

6. Tutorium - Lösungen

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6.1 Multiple Choice Fragen

a) $\delta(z^2 - 1) = \delta((z + 1)(z - 1)) = \frac{\delta(z+1)}{|2z|} + \frac{\delta(z-1)}{|2z|} = \frac{1}{2} [\delta(z + 1) + \delta(z - 1)]$. (Ableitung $f(x) = z^2 - 1$; $f'(x) = 2z$)

b) $\delta(t^2 + t) = \delta(t(t + 1)) = \frac{\delta(t)}{|2t+1|} + \frac{\delta(t+1)}{|2t+1|} = \delta(t) + \delta(t + 1)$. (Ableitung $f(x) = t^2 + t$; $f'(x) = 2t + 1$)

c) $\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{r^5}\right) \rightarrow \partial_i \left(\frac{x_i}{r^5}\right) = \frac{1}{r^5} \underbrace{(\partial_i x_i)}_{\delta_{ii}=3} + x_i \left(\partial_i \frac{1}{r^5}\right) = \frac{1}{r^5} 3 - x_i 5 \frac{1}{r^6} (\partial_i r) = \frac{3}{r^5} - x_i \frac{5}{r^6} \frac{x_i}{r} = -\frac{2}{r^5}$ (mit $x_i x_i = r^2$).

d) $\text{rot}(\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j (\varepsilon_{klm} E_l x_m) = \underbrace{\varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{klm}}_{\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}} \underbrace{\partial_j (E_l x_m)}_{(\partial_j E_l) x_m + E_l \underbrace{(\partial_j x_m)}_{\delta_{jm}}} = (\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}) [(\partial_j E_l) x_m + E_l \delta_{jm}]$

$= \delta_{il} \delta_{jm} (\partial_j E_l) x_m + \delta_{il} \delta_{jm} E_l \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl} (\partial_j E_l) x_m - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl} E_l \delta_{jm} = x_j (\partial_j E_i) + \underbrace{\delta_{jj}}_3 E_i - (\partial_j E_j) x_i - E_i$

$= x_j (\partial_j E_i) - x_i (\partial_j E_j) + 2E_i \rightarrow (\mathbf{x} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{x} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) + 2\mathbf{E}$

e) $g^{ij} B_{ij} = g^{ij} (A_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} A^k_k) = A^i_i - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\delta_i^i}_3 A^k_k = -\frac{1}{2} A^i_i$.

f) $B^{ij} B_{ij} = (A^{ij} - \frac{1}{2} g^{ij} A^k_k) (A_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} A^m_m) = A^{ij} A_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} A^i_i A^k_k - \frac{1}{2} A^i_i A^m_m + \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{\delta_i^i}_3 A^k_k A^m_m = A^{ij} A_{ij} -$

$\frac{1}{4} (A^k_k)^2$.

$B^{ij} B^{mn} (g_{im} g_{jn} - g_{in} g_{jm}) = B^{ij} B_{ij} - B^{ij} B_{ji} = \left[A^{ij} A_{ij} - \frac{1}{4} (A^k_k)^2 \right] - \left[A^{ij} A_{ji} - \frac{1}{4} (A^k_k)^2 \right] = A^{ij} A_{ij} - A^{ij} A_{ji}$.

6.2 Distributionen und Delta-Folgen

a) Ja. Folge auf Testfunktion anwenden:

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_n(x) \varphi(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} e^{-n\pi x^2} \varphi(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{n\pi} x \\ du = \sqrt{n\pi} dx \end{array} \right|$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} \varphi\left(\frac{u}{\sqrt{n\pi}}\right) du \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} \varphi(0) du = \varphi(0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \varphi(0)$.

b) Ja: $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_\varepsilon(x) \varphi(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{|x|}{\varepsilon^2}\right) \varphi(x) dx$

$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\varepsilon}^0 \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{x}{\varepsilon^2}\right) \varphi(x) dx + \int_0^\varepsilon \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon^2}\right) \varphi(x) dx \right] = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \varepsilon u \\ dx = \varepsilon du \end{array} \right|$

$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-1}^0 (1 + u) \varphi(\varepsilon u) du + \int_0^1 (1 - u) \varphi(\varepsilon u) du \right]$

$= \int_{-1}^0 (1 + u) \underbrace{\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varphi(\varepsilon u)}_{\varphi(0)} du + \int_0^1 (1 - u) \underbrace{\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varphi(\varepsilon u)}_{\varphi(0)} du$

$= \varphi(0) \left[\int_{-1}^0 (1 + u) du + \int_0^1 (1 - u) du \right] = \varphi(0) \left[\left(u + \frac{u^2}{2}\right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \left(u - \frac{u^2}{2}\right) \Big|_0^1 \right]$

$= \varphi(0) \left[0 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right] = \varphi(0)$.

c) $F(\varphi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(ax + b) \varphi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(y) \varphi\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right) \frac{1}{a} dy = \frac{1}{a} \varphi\left(-\frac{b}{a}\right)$.

Variablensubstitution $ax + b = y$, $a dx = dy$, $dx = \frac{1}{a} dy$. Integrationsgrenzen bleiben für $a > 0$ gleich: $-\infty$ bis $+\infty$.

Testfunktion φ : Für beliebige Distributionen sollte eine Testfunktion idealer Weise einen kompakten Träger haben (daher insbesondere im Unendlichen verschwinden) und beliebig oft differenzierbar sein (Testfunktio-

nen der Klasse I). Für hinreichend konzentrierte Distributionen (wie die Dirac Delta-Distribution) genügt aber, dass die Testfunktion beliebig oft differenzierbar ist (Testfunktionen der Klasse IV).

d) Für $a < 0$ ändern sich Integrationsgrenzen:

$$F(\varphi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(ax+b)\varphi(x)dx = \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} \delta(y)\varphi\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)\frac{1}{a}dy = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(y)\varphi\left(\frac{y-b}{a}\right)\frac{1}{a}dy = -\frac{1}{a}\varphi\left(-\frac{b}{a}\right).$$

$$e) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x^2-4)e^x dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{|4|}\delta(x-2) + \frac{1}{|-4|}\delta(x+2) \right] e^x dx = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 + e^{-2}) = \frac{1}{2} \cosh(2).$$

Dabei wurde $f(x) = x^2 - 4 = (x-2)(x+2)$ und $f'(x) = 2x$ verwendet.

f) Integral über y : $y = -x$:

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \delta(2x^2 + 4x - 30) f(x, -x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \delta(2(x-3)(x+5)) f(x, -x)$$

Ableitung des Integranden: $4x + 4$.

$$I = \theta(2-x) \frac{f(x,-x)}{|4x+4|} \Big|_{x=3} + \theta(2-x) \frac{f(x,-x)}{|4x+4|} \Big|_{x=-5}$$

Nur Lösung $x = -5 < 2$ trägt bei.

$$I = \frac{f(-5,5)}{16} = \frac{1}{16} [f(-5,5)].$$

$$g) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2} - R) d^3x = \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\infty r^2 dr \delta(r-R) = 4\pi R^2.$$

Die Lösung beschreibt den Flächeninhalt einer Kugelschale.

6.3 Maxwell-Gleichungen

$$a) \nabla_i E_i = 4\pi\rho,$$

$$\nabla_i B_i = 0,$$

$$\varepsilon_{klm} \nabla_l B_m = 4\pi j_k + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_k,$$

$$\varepsilon_{klm} \nabla_l E_m = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} B_k,$$

$$f_k = \rho E_k + \varepsilon_{klm} j_l B_m.$$

$$b) \operatorname{div} \mathbf{j} = \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{E} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla_k j_k = \nabla_k \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} \varepsilon_{klm} \nabla_l B_m - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_k \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{klm} \nabla_k \nabla_l B_m}_{=0} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \underbrace{\nabla_k E_k}_{4\pi\rho}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho.$$

Also, Kontinuitätsgleichung: $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho = 0$.

$$c) \operatorname{div} \mathbf{B} = 0 \rightarrow \nabla_i B_i = 0.$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla_i (\varepsilon_{ikm} \nabla_k A_m) = \underbrace{\varepsilon_{ikm} \nabla_i \nabla_k A_m}_{=0} = 0. \text{ Ok.}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \varepsilon_{klm} \nabla_l E_m = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} B_k$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon_{klm} \nabla_l \left(-\nabla_m \phi - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} A_m \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\varepsilon_{klm} \nabla_l A_m)$$

$$\rightarrow -\underbrace{\varepsilon_{klm} \nabla_l \nabla_m \phi}_{=0} - \varepsilon_{klm} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla_l A_m = -\varepsilon_{klm} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla_l A_m. \text{ Ok.}$$

6.4 Transformation von Differentialoperatoren

$$a) \mathbf{e}^j = a_i^j \mathbf{e}'^i = (a^T)^j_i \mathbf{e}'^i.$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^x \\ \mathbf{e}^y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^r \\ \mathbf{e}^\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}^r - r \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}^\varphi \\ \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}^r + r \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}^\varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

Die Ableitung transformiert genau wie die Basisvektoren mit a' zurück:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = \frac{\partial x'^j}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^j} = a'^j_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^j} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x \\ \partial_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\frac{1}{r} \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \frac{1}{r} \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_r \\ \partial_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \partial_r - \frac{1}{r} \sin \varphi \partial_\varphi \\ \sin \varphi \partial_r + \frac{1}{r} \cos \varphi \partial_\varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

Kombiniert ergibt das:

$$\nabla \phi(x, y) = (\partial_x \phi(x, y)) \mathbf{e}^x + (\partial_y \phi(x, y)) \mathbf{e}^y =$$

$$= (\cos \varphi \partial_r \phi(r, \varphi) - \frac{1}{r} \sin \varphi \partial_\varphi \phi(r, \varphi)) (\cos \varphi \mathbf{e}^r - r \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}^\varphi) + (\sin \varphi \partial_r \phi(r, \varphi) + \frac{1}{r} \cos \varphi \partial_\varphi \phi(r, \varphi)) (\sin \varphi \mathbf{e}^r + r \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}^\varphi)$$

$$= (\cos^2 \varphi \partial_r \phi - \frac{1}{r} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \partial_\varphi \phi + \sin^2 \varphi \partial_r \phi + \frac{1}{r} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \partial_\varphi \phi) \mathbf{e}^r + (0 \times \partial_r \phi + \sin^2 \varphi \partial_\varphi \phi + \cos^2 \varphi \partial_\varphi \phi) \mathbf{e}^\varphi$$

$$= (\partial_r \phi(r, \varphi)) \mathbf{e}^r + (\partial_\varphi \phi(r, \varphi)) \mathbf{e}^\varphi.$$

Nicht-orthogonale Parabelkoordinaten

b) Transformationsmatrix für kovariante Komponenten: $a_i^j = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x'^i} \rightarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1^1 & a_1^2 \\ a_2^1 & a_2^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^1} \\ \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(r(1-\varphi^2/2))}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial(r\varphi)}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial(r(1-\varphi^2/2))}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial(r\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2} & \varphi \\ -r\varphi & r \end{pmatrix}.$$

Basisvektoren: $\mathbf{e}'_i = a_i^j \mathbf{e}_j$.

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{e}'_1 = a_1^1 \mathbf{e}_1 + a_1^2 \mathbf{e}_2 = \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2} \\ \varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{e}'_2 = a_2^1 \mathbf{e}_1 + a_2^2 \mathbf{e}_2 = -r\varphi \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + r \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -r\varphi \\ r \end{pmatrix}.$$

c)

$$g'_{ij} = \mathbf{e}'_i \cdot \mathbf{e}'_j \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g'_{11} & g'_{12} \\ g'_{21} & g'_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}'_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}'_1 & \mathbf{e}'_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}'_2 \\ \mathbf{e}'_2 \cdot \mathbf{e}'_1 & \mathbf{e}'_2 \cdot \mathbf{e}'_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right)^2 + \varphi^2 & \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right)(-r\varphi) + \varphi r \\ -r\varphi \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) + r\varphi & r^2 \varphi^2 + r^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{\varphi^4}{4} & r \frac{\varphi^3}{2} \\ r \frac{\varphi^3}{2} & r^2 (1 + \varphi^2) \end{pmatrix}.$$

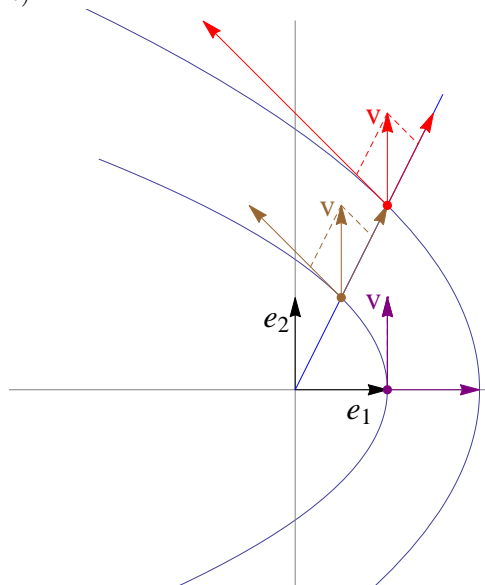
Nicht-orthogonal, da nicht nur Diagonalelemente besetzt sind. (Orthogonal nur für $\varphi = 0$, $r > 0$. Für $r = 0$ ist Metrik singulär.)

d) Transformationsmatrix für kontravariante Komponenten: $a'^i = a^{-1}$. Invertieren von a :

$$a^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\varphi}{r} \\ \varphi & \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Transformation: } v'^j = a'^j_i v^i = (a'^T)^j_i v^i = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \varphi \\ -\frac{\varphi}{r} & \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}.$$

e)



$$f) \mathbf{e}^j = a_i^j \mathbf{e}^i = (a^T)^j_i \mathbf{e}^i.$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^x \\ \mathbf{e}^y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2} & -r\varphi \\ \varphi & r \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^r \\ \mathbf{e}^\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \mathbf{e}^r - r\varphi \mathbf{e}^\varphi \\ \varphi \mathbf{e}^r + r \mathbf{e}^\varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

Die Ableitung transformiert genau wie die Basisvektoren mit a' zurück:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = \frac{\partial x'^j}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^j} = a'^j_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^j} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x \\ \partial_y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{\varphi}{r} \\ \varphi & \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_r \\ \partial_\varphi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_r - \frac{\varphi}{r} \partial_\varphi \\ \varphi \partial_r + \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \partial_\varphi \end{pmatrix}.$$

Kombiniert ergibt das:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \phi(x, y) &= [\mathbf{e}^x \partial_x + \mathbf{e}^y \partial_y] \phi(x, y) = \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}} \left[\left(\left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \mathbf{e}^r - r\varphi \mathbf{e}^\varphi \right) \left(\partial_r - \frac{\varphi}{r} \partial_\varphi \right) + (\varphi \mathbf{e}^r + r \mathbf{e}^\varphi) \left(\varphi \partial_r + \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \partial_\varphi \right) \right] \phi(r, \varphi) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}} \left[\mathbf{e}^r \left(\left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \partial_r - \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \frac{\varphi}{r} \partial_\varphi + \varphi^2 \partial_r + \frac{\varphi}{r} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \partial_\varphi \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathbf{e}^\varphi \left(-r\varphi \partial_r + \varphi^2 \partial_\varphi + r\varphi \partial_r + \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \partial_\varphi \right) \right] \phi(r, \varphi) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}} \left[\mathbf{e}^r \left(\left(1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \partial_r + 0 \times \partial_\varphi \right) + \mathbf{e}^\varphi \left(0 \times \partial_r + \left(1 + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) \partial_\varphi \right) \right] \phi(r, \varphi) \\ &= [\mathbf{e}^r \partial_r + \mathbf{e}^\varphi \partial_\varphi] \phi(r, \varphi). \end{aligned}$$