

Elektrodynamik I

14.3.2019

SRT und Lorentz-Transformation

Beta und Gamma	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}; \beta = \frac{v}{c}$	In d Raumdimensionen bzw. D Raumzeitdimensionen gibt es d Boosts und $\frac{d(d+1)}{2} = \frac{D(D-1)}{2}$ Rotationen. Rotationen gehören zur Gruppe $SO(d)$. <u>Postulate</u> : Konstanz von c , kein bevorzugtes IS.				
Lorentz-transformation:	Sei S' das „bewegte“ System, und S das „ruhende“ System; d.h. die Geschwindigkeit und die Richtung von S' gegenüber S bestimmen die Größe und das Vorzeichen von β .	Aktive LT : Wie sieht „bewegtes“ S' im „ruhenden“ S aus? $\mathbf{a}^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu \mathbf{a}'^\nu$	Passive LT : Wie sieht „ruhesendes“ S im „bewegten“ S' aus? $\mathbf{a}'^\mu = \tilde{\Lambda}^\mu_\nu \mathbf{a}^\nu$	Eigenschaften: $\tilde{\Lambda}^\mu_\nu = (\Lambda^{-1})^\mu_\nu$ $\det(\Lambda) = +1$		
Aktive LT Boost in x , $S' \rightarrow S$:	$\Lambda^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & \beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ \beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Aktive LT Boost in y , $S' \rightarrow S$:	$\Lambda^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 0 & \beta\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta\gamma & 0 & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Aktive LT Boost in z , $S' \rightarrow S$:	$\Lambda^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & \beta\gamma \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \beta\gamma & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{bmatrix}$	$\Lambda \in \mathcal{L}_+^4$ $\mathcal{L}_+^4 \in SO(3,1)^\dagger$ Lorentzgruppe orthochron
Passive LT Boost in x , $S \rightarrow S'$:	$\tilde{\Lambda}^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Passive LT Boost in y , $S \rightarrow S'$:	$\tilde{\Lambda}^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 0 & -\beta\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & 0 & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Passive LT Boost in z , $S \rightarrow S'$:	$\tilde{\Lambda}^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & -\beta\gamma \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{bmatrix}$	
Drehung:	Aktive Drehung : Objekt wird in festem Koordinatensystem gedreht.		Passive Drehung : Das Koordinatensystem wird gedreht.			
Aktive Drehung um x :	$D^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$	Aktive Drehung um y :	$D^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & 0 & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$	Aktive Drehung um z :	$D^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
Passive Drehung um x :	$\tilde{D}^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$	Passive Drehung um y :	$\tilde{D}^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & 0 & \sin \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & 0 & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$	Passive Drehung um z :	$\tilde{D}^\mu_\nu = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
Rapidität:	$\xi = \text{artanh}(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{E+c \mathbf{p} }{E-c \mathbf{p} } \right)$	$\beta = \tanh(\xi)$	$\gamma = \cosh(\xi)$	$\beta\gamma = \sinh(\xi)$	$\xi_{ges} = \xi_1 + \xi_2$ $v_{ges} = \frac{v_1+v_2}{1+\frac{v_1 v_2}{c^2}}$	
Einfache LT's à la GDPH 1	Ort: $x = \gamma(x' + vt')$ $y = y'$ $z = z'$	$x' = \gamma(x - vt)$ $y' = y$ $z' = z$	Geschw. $v_x = \frac{v'_x + v}{1 + \frac{v'_x v}{c^2}}$; $v_y = \frac{v'_y}{\gamma(1 + \frac{v'_x v}{c^2})}$; $v_z = \frac{v'_z}{\gamma(1 + \frac{v'_x v}{c^2})}$ $v'_x = \frac{v_x - v}{1 - \frac{v_x v}{c^2}}$; $v'_y = \frac{v_y}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v_x v}{c^2})}$; $v'_z = \frac{v_z}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v_x v}{c^2})}$			
Zeitpunkt:	$t = \gamma \left(t' + \frac{v}{c^2} x' \right)$ $t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{v}{c^2} x \right)$	Dauer: $\tau = \gamma \tau_0$ Masse: $m = \gamma m_0$	Länge: $l = \frac{l_0}{\gamma}$	Frequenz $f_B = f_0 \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}}$; $f_R = f_0 \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}}$; $f_{\text{transversal}} = \frac{f_0}{\gamma}$		
Invariante:	$ds^2 = \eta_{ij} dx^i dx^j = c^2 dt^2 - dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2$; $ds^2 > 0$: zeitartig, Kausalität; $ds^2 < 0$: raumartig; $ds^2 = 0$: lichtartig.					
Energie:	$E = E_0 + E_{kin} = m_0 c^2 + mc^2 - m_0 c^2 = mc^2 = \gamma m_0 c^2 = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4}$; $E_{kin} = E - E_0 = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4} - m_0 c^2$ $E^2 - p^2 c^2 = m_0^2 c^4 = E_0^2 \dots invariant$					

4er Formalismus mit Minkowski-Metrik

4er-Vektor kontra variant	$\mathbf{a}^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ \vec{a} \end{pmatrix}$	4er-Gradient $\partial_\mu = \left(\frac{1}{c} \partial_t, \vec{\nabla} \right)$	Qua bla: $\square = \partial_\mu \partial^\mu = \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \Delta$	Minkowski-metrik (kart. Koord.): $\eta_{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$; $\det(\eta_{\mu\nu}) = -1$	4er-Vektoren u. Tensoren und ihre Skalarprodukte sind Lorentz-invariant.
Index unten \Leftrightarrow „kovariant“, Index oben \Leftrightarrow „kontravariant“.	Indexwechsel ko/kontra in Metrik(+,-,-,-) \Rightarrow Vorzeichenwechsel bei a_1, a_2, a_3				
Rechenregeln	$\eta^{\mu\nu} \eta_{\nu\sigma} = \eta^\mu_\sigma = \delta^\mu_\sigma$ $a_\mu = \eta_{\mu\nu} a^\nu$ $a^\mu = \eta^{\mu\nu} a_\nu$ $A^{\mu\nu} = A^\mu_\alpha \eta^{\alpha\beta} B^\beta_\nu = \eta^{\mu\alpha} A_{\alpha\beta} \eta^{\beta\nu}$ $A_{\mu\nu} = A_\mu^\alpha \eta_{\alpha\beta} B^\beta_\nu = \eta_{\alpha\beta} A^{\alpha\mu} \eta_{\mu\nu}$ $A^{\mu\nu} B^\alpha_\nu = A^\mu_\beta \eta^{\beta\gamma} B^\gamma_\nu = A^\mu_\beta B^{\beta\gamma} = A^\mu_\nu B^{\nu\alpha} = (A^\mu_\nu)^{-1} = \eta^{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} = (\eta^{\mu\nu})^{-1}$ $\eta^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\nu\mu}$ $\partial^\mu x_\nu = \delta^\mu_\nu$ $\partial^\mu x^\nu = \eta^{\mu\nu}$ $\partial_\mu x_\nu = \eta_{\mu\nu}$ $(A^{\mu\nu})^T = A^{\nu\mu}$ $(A^\mu_\nu)^T = A_\nu^\mu$ $(A^{\mu\nu})^{-1} = A_{\mu\nu}$ $A_{\mu\beta} B^\beta_\nu = A_\mu^\beta B_{\beta\nu} \hat{=} (A\mathbf{B})_{\mu\nu}$ $A_{\beta\nu} B^\beta_\mu = A^\beta_\nu B_{\mu\beta} = B_{\mu\beta} A^\beta_\nu = B_\mu^\beta A_{\beta\nu} \hat{=} (B\mathbf{A})_{\mu\nu}$ $A^\beta_\mu B_{\beta\nu} = A_{\beta\mu} B^\beta_\nu = (A^T)_\mu^\beta B_{\beta\nu} = (A^T)_{\mu\beta} B^\beta_\nu \hat{=} (A^T \mathbf{B})_{\mu\nu}$ $A_{\mu\beta} B^\beta_\nu = A_\mu^\beta B_{\beta\nu} = A_{\mu\beta} (B^T)^\beta_\nu = A_\mu^\beta (B^T)_{\beta\nu} \hat{=} (A \mathbf{B}^T)_{\mu\nu}$				
Skalarprodukt in $\mathbb{R}^{3,1}$:	$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle = a_0 b_0 - a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_2 - a_3 b_3 = \mathbf{a}^T \boldsymbol{\eta} \mathbf{b} = a^\mu \eta_{\mu\nu} b^\nu = a_\mu b^\mu$				
Jeder Tensor 2. Stufe kann in einen symmetrischen und antisymmetrischen Anteil zerlegt werden:	$A_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}(A_{\mu\nu} - A_{\nu\mu}) + \frac{1}{2}(A_{\mu\nu} + A_{\nu\mu})$				
4er-Ortsvektor (kontravariant)	$x^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ \vec{x} \end{pmatrix}$	Eigenzeit τ in S'	$ds^2 = ds'^2 \Rightarrow c^2 dt^2 - dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2 = c^2 d\tau^2 \Rightarrow d\tau^2 = \frac{ds^2}{c^2} = \left(1 - \frac{\vec{v}^2}{c^2} \right) dt^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{d\tau = \frac{1}{\gamma} dt}$		
4er-Geschw. (kontravariant)	$u^\mu = \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} = \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} \frac{dt}{dt} = \gamma \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} c \\ \vec{v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma c \\ \gamma \vec{v} \end{pmatrix}$	$u^\mu u_\mu = \gamma^2 (c^2 - \vec{v}^2) = c^2 > 0 \Rightarrow$ zeitartig	$\frac{dy}{dt} = \gamma^3 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c^2}$		
4er-Beschleunigung (kontravariant)	$a^\mu = \frac{du^\mu}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma c \\ \gamma \vec{v} \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma c \\ \gamma \vec{v} \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} c \frac{d\gamma}{dt} \\ \frac{d\gamma}{dt} \vec{v} + \gamma \vec{a} \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} c \gamma^3 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c^2} \\ \gamma^3 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c^2} \vec{v} + \gamma \vec{a} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma^4 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c} \\ \gamma^4 \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{v}}{c^2} \vec{v} + \gamma^2 \vec{a} \end{pmatrix}$	Beschleunigung nur in x -Richtung:	$a^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma^4 \frac{a_x v_x}{c} \\ \gamma^4 a_x \end{pmatrix}$		
	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vec{a}' \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{\Lambda}^\mu_\nu a^\nu \Rightarrow a'_x = \gamma^3 a_x$	$a^\mu u_\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{a} \perp \mathbf{u}$	$a^\mu a_\mu = -\vec{a}^2 < 0 \Rightarrow$ raumartig. ($\vec{a} \dots$ 3er-Beschl. des IS, in dem $\vec{v}=0$)		
4er-Impuls (kontravariant)	$p^\mu = m_0 u^\mu = m_0 \begin{pmatrix} \gamma c \\ \gamma \vec{v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E/c \\ \vec{p} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_0 c + \frac{E_{kin}}{c} \\ \vec{p} \end{pmatrix}$	$p^\mu p_\mu = p_0^2 - \vec{p}^2 \hat{=} \frac{E^2}{c^2} - \vec{p}^2 = m_0^2 c^2 \dots invariant$	Masseteilchen: $E = \sqrt{m_0^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2}$ masselose Teil.: $E = \vec{p} c = hf$; $\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$		
4er-Kraft (kontravariant)	$F^\mu = \frac{dp^\mu}{dt} = \frac{dp^\mu}{dt} \frac{dt}{dt} = \gamma \frac{dp^\mu}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} F^0 \\ \vec{F} \end{pmatrix} = m_0 \mathbf{a}'$	$\vec{F} = m_0 \gamma \vec{a} + m_0 \gamma^3 \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a}}{c^2} \vec{v}$ (für $m_0 = const.$) $\Rightarrow \vec{F} \# \vec{a}$ (außer $\vec{v} \parallel \vec{a} \vee \vec{v} \perp \vec{a}$)			

Hyperbolische Bewegung bei konstanter Beschleunigung a_0 in S'

Geschwindigkeit aus Sicht von S	$a'_x \stackrel{!}{=} a_0 \Rightarrow a_0 = \gamma^3 a_x(t) = \gamma^3 \frac{dv}{dt} \Rightarrow \int a_0 dt = \int \gamma^3 dv \Rightarrow a_0 t = \gamma v \Rightarrow v = a_0 t \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \Rightarrow v(t) = \frac{a_0 t}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a_0^2 t^2}{c^2}}}$ AB: $x(0) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$
Beschleunigung aus Sicht von S	$a_0 = \gamma^3 a_x(t) \Rightarrow a_x(t) = \left(1 - \frac{v(t)^2}{c^2}\right)^{3/2} a_0 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{a_0^2 t^2}{1 + \frac{a_0^2 t^2}{c^2}}\right)^{3/2} \Rightarrow a_x(t) = \frac{a_0}{\left(1 + \frac{a_0^2 t^2}{c^2}\right)^{3/2}}$
Ortsvektor aus Sicht von S	$x(t) = \int v(t) dt = \frac{c^2}{a_0} \sqrt{1 + \frac{a_0^2 t^2}{c^2}} + k \Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{c^2}{a_0} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{a_0^2 t^2}{c^2}} - 1\right)$ AB: $x(0) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

Maxwell

Feldstärketensor (kontravariant)	$F^{\mu\nu} = -F^{\nu\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -E_x & -E_y & -E_z \\ +E_x & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ +E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ +E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	Feldstärketensor (kovariant)	$F_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\sigma} F^{\sigma\tau} \eta_{\tau\nu} = -F_{\nu\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & +E_x & +E_y & +E_z \\ -E_x & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ -E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ -E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		
Hodge (dualer) Feldstärketensor (kontravariant) $\vec{E} \rightarrow \vec{B}; \vec{B} \rightarrow -\vec{E}$	$\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\sigma\tau} F_{\sigma\tau} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -B_x & -B_y & -B_z \\ +B_x & 0 & E_z & -E_y \\ +B_y & -E_z & 0 & E_x \\ +B_z & E_y & -E_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	Hodge (dualer) Feldstärketensor (kovariant)	$\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\sigma\tau} F^{\sigma\tau} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & +B_x & +B_y & +B_z \\ -B_x & 0 & E_z & -E_y \\ -B_y & -E_z & 0 & E_x \\ -B_z & E_y & -E_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		
Lorentz-invar.:	$F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} = -\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = -2(\vec{E}^2 - \vec{B}^2)$	$F^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = -4\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B}$	Elektr. Ant.: $E^\mu = -\frac{1}{c} u_\nu F^{\mu\nu}$ Magn. Ant.: $B^\nu = -\frac{1}{c} u_\mu \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$		
Lorentz-Trafo	$F'^{\mu\nu} = \tilde{\Lambda}^\mu_\sigma F^{\sigma\tau} \tilde{\Lambda}^\nu_\tau = (\tilde{\Lambda} F \tilde{\Lambda}^T)^{\mu\nu}$ $E'_x = E_x; E'_y = \gamma(E_y - \beta B_z); E'_z = \gamma(E_z + \beta B_y);$ $B'_x = B_x; B'_y = \gamma(B_y + \beta E_z); B'_z = \gamma(B_z - \beta E_y);$				
4er-Maxwell Gleichungen	<p>Annahmen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lorentz-invariante Tensorgleichungen mit dem Feldstärketensor $F^{\mu\nu} = -F^{\nu\mu}$ Superpositionsprinzip: Lineare BWGL mit unterschiedlichen Lösungen je nach AB/RB \Rightarrow part. DGL 1. Ordnung Ansatz: $\partial_\mu F_{\alpha\beta} = \underbrace{Q_{\mu\alpha\beta}}_{\text{Beschleunigungsterm}} + \underbrace{F^{\rho\sigma} Q_{\rho\sigma\mu\alpha\beta}}_{\text{Reibungsterm}}$ Reibungsterm $F^{\rho\sigma} Q_{\rho\sigma\mu\alpha\beta} = 0$ Quellen j_{mag}^μ und j_{el}^μ sind Viererströme. <p>\Rightarrow verallgemeinerte Maxwell-Gleichungen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j_{el}^\nu$ $\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu F_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j_{mag}^\mu$; aber: keine magnetischen Monopole, daher: $j_{mag}^\mu \stackrel{!}{=} 0^\mu$ und $j_{el}^\nu = j^\nu$ <p>\Rightarrow tatsächliche Maxwell-Gleichungen in 4er-Schreibweise (kovariant):</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> $\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\nu$... inhomogene Maxwellgleichung $\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu F_{\alpha\beta} = 0^\mu$... homogene Maxwellgleichung </div>				
4er-Stromdichte	$j^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} c\rho \\ \vec{j} \end{pmatrix}$ ρ ...Ladungsdichte \vec{j} ... el. Stromdichte	4er-E-Vektor	$E^\mu = -\frac{1}{c} F^{\mu\nu} u_\nu$	4er-B-Vektor	$B^\mu = -\frac{1}{2c} u_\nu \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta}$
Kontinuitätsgleichung	$\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\nu \Rightarrow \partial_\nu \partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = \partial_\nu \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\nu$ NR: $\partial_\nu \partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = -\partial_\nu \partial_\mu F^{\nu\mu} \stackrel{\text{Satz von Schwarz}}{\cong} -\partial_\mu \partial_\nu F^{\nu\mu} \stackrel{\mu \rightarrow \nu, \nu \rightarrow \mu}{\cong} -\partial_\nu \partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} \Rightarrow \partial_\nu \partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = 0$ $\frac{4\pi}{c} \partial_\nu j^\nu = 0 \Rightarrow \partial_\nu j^\nu = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c\rho \\ \vec{j} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (c\rho) + \partial_{ij} = \left[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j}\right] = 0$... „Ladung ist eine Erhaltungsgröße“ $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho \left \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right. \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) = 4\pi \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = 4\pi \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$ (1) $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}\right) \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{c} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{4\pi}{c} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$				
3er \leftrightarrow 4er-Größen	$\vec{E} \sim E_i; \vec{B} \sim B_i; \vec{j} \sim j^i(!); E_i = F^{i0} = F_{0i} = \partial_0 A_i - \partial_i A_0; B_i = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ijk} F_{jk}; (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E})_i = \partial_i E_i; (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E})_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j E_k$				
3er-Maxwell Gleichungen cgs-Gauß-System	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho$	Gauß: Die Raumladungen sind Quellen oder Senken des E-Feldes	inh. MWGL, $\partial_\mu F^{\mu 0} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^0$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$	Magn. Feldlinien geschlossen, es gibt keine magn. Monopole	hom. MWGL, 0-Komponente		
	$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = 0$	Induktionsg., Faraday, E-Feld hat bei $\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$ Wirbel (statisch: Stokes)	hom. MWGL, i-Komponente		
	$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$	Amperesches Gesetz: B-Feld hat bei veränd. E-Feld Wirbel	inh. MWGL, $\partial_\mu F^{\mu i} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^i$		
Lorenzkraftdichte	$f_{(L)}^\mu = \frac{1}{c} F^{\mu\nu} j_\nu$	in Komponenten	$f_{(L)}^0 = \frac{1}{c} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{j}; f_{(L)}^i = \rho E_i + \frac{1}{c} \varepsilon_{ijk} j^j B_k; \vec{f}_{(L)} = \rho \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \vec{j} \times \vec{B}$		
Energiedichte EM-Feld	$w_{em} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2)$	Energiestromdichte EM-Feld (Poynting-V.)	$\vec{S} = \frac{c}{4\pi} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$	Poynting mittel	$\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{c}{8\pi} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}^*)$
Kontinuitätsgl.	$\partial_t w_{mech} + \partial_t w_{em} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{S} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{j} \cdot \vec{E} + \frac{1}{8\pi} \partial_t (\vec{E}^2 + \vec{B}^2) + \frac{c}{4\pi} \partial_t (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) = 0$				
Energieerhaltung	$\frac{d}{dt} W_{mech} + \frac{d}{dt} W_{em} = -\int_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{S} dV \stackrel{\text{Gauss}}{\cong} -\oint_{\partial V} \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{f}$				

Streuung

Elastisch (dieselben Teilchen)	$\sum_A p_A^\mu = \sum_A p_{A'}^\mu$	2 elastisch im SPS:	$p_{SPS}^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} Mc \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}; p_{SPS}^\mu p_{\mu}^{SPS} = M^2 c^2; E_A = E'_A; E_B = E'_B$	2 elastisch im Lab.syst:	$p_{ges}^\mu p_{\mu}^A = p_{ges}^\mu p_{\mu}^A$
Inelastisch (untersch. Teilchen)	$\sum_A p_A^\mu = \sum_{A'} p_{A'}^\mu$	Zerfall $m_1 \rightarrow m_2, m_3$:	$p_1^\mu = p_2^\mu + p_3^\mu \xrightarrow{\text{Syst.1}} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 c \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_2 c + \frac{E_2^{kin}}{c} \\ \vec{p}_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} m_3 c + \frac{E_3^{kin}}{c} \\ \vec{p}_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow m_1 = m_2 + m_3 + \frac{E_2^{kin} + E_3^{kin}}{c^2}$		
E_2^{kin} bei Zerfall $m_1 \rightarrow m_2, m_3$:	$p_1^\mu = p_2^\mu + p_3^\mu \Rightarrow (p_3^\mu)^2 = (p_1^\mu - p_2^\mu)^2 = (p_1^\mu)^2 + (p_2^\mu)^2 - 2p_1^\mu p_2^\mu \Rightarrow m_3^2 c^2 = m_1^2 c^2 + m_2^2 c^2 - 2 \begin{pmatrix} m_1 c \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_2 c + \frac{E_2^{kin}}{c} \\ -\vec{p}_2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow m_3^2 c^2 = m_1^2 c^2 + m_2^2 c^2 - 2(m_1 m_2 c^2 + m_1 E_2^{kin}) \Rightarrow E_2^{kin} = c^2 \frac{(m_1 - m_2)^2 - m_3^2}{2m_1}$				

4er-Potential

4er-Potential A^μ	$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu \Rightarrow$ löst die hom. Maxwell-Gl.	$A^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \vec{A} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \vec{A} \end{pmatrix}; A_\mu = (\phi, A_i) = (\phi, -\vec{A})$
$E_i = F_{0i} = \partial_0 A_i - \partial_i A_0 = -\frac{1}{c} \partial_t A_i - \partial_i \phi \Leftrightarrow \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A} - \nabla \phi$	$B_i = -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ijk} F_{jk} = -\epsilon_{ijk} \partial_j A_k = (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A})_i \Leftrightarrow \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$	
Antisymmetrien:	$A_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (A_{\mu\nu} - A_{\nu\mu}) F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} (A_{\mu\nu} + A_{\nu\mu}) F^{\mu\nu} = A_{\mu\nu}^{sym} F^{\mu\nu} + A_{\mu\nu}^{sym} F^{\mu\nu}$ NR: $A_{\mu\nu}^{sym} F^{\mu\nu} = -A_{\mu\nu}^{sym} F^{\nu\mu} = -A_{\nu\mu}^{sym} F^{\nu\mu} \hat{=} -A_{\mu\nu}^{sym} F^{\mu\nu} \Rightarrow A_{\mu\nu}^{sym} F^{\mu\nu} = 0 \Rightarrow A_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (A_{\mu\nu} - A_{\nu\mu}) F^{\mu\nu} = A_{\mu\nu}^{asym} F^{\mu\nu}$	
Lösen der hom. MWGL mit A_μ :	$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu F_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu (\partial_\alpha A_\beta - \partial_\beta A_\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha A_\beta - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu \partial_\beta A_\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha A_\beta - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\beta\alpha} \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha A_\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha A_\beta (\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\beta\alpha}) = 0 \Rightarrow \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha A_\beta (\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} + \epsilon^{\mu\nu\beta\alpha}) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha A_\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha A_\beta = 0 \dots$ stimmt immer, weil: $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha A_\beta = -\epsilon^{\mu\alpha\nu\beta} \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha A_\beta = -\epsilon^{\mu\alpha\nu\beta} \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu A_\beta \stackrel{\alpha \leftrightarrow \nu}{=} -\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu A_\beta$	
Lösen der hom. MWGL mit \vec{A} :	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = 0 \dots$ stimmt immer, weil $\text{div}(\text{rot}(A))$ immer=0 ist. $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times (-\vec{\nabla} \phi) = 0 \Rightarrow$ stimmt, weil $\text{rot}(\text{grad}(\phi))=0$ $-\vec{\nabla} \phi = \vec{E} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{A}$	
Eichinvarianz:	sei $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$ und $F'_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A'_\nu - \partial_\nu A'_\mu$ mit $A'_\mu = A_\mu + \partial_\mu \Lambda$ (Λ reel, him. glatt: abelsche Eichsym) $\Rightarrow F_{\mu\nu} = F'_{\mu\nu}$	
Lorenz-Eichung	$\partial_\mu A^\mu \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow$ inhom. MWGL: $\partial_\mu \partial^\mu A^\nu = \frac{4\pi}{c} j^\nu \Leftrightarrow \square \vec{A} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}; \square \phi = 4\pi \rho;$ (EM-Wellen)	
Coulomb-Eichung	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$ (Dreier-Divergenz verschwindet) $\Rightarrow \vec{\Delta} \phi = -4\pi \rho; \square \vec{A} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}_{transv}$ Vektor-Poisson: $\Delta A = -\frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$ (kath. einfacher) Für nat. RB: $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}')}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}' } dV'; \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$ Biot Savart $\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{j(\vec{r}') \times (\vec{r}-\vec{r}')}{(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')^3} dV'$ Linienförmige Leiterschleife: $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{c} \oint \frac{d\vec{r}'}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}' }$ linienförmig: $\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{c} \oint \frac{d\vec{r}' \times (\vec{r}-\vec{r}')}{(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')^3}$	

Elektrostatik

Elektrostatik:	$\frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \stackrel{!}{=} 0; \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \stackrel{!}{=} 0; \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} \stackrel{!}{=} 0; \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial t} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$	Im Weiteren außerdem: $\vec{B} \stackrel{!}{=} 0; \vec{j} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$
Maxwellgleichungen in 3er Form (da keine zeitabhängigkeit)	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi \rho$ Elektrostatik Gauß: $\oint_A \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = 4\pi Q = 4\pi \int \rho dV$ (Gesamtfluss durch Fläche proportional eingeschl. Ladung) $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0$ Stokes: $\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$ (Statisches E-Feld ist wirbelfrei und konservatives Kraftfeld)	
cgs-System	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ Magneto- Magn. Feldlinien geschlossen, es gibt keine magn. Monopole $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}$ statik $\text{rot}(\vec{B}) =$ lokale Stromdichte	
Potential:	Vektorpotential $\vec{A} = 0 \Rightarrow$ skalares Potential ϕ ausreichend: $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi(\vec{r})$	Spannung: $U = \phi(\vec{r}) - \phi(\vec{r}_0) = -\int_{\vec{r}_0}^{\vec{r}} \vec{E}(\vec{r}') d\vec{r}'$
Poisson-Gleichung:	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (-\vec{\nabla} \phi(\vec{r})) = -\Delta \phi(\vec{r}) = 4\pi \rho(\vec{r})$ Lösung des Laplace-Operators $-\Delta/(4\pi)$ mittels Green'scher Funktion: $\Delta G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \hat{=} -4\pi \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$ mit $G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = \frac{1}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}' } + G_{hom}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')$; $\vec{\Delta} G_{hom}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \hat{=} 0$ (RB) $\Rightarrow \phi(\vec{r}) = \int \rho(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') dV'$ $\Delta \phi(\vec{r}) = 0$ sphärisch: $\phi(\vec{r}) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l [A_{lm} r^l + B_{lm} \frac{1}{r^{l+1}}] Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi)$; bei Sym. um z: $\phi(\vec{r}) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} [A_l r^l + B_l \frac{1}{r^{l+1}}] P_l(\cos \vartheta)$	
Dirichlet RWP:	$\phi(\vec{r}) _{\vec{r} \in \partial V} \stackrel{!}{=} \text{fix}$ Dirichlet $\phi(\vec{r}) = \int_V G_D(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \rho(\vec{r}') dV' - \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_{\partial V} \frac{\partial G_D(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')}{\partial n'} [\vec{\nabla}' G_D](\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \cdot d\vec{A}'$ Green-Fkt mit $\partial V = \vec{s}'(u, v); \vec{n} = \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{s}}{\partial v}$ nach außen; $d\vec{A}' = \vec{n}(u, v) du dv$	Neumann RWP: $\partial_n \phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{\partial \phi(\vec{r})}{\partial n} _{\vec{r} \in \partial V} \stackrel{!}{=} \text{fix}$

Punktladungen und Spiegelladungen an geerdeten Flächen

Ladungsdichte v. Punktladungen	$\rho(\vec{r}) = \sum_i q_i \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_i)$	Potential von Punktladungen:	$\phi(\vec{r}) = \int \rho(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') dV' = \int \sum_i q_i \delta(\vec{r}' - \vec{r}_i) \frac{1}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}' } d^3 r' = \sum_i \frac{q_i}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}_i }$
Randbedingung für Fläche F:	$F = \{\vec{r}(u, v) : (u, v) \in B\}$ $\phi(\vec{r}(u, v)) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow q_i, \vec{r}_i;$	Feldstärke:	$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\vec{\nabla} \phi(\vec{r}) = \sum_i q_i \frac{\vec{r}-\vec{r}_i}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}_i ^3}$ Oberfl.- $\sigma(\vec{r}(u, v)) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \vec{E}(\vec{r}(u, v)) \cdot \vec{n}(\vec{r}(u, v))$ Idgdsichte: $\vec{r}(u, v) \dots$ geerdete Oberfläche; $\vec{n} \dots$ "hinein"
Influenzierte Oberfl.ladung:	$Q = \int_{(u,v) \in B} \sigma(\vec{r}(u, v)) dA; dA = du dv = R^2 \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi = \sum q_{spiegel}$	Kraft auf Ladung q_0 :	$\vec{F}(\vec{r}_0) = q_0 \vec{E}_{Bild} = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \frac{\vec{r}_0 - \vec{r}_i}{ \vec{r}_0 - \vec{r}_i ^3}$
Flächenspiegelung:	$d' = -d; q' = -q$	Kugelspiegelung:	$d' = \frac{R^2}{d}; q' = -q \frac{R}{d}$ Spiegelung Linienladung an Zylinder: $d' = \frac{R^2}{d}; \tau' = -\tau$

Multipolentwicklung

Greensche Funktion karthesisch	$G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = \frac{1}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}' } = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{r^3} + \frac{3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}')^2 - r^2 r'^2}{2r^5} + \dots$ $\begin{cases} 3(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}')^2 - r^2 r'^2 = \\ 3(x'_i x_i)^2 - r^2 x_i x_i = \\ 3x'_i x_i x'_j x_j - r'^2 \delta_{ij} x_i x_j \end{cases} \Rightarrow G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}'}{r^2} + \frac{\hat{r}_i \hat{r}'_j (3x'_i x'_j - r'^2 \delta_{ij})}{2r^3} + O\left(\frac{r'^3}{r^4}\right)$		
Potential:	$\phi(\vec{r}) = \int \rho(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') dV' = \frac{q}{r} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hat{r}_i Q_{ij} \hat{r}'_j}{r^3}$	Dipol-mom.: $\vec{p} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int \rho(\vec{r}') \vec{r}' dV'$	Quadrupol moment: $Q_{ij} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int \rho(\vec{r}') (3x'_i x'_j - r'^2 \delta_{ij}) dV'$
Fernfeld:	$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) _{r \gg 1} = \frac{q\vec{r}}{r^3} + \frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r} - \vec{p}r^2}{r^5} + O(r^{-4})$		
Sphärisch:	$G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = \frac{1}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}' } = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \frac{r_{<}^l}{r_{>}^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \alpha); \alpha \dots \text{Winkel zw. } \vec{r} \text{ und } \vec{r}'; r_{<} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \min(r, r'); r_{>} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \max(r, r')$		
Potential:	$\phi(\vec{r}) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \frac{q_{lm}}{r^{l+1}} Y_{l,m}(\vartheta, \varphi)$	Sphärische Multipolmomente: $q_{l,m} = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \int \rho(\vec{r}') (r')^l Y_{l,m}^*(\vartheta', \varphi') dV'$	
Ansatz Potential bei Zylindersymmetrie:	$\phi(r, \varphi) = A_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [A_m \cos(m\varphi) + B_m \sin(m\varphi)] \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^m$		
magnetisch	$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$	Magn. Dipolmoment: $\vec{m} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int \vec{r} \times \vec{j}(\vec{r}) dV$	$\vec{B}_{dipol} _{r \gg 1} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}_{dipol} _{r \gg 1} = \frac{3(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r} - \vec{m}r^2}{r^5}$

Makroskopische Elektrostatik/Magnetostatik

Ein Teilchen j	$\phi_j(\vec{r}) \approx \frac{q_j}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}_j } + \vec{p}_j \vec{\nabla} \left(\frac{1}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}_j } \right) = \frac{q_j}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}_j } - \vec{p}_j \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}_j }$		
Herleitung makroskopische Maxwellgleichungen:	$\phi_{mol}(\vec{r}) = \int \left[\frac{\rho_{mol}(\vec{r}')}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}' } - \vec{\nabla}' \cdot \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{ \vec{r}-\vec{r}' } \right] dV'; \rho_{mol}(\vec{r}) = \sum_j q_j \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_j); \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}) = \sum_j \vec{p}_j \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_j)$		
	$\vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) = -\vec{\nabla} \phi_{mol}(\vec{r})$		
	$\langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = \int f(\vec{r}') (-\vec{\nabla}) \phi_{mol}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}') dV'$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \int f(\vec{r}') (-\vec{\nabla}) \phi_{mol}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}') dV'$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = -\Delta \int f(\vec{r}') \phi_{mol}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}') dV'$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = -\Delta \int f(\vec{r}') \int \left[\frac{\rho_{mol}(\vec{r}'')}{ \vec{r}+\vec{r}'-\vec{r}'' } - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}'') \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{ \vec{r}+\vec{r}'-\vec{r}'' } \right] dV'' dV'$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = -\Delta \int f(\vec{r}'') \int \left[\rho_{mol}(\vec{r}'') - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}'') \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{ \vec{r}+\vec{r}'-\vec{r}'' } \right] dV'' dV' \quad \left \begin{array}{l} \Delta \text{ wirkt auf } \vec{r} \\ -\Delta \frac{1}{ \vec{r}+\vec{r}'-\vec{r}'' } = 4\pi \delta(\vec{r} + \vec{r}' - \vec{r}'') \end{array} \right.$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = \int f(\vec{r}'') \int \left[\rho_{mol}(\vec{r}'') - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}'') \cdot \vec{\nabla} \right] 4\pi \delta(\vec{r} + \vec{r}' - \vec{r}'') dV'' dV'$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = 4\pi \int f(\vec{r}'') \left[\rho_{mol}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}') - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}') \cdot \vec{\nabla} \right] dV' \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla}$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = 4\pi \int f(\vec{r}'') \left[\rho_{mol}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}') - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}') \right] dV'$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = 4\pi \int f(\vec{r}'') \rho_{mol}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}') dV' - 4\pi \int \vec{\nabla} \cdot f(\vec{r}'') \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}') dV'$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = 4\pi (\rho_{mol}(\vec{r}) - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle)$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = 4\pi (\rho_{mol}(\vec{r}) + \rho_{ext} - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle) \rho_f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle \rho_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle + \rho_{ext}$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle = 4\pi (\rho_f - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle) \langle \vec{E}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle \rightarrow \vec{E}$		
	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi (\rho_f - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \langle \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle) \vec{P}(\vec{r}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle \vec{p}_{mol}(\vec{r}) \rangle \text{ („Polarisation“)}$		
$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi (\rho_f - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r})) \rho_p(\vec{r}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}) \text{ („Polarisationsladungsdichte“)}$			
$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi (\rho_f + \rho_p) = 4\pi (\rho_f - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P}) \vec{D} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P} \text{ („dielektrische Verschiebung“) } \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{D} - 4\pi \vec{P}$			
$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{D} - 4\pi \vec{P}) = 4\pi \rho_f - 4\pi \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P}$			
$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} - 4\pi \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P} = 4\pi \rho_f - 4\pi \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{P}$			
$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = 4\pi \rho_f$			
Maxwell	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = 4\pi \rho_f \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}_f$	Dielektr. Versch: $\vec{D} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}$	Mgn. Feldst.: $\vec{H} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{B} - 4\pi \vec{M}$
$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu F_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \dots \text{homogen, unverändert} \quad \partial_\mu D^{\mu\nu} = \frac{4\pi}{c} j_f^\nu; D^{\mu\nu} \triangleq F^{\mu\nu} (\vec{E} \rightarrow \vec{D}, \vec{B} \rightarrow \vec{H}) \quad \text{Kont. Gl.} \quad \frac{\partial \rho_f}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j}_f = 0$			
Materialgl. D	$\vec{D} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{E} + 4\pi \vec{P}; P_i = \chi_{ij} E_j \text{ (+} \xi_{ij} B_j \text{)}; \vec{P} \approx \chi_e \vec{E}; \vec{D} = (1 + 4\pi \chi_e) \vec{E} = \epsilon \vec{E} \quad \chi_e \dots \text{Suzeptibilität; } \epsilon \dots \text{Dielektrizitätskonstante}$		
Materialgl. H	$\vec{H} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{B} - 4\pi \vec{M}; \vec{M} \approx \chi_m \vec{H}; \vec{B} = (1 + 4\pi \chi_m) \vec{H} = \mu \vec{H} \quad \text{Ohm } \vec{j}_f = \sigma \vec{E} \quad \chi_m \dots \text{mag. Suzeptibilität; } \mu \dots \text{Permeabilitätskonstante}$		
MW-Satz:	$\text{Natürliche RB, mitteln über Kugel R, Kugelmittelp. = Ursprung} \quad f(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = \frac{3}{4\pi R^3} H(R-r) \Rightarrow \langle \vec{E}(0) \rangle_R = \vec{E}^>(0) - \frac{1}{R^3} \vec{p}^<(0)$		
Reiner E-Dipol	$\langle \vec{E}(0) \rangle_{R \rightarrow 0} = \vec{E}_{dipol}^{r \gg 1} + \alpha \vec{p} \delta(\vec{r}) = 0 + \alpha \vec{p} \frac{3}{4\pi R^3} \stackrel{!}{=} -\frac{1}{R^3} \vec{p} \Rightarrow \vec{E}_{dipol}^{rein} = \frac{3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r} - \vec{p}r^2}{r^5} - \frac{4\pi}{3} \vec{p} \delta(\vec{r})$		
reiner M-Dipol	$\langle \vec{B}(0) \rangle_R = \vec{B}^>(0) + \frac{2}{R^3} \vec{m}^<(0) \Rightarrow \langle \vec{B}(0) \rangle_{R \rightarrow 0} = \vec{B}_{dipol}^{rein} = \frac{3(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r} - \vec{m}r^2}{r^5} + \frac{8\pi}{3} \vec{m} \delta(\vec{r})$		
Cl.-Mossotti:	$\frac{\epsilon-1}{\epsilon+2} = \frac{4\pi}{3} N \chi_{mol} \quad \text{Zusammenhang zwischen Brechungsindex und Dichte } N \text{ bzw. molekularer Polarisierbarkeit } \chi_{mol}$		
Elektrostat. Energie:	$W_E = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} dV = \frac{\epsilon}{8\pi} \int \vec{E}^2 dV > W_{vac}$	Magnetostat. Energie:	$W_M = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} dV = \frac{1}{2c} \int \vec{A} \cdot \vec{j} dV$
Poynting-Vkt	$\vec{S} = \frac{c}{4\pi} (\vec{E} \times \vec{H}) = \frac{c}{4\pi} \vec{E} \vec{H} \hat{k} = \frac{c_{eff}}{8\pi} (\vec{E} \vec{D} + \vec{B} \vec{H}) = c_{eff} W_{em} \hat{k}$	Imp.Dichte	$\vec{g}_{em} = \frac{1}{4\pi c} (\vec{D} \times \vec{B}) = \frac{\epsilon \mu}{c^2} \vec{S} \quad \text{Eff. LG} \quad c_{eff}^2 = \frac{c^2}{\epsilon \mu}$

Anschlussbedingungen

E-Feld:	Schleife um Grenzfläche mit Höhe Δh und Länge Δs : $\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0 \mid \Delta h, \Delta s \rightarrow 0 \mid \hat{e}_t \cdot (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \hat{e}_n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1)$ Gilt auch im dynamischen Fall. Zwar ist dann $\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{d}{dt} \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$, aber die Fläche der Schleife ist Null, dh. $\oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$. Tangentialkomponente immer stetig.						
D-Feld:	Dose mit Höhe Δh hüllt die Grenzflächen ein. Gauß: $4\pi \int \rho_f dV = \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A} \mid \Delta h \rightarrow 0 \mid \hat{e}_n \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = 4\pi\sigma_f$ (\hat{e}_n von 1 nach 2) Normalkomponente nur stetig, wenn freie Flächenladungsdichte $\sigma_f = 0$.						
B-Feld:	Dose mit Höhe Δh hüllt die Grenzflächen ein. $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0 \mid \Delta h \rightarrow 0 \mid \hat{e}_n \cdot (\vec{B}_2 - \vec{B}_1) = 0$. Normalkomp. Immer stetig.						
H-Feld:	Schleife um Grenzfläche: $\oint_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \int \vec{j}_f \cdot d\vec{A} \mid \Delta h, \Delta s \rightarrow 0 \mid \hat{e}_t \cdot (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \frac{4\pi}{c} (\hat{e}_n \times \hat{e}_t) \cdot \vec{k}_f \Leftrightarrow \hat{e}_n \times (\vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \cdot \vec{k}_f$ Tangentialkomponente nur stetig, wenn Flächenstromdichte $\vec{k}_f = 0$.						
Polarisation:	$-\hat{e}_n \cdot (\vec{P}_2 - \vec{P}_1) = \sigma_p$	Magneti- sierung:	$c \hat{e}_n \times (\vec{M}_2 - \vec{M}_1) = k_m$	Feldlinienver- lauf D-Feld:	$\frac{\tan(\alpha_1)}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{\tan(\alpha_2)}{\epsilon_2}$	Feldlinienver- lauf H-Feld:	$\frac{\tan(\alpha_1)}{\mu_1} = \frac{\tan(\alpha_2)}{\mu_2}$

Potential, Poissonsgleichung im (linearen) Dielektrikum

Poisson- gleichung:	$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \phi: \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi \mid \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho_f \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot (-\vec{\nabla} \phi) = -\Delta \phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{4\pi}{\epsilon} \rho(\vec{r})$
	$G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') = \frac{1}{ \vec{r} - \vec{r}' } + G_{hom}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}')$; $\vec{\Delta} G_{hom}(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') \stackrel{def}{=} 0$ (fixiert RB) $\Rightarrow \phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int \rho_f(\vec{r}') G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') dV'$

Wellengleichung

Wellengleich. Für E-Feld in Vakuum (j=0, ρ=0)	Maxwell: $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \mid \vec{\nabla} \times \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} \mid \left(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$ (Maxwell) \Rightarrow $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) - \Delta \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \Delta \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \vec{E} = \left(\frac{1}{c^2} \partial t^2 - \Delta \right) \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{E}(t, \vec{r}) = 0}$
Wellengleich. Für B-Feld in Vakuum (j=0, ρ=0)	Maxwell: $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \mid \vec{\nabla} \times \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} \mid \left(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right)$ (Maxwell) \Rightarrow $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B}) - \Delta \vec{B} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \Delta \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \vec{B} = \left(\frac{1}{c^2} \partial t^2 - \Delta \right) \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{B}(t, \vec{r}) = 0}$
Ebene mono- chromati- sche Welle (E-Feld)	$\Delta \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \mid \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 R(\vec{r}) T(t) \Rightarrow \Delta (\vec{E}_0 R(\vec{r}) T(t)) = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\vec{E}_0 R(\vec{r}) T(t)) \Rightarrow \vec{E}_0 T(t) \Delta R(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{E}_0 R(\vec{r}) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} T(t) \mid \cdot \frac{1}{\vec{E}_0 R(\vec{r}) T(t)}$ $\frac{\Delta R(\vec{r})}{R(\vec{r})} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 T(t)}{T(t)} = -k^2 \Rightarrow \ddot{T} = -k^2 c^2 T \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = -k^2 c^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm ikc$; wähle $\lambda = -ikc = -i\omega \Rightarrow T(t) = e^{-i\omega t}$ $\frac{\Delta R}{R} = -k^2 \Rightarrow \Delta R = -k^2 R \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = -k^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm ik$; wähle $\lambda = ik \Rightarrow R(\vec{r}) = e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} e^{-i\omega t} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}}$
Ebene mono- chromati- sche Welle (B-Feld aus E-Feld)	$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -c \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) = -c \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} E_z^0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_y^0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} \right) = -c \begin{pmatrix} ik_y E_z^0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} - ik_z E_y^0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} \\ ik_x E_z^0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} - ik_x E_z^0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} \\ ik_x E_y^0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} - ik_y E_x^0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} \end{pmatrix}$ $\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -ci \begin{pmatrix} k_y E_z^0 - k_z E_y^0 \\ k_x E_x^0 - k_x E_z^0 \\ k_x E_y^0 - k_y E_x^0 \end{pmatrix} e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} = -ci (\vec{k} \times \vec{E}_0) e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = -ci (\vec{k} \times \vec{E}_0) \int e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} dt = -ci (\vec{k} \times \vec{E}_0) \frac{1}{-i\omega} e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$ $\vec{B} = c \frac{1}{kc} (\vec{k} \times \vec{E}_0) e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} = \hat{k} \times \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}; \vec{B}_0 = \hat{k} \times \vec{E}_0; \vec{B}_0 = \vec{E}_0 }$, außerdem: $\boxed{\vec{E}_0 = -\hat{k} \times \vec{B}_0}$
Eigensch.:	$ \vec{B}_0 = \vec{E}_0 $; selbe Phase, $\omega = kc$; $\vec{E}_0 \cdot \vec{k} = 0$; $\vec{B}_0 \cdot \vec{k} = 0$; $\vec{k}, \vec{E}_0, \vec{B}_0$ bilden orthogonales Dreibein.
Polarisation	Linear polarisiert: $\vec{E}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ elliptisch: $\vec{E}_0 \in \mathbb{C}^3 \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0^1 \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t) + \vec{E}_0^2 \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)$ zirkular: $ \vec{E}_0^1 = \vec{E}_0^2 $
Allgemeine Lösung der Wellen- gleichung	Superpos., eine Ausbr.richtg \hat{k} : $\vec{E}(t, \vec{r}) = \int \vec{E}_0(k) e^{-ik(\vec{r} \cdot \hat{k} - ct)} dk$ plus Gegenrichtg: $\vec{E}(t, \vec{r}) = \vec{E}_1(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - ct) + \vec{E}_2(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} + ct)$ Alle Raumrichtungen: $\vec{E}(t, \vec{r}) = \int \vec{E}(k) e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - k ct)} d^3 k$ Viererschreibweise: $E_V(x^\alpha) = \int E_V^0(k_\alpha) e^{-ik_\mu x^\mu} \delta(k^\mu k_\mu) d^4 k$ Kugelwellen: $\square \Psi = \left(\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) \Psi = 0 \Rightarrow \Psi(t, \vec{r}) = \frac{e^{i(\pm k r - \omega t)}}{r} \propto \frac{1}{r}$

Wellenausbreitung in homogenen, linearen Medien

Annahmen	$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}; \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}; \rho = 0; \vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$	Maxwell:	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho = 0$	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{H} = 0$	$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t}$	$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \sigma \vec{E} + \frac{\epsilon}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$
Telegraphen-Gleichung E-Feld	Maxwell: $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H}) \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \sigma \vec{E} + \frac{\epsilon}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{4\pi\sigma}{c} \vec{E} + \frac{\epsilon}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$ $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} - \frac{\epsilon\mu}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) - \Delta \vec{E} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} - \frac{\epsilon\mu}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \quad c_{eff} \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}} \Rightarrow c^2 = c_{eff}^2 \epsilon \mu$ $\Delta \vec{E} = \frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c_{eff}^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c_{eff}^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \vec{E} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{c_{eff}^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) \vec{E} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \boxed{c_{eff} \vec{E} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}}$					
Telegraphen-Gleichung H-Feld	Maxwell: $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \sigma \vec{E} + \frac{\epsilon}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi\sigma}{c} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) + \frac{\epsilon}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow$ $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} - \frac{\epsilon\mu}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{H}) - \Delta \vec{H} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} - \frac{\epsilon\mu}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} \quad c_{eff} \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}} \Rightarrow c^2 = c_{eff}^2 \epsilon \mu$ $\Delta \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c_{eff}^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c_{eff}^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \vec{H} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{c_{eff}^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) \vec{H} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \boxed{c_{eff} \vec{H} = -\frac{4\pi\mu\sigma}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t}}$					
Isolator:	$\sigma = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{c_{eff} \vec{E}} = 0; \boxed{c_{eff} \vec{H}} = 0; \vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}; \vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}; \sqrt{\epsilon} \vec{E} = \sqrt{\mu} H $		Displ.rel.: $\omega = kc_{eff} = \frac{kc}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$			
Leiter:	$\sigma \neq 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{\omega^2}{c_{eff}^2} + \vec{k}^2 = \frac{4\pi\sigma\omega}{c^2} \Rightarrow \vec{k}^2 = \frac{\omega^2 \epsilon \mu}{c^2} + \frac{4\pi\sigma\omega}{c^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{k}^2 = \eta \mu \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}; \eta = \epsilon \left(1 + \frac{4\pi\sigma}{\epsilon \omega} \right)}$		$\sqrt{v} \vec{E} = \sqrt{\mu} H $			
Eindringtiefe	Sei $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ und $\vec{k} = \hat{x}(k_{re} + ik_{im}) \Rightarrow \vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{-i(k_{re} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} e^{-k_{im} x}$; Eindringtiefe $d \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{1}{k_{im}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma\omega}}$					Dämpfung
Ph.-geschw.	$c_{ph} = c_{eff} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon\mu}}$	Gruppengeschwindigkeit:	$c_{gr}(k_0) = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} \Big _{k=k_0}$	Frontgeschwindigkeit	$c_{front} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\omega(k)}{k}$	

Cauchy'scher Residuensatz:

Sei C eine stückweise glatte, geschlossene Kurve, und f sei auf C und in ihrem inneren analytisch, mit Ausnahme endlicher isolierter Singularitäten $z_0 \dots z_n$ im Inneren von C:	$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=0}^n \text{Res } f(z)_{z=z_k}$	$\text{Res}_{z=z_n} f(z)$ ist der Koeffizient c_{-1} in der Laurent-Entwicklung von f um z_0 .	$\text{Res } f(z)_{z=z_0} = c_{-1}$
Residuum bei Pol 1. Ordnung:	$\text{Res } f(z)_{z=z_0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z)$	Residuum bei Pol m. Ordnung:	$\text{Res } f(z)_{z=z_0} = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} ((z - z_0)^m f(z))$

Fouriertransformation:

Fourier-Transformierte	$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$	$\begin{cases} f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ \hat{f}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$	Rücktrafo	$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk$	Wenn f in x nicht stetig:	$\frac{f(x_+) + f(x_-)}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk$	
Linearität:	$(\widehat{af + bg}) = a\hat{f} + b\hat{g}$	Fourier-Transf. d. 1. Ableitung:	$\widehat{f'}(k) = ik \hat{f}(k)$	2. Ableitung:	$\widehat{f''}(k) = -k^2 \hat{f}(k)$	n-te Ableitung:	$\widehat{f^{(n)}}(k) = (ik)^n \hat{f}(k)$
Ableitung d. Fourier-Trans.	$(\widehat{f'(k)})' = (-ix \widehat{f(x)})(k)$	Fourier-Transf. einer Faltung:	$\widehat{(f * g)}(k) = \hat{f}(k) \hat{g}(k)$	Fourier-Transf. der part. 2. Abl.:	$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}(k, y)}{\partial y^2}$		
\hat{f} beschränkt:	Wenn $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$ existiert (Voraussetzung für Fouriertransformation), dann: $ \hat{f}(k) \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$						
Dimension D	Vorfaktor $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$						

Retardierte Green-Funktion

$\square G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') = 4\pi \delta(t - t') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \left| \square \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left(\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) \right.$
 $\left(\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta \right) G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') = 4\pi \delta(t - t') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$
 $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') - \Delta G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') = 4\pi \delta(t - t') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \left| G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') \stackrel{\text{Fourier}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k \right.$
 $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k - \Delta \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k = 4\pi \delta(t - t') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$
 $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) \Delta e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k = 4\pi \delta(t - t') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$
 $\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} (-\omega^2) e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) (-k^2) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k = 4\pi \delta(t - t') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$
 $\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left[- \int \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k + \int k^2 \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k \right] = 4\pi \delta(t - t') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$
 $\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left[\int \left(k^2 \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \right) d\omega d^3k \right] = 4\pi \delta(t - t') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')$
 $\int \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \left(k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right) d\omega d^3k = 4\pi \delta(t - t') \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \left| \delta(t - t') \stackrel{\text{Four}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} d\omega; \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \stackrel{\text{Four}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} d^3k \right.$
 $\int \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \left(k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right) d\omega d^3k = 4\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} d\omega \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} d^3k$
 $\int \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \left(k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right) d\omega d^3k = \int \frac{4\pi}{16\pi^4} e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k \left| \text{Integranden gleichsetzen} \right.$
 $\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \left(k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi^3} e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')}$
 $\widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) \left(k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi}$
 $\widehat{G}(\vec{k}, \omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\left(k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right)} = \frac{c^2}{\pi} \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} \dots (1) \text{ Zwischenergebnis (fouriertransformierte Green-Funktion)}$

$G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') = \frac{c^2}{4\pi^3} \int \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} e^{-i\omega(t-t')} d\omega d^3k \left| \vec{R} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{r} - \vec{r}'; \tau \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t - t' \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c^2}{4\pi^3} \int \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\omega d^3k \left| \text{wähle } z - \text{ Achse Richtung } \vec{R} \Rightarrow \vec{R} = \hat{e}_z R \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c^2}{4\pi^3} \int \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \hat{e}_z R} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\omega d^3k \left| \vec{k} \cdot \hat{e}_z = k \cos \vartheta \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c^2}{4\pi^3} \int \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} e^{ikR \cos \vartheta} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\omega d^3k \left| d^3k \text{ mit Kugelkoordinaten } k, \vartheta, \varphi \text{ (weil } k = |\vec{k}| = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2} = \text{Radius}) \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c^2}{4\pi^3} \int_{\vartheta=0}^{\pi} \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} e^{ikR \cos \vartheta} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\omega k^2 \sin \vartheta dk d\varphi d\vartheta \left| u = \cos \vartheta; du = -\sin \vartheta; u_- = \cos 0 = 1; u^+ = \cos \pi = -1 \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = -\frac{c^2}{4\pi^3} \int_{u=1}^{-1} \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} e^{ikRu} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\omega k^2 dk d\varphi du$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = +\frac{c^2}{4\pi^3} \int_{u=-1}^1 \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} e^{ikRu} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\omega k^2 dk d\varphi du$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c^2}{4\pi^3} \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} \left[\int_{u=-1}^1 e^{ikRu} \right] e^{-i\omega\tau} d\omega k^2 dk d\varphi$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c^2}{4\pi^3} \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} (e^{ikR} - e^{-ikR}) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\omega \frac{1}{k} k^2 dR d\varphi \left| \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c^2}{2\pi^2} \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} (e^{ikR} - e^{-ikR}) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\omega k dk$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c^2}{2\pi^2} \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} k (e^{ikR} - e^{-ikR}) \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} dk d\omega \dots (2)$

$\dots \omega\text{-Integral mit Residuensatz, Integration um den unteren Halbkreis, Pole } \pm kc \text{ oben umgehen...}$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} d\omega = -2i\pi \left(\left. \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} \right|_{\omega \rightarrow -kc} + \left. \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} \right|_{\omega \rightarrow kc} \right)$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} d\omega = -2i\pi \left(\left. \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{(kc+\omega)(kc-\omega)} \right|_{\omega \rightarrow -kc} + \left. \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{(kc+\omega)(kc-\omega)} \right|_{\omega \rightarrow kc} \right)$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{c^2 k^2 - \omega^2} d\omega = -2i\pi \left(\left. \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{(kc-\omega)} \right|_{\omega \rightarrow -kc} - \left. \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau}}{kc+\omega} \right|_{\omega \rightarrow kc} \right) = -2i\pi \left(\frac{e^{ikc\tau}}{2kc} - \frac{e^{-ikc\tau}}{2kc} \right) = \frac{i\pi}{kc} (e^{-ikc\tau} - e^{ikc\tau}) \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow}$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ikR} - e^{-ikR}) (e^{-ikc\tau} - e^{ikc\tau}) dk$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ikR} e^{-ikc\tau} - e^{ikR} e^{ikc\tau} - e^{-ikR} e^{-ikc\tau} + e^{-ikR} e^{ikc\tau}) dk$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ik(R-c\tau)} - e^{ik(R+c\tau)} - e^{-ik(R-c\tau)} + e^{-ik(R+c\tau)}) dk$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ik(R-c\tau)} - e^{ik(R+c\tau)} - e^{-ik(R+c\tau)} + e^{-ik(R-c\tau)}) dk$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ik(R-c\tau)} - e^{-ik(R+c\tau)}) dk - \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ik(R+c\tau)} - e^{-ik(R-c\tau)}) dk$
 $k = -u; dk = -du; u^+ = -k^+ = -\infty; u_- = 0$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ik(R-c\tau)} - e^{-ik(R+c\tau)}) dk + \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{-\infty} (e^{-iu(R+c\tau)} - e^{iu(R-c\tau)}) du \left| - \int_0^{-\infty} (a-b) du = + \int_{-\infty}^0 (a-b) du = - \int_0^{-\infty} (b-a) du \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ik(R-c\tau)} - e^{-ik(R+c\tau)}) dk + \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{-\infty} (e^{iu(R-c\tau)} - e^{-iu(R+c\tau)}) du \left| u \rightarrow k \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ik(R-c\tau)} - e^{-ik(R+c\tau)}) dk + \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{-\infty} (e^{ik(R-c\tau)} - e^{-ik(R+c\tau)}) dk$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{ik(R-c\tau)} - e^{-ik(R+c\tau)}) dk \left| k = \frac{K}{c}; \frac{dk}{dK} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow dk = \frac{1}{c} dK \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{c}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} \left(e^{\frac{K}{c}(R-c\tau)} - e^{-\frac{K}{c}(R+c\tau)} \right) dK = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \int_0^{\infty} \left(e^{iK\left(\frac{R}{c}-\tau\right)} - e^{iK\left(-\frac{R}{c}-\tau\right)} \right) dK \left| \left(\frac{R}{c}-\tau\right) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x_1; \left(-\frac{R}{c}-\tau\right) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x_2 \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{iKx_1} dK - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{iKx_2} dK \right) = \frac{1}{R} (\delta(x_1) - \delta(x_2)) = \frac{1}{R} (\delta(-x_1) - \delta(-x_2))$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{\delta\left(\tau - \frac{R}{c}\right) - \delta\left(\tau + \frac{R}{c}\right)}{R} \left| \tau + \frac{R}{c} = t - t' + \frac{R}{c} \text{ wird für } t > t' \text{ niemals } 0 \right.$
 $G(\vec{R}, \tau) = \frac{\delta\left(\tau - \frac{R}{c}\right)}{R} \left| \vec{R} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \vec{r} - \vec{r}' \Rightarrow R = |\vec{R}| = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|; \tau \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t - t' \right.$

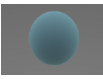



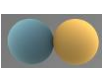

$G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}', t, t') = \frac{\delta\left(t - t' - \frac{1}{c}|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|\right)}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}; t' = t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c}$

Retard. Potentiale: $\phi(t, \vec{r}) = \int \rho\left(t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c}, \vec{r}'\right) \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV'$, $\vec{A}(t, \vec{r}) = \int \vec{j}\left(t - \frac{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}{c}, \vec{r}'\right) \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV'$;

Harmonisch schwingende Punktladung

Nahfeld	$\vec{E}(t, \vec{r}) = \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{e}_r + \frac{3\hat{e}_r[\hat{e}_r \cdot \ddot{\vec{p}}(t) - \ddot{\vec{p}}(t)]}{r^3}$; $\vec{E}(t, \vec{r}) = \frac{\ddot{\vec{p}}(t)}{r^2 c} \times \hat{e}_r$	Fernfeld	$\vec{E}(t, \vec{r}) = \frac{\hat{e}_r[\hat{e}_r \cdot \ddot{\vec{p}}(t-r/c) - \ddot{\vec{p}}(t-r/c)]}{rc^2}$; $\vec{E}(t, \vec{r}) = \frac{\ddot{\vec{p}}(t-r/c)}{rc^2} \times \hat{e}_r \propto \frac{1}{r}$
Dipolmoment	$\vec{p}(t) = q \vec{x}(t) = q \vec{x}_0 \sin(\omega t)$	Larmor-Formel Abgestr. Leistung	$\langle P \rangle = \frac{2q^2 \beta^2}{3c} = \frac{2q^2 \dot{x}^2}{3c^3} \propto q^2 \dot{x}^2$
Thomson Streuqu.	$\sigma(\omega) = \frac{\langle P \rangle}{\langle S \rangle} = \frac{8\pi q^4}{3m^2 c^4} \frac{\omega^4}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2}$	Thomson-Streuquerschnitt:	$\sigma_T(\omega) = \sigma(\omega) _{\omega_0 \ll \omega} = \frac{8\pi q^4}{3m^2 c^4}$ Rayleigh Streuung: $\sigma_r(\omega) = \sigma(\omega) _{\omega_0 \gg \omega} = \frac{8\pi q^4}{3m^2 c^4} \frac{\omega^4}{\omega_0^4}$

Sonstiges

Kugel:	$\begin{pmatrix} r \\ \vartheta \\ \varphi \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x = r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$; $\det \left(\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(\vartheta,\varphi,z)} \right) = r^2 \sin \vartheta$	Zylinder:	$\begin{pmatrix} r \\ \varphi \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ z \end{pmatrix}$; $\det \left(\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(\varphi,\varphi,z)} \right) = r$; $\left \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$									
Einh-vekt. Kugel	$\hat{e}_r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$; $\hat{e}_\vartheta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+y^2+z^2)(x^2+y^2)}} \begin{pmatrix} zx \\ zy \\ -x^2-y^2 \end{pmatrix}$; $\hat{e}_\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	Einh-vekt. Zyl.	$\hat{e}_r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$; $\hat{e}_\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$; $\hat{e}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$									
Nabla kartesisch:	$\vec{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$	Nabla Zylinderkoord.:	$\vec{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$	Nabla Kugelkoord.:	$\vec{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \\ \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix}$	La-place Δ	Karth.: $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ Zylinder: $\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ Kugel: $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left(\sin \vartheta \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$ Allgem.: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{ g }} \partial_i (g^{ij} \sqrt{ g } \partial_j)$					
Rotation kartesisch:	$\vec{\nabla} \times \begin{pmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$	Rotation Kugelkoord.:	$\vec{\nabla} \times \begin{pmatrix} F_r \\ F_\vartheta \\ F_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (F_\varphi \sin \vartheta) - \frac{\partial F_\vartheta}{\partial \varphi} \right] \\ \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\varphi) \\ \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\vartheta) - \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \vartheta} \right] \end{pmatrix}$	Rotation Zylinderkoord	$\vec{\nabla} \times \begin{pmatrix} F_r \\ F_\varphi \\ F_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial r} \\ \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r F_\varphi) - \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi} \right] \end{pmatrix}$							
Flächenelement in Kugelkoord.:	$dA = r^2 \sin \vartheta d\vartheta d\varphi$	Flächenelement Polarkoord.:	$dA = r dr d\varphi$	Linielement Polarkoord.:	$dr = r d\varphi$							
Deltafunktion in D Dimensionen:	$\delta^{(D)}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\delta(x_1)\delta(x_2)\dots\delta(x_D)}{\sqrt{ g }}$	Fourier-Transformation:	$\delta^{(D)}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \Rightarrow \delta^{(D)}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^D} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ikx} dk$	Zylinderkoord.:	$\delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = \delta(r - r_0) \delta(z - z_0) \frac{\delta(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{r}$	Kugelkoord.:	$\delta^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = \delta(r - r_0) \frac{\delta(\vartheta - \vartheta_0) \delta(\varphi - \varphi_0)}{r \sin \vartheta}$					
Legendre-Polynome:	$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{(2n-2k)!}{(n-k)!(n-2k)!k!2^n} x^{n-2k}$	orthogonal:	$\int_a^b \rho(x) P_n(x) P_m(x) dx = 0, m \neq n$	$P_0(x) = 1; P_1(x) = x; P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1); P_3(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5x^3 - 3x); \dots$								
Zugeord. Leg.-Polyn.:	$P_l^m(x) = (-1)^m (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_l(x)$	$P_l^0(x) = P_l(x); P_l^1(x) = -\sqrt{1-x^2}; P_l^2(x) = -3x\sqrt{1-x^2}; P_l^2(x) = 3(1-x^2)$										
Kugel-flächen-funktion	$Y_{l,m}(\vartheta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \vartheta) e^{im\varphi}$	$Y_{l,m}^* = (-1)^m Y_{l,-m}; Y_{l,m}(\pi - \vartheta, \pi + \varphi) = (-1)^l Y_{l,m}(\vartheta, \varphi)$										
	$Y_{0,0}(\vartheta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}}; Y_{1,-1}(\vartheta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin(\vartheta) e^{-i\varphi}; Y_{1,0}(\vartheta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos(\vartheta); Y_{1,1}(\vartheta, \varphi) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin(\vartheta) e^{i\varphi}$											
	$Y_{2,0}(\vartheta, \varphi) = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3 \cos^2(\vartheta) - 1); Y_{l,0}(0, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}}; Y_{l,m}(0, \varphi)_{ m \neq 0} = Y_{l,m}(\pi, \varphi)_{ m \neq 0} = 0; Y_{l,0}(\pi, \varphi) = (-1)^l \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}}$											
$l=0, m=0$		$l=1, m=0$		$l=2, m=0$		$l=3, m=0$		$l=1, m=-1$		$l=1, m=1$		$m=0 \dots$ rot.sym. um z $Y(\varphi) = Y(-\varphi)$ l gerade: spiegels. um 0 $Y(\vartheta) = Y(-\vartheta)$