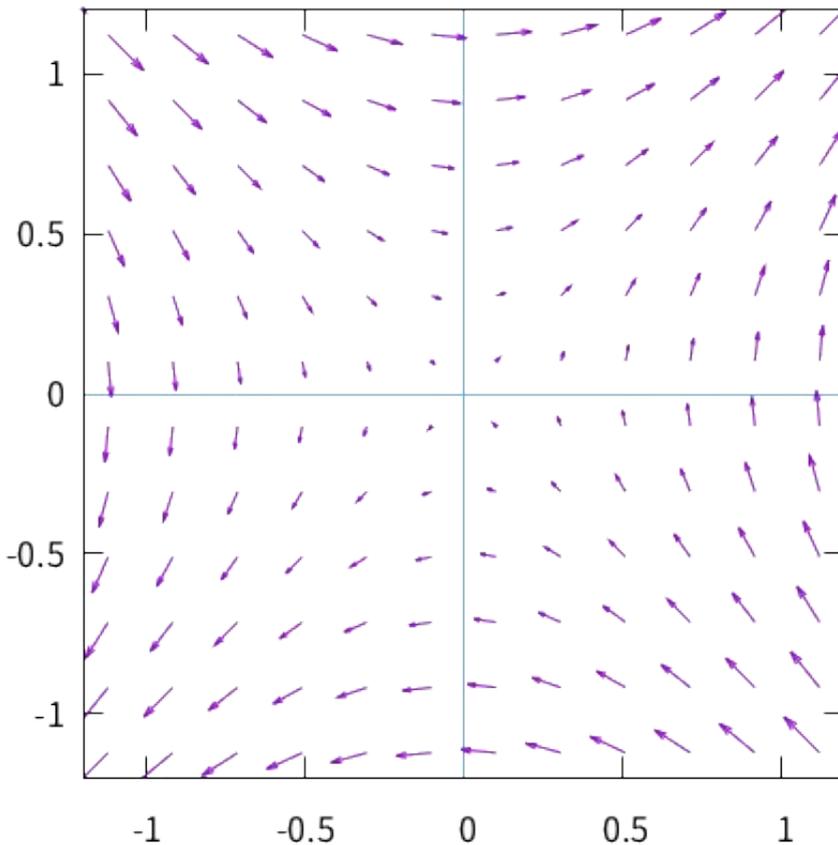
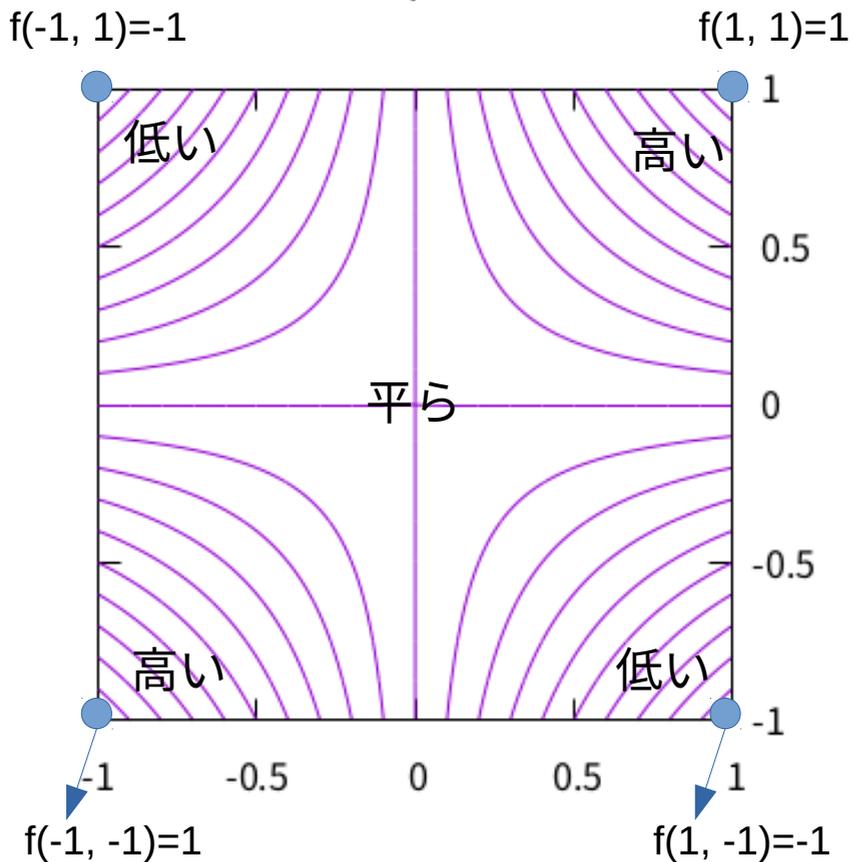


$$f(x, y) = xy$$

勾配
grad f

Graph 1

Graph 6



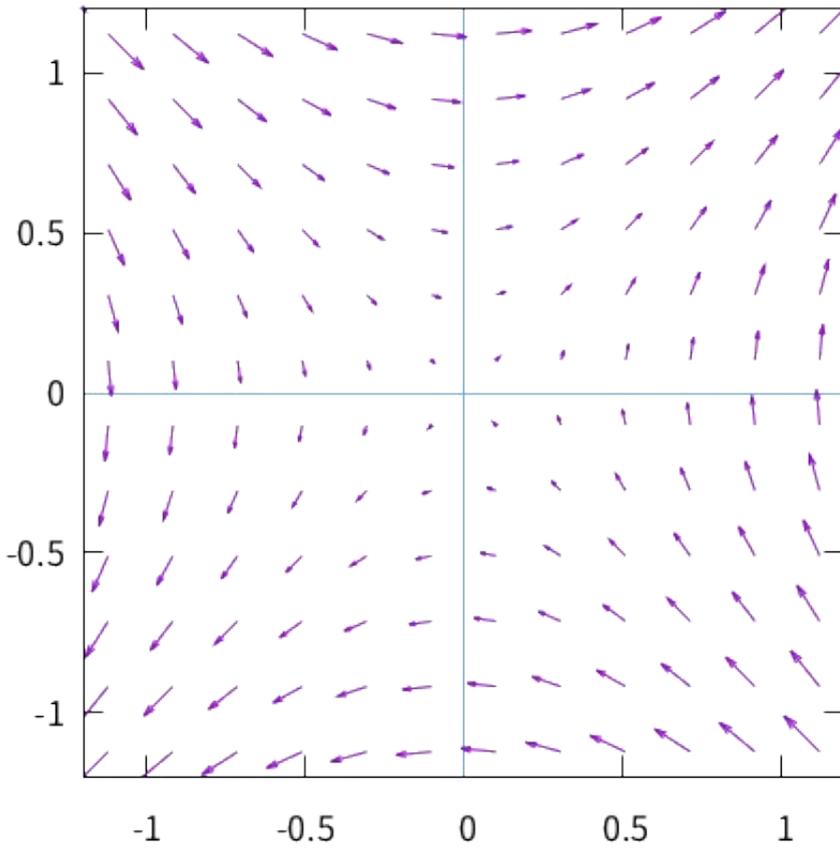
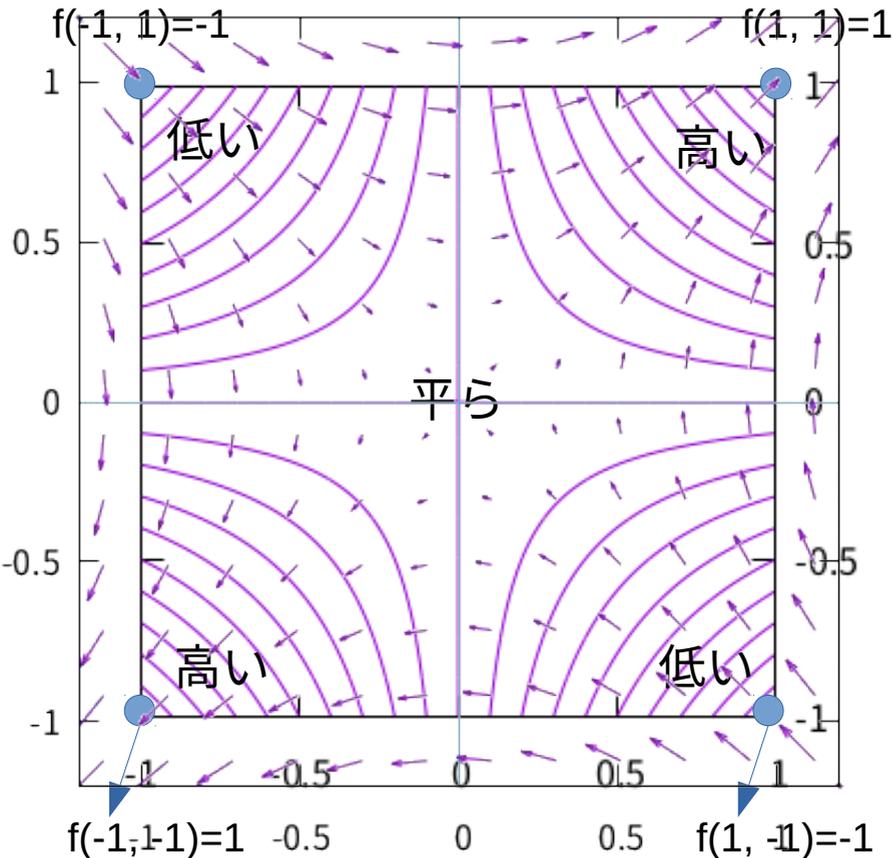
各場所で「登り」の矢印

$$f(x, y) = xy$$

重ねてみよう

Graph 6
Graph 1

Graph 6



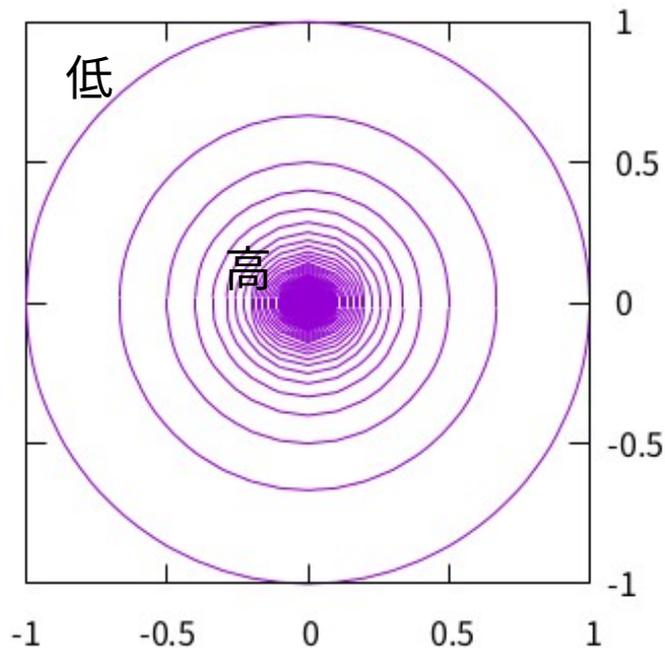
等値線と $\text{grad } f$ は直交!!!

各場所で「登り」の矢印

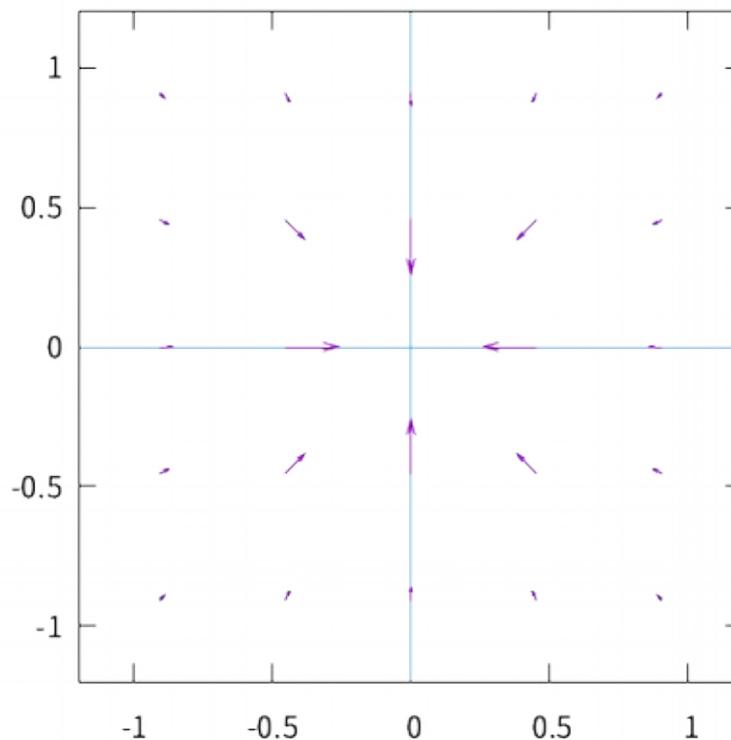
$$f(x, y) = 1/\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$$

勾配
grad f

Graph 3



Graph 7

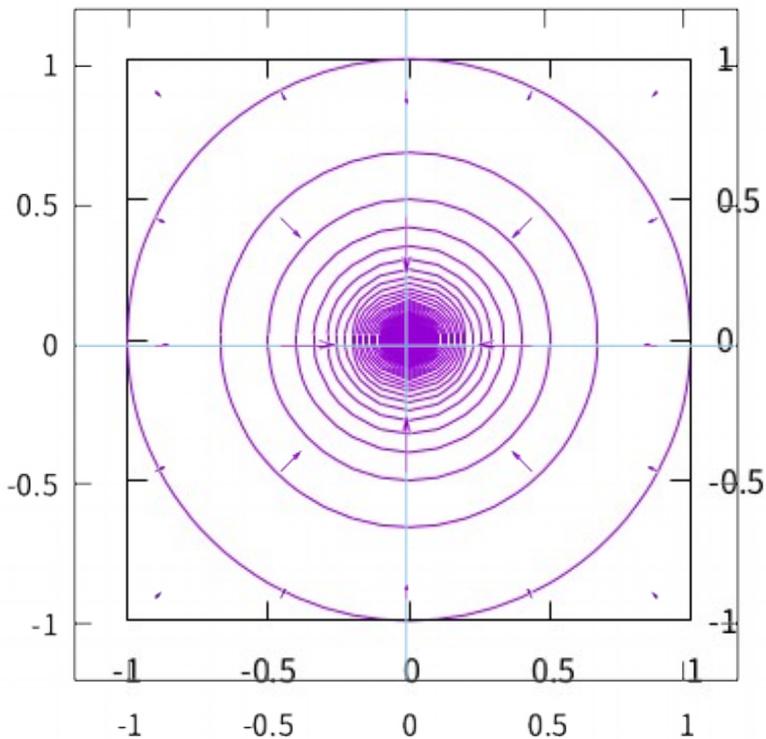


左: 点電荷の作る電位 (ϕ) , 右: 電場のマイナス($-\mathbf{E}$) $\mathbf{E} = -\text{grad } \phi$

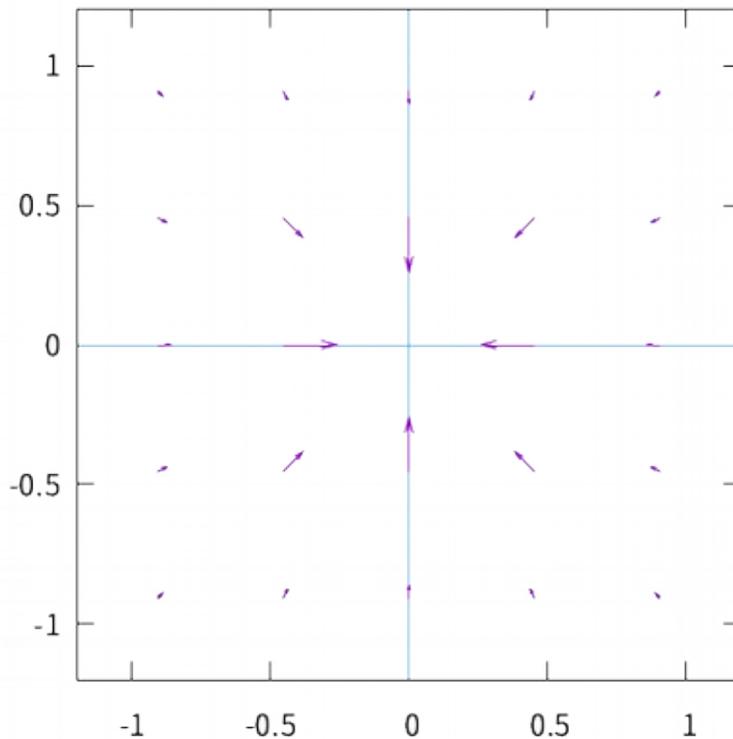
$$f(x, y) = 1/\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$$

重ねてみよう

Graph 3



Graph 7



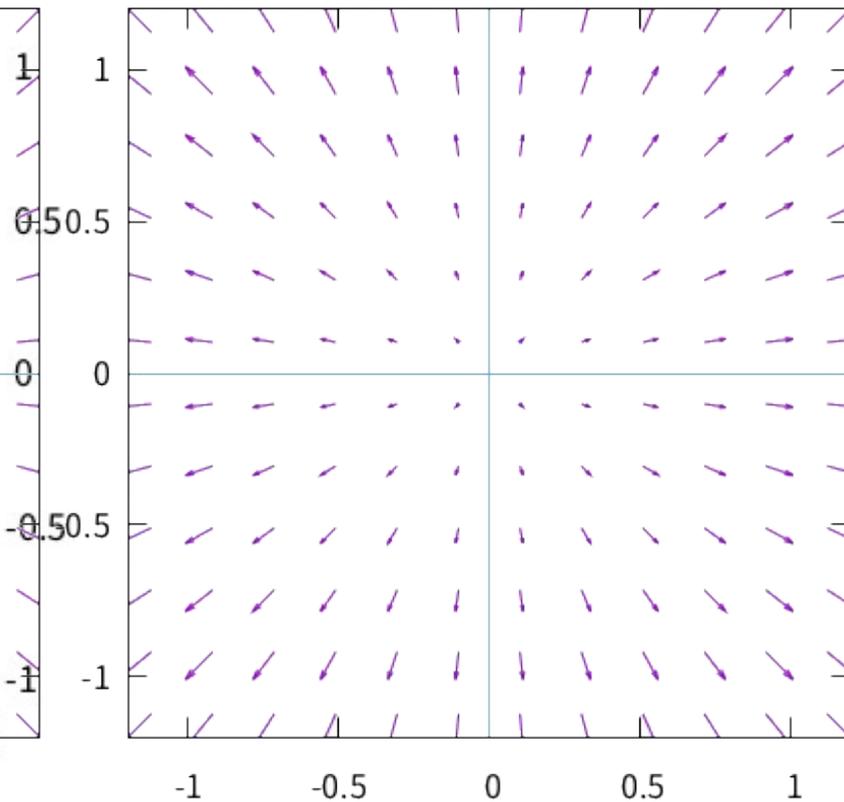
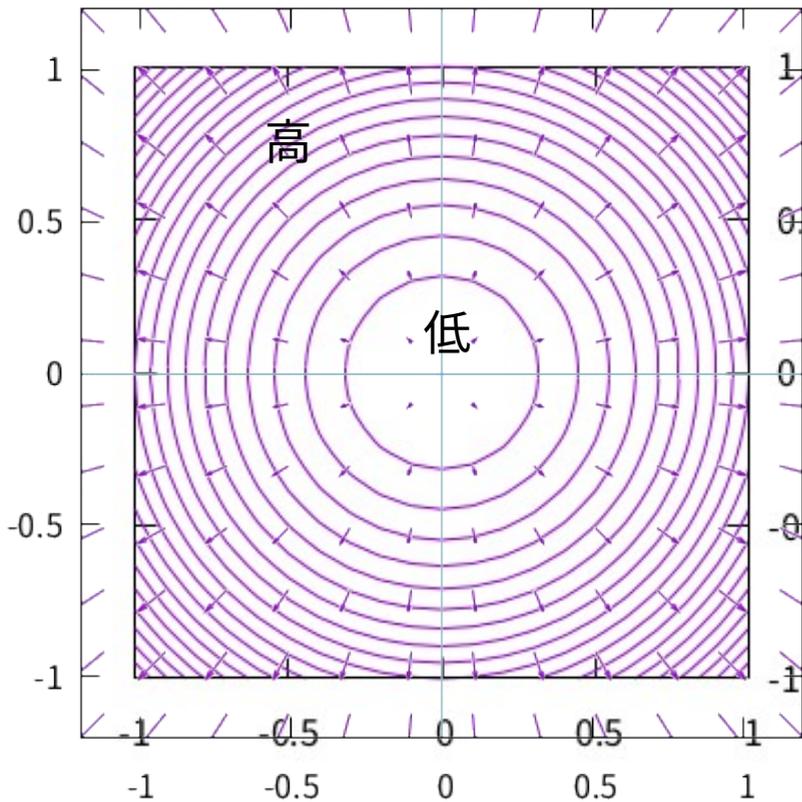
等値線とgrad fは直交!!!
つまり等電位面と電場は直交!!

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$$

勾配
grad f

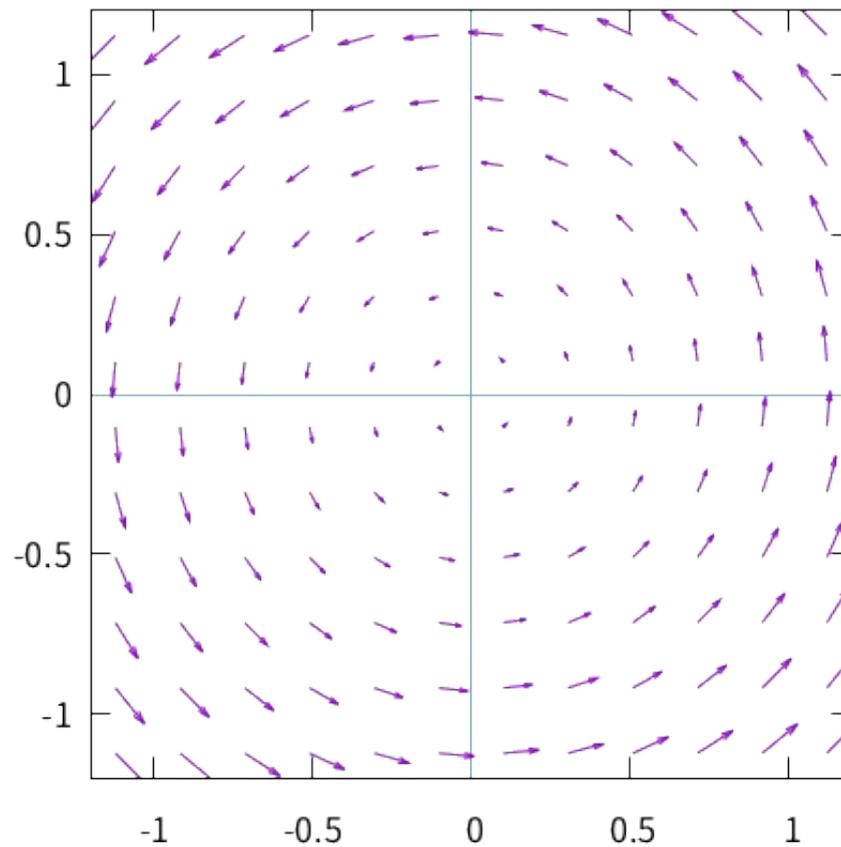
Graph 5
Graph 2

Graph 5

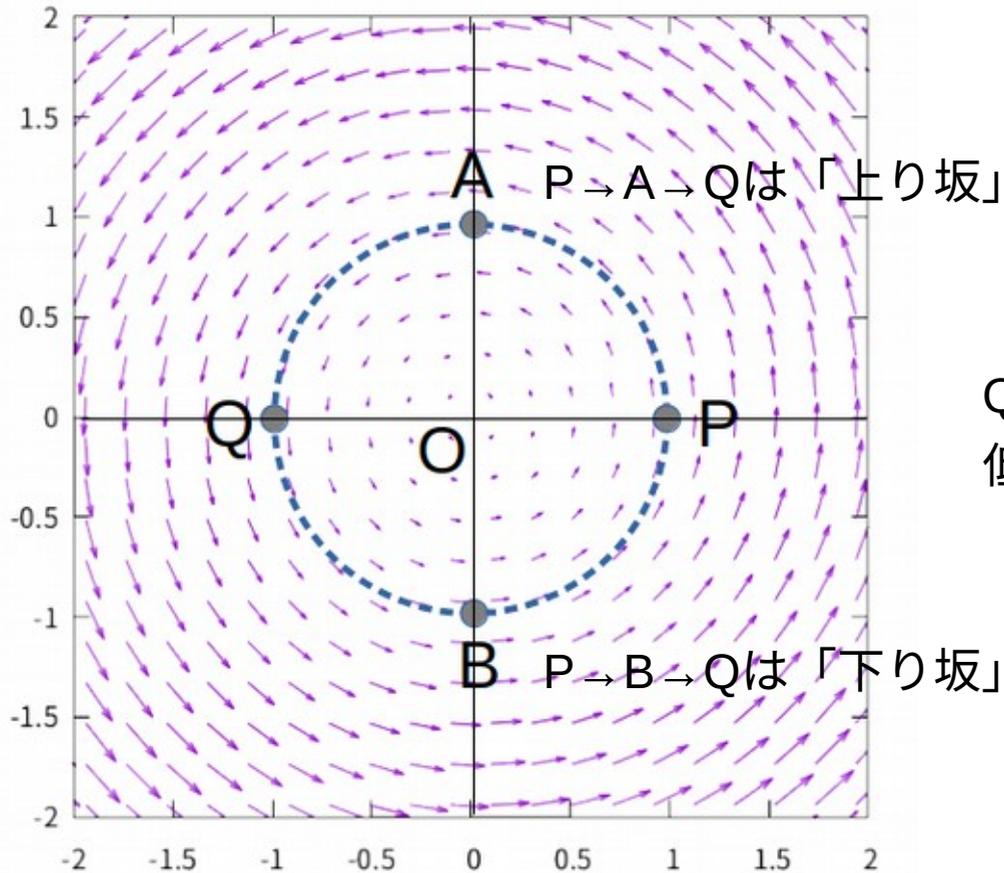


これはどんなスカラー場 $f(x, y)$ のgradだろうか？

Graph 4



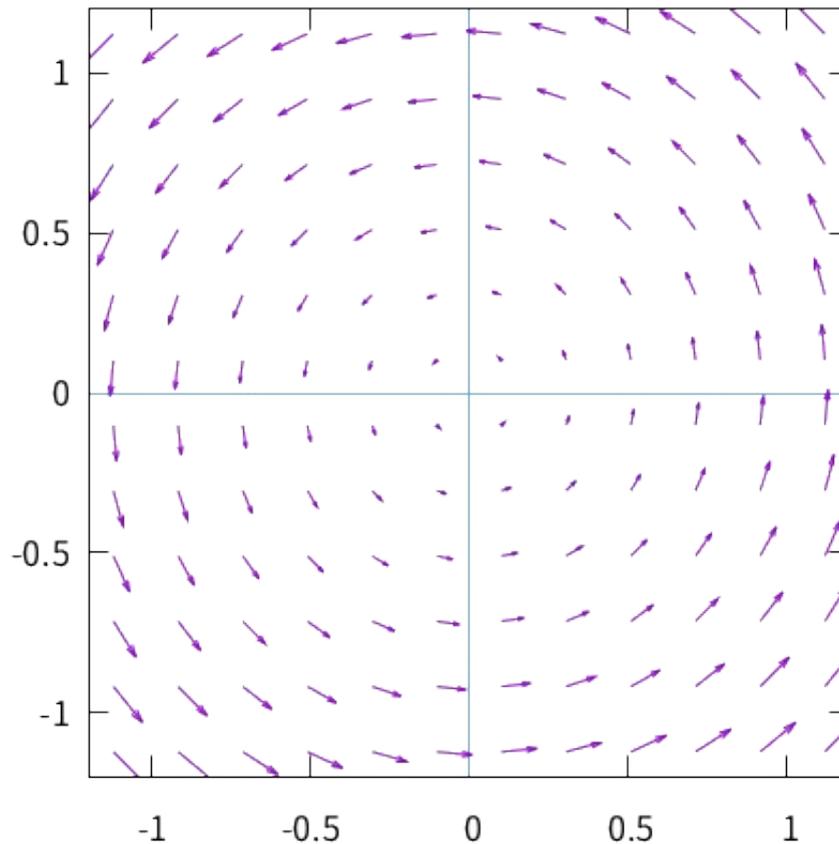
「grad fは登る向きの矢印」だったよね...。



つまり、このベクトル場は何かのスカラー場のgradではない!!!!

静電場は電位 ϕ について $\mathbf{E} = -\text{grad } \phi$ だから、絶対にこんなふうにはならない。

Graph 4



しかし、変動する磁場のもとではこういう電場が実現する!! それが電磁誘導