4. Os potenciais e a formulocati Lopanziano e Hamiltoniano de electrodinâmico.

4.1- Formuloyar Lopanpana pare potenciais dependentes da velocidade.

louridereun nue force F qui oches nous parkents.

F pad les mus component conservative e orma

$$F_{n} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{n}} + Q_{n}$$
 (7)

Le dépaireme Le T-U (« Lopansiano), entas, o principi de acqué un'urme implies pre:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{k}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{k}} = Q_{k} \qquad (8)$$

Couse prentement :

$$\frac{\sum_{n} \left\{ \hat{q}_{n} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dL}{J\hat{q}_{n}} \right) - \hat{q}_{n} \cdot \frac{dL}{d\eta_{n}} \right\} = \sum_{n} \hat{q}_{n} \cdot Q_{n} \quad (9)$$

Mes: 
$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \sum_{n} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{n}} \dot{q}_{n} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}} \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{n}}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial t}$$

Admitun pu L não depende explicits ment do tempo = 2 2 = 0. Entar.

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{n}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}} \dot{q}_{n}$$

Logo:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sum_{n} q_{n} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}} \right) - L \right] = \sum_{n} \dot{q}_{n} Q_{n}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} H = \sum_{k} q_{k} Q_{k}$$

( a Hamilhourans varia no tempo divido à força distipotra)

A forms de Louis depende de posseros e velocidade de partiente. Se pureum experience esse forço a partir de un poleccial, enter, esse potencial dever dependen de posições e velocidade de partiento:

Clar. pur o ulogas entre U e Fix deve su:

$$F_{n} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{n}} + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}} \right)$$

· Verifige dimensionslucente:

$$F_{R} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{R}} + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{R}} \right)$$

$$HLT^{-2}$$

$$HL^{2}T^{-2} \cdot L^{-1}$$

$$HL^{2}T^{-2}L^{-1} = 0.K.$$

Vijamo entas:

$$\vec{F} = 9 \left[ \vec{E} + \vec{V} \wedge \vec{B} \right]$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{F} = 9 \left[ -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \wedge \nabla A \vec{A} \right]$$

Podeun associan a esta farça un polemant? De acordo com as courideroqués anteriores

$$F_{k} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{k}} + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial U}{\partial \dot{q}_{k}} \right) \quad (*)$$

Eutas:

$$F_{x} = 4 \left[ -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_{x}}{\partial t} + v_{y} \left[ \nabla_{A} \overrightarrow{A} \right]_{z} - v_{z} \left[ \nabla_{A} \overrightarrow{A} \right]_{y} \right]$$

$$= 4 \left[ -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_{x}}{\partial t} + v_{y} \left( \frac{\partial A_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_{x}}{\partial y} \right) - v_{z} \left[ \frac{\partial A_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial x} \right] \right]$$

$$F_{x} = 9 \left[ -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Ax}{\partial t} + \sqrt{\frac{\partial Ax}{\partial x}} + \sqrt{\frac{\partial Ax}{\partial x}} + \sqrt{\frac{\partial Ax}{\partial x}} + \sqrt{\frac{\partial Ax}{\partial x}} - \sqrt{\frac$$

$$= 9 \left[ -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Ax}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{A}) - (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}) A_x \right]$$

$$F_{x} = 9 \left[ -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \phi - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} * \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} \right) A_{x} \right]$$

Note per  $\vec{A} \equiv \vec{A}(\vec{r},t)$  vas depende de velovidade. Isto

clare pu: 
$$\frac{d}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}\right)$$

tut ac:

$$F_{x} = 9 \left[ -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\phi - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A}) - \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{x}} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{A}) \right) \right]$$

Mas  $\phi(\vec{r},t)$  fambiu nat depende d  $\vec{V}$ . Entar jodenen eseuven

$$F_{x} = 9 \left[ -\frac{3}{3x} \left( \phi - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A} \right) + \frac{1}{4t} \left[ \frac{3}{3v_{x}} \left( \phi - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A} \right) \right] \right]$$

Comparando com (\*) Conclusion pur  $U = q \left[ \phi - \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A} \right]$ 

e pu 
$$F_x = -\frac{\partial U_{am}}{\partial x} + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial U_{am}}{\partial V_x} \right)$$

O Lopannano da particula e':

$$L(\vec{r}, \vec{J}) = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - 9 \phi + 9 \vec{v} \cdot \vec{A}$$

As quouses de moviment (Euler-Lopann) sor:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dL}{\partial \vec{i}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \vec{r}} = 0$$

O moment confirsos

i. . . .

O Hamelburano é:

$$H = \sum_{k} \hat{q}_{k} \hat{p}_{k} - L(q_{k} \hat{q}_{k})$$

$$= \vec{v} \cdot \vec{p} - L(\vec{r}, \vec{v})$$

$$= m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} + q(\vec{v}/\vec{A}) - \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + q \phi - q(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{A})$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + q \phi$$

$$= 0 H = \sum_{k} \left( \frac{p_k - q A_k}{m} \right) \frac{m}{2} + q \phi$$

## Notes à margen:

- · A quantización de camps electromoquetion forma por motune
  - a partir de sue framelogas lepanseaux (ou Hourlouran)
  - e envolve entar or potenciais e mas or campo dinchonnel
- Aléw disso, os lampos sas duentos a partir de um virios 4-vector (\$,\$\vec{A}\$) que tem origen nos earjor e consumtr que também formam um 4-vector (\$,\$\vec{J}\$). Isto sijuntos prima prima prima prima prima de prima de la eampo electromojuentos ce devició poder forma de formo mais efectente no contexto de um espom de tructoustrii. Ov, de ostro formo, que o la empo electrompi. In Proximel e' um lampo eouforme aos prima prima de Pelotidade antimo. (Vereno coma bricaleste en ais eo 130 seturios obtanto).
- A liberdoch de Course A → A+ 2 μλ (μ=1,2,3,4) pode su abordodo no contexto des álgebres de lie. Este e' o poulo mais profesed que podereuno eventus (ment obredon mais land. (muma). Em lodo o coro, a transference que de Gause esto o 100 a vodo a muso invanian a o sob um grupo. contemo U(1) [ + o e e f ]. louse prentement, de ocordo cores o teoremo de Noether, existe umo coment que e' conservado. No coro, esto coment e' j = (J, p) a carpo eléctrica. Mos, a discussas destructos emportant poulo esto foro do k aintito bestos notas.

## Pro blemes

1. Courider or seperates potenciais

$$\phi = 0 ; \qquad \overrightarrow{A} = \begin{cases} \frac{h_0 \, \mu}{4 \, c} \left[ ct - |\mathbf{x}| \right]^{\frac{2}{2}} & \text{s. } |\mathbf{x}| < ct \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = 0 ; \qquad \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{$$

Eucoum a dishibuiças de earges e consents pur This compordant

Solugas:

$$|x| \le \frac{\vec{E}}{\vec{a}} = -\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \frac{\vec{A}}{\vec{a}} = -\frac{h_0 \kappa}{2} \left[ ct - |x| \right] \hat{z}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \nabla_A \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} \hat{y} = \pm \frac{h_0 \kappa}{2c} \left[ ct - |x| \right] \hat{y}$$

$$|x| > ct$$

$$|\vec{E}| = \vec{B} = 0$$

(\*v) 
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial \vec{z}} = 0$$
;  $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial \vec{Y}} = 0$ 

$$\nabla_{A}\vec{B} = -\frac{\partial By}{\partial x}\hat{z} = -\frac{\partial K}{\partial x}\hat{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{k}}{\partial t} = -\frac{c \kappa \mu_0}{2} \hat{z} , \quad \frac{\delta \vec{B}}{\partial t} = +\frac{\mu_0 \kappa}{2} \hat{y}$$

: Ame: 
$$\nabla n \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$
;  $\nabla n \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{E} = /6\vec{D}$  (4)

(us ef. de Hormell sas ventinder si (4) J=0 e (4) f=0)

B varia des cours une ouent en x=0 (i.e., us plous YZ).

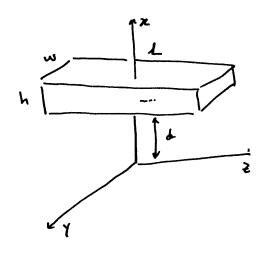
$$B_{+} - B_{-} = 2.\frac{\mu_{0} \text{ kt}}{2}$$
  $\hat{y}$  =  $\frac{1}{2}$  existence of new  $\frac{1}{2}$  denoted superfixed as equal to the plane

$$\frac{1}{\mu_{1}} B_{1}'' - \frac{1}{\mu_{2}} B_{2}'' = \vec{k}_{1} \hat{x} \qquad (\mu_{1} = \mu_{2} = \mu_{0})$$

futor:

a

2. (Problems 10.2): Paro o exemplo amberior (ex. 1), lourider mus caixo rectampular de compriments L largue est a alter h locolized a muso distance de acimo de plone exe:



- a) lo lente o everyo electromopul.

  us eaixa paro t= t\_1 = d e

  t\_2 = d+h
- b) Oblents o vector de Poynties e determine o flexo de energe pars a caixo en me ti e tz.
- c) Compan b) e a).

Solunas:

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \mathcal{E} \mathcal{E}^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathcal{B}^2 \right] \qquad \vec{\mathcal{E}} = -\frac{\mu_0 \mathcal{K}}{2} \left[ \mathcal{C} \mathcal{E} - 1 \approx 1 \right] \hat{\mathcal{E}}$$

$$\vec{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{\mu_0 \mathcal{K}}{2c} \left[ \mathcal{C} \mathcal{E} - 1 \approx 1 \right] \hat{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{d}{c} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \quad (uas hi eury-em uo caix.)$$

$$t_2 = \frac{d+h}{c} \rightarrow \vec{E} = -\frac{h \cdot \kappa}{2} \left[ d+h - |x| \right] \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{h \cdot \kappa}{2c} \left[ d+h - |x| \right] \hat{z}$$

$$\frac{\vec{E}}{c} = B$$

$$U(t_{2}) = \int u \, d\bar{r} = LM \, \mathcal{E} \, \int \left(\frac{M_{0} \, K}{2}\right)^{2} \left(d + h - x\right)^{2} \, dx = LM \, \mathcal{E} \, \int \frac{M_{0}^{2} \, K^{2}}{4} \, \int \left(d + h - x\right)^{2} \, dx = LM \, \mathcal{E} \, \int \frac{M_{0}^{2} \, K^{2}}{4} \, \left(-\frac{1}{3} \, \left(d + h - x\right)^{3}\right) = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{0} \, \mu_{0} \, K^{2} \, LM \, h}{4}$$

$$= LM \, \mathcal{E} \, \int \frac{M_{0}^{2} \, K^{2}}{4} \, \left(-\frac{1}{3} \, \left(d + h - x\right)^{3}\right) = \frac{\mathcal{E}_{0} \, \mu_{0} \, K^{2} \, LM \, h}{4}$$

b) 
$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{M} (\vec{F} \wedge \vec{B}) = + \frac{1}{M_0} \frac{M_0^2 \kappa^2}{4c} [ct - |x|]^2 \hat{x}$$

A every's pur en hos us earks en 
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,

Problemo-3: Encourrer n'earrier, larger e comenter que conserponden os potenciais:

$$\phi = 0$$
 ;  $\overrightarrow{A} = \frac{-1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{9t}{r^2} \hat{r}$ 

Soluce es :

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \frac{t}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla_A \vec{A} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{J} = 0 \quad e \quad f = 4 \delta(\vec{r})$$

Problema 4: Use a transforme (as de Gange  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{411} \frac{9t}{80 \text{ r}}$ baro transformer or potenciais de problem.

aulerion:

Soluyas:

$$\phi' = \phi - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} \qquad \vec{\Lambda}' = \vec{\Lambda} + \vec{\nabla} \lambda$$

lolante E e B:

Saluger:

$$\vec{E} = -7\phi - \frac{3\vec{A}}{3t} = -A_0 \omega \hat{y} \cos(kx - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{B} = 7A\vec{A} = \frac{3Ay}{3x} \hat{z} = A_0 \kappa \cos(kx - \omega t) \hat{z}$$

(veufiju per en ep. de Maxwell sar veufrades)

Problema -6: Ventique u 00 polenciais dos exencicies 1, 3 e 5ester us Canje de Loneuts et du Coulons :

Soluças:

(4) 
$$\phi = 0$$
  $A = \frac{h_0 k}{4c} \left[ ct - |x|^2 \right]^2$   $st |x| < ct$ 

$$\widetilde{A} = 0 \quad (|x| > ct)$$

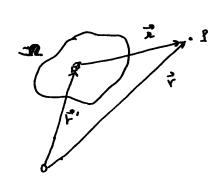
(aucha)

(3) 
$$\phi = 0$$
;  $\overrightarrow{A} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{4t}{r^2} \overrightarrow{r}$ 

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$$
;  $\nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{A} \neq 0$  (New Coolomb new Lorentz)

(5) 
$$\phi = 0$$
 ;  $A = A_0 \, Siu(\, K \times - \omega \, t\,) \, \hat{\gamma}$ 
 $7. \, \hat{A} = 0 \, \frac{3 \#}{3 t} = 0 \, (aubon on \, Gaul.)$ 

## 5. Polenciais avançador e Retardados



Considerent un volume IR no pro l'exist une distribunças de earges e conserves descrites peles densidoder [P, ]].

O problems que deverences residence e'o de colentar os potenciais p(F, E), A(F, E)

que de eur r' por esses densidodes.

(ver figure).

lours viven, es dues epusqués pur relocionem polenciais e fonder sax:

$$\nabla^{2}\phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) = -\frac{1}{6}\rho$$

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{A} - \xi_{j}h_{0}\frac{\partial^{2}\vec{A}}{\partial t^{2}} - \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \xi_{j}h_{0}\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}) = -h_{0}\vec{J}$$

Adopteum a Gauge de Lorents; entac V. A = - Espo at . Esten equoroin rederzen -n a

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \xi_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \xi^2} = -\frac{f}{\xi_0}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \xi_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial \xi^2} = -\mu_0 \vec{J}$$

٠ ٢٥

$$D^{2} \begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ \vec{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} f/\epsilon_{0} \\ \lambda \cdot \vec{j} \end{bmatrix}$$

(simples a sime hico!)

Em repieur estocioca'ero, l'e j meso dependeur do tempo e

.. (p, A) tembien mas dependen do tempo. As eçunçue

anteriores reduzen re, meste limbe, a equoças bem contecidos
do electro- e mojurto-establica:

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\ell}{\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\ell}{\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\ell}{\epsilon}$$

tistas equoçois têm, eours viens, soluções de hos:

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \int \frac{f(\vec{r}')}{h} d\vec{r}'$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{A_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}')}{h} d^3r'$$

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \int \frac{f(\vec{r}',t_R)}{t_L} d^3r'$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{A}'(\vec{r}',t_R)}{t_R} d^3r'$$

Evidentement,  $t_R = t_R(t, \vec{x})$ . Vejann se ask høs de Soluções sahifaz. Pour dereuen  $\left[\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{E^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right] \phi = -\frac{1}{6} \rho$ 

$$\Delta_{s} \phi = i \qquad \Delta \cdot \Delta \phi$$

$$\nabla \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \int \nabla \left[ \frac{f(\vec{r}', t_{\mu})}{n} \right] d^{3}r'$$

 $\nabla$  acho sobre  $\vec{F}$ ; ona  $|\vec{R}| = |\vec{F} - \vec{F}'|$  e  $t_R = t - \frac{|\vec{F} - \vec{F}'|}{C}$  dependeur de  $\vec{F}$ . Logo:

$$\Delta \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi \ell} \int \left[ \Delta \ell \cdot \frac{\gamma}{l} + \ell \Delta \left( \frac{\gamma}{l} \right) \right] q_3^{1} + \zeta$$

$$\cdot \qquad \nabla \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = -\frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\nabla \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi \xi} \int \left[ -\frac{\dot{\rho}}{c} \frac{\dot{n}}{n} - \rho \frac{\dot{n}}{n^2} \right] dr'$$

Podemun ajona col cular a diverseur « (  $\nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla$  )

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \int \left[ -\frac{e}{c} \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\lambda} \right) - \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\lambda \cdot c} \cdot \nabla \left( \frac{\hat{\nu}}{a} \right) - \frac{\hat{\lambda} \cdot e}{\kappa^2} \left( \nabla \cdot \rho \right) - \rho \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\lambda^2} \right) \right]_{q_p}^{2}$$

class pur:

$$\nabla \left( \stackrel{\circ}{\rho} \right) = -\frac{1}{C} \stackrel{\circ}{\rho} \nabla R = -\frac{1}{C} \stackrel{\circ}{\rho} \stackrel{\circ}{R}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\stackrel{\circ}{R}}{R} \right) = \frac{1}{R^{2}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\stackrel{\circ}{R}}{R^{2}} \right) = 4\pi \delta \left( \stackrel{\circ}{R} \right)$$
(Vewly jun 1360)

tulas:

$$\nabla^{2} \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi \xi_{0}} \int \left[ -\frac{\rho}{c} \frac{1}{n^{2}} + \frac{\hat{n}}{nc} \cdot \frac{1}{c} \frac{\hat{\rho}}{n} - \frac{\hat{n}}{n^{2}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\hat{\rho}}{n} \hat{n} \right) - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\hat{\rho}}{n} \right] d^{3}r'$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi \xi_{0}} \int d^{3}r' \left[ \frac{1}{c^{2}} \frac{\hat{\rho}}{n} - 4\pi - \rho \cdot \delta(\hat{n}) \right]$$

$$\nabla^{2} \phi = \frac{1}{c^{2}} \hat{\rho} - \frac{\rho(\hat{r}, t)}{\xi_{0}} \qquad \rho u \cdot e' \cdot o \cdot e\rho. \quad ordered.$$

A soluças "Retardada" solistis o equoças. Da mesmo formes, se provo pur  $\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \frac{1}{c_L} \vec{A} = -k^{-1}$  fambien e' Solister pelo respectivo soluças "retardode"

Mos, nads impede, na electrodinamico de Hornell, que a polumeir ochiai, dependant des distribuiços de carjas e comendo futuras! 1st e', fodeum de france soluços do hos:

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{A}(\vec{r}',t_0)}{\pi} d^3r'$$

oude :

(a informogas rue de fectus e non de porsode)

Pode venfra pur ester soluçais (potenciais ovaerçodes) Sas ignolument soluçois des e proçais de Moxwell.

Nor his deferences entre possos à fection ne dechrodinique, assien como nos his deference un uncânica!

Observaças: Pode provar-se pre as podenciais antenan (Retardado ou ovancodo) sobis posere o Gange de Loneres (o per el exigírel par eserência).

## Jois exemplo ilushohun:

22+ 52 = c2t2 - 15| < \c2t2-25 conmitme hare

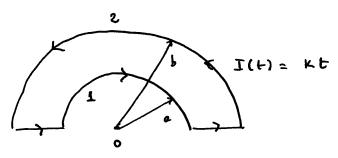
 $h = \sqrt{2^2 + 5^2}$ 

 $\vec{A}(s,t) = \frac{h \cdot \vec{z} \cdot \vec{L}_{0}}{4\pi} \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{\sqrt{(ct)^{2} - s^{2}}} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^{2} + s^{2}}} = \frac{h \cdot \vec{L}_{0}}{\sqrt{z^{2} + s^{2}}} \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^{2} + s^{2}}} \frac{1}{z^{2}} dz$ 

Podeun ojons coleuler in eaurpos:

 $\vec{E} = -\frac{3\vec{A}}{3t} = -\frac{4 \cdot \vec{L} \cdot \vec{L}}{2 \cdot \vec{L}} \cdot \frac{c + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (ct)^2 - s^2 \right] \cdot z \cdot ct}{ct + \left[ (ct)^2 - s^2 \right]^{1/2}}$ 

$$\vec{B} = \nabla A \vec{A} = \frac{\partial Az}{\partial S} \vec{\phi} = \frac{\mu_0 I_0 ct}{2\pi S \cdot \sqrt{(ct)^2 - S^2}} \vec{\phi}$$



colente o palemeio e un pu'hro retachodo em o e o campo electrico.

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 \kappa}{4\pi} \int \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})}{\lambda} d\ell = \frac{\mu_0 R}{4\pi} \int \frac{(k - \frac{n}{c})}{\lambda} d\ell =$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 \kappa}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{k} \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{n} - \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{n} + \frac{1}{k} \int_{z} d\vec{k} + t \cdot 2 \cdot x \int_{a} \frac{d\kappa}{x} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 \kappa}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{2a}{a} - \frac{ab}{b} \right\}_{x}^{x} + 2 \cdot \frac{b}{m} \frac{b}{a} \right\}$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 \kappa t}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{2a}{a} - \frac{ab}{b} \right\}_{x}^{x} + 2 \cdot \frac{b}{m} \frac{b}{a} \right\}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$$
,  $-\frac{k_0 \kappa}{2\pi} l_m \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{a}{\lambda}}$ 

6 - latente directe des eamps: en aproposis de Jefimentes (gennolizaças das leis de Contomb e le Biot-Jovant)

$$\phi(\vec{r},t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \int \frac{f(\vec{r}',t_R)}{2\pi\epsilon} d^3r'$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r},t_n)}{n} d^3r'$$

$$\vec{E} = -\vec{v} \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial F}$$

$$\nabla \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon} \int \left[ -\frac{\dot{\rho}}{c} \frac{\dot{\lambda}}{\lambda} - \rho \frac{\dot{\lambda}}{\lambda^2} \right] dr'$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t_R} \cdot \frac{\partial t_R}{\partial t} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r},t_R)}{r} d^3r' \quad \left(t_R = t - \frac{\pi}{c}\right)$$

Eulac:  $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\xi} \int \left[ \int (\vec{r}', t_R) \frac{\hat{n}}{n^2} + \frac{\partial (\vec{r}', t_R)}{\partial n^2} \hat{n} - \frac{\vec{j}(\vec{r}', t_R)}{c^2 n} \right] dr'$ 

(gemelize a lei de Corlomb)

$$\vec{B} = \nabla_A \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \iint_{\mathcal{R}} \left[ \nabla_A \vec{J}(\vec{r}, t_R) \right] - \vec{J}(\vec{r}, t_R) \wedge \nabla \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) e^{i \vec{J} \cdot r'}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nabla_{\Lambda} \vec{J} \end{bmatrix}_{x} = \frac{\partial \vec{J}_{z}}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial \vec{J}_{y}}{\partial Z} = \vec{J}_{z} \frac{\partial t_{R}}{\partial Y} - \vec{J}_{y} \frac{\partial t_{R}}{\partial Z} = -\frac{1}{c} \left[ \vec{J}_{z} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \vec{J}_{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial Z} \right]$$

$$\nabla(\chi) = \hat{\chi}$$

$$= \sqrt{\sqrt{3}} = + \frac{1}{c} \left[ \hat{J}_z \wedge \nabla (\pi) \right]_x = \frac{1}{c} \left( \hat{J}_A \hat{\lambda} \right)_x$$

• 
$$\nabla \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

Lojo:

$$\widehat{B}(\widehat{r},t) = \frac{h_0}{4\pi} \int \left\{ \frac{\widehat{J}(\widehat{r}',t_R) \wedge \widehat{\Lambda}}{CR} + \frac{\widehat{J} \wedge \widehat{\Lambda}}{\Lambda^2} \right\} d\widehat{r}'$$

a