

# Herleitung der Wellengleichung für EM-Wellen im Vakuum

Maxwell-Gleichungen:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho && \rho \dots \text{Ladungsdichte} \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} &= 0 && \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} &= -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} && \vec{j} \dots \text{Stromdichte} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} &= \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

Im Vakuum gilt:  $\rho = 0$  und  $\vec{j} = 0$   
 $\#$  Ladungen  $\#$  Stromfluss

$$\Rightarrow \text{I: } \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\text{II: } \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\text{III: } \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{IV: } \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \vec{\nabla} \times \left( -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \left( \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \right)$$

WW:  $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \underbrace{\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A}}_{=\Delta} \quad (\text{siehe Blatt 2})$

$$\Rightarrow \text{III: } \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E})}_{=0} - \Delta \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underbrace{(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B})}_{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{+\Delta \vec{E} = +\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}}}$$

$$\text{IV: } \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B})}_{=0} - \Delta \vec{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underbrace{(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E})}_{-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{+\Delta \vec{B} = +\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \cdot \Delta \vec{E} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \cdot \Delta \vec{B} \end{aligned}}$$

mit  $c^2 = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$  für eine fortschreitende Welle

Nebenrechnung (= Gaußsches Identität)

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \times \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{pmatrix} \right] =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}) - \vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial z^2} \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$