



$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{v} \times (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{B} \quad \text{ساده به نظر می آید}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}' &= -\vec{\nabla} \varphi' - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}'}{\partial t} = -\vec{\nabla} \left( \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \lambda) \\ &= -\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{E} \end{aligned}$$

میدان الکتریکی و مغناطیسی تحت تبدیلات گایج به هم می آید و ناورداهند.

local U(1) gauge transformation

معادلات ماکسول تحت تبدیلات گایج ناورداهند

باز هم به این نتیجه می رسیم که این تبدیلات گایج ناورداهند. این بدان معناست که اگر ما در یک نقطه از فضا تغییراتی در پتانسیل و بردار پتانسیل ایجاد کنیم، این تغییرات در معادلات ماکسول تأثیر ندارد. (بعداً)

انتخاب پتانسیل مناسب برای حل معادلات ماکسول:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (a) \text{ پتانسیل لورنتز}$$

$$1) \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 4\pi\rho \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \left( -\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) = 4\pi\rho$$

$$\rightarrow -\Delta \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}}_{=0}) = 4\pi\rho \rightarrow \boxed{\Delta \varphi = -4\pi\rho}$$

$$\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0 \quad (b) \text{ پتانسیل کواریانت (گایج کواریانت)}$$

$$\partial_\mu = (\partial_0, \vec{\nabla}) \quad A^\mu = (\varphi, \vec{A})$$

$$\partial_\mu A^\mu = \partial_0 A^0 + \partial_i A^i = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$1) \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{E} = 4\pi\rho \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow -\Delta \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}}_{-\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}}) = 4\pi\rho$$

$$\boxed{\Delta \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -4\pi\rho}$$

معادله دیراک (نظریه)

$$2) \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( -\vec{\nabla} \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}$$

$$-\Delta \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) + \frac{1}{c} \vec{\nabla} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}$$

$$-\Delta \vec{A} + \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) + \frac{1}{c} \nabla \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

$$-\left(\Delta \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2}\right) + \nabla \left( \cancel{\nabla \cdot \vec{A}} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

$\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0 \quad \checkmark$

$$\Delta \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{J}$$

معادله حرکت ذره باردار در حضور میدان الکتریکی و مغناطیسی در فضا لایه اولی

$$L = L(\vec{x}, \dot{\vec{x}}, t) = T - U$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{\vec{x}}^2$$

$$U = q \varphi(\vec{x}, t) - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}(\vec{x}, t) \cdot \dot{\vec{x}}$$

$\vec{x}$  مکان ذره

$\dot{\vec{x}}$  سرعت ذره

$q$  بار ذره

معادله Euler-Lagrange

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = 0$$

$$\partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\checkmark \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i} = -q \partial_i \varphi + \frac{q}{c} (\partial_i A_j) \dot{x}_j$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = m \dot{x}_i + \frac{q}{c} A_i \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dt}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = m \ddot{x}_i + \frac{q}{c} \frac{d}{dt} A_i$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} A_i(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} + (\partial_j A_i) \dot{x}_j$$

$$\checkmark \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i} = m \ddot{x}_i + \frac{q}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} + \frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j (\partial_j A_i)$$

معادله حرکت

$$-q \partial_i \varphi + \frac{q}{c} (\partial_i A_j) \dot{x}_j = m \ddot{x}_i + \frac{q}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} + \frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j (\partial_j A_i)$$

$$m \ddot{x}_i = q \left( -\partial_i \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j \underbrace{(\partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i)}_{F_{ij}}$$

$$F_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_x & -B_y \\ -B_x & 0 & B_z \\ B_y & -B_z & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \epsilon_{ijk} B_k$$

جدول

$$q \left( -\partial_i \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} \right) = q E_i$$

$$\frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j F_{ij} = \frac{q}{c} \dot{x}_j \epsilon_{ijk} B_k = \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_i$$

جدول

$$m \ddot{x}_i = q E_i + \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_i$$

معادله حرکت

جدول

$$m\ddot{x}_i = qE_i + \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_i$$

لغزوت دبري

$$m\ddot{\vec{x}} = q\vec{E} + \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

نبري لغزوت

$$i\hbar \partial_t \psi(\vec{x}, t) = H \psi(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$H = T + U$$

$$L = L(\vec{x}, \dot{\vec{x}}, t)$$

$$H = H(\vec{x}, \vec{p}, t)$$

ساوات لغزوت

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} = -\dot{p}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{x}_i$$

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_i}$$

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + V(\vec{x})$$

$$-\dot{p}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} = \partial_i V(\vec{x}) \quad , \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \frac{p_i}{m} = \dot{x}_i$$

$$\dot{x}_i = \frac{p_i}{m} \quad \curvearrowright \quad \ddot{x}_i = \frac{\dot{p}_i}{m} = -\frac{1}{m} \partial_i V \quad \curvearrowright \quad m\ddot{x}_i = -\partial_i V = F_i$$

(ساده نيوتن)

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left( \vec{p} - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \right)^2 + e\varphi$$

سؤال: هيلبرتا، جفورد، سيدان، اللدوق، فليسي

ساوات لغزوت

$$1) \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} = -\dot{p}_i$$

$$2) \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{x}_i$$

$$1) \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} = \frac{1}{2m} \times 2 \times (p_j - \frac{e}{c} A_j) \left( -\frac{e}{c} \partial_i A_j \right) + e \partial_i \varphi = -\dot{p}_i$$

$$\dot{p}_i = \frac{e}{mc} (p_j - \frac{e}{c} A_j) \partial_i A_j - e \partial_i \varphi$$

$$2) \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \frac{1}{2m} \times 2 \left( p_i - \frac{e}{c} A_i \right) = \dot{x}_i \quad \curvearrowright \quad \boxed{v_i = \frac{1}{m} \left( p_i - \frac{e}{c} A_i \right)} \quad *$$

$$a) \quad \ddot{x}_i = \frac{1}{m} \left( \dot{p}_i - \frac{e}{c} \frac{d}{dt} A_i \right) = \frac{1}{m} \left( \dot{p}_i - \frac{e}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} - \frac{e}{c} v_j \partial_j A_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} + v_j \partial_j A_i$$

$$= \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial t} + v_j v_j p_i$$

$$b) \quad \dot{p}_i = \frac{e}{mc} \left( p_j - \frac{e}{c} A_j \right) \partial_i A_j - e \partial_i \varphi = \frac{e}{c} v_j \partial_i A_j - e \partial_i \varphi$$

(b)  $\rightarrow$  (a)

$$\ddot{x}_i = \frac{1}{m} \left( \frac{e}{c} v_j \partial_i A_j - e \partial_i \varphi - \frac{e}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} - \frac{e}{c} v_j \partial_j A_i \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left\{ \frac{e}{c} v_j \underbrace{(\partial_i A_j - \partial_j A_i)}_{F_{ij} = \epsilon_{ijk} B_k} + e \left( -\partial_i \varphi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \left\{ \frac{e}{c} \epsilon_{ijk} v_j B_k + e E_i \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{m \ddot{x}_i = e \left( E_i + \frac{1}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_i \right)}$$

$$\boxed{H = \frac{1}{2m} \left( \vec{p} - \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} \right)^2 + e \varphi}$$

: نسبي