

$$cB_{\text{MKS}} \longleftrightarrow B_{\text{cgs}}$$

$$\epsilon_0 \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{c^2}$$

同時に行う。

• 磁場の単位

直線電流の作る磁場 $B = 2 \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} = \frac{I}{R}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [I] = A \\ [\mu_0] = NA^2 \end{array} \right.$$

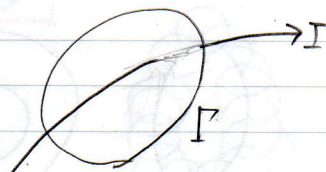
$$[B] = NA^{-2} \cdot A \cdot m^{-1} = \frac{N}{Am} \equiv T \quad (\text{テスラ})$$

$$B: \text{磁束密度} \quad (1T = 10^4 \text{ gauss})$$

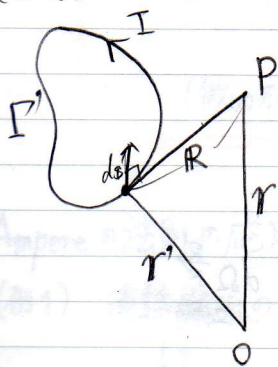
• アンパールの法則. (Biot-Savart の法則を一般化する)

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \mu_0 I$$

I : 閉曲面を貫く電流.



(証明)



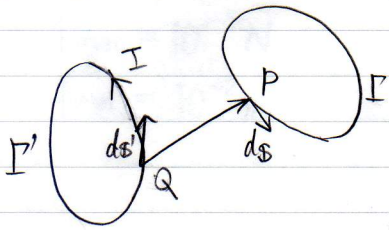
ds' が点 P につくる磁場

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I ds' \times R}{R^3}$$

Γ' 上の点 P につくる磁場 $B(r)$

$$B(r) = \oint_{\Gamma'} dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \oint_{\Gamma'} \frac{ds' \times R}{R^3}$$

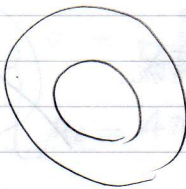
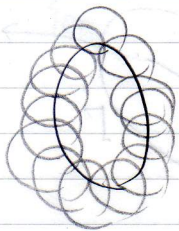
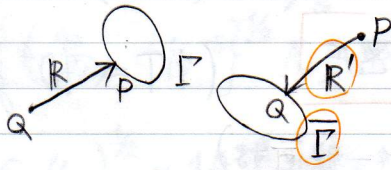
(i) Γ が Γ' をよぎらない場合



$$\oint_{\Gamma \pm} \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{\Gamma \pm} \int_{\Gamma' \pm} \frac{(d\mathbf{s}' \times \mathbf{R}) \cdot d\mathbf{s}}{R^3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C} = -(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C}) \cdot \mathbf{B} \\ \pm 3\pi, -\mathbf{R} \equiv \mathbf{R}' \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{s} &= \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \right) \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma'} \frac{(d\mathbf{s}' \times d\mathbf{s}) \cdot \mathbf{R}'}{R'^3} \\ &= \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \right) \int_{\Gamma' \pm} \int_{\Gamma \pm} \frac{(d\mathbf{s}' \times d\mathbf{s}) \cdot \mathbf{R}'}{R'^3} \end{aligned}$$



ドーナツ状

$$d\mathbf{s}' \times d\mathbf{s} = d\mathbf{S}$$

ドーナツの
法線方向

$$\int_{\Gamma' \pm} \int_{\Gamma \pm} d\mathbf{s}' \times d\mathbf{s} = \int_D d\mathbf{S}$$

D (ドーナツの面上)

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Gamma \pm} \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{s} &= \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \right) I \int_D \frac{d\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{R}'}{R'^3} \\ &= \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \right) I \int_D d\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dS \cos \theta}{R'^2} = d\Omega \frac{R'}{R}$$

立体角

$$= \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \right) I \cdot \begin{cases} 0 & (P \text{ がドーナツ面の外側}) \\ 4\pi & (P \text{ がドーナツ面の内側}) \end{cases}$$