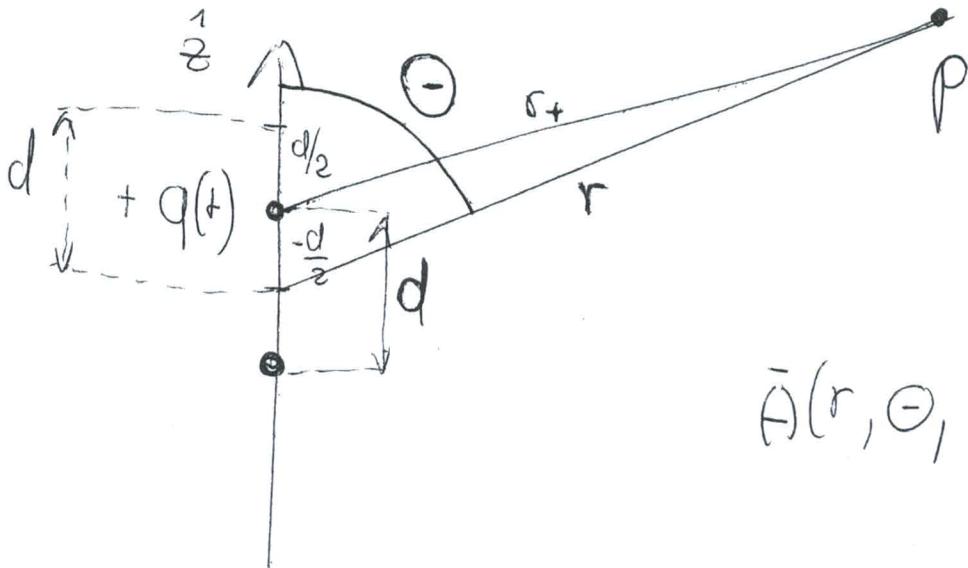


$$\frac{\partial \bar{A}(r, \theta, t)}{\partial t} \quad \text{at} \quad d \ll \frac{c}{\omega} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} \ll r$$

(1)



$$\bar{A}(r, \theta, t) = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} p_0 \frac{\omega}{r} \sin\left(\omega(t + \frac{r}{c})\right) \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{z} = \hat{z}(t) = \hat{r}(t) \cos \hat{\theta}(t)$$

$$\frac{d\hat{\theta}}{dt} = \omega$$

think when the two charge in phase or random out of phase.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\hat{z}(t)}{dt} &= \frac{d\hat{r}(t)}{dt} \cos \hat{\theta}(t) + \frac{d\cos \hat{\theta}(t)}{dt} \hat{\theta} \\
 &= \cos \hat{\theta}(t) \frac{d\hat{r}(t)}{dt} + \frac{d\cos \hat{\theta}(t)}{d\theta} \frac{d\hat{\theta}}{dt} \hat{\theta} \\
 &= \cos \hat{\theta}(t) \frac{d\hat{r}(t)}{dt} + (-\sin \hat{\theta}(t)) \omega \hat{\theta} \\
 &= \cos \hat{\theta}(t) \frac{d\hat{r}(t)}{dt} - \sin \hat{\theta}(t) \omega \hat{\theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

