

2020/7/17 T. Hirano

ディラックのデルタ関数  $\delta(x)$   
(連続と離散のかけ橋)

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x) dx = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{-\Delta x/2}^{\Delta x/2} f(x) dx = f(0) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-\Delta x/2}^{\Delta x/2} dx}{\Delta x} = f(0)$$

そもそもこの性質を満たす形は  
方形に限らない  
正規分布  $\rightarrow$  sinc関数

$\rightarrow$  次の関数の定義とする

$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x) dx = f(0) \\ \delta(x) = 0 \quad (x \neq 0) \end{cases} \rightarrow \delta(0) = \infty$$

**超関数**

ディラック関数の微分

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x < 0) \\ 1 & (x \geq 0) \end{cases}$$

と-3-

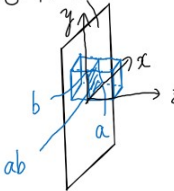
$$\int_{-\infty}^x \delta(\xi) d\xi = \begin{cases} 0 & (x < 0) \\ 1 & (x \geq 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{du(x)}{dx} = \delta(x) \leftarrow u(x)$$

$\rightarrow$  不連続の微分ができる!

**デルタ関数を用いた線・面電荷の体積積分**

面電荷:  $\sigma$  [C/m<sup>2</sup>]



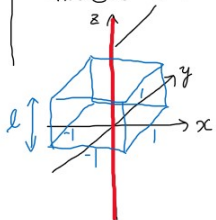
z方向で、厚さ  $\rightarrow 0$  となっているので、  
密度はz方向では  $\infty$ 。でも、電荷の総量は有限  
 $\rightarrow$  デルタ関数で表現可能だよ!

$$\rho = \sigma \delta(z) \quad [C/m^3]$$

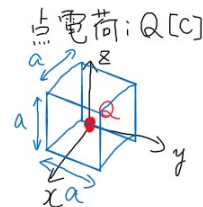
体積積分の計算ができる。  
 $\rightarrow$  デルタ関数のみか!

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V \rho dV &= \int_{x=0}^a \int_{y=0}^b \int_{z=-1}^1 \sigma \delta(z) dx dy dz \\ &= \sigma \int_{x=0}^a dx \int_{y=0}^b dy \int_{z=-1}^1 \delta(z) dz \\ &= \sigma ab [C] \quad \left[ \int_{z=-1}^1 \delta(z) dz = 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

線電荷:  $\lambda$  [C/m]



$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \lambda \delta(x) \delta(y) \quad [C/m^3] \\ \iiint_V \rho dV &= \int_{x=-1}^1 \int_{y=-1}^1 \int_{z=0}^l \lambda \delta(x) \delta(y) dz dy dx \\ &= \lambda \int_{x=-1}^1 \delta(x) dx \int_{y=-1}^1 \delta(y) dy \int_{z=0}^l dz \\ &= \lambda l [C] \end{aligned}$$



点電荷:  $Q$  [C]

$$\rho = Q \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z) \quad [C/m^3]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V \rho dV &= \int_{x=-a/2}^{a/2} \int_{y=-a/2}^{a/2} \int_{z=-a/2}^{a/2} Q \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z) dx dy dz \\ &= Q \int_{x=-a/2}^a \delta(x) dx \int_{y=-a/2}^{a/2} \delta(y) dy \int_{z=-a/2}^{a/2} \delta(z) dz \\ &= Q [C] \end{aligned}$$

(Note:  $\int_{x=-a/2}^a \delta(x) dx = 1$ ,  $\int_{y=-a/2}^{a/2} \delta(y) dy = 1$ ,  $\int_{z=-a/2}^{a/2} \delta(z) dz = 1$ )