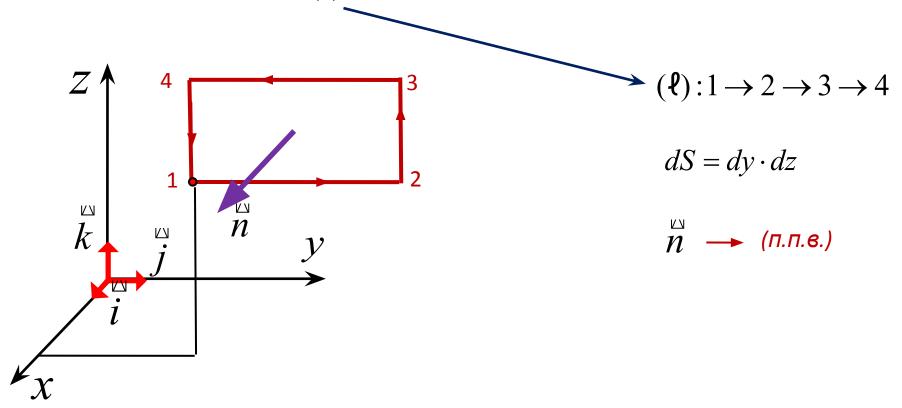
2. 
$$\iint_{l} H_{l} dl = \int_{S} j_{n} dS + \varepsilon \varepsilon_{0} \int_{S} (\frac{\partial E}{\partial t})_{n} dS$$

3. 
$$\oint_{S} E_{n} dS = \frac{1}{\varepsilon \varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V} \rho dV$$

#### 26. Уравнения Максвелла в дифференциальной форме.

**1.** 
$$\oint_{l} E_{l} dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \right)_{n} dS$$

Преобразуем 1-е ур-ие М. так, чтобы **E** и **H** относились к одной и той же точке пр-ва. Для этого применим его к дифф-но малой площадке **dS**, ограниченной прямоугол**6** № м контуром , ориентированным (см.рис.)...

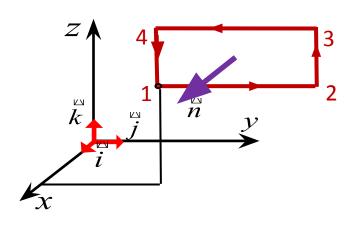


**1.** 
$$\oint_{l} E_{l} dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} \right)_{n} dS$$

Преобразование <mark>правой</mark> части ур-я М.

$$-\mu\mu_{0}\int_{S}\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n}dS = -\mu\mu_{0}\int_{S}\frac{\partial(Hn)}{\partial t}dS = -\mu\mu_{0}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\int_{S}H_{n}dS = -\mu\mu_{0}\frac{\partial H_{x}}{\partial t}dydz$$

 $H_{x}$ - усредненное значение по поверхности



**1.** 
$$\oint_{l} E_{l} dl = -\mu \mu_{0} \int_{S} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)_{n} dS$$

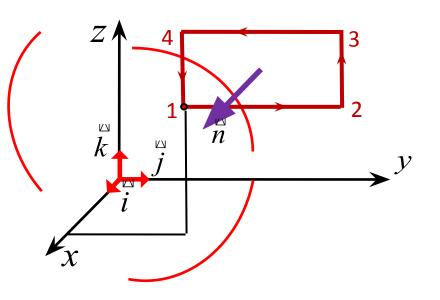
Преобразование <mark>левой</mark> части ур-я М.

Соединим левую и правую части, сократив на

$$(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z})dydz = -\mu \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial t}dydz \implies \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = -\mu \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = -\mu \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} = -\mu \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial t}$$



Свойства среды не зависят от выбора направления осей...

Циклическая перестановка: (поворот осей).

$$\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} = -\mu \mu_{0} \frac{\partial H_{y}}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} = -\mu \mu_{0} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial t}$$

Все три равенства объединим в одно векторное



$$(\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial z})^{\mathbb{N}} = -\mu \mu_{0} \frac{\partial H_{x}}{\partial t}^{\mathbb{N}} i$$

$$\partial E_{z} \partial E_{z} \partial E_{z} \partial H_{z}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}\right)_{j}^{\mathbb{N}} = -\mu \mu_{0} \frac{\partial H_{y}}{\partial t}_{j}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y}\right)^{\mathbb{N}} = -\mu \mu_{0} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial t}^{\mathbb{N}}$$



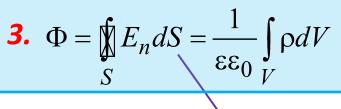
$$rot \stackrel{\boxtimes}{E} = -\mu \mu_0 \frac{\partial \overset{\hookrightarrow}{H}}{\partial t}$$

#### Аналогично получается 2-ое ур-ие М. в дифференциальной форме:

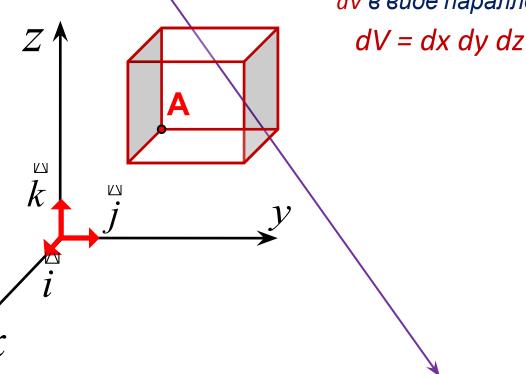
2. 
$$\iint_{l} H_{l} dl = \int_{S} j_{n} dS + \varepsilon \varepsilon_{0} \int_{S} (\frac{\partial E}{\partial t})_{n} dS$$
 rot  $H = j + \varepsilon \varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$ 

$$\Longrightarrow$$

$$rot \stackrel{\mathbb{M}}{H} = \stackrel{\mathbb{M}}{j} + \varepsilon \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \stackrel{\square}{E}}{\partial t}$$



Преобразуем 3-е ур-ие М. так, чтобы **Е**ри относились к одной и той же точке пр-ва. Для этого применим его к дифф-но малому объему dV в виде параллелепипеда (см.рис.)...



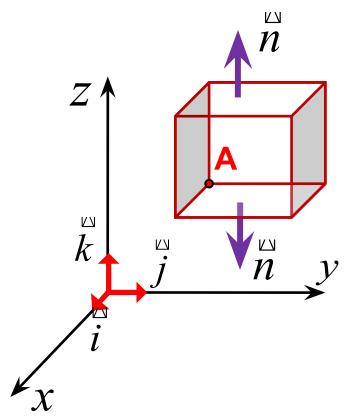
Верхняя и нижняя гран<del>и</del>

Задняя и передняя

грани Левая и правая гран<del>и</del>

$$E$$
 точке 
$$A \downarrow$$
 
$$E = E_x \overset{\bowtie}{i} + E_y \overset{\bowtie}{j} + E_z \overset{\bowtie}{k}$$

$$d\Phi = (d\Phi_{верхн.} + d\Phi_{нижн.}) + + (d\Phi_{задн.} + d\Phi_{передн.}) + + (d\Phi_{левая} + d\Phi_{правая})$$



#### <u>Вычисление потока через верхнюю и</u> <u>нижнюю грани</u>



$$d\Phi_{\textit{hu}\textit{экн.}} = (E \overset{\bowtie}{n})dS = (E_x \overset{\bowtie}{i} + E_y \overset{\bowtie}{j} + E_z \overset{\bowtie}{k}) \overset{\bowtie}{n}dS = 0 + 0 + E_z \overset{\bowtie}{k} \overset{\bowtie}{n}dS = -E_z dx dy$$

$$d\Phi_{eepxh.} = (E_z + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} dz) dx dy$$

$$d\Phi_{верхн.} + d\Phi_{нижн.} = \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} dx dy dz$$

$$d\Phi_{верхн.} + d\Phi_{нижен.} = \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} dx dy dz$$

$$d\Phi_{3a\partial H.} + d\Phi_{nepe\partial H.} = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} dx dy dz$$

$$d\Phi_{nebaa} + d\Phi_{npabaa} = \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} dx dy dz$$

Полный поток: 
$$d\Phi = (\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}) dx dy dz$$

Преобразование левой части уравнения М.

$$\longrightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0} \int_{V} \rho dV \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0} \rho dx dy dz$$

## Таким образом,...

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0} \rho$$

$$div \stackrel{\mathbb{M}}{\mathcal{E}} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0}$$

## <u> Аналогично:</u>

$$\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$div \overset{\bowtie}{H} = 0$$

# Система уравнений Максвелла в дифференциальной форме

1 
$$rot \stackrel{\mathbb{N}}{E} = -\mu \mu_0 \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

$$rot \overset{\boxtimes}{H} = \overset{\boxtimes}{j} + \varepsilon \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \overset{\hookrightarrow}{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$3 \quad div \stackrel{\mathbb{M}}{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0}$$

4 
$$divH = 0$$

$$j = \sigma E$$

Нейтральная, непроводящая среда  $j=0, \quad \rho=0.$ 

$$rot \stackrel{\boxtimes}{E} = -\mu \mu_0 \frac{\partial \overset{\rightharpoonup}{H}}{\partial t}$$

$$\rightarrow rot H = \varepsilon \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

$$div\vec{E} = 0$$

$$div\bar{H} = 0$$