$$\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda R} \partial_{\nu} F_{\lambda R} = 0$$
 "4-Rotation"
$$\partial_{\mu} F^{\mu\nu} = 1 \quad \text{if } V$$

$$\varepsilon_{oc} \quad \text{if } V = 0 \text{ in } V = 0 \text{ if } V = 0 \text{$$

ziel: dus Absduniths 6.5-6.7. Formulierung als Lagrange'sche Feldtheonie

Wells: aus 6.5 bekaumt:

Wirkung 
$$\omega = \int_{A}^{a} \{-m_{o}cds - \frac{d}{c} \phi^{M} dx_{M}\}$$
 and  $S\omega = 0$  folgot  $\frac{d}{ds} \rho^{M} = \frac{d}{c} F^{M} u_{r}$ 

aus 
$$SW = 0$$
 folgh  $\frac{d}{d} P^M = \frac{4}{1} P$ 

Lagrange function Law Wirtungs integral

$$W = \int L dt \qquad L = L_{Tolklum} + L_{Tolklow} - Feld \qquad \qquad + L_{Evistow} -$$

T Bewegungsgleichung eins gel. Feilchuns im Feld

- Feldenungie der EM-Felder woch wellt berudesidiligh.

## Einschub

Lagrangedidate

Mediation Lagrange function L(ui, ui, t)

Audultung views Fedalums · Neekommliche lagrange function

Withung

W = 5 LdE S ≥ a 4; dt

• Kontinuiediche Lograngedichte  $\mathcal{L}(x,u(x), \infty(x))$ 

Wirkung

$$\omega = \int dt \int d^{3}r \int (x_{1}u_{1}x_{2})_{1} \nabla u_{1}t_{1}\dot{u}$$

$$= \int d^{4}x \int (x_{1}u_{1}\nabla u_{2})_{2}$$

$$\times \varepsilon \mathbb{Q}^{d+1} = \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{k=1} \frac{\partial x_k}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_k} - \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x_k} = 0}{\sum_{k=1}^{k=1} \frac{\partial x_k}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial y_k}{\partial x_k}}$$

für u spett : ine bl. für jecle Komponente

Für 
$$d=3$$
,  $M=1$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial b} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \sum_{i=1}^{d} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u} = 0$  Euler Lagrange G1. für Stalans Feld

(Bsp.): Electrostatik at Fildtherie our dayrangedichte statans Fild:  $\phi(\underline{\iota}) \left[ = u(\underline{x}) \right]$ 

Lagrangediclikes

$$\mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon} = \frac{\varepsilon_{0}}{z} \left[ \left( \nabla \phi \right)^{z} \right] - g \phi(r) \qquad = \mathcal{L}_{\varepsilon} \left( r, \phi(r), \nabla \phi \right)$$

\* pot. Euroje

Euler-lagrange 61:

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = -S$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i} = -\varepsilon_0 E_i \qquad \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \cdot \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = -\varepsilon_0 \operatorname{div} E$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

Gaup'sdus Geeke der Elektrodalik

· Hagneto shalik als Feld Huerie

Veldorfuld A(r)

dagrangedidike 
$$d_{M} = \frac{1}{z\mu_{0}} \left[ \left( \nabla \times \underline{A} \right)^{2} \right] - \underline{j} \cdot \underline{A}$$

\* Emmiedichte

Ampère Soek der Majudoskahik

• Dynamik :  $\int (\phi_1 \underline{A}, \nabla \phi, \nabla A_7, \nabla A_7, \nabla A_7, \Phi, \phi)$   $d = d_E - d_H \qquad \text{ Wigh Invertex Kaxwell-gl.}$ 

Endl Einschulb

## 6.6. Eichinvanianz und Ladungserhaltung

WW mur ront. Ladenjschille g(xv) mit Feld:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \omega_{\text{Totchus-Fild}} &= -\frac{1}{c} \int d^3r \, \mathcal{G} \int dx_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \\
&= -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d^3r \, c \, dt \, \mathcal{G} \frac{dx_{V}}{dt} \, \phi^{V} \quad = \quad -\frac{1}{c^2} \int d\mathcal{R} \, j_{V} \, \phi^{V} \, j_{V} \, \phi^$$

• Umreichung der Pohnziale (Jässt EM-Felder invandent) 
$$\widetilde{\phi}^{\, \, \, \, } = \phi^{\, \, \, \, } + \, \, \widetilde{\phi}^{\, \, \, } \varphi \left( \times^{\, \, \, \, \, } \right)$$
 Stalare Funktion

$$\widetilde{A} = A + \nabla F$$

$$\delta = \phi - 2F$$

Welder Auswirkung auf Wirkung WTF ?

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{TF} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \int_{\mathcal{D}} d\mathcal{D}_{i} \cdot \left( \dot{\phi}^* + \dot{\partial}^* \dot{q} \right)$$

$$= \mathcal{W}_{TF} - \frac{1}{c^2} \int_{\mathcal{D}} d\mathcal{D}_{i} \cdot \dot{\phi}^* \cdot \dot{\phi}^*$$

$$= \omega_{TF} + \frac{1}{c^2} \int d\Omega \varphi \left( \partial^{\vee} \dot{\beta} v \right)$$

Fazit: Aquivalunz wischen <u>Eichinvari</u> auz  $\widetilde{W}_{TF} = W_{TE}$  und <u>Lachung serhaltung</u>  $\widetilde{J}_{J,v} = 0$ !

(tiefer two ammenhang rwischen Symmetrien und Erhaltungssätzen)

Alass. Moether Theorem

## 6.7. Inhomogine Maxwell - Gleichungen aus dem Wirkungsprinzip

Die Bewegungsgl. für ein Feldum im Feld 
$$F^{\nu R}$$
  $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds} p^{\nu} = \frac{at}{c} F^{\nu k} u_k$   
Sowie die Momogenem Maxwell-gln.  $\epsilon_{\nu e \Lambda \tau \tau} \partial^k F^{\lambda \tau} = 0$  (wegen  $F^{\lambda \tau} = \partial^{\lambda} \phi^{\tau} - \partial^{\tau} \phi^{\lambda}$ )  
orgehen seh aus dem Wirtungsinkerraten
$$W_{\tau} + W_{TF} = \int d\mathcal{F} \int_{\mathcal{F}} M \frac{ds}{dk} - \frac{1}{c^2} \tilde{J}_{\tau} \phi^{\nu} \int_{\mathcal{F}} dunch Variation der Bellen hei gegebnen fohmsialen$$
Teilden Feld  $\phi^{\nu}(\chi^{\lambda})$ 

$$W_{T} + W_{TF} = \int_{\Sigma} dJ \Sigma \left\{ \int_{\Delta} \frac{ds}{dt} - \frac{1}{c^{2}} \tilde{J}_{T} \phi^{T} \right\}$$
Tailday Failday Failday

Vermutung:

— durch Vehration du Felder Ussew. Potensiale) Lei Jegelunun Balvan ergeben inhomosome Maxwell-Gl. Erzeugvag von Feldus dunds Ladengen/Ströme

geoucht: Lasvange dichte LF sur Beschribung dur Dynamik du Felder:

Forderungen: (i) Feldglichungen linear -> LF bilinear im FVR, d

- (ii) Eindulig bestimmber dunds FVK -> Leine Ablitunger 2^FVK
- (iii) Eichinvanamz -> pop darf with auftrehm
- (iv) Lorentzinvanianz

Nögliddail 
$$=$$
  $\int_{F} = - \alpha \int_{r_{k}}^{r_{k}} F_{r_{k}}$ 

$$\omega = \int d\mathcal{I} \left\{ -\mu \frac{ds}{dt} - \frac{1}{c^2} \int_{V} \phi^{V} - \alpha F^{Vk} F_{vk} \right\}$$

$$\omega_{T} \qquad \omega_{TF} \qquad \omega_{F}$$

Variation für ficke Balen (d.l. fishes fr)

$$\delta \omega = \int d\Omega \left\{ -\frac{1}{c_{k}} \int_{V} \delta \phi^{V} - \alpha \delta \left( F^{Vk} F_{Vk} \right) \right\}$$

$$\underbrace{\left( \delta F^{Vk} \right) F_{Vk}}_{\left( \delta F_{Vk} \right) F^{Vk}} + F^{Vk} \left( \delta F_{Vk} \right) = 2 F^{Vk} \delta F_{Vk}$$

wit 
$$\delta F_{vk} = \delta \left( \partial_v \phi_k - \partial_k \phi_v \right) = \partial_v \delta \phi_k - \partial_k \delta \phi_k$$

$$\frac{2 F^{vk}}{-} \frac{SF_{kk}}{-} = \frac{2 F^{vk}}{-} \frac{\partial_{v} S \phi_{k} - 2 F^{vk}}{\partial_{k} S \phi_{v}} = -4 F^{vk} \frac{\partial_{k}}{\partial_{k} S \phi_{v}}$$

$$\frac{\partial_{v} F^{vk}}{\partial_{k} S \phi_{v}} = -2 F^{vk} \frac{\partial_{k} S \phi_{v}}{\partial_{k} S \phi_{v}}$$

$$\frac{\partial_{v} F^{vk}}{\partial_{k} S \phi_{v}} = -4 F^{vk} \frac{\partial_{k} S \phi_{v}}{\partial_{k} S \phi_{v}}$$

$$\delta \omega = \int dz \left\{ -\frac{1}{c^2} j^{\nu} \delta \phi_{\nu} + 4 \alpha F^{\nu k} \partial_{k} \delta \phi_{\nu} \right\}$$

wit dim revallquarisestes Gaugh's eliu Sede (in 40): 
$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} dx \, \partial_{\mathbf{k}} \left( F^{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{k}} \mathcal{S} \phi_{\mathbf{v}} \right) = \int_{\partial \mathcal{R}} df_{\mathbf{k}} \, F^{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{k}} \mathcal{S} \phi_{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$|R^{3} \times \text{Et}_{t_{1} \pm_{2} 7}| \begin{cases} \uparrow \\ 3 - \text{dim land do 4 odim. Vol.} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta \phi \Big|_{t_{1} + t_{2}} = 0$$

$$\int d\Omega F^{VR} \partial_{R} S \phi_{V} = \int d\Omega \partial_{L} (F^{VR} \partial \phi_{V}) - \int d\Omega (\partial_{L} F^{VR}) S \phi_{L}$$

Also: 
$$SW = \int dz \left( -\frac{1}{c^2} \dot{j}^v - 4\alpha \left( \partial_k F^{vk} \right) \right) S \phi_v \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$
 $f^{ii}$  bul,  $S \phi_v$ 

$$\partial_{\kappa} F^{\gamma \kappa} = -\frac{1}{4\alpha c^{2}} \frac{1}{\delta}$$

$$\omega_{\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon_{\alpha}}{4c}$$

$$\omega_{\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon_{\alpha}}{4c}$$

$$\omega_{\alpha} = \frac{\epsilon_{\alpha}}{4c}$$

Wall der Einheihen:  

$$\alpha = \frac{\epsilon_0}{4c}$$

$$\partial_{k}F^{kv}=\frac{1}{\epsilon_{o}C}j^{v}$$

$$\partial_{k}F^{kv} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_{0}}C^{v}$$
 intromogene Maxwell glichungen,