

x方向に垂直な面

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{\partial V} A_x &= -A_x(x, y, z) \cdot (\Delta y) \cdot (\Delta z) + A_x(x + \Delta x, y, z) \cdot (\Delta y) \cdot (\Delta z) \\ &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} (\Delta y) (\Delta x) (\Delta z) \end{aligned}$$

y方向

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial V} A_y &= -A_y(x, y, z) (\Delta x) (\Delta z) + A_y(x, y + \Delta y, z) (\Delta x) (\Delta z) \\ &= \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} (\Delta x) (\Delta y) (\Delta z) \end{aligned}$$

z方向

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial V} A_z &= -A_z(x, y, z) (\Delta y) (\Delta x) + A_z(x, y, z + \Delta z) (\Delta y) (\Delta x) \\ &= \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} (\Delta z) (\Delta x) (\Delta y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_{\partial V} A \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \right) (\Delta x) (\Delta y) (\Delta z)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{V} \int_{\partial V} A \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{(\Delta x) (\Delta y) (\Delta z)} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \right) (\Delta x) (\Delta y) (\Delta z)$$

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \int_{\partial V} A \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

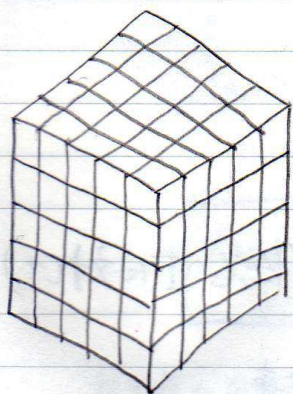
$$\therefore \boxed{\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \int \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}$$

(大きな立体に存在して成立)

$$\boxed{\operatorname{div} \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(\mathbf{r})}$$

• 大きな体積 V のとき



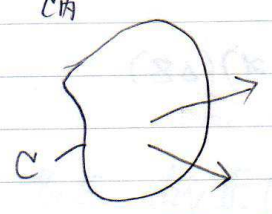
$$\int_{\text{small cube}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \int_{\text{small cube}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{\text{small cube}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\text{small cube}} \int \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{\partial V} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$



Gaussの法則

$$\int_{c内} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (\text{c内の全電気量}) \quad (\text{積分形})$$



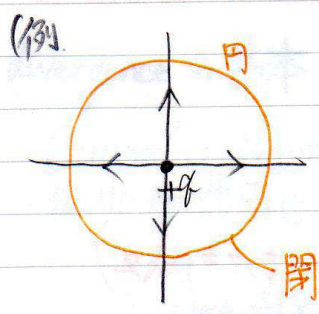
$$\boxed{\text{div } \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(r)} \quad (\text{微分形})$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = (A_x, A_y, A_z)$$

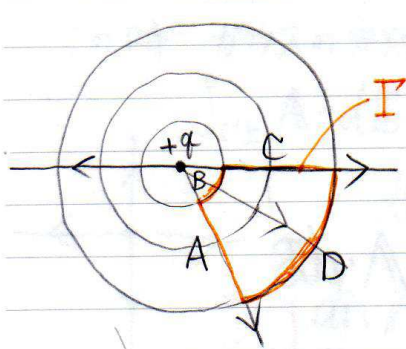
$$\boxed{\text{div } \mathbf{A} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \int_{c内} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}}$$

• エネルギー保存則



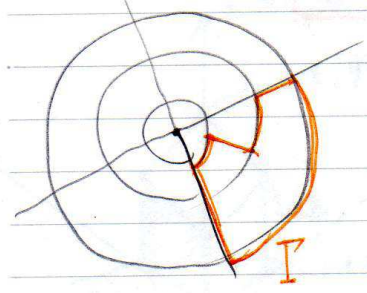
$$\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = 0$$

$d\mathbf{s}$ { 大きさ: ds (微小線要素)
向き: Γ の接線方向



$$\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_A + \int_B + \int_C + \int_D$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_B = \int_D = 0 \\ \int_A = -\int_D \end{array} \right\} \therefore \int_{\Gamma} = 0$$



$$\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = 0} \quad (\text{任意の}\Gamma\text{に対して})$$

大きさ1の電荷を Γ に沿って一周させる仕事

$$W = \oint_{\Gamma} (1 \times \mathbf{E}) \cdot d\mathbf{s} = 0 \quad (\text{エネルギー保存則})$$