

(証明)

(a) 点電荷1個の電場

(i) charge が C 内にある場合.

$$\theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

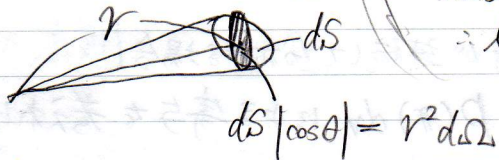
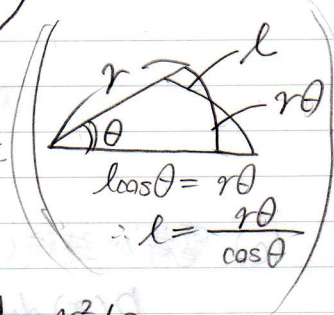
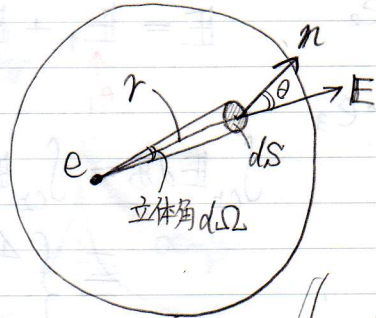
$$\cos \theta \geq 0 \quad (\because |\cos \theta| = \cos \theta)$$

$$|\mathbf{E}| = k \frac{e}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore E_n = k \frac{e}{r^2} \cos \theta$$

法線成分 normal component.

$$\text{また、} dS = \frac{r^2 d\Omega}{|\cos \theta|}$$



$$\therefore \int_{C_{\pm}} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{C_{\pm}} k \frac{e}{r^2} \cos \theta \cdot \frac{r^2 d\Omega}{|\cos \theta|} = ke \int_{C_{\pm}} d\Omega$$

立体角を全て足し合わせる.

$$= ke \cdot 4\pi = 4\pi ke$$

$$= 4\pi k \cdot (\text{C内の電荷})$$

(ii) charge が C 外にある場合.

$$C_1: \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \cos \theta \geq 0$$

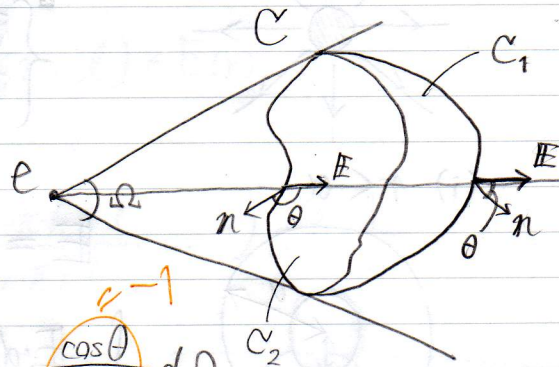
$$C_2: \theta > \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \cos \theta < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{C_{\pm}} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_{C_{1\pm}} + \int_{C_{2\pm}} \\ &= ke \int_{C_{1\pm}} \frac{\cos \theta}{|\cos \theta|} d\Omega + ke \int_{C_{2\pm}} \frac{\cos \theta}{|\cos \theta|} d\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$= ke \int_{C_{1\pm}} d\Omega - ke \int_{C_{2\pm}} d\Omega$$

$$= ke\Omega - ke\Omega = 0$$

$$= 4\pi k \cdot (\text{C内の電荷})$$



(b) 点電荷が複数ある場合.

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet e_2 \\ \bullet e_3 \\ \bullet e_1 \end{array} \quad \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_2 + \mathbf{E}_3 + \dots$$

$\uparrow e_1 \quad \uparrow e_2 \quad \uparrow e_3$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{c_{\pm}} \mathbf{E} d\mathcal{S} &= \int_{c_{\pm}} \mathbf{E}_1 d\mathcal{S} + \int_{c_{\pm}} \mathbf{E}_2 d\mathcal{S} + \int_{c_{\pm}} \mathbf{E}_3 d\mathcal{S} + \dots \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 4\pi k e_1 \\ \text{or} \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 4\pi k e_2 \\ \text{or} \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 4\pi k e_3 \\ \text{or} \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} + \dots \\ &= 4\pi k \times (\text{C内にある電荷}) \end{aligned}$$

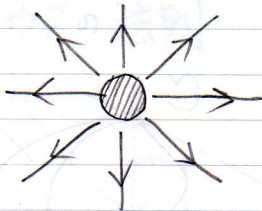
(c) 電荷が連続に分布する場合.

$\rho(r) dv$ による寄与を考えると、明らか.

(Q.E.D.)

○ ガウスの法則の応用

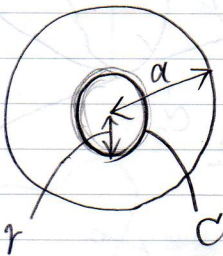
(例1) 一様に帯電した球 (半径 a , 電荷 Q) が作る電場



対称性から予想される.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{電場の向き} \sim \text{半径方向 (動径方向)} \\ \text{電場の強さ} \sim \text{中心からの距離, } r \text{ だけの関数.} \end{array} \right.$

(i) $r < a$



$$\mathbf{E} = E(r) \mathbf{e}_r$$

$$\int_{c_{\pm}} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathcal{S} = 4\pi k \times Q \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \\ \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\parallel 4\pi r^2 \times E(r)$$