L' Testi: Resoluçãos:

## Problema - 1

(a) Or eamen associado a esta oudo placo

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - \omega t) \right$$

Mas 
$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\vec{B} = 0$$
 i  $\vec{K} \times \vec{E} = i \omega \vec{B} = 0$ 

$$= D \left( |\vec{K}| = |\vec{B}| = |\vec{K}| =$$

Obviamente Tij =0 se i'=j

$$T_{xx} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[ E_0^2 - \frac{1}{h_0 \xi_0} B_0^2 \right] \omega n^2 \left( ky - wt + \delta \right) = 0$$

$$TZZ = \frac{1}{2} & \left[ E_{\delta}^{2} - \frac{1}{h_{\delta}} & E_{\delta}^{2} \right] & \omega^{2} \left( \right) = 0$$

$$T_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (\kappa) & ($$

b) d = compriments de peut mosas =

$$E(Y, E) = E \stackrel{?}{\epsilon} e^{-K_2Y} e^{i(K_1Y - wE)}$$

$$K_2 = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon A}{2}} \left[ \int 1 + \left( \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon \omega} \right)^2 - 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(#) Note per 
$$\langle T_{yy} \rangle_{T} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{S} T_{yy} dt = -\frac{1}{2} & E_{o}^{2} = -\langle u \rangle$$
(densided volumes de energe)

## Problema - 2

Se 
$$E_{2} = 0$$
 (Modo TEM) =  $\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial y} = 0$ 

Se 
$$B_{\pm} = 0$$
 (também) =  $\nabla \times \vec{E}$  =  $-\vec{B}_{\pm} = 0$  =  $\nabla$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y} = 0$$

Entar, eomo
$$\frac{2}{E} = \frac{2}{E_0}(x,y) e^{i(\kappa 2 - \omega t)}$$

$$\frac{2}{B} = \frac{2}{B_0}(x,y) e^{i(\kappa 2 - \omega t)}$$

$$\Delta \times E^{9} = 0$$
 (  $\Delta \times E^{9} = 0$  (  $\Delta \times E^{9} = 0$  )

O campo \( \vec{F}\_0 \) tem mus \( \vec{F}\_0 = 0 \) \( \vec{V} \times \vec{F}\_0 = 0 \) . Pode le portanto escurs -  $\nabla \phi$ , sendo per  $\nabla \cdot E_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 

= 7 p = 0 (loplou); p a' mus funcias harmónica, louis no franteiro (condulon perferto) \$ = cond e d'uns tem minimum ou moximum locais, enter d=coust Isto impoé pur - To = É = 0, Lojo um modo TEM fem

amplitude unle.

$$2b)$$

$$K = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_{mn}^2} = \frac{\omega}{c} \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega_{mn}^2}{\omega^2}}$$

$$V_{g}^{-1} = \frac{\partial \kappa}{\partial \omega} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{2} \left( \omega^{2} - \omega_{mm}^{2} \right)^{-1/2} \times \omega = 0 \quad V_{g} = \frac{c}{\omega} \left( \omega^{2} - \omega_{mm}^{2} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= c \left( 1 - \frac{\omega_{mm}^{2}}{\omega} \right)^{1/2} \times \omega$$

$$V_{t} = \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega^{2} - \omega^{2}} = \frac{1}{\omega^{2}} > C$$

Note pur, eaus provou, a energo proposin y Vg (c, enfuent pur Vf (a velourded de preinte de ouda) pode ser maion de purc.

## Problema-3

ELHOS 
$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = - \nabla \times \vec{A}$$
 (por ii)) =0  $\nabla \times (\vec{E} + \vec{A}) = 0$ 

Os compre electrice e mojethe podem se experso

à cust de campos de A, garanted que i) vii)

Podeun courduar opera as ormes dues epushed:

iii) 
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$
 iv)  $\nabla \times \vec{B} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \vec{E} = 4.0 \vec{J}$ 

$$\nabla \cdot \left[ -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right] = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

$$-\sqrt{2}\phi - \frac{\partial}{\partial E}(\nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{A}) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$(v) \quad \nabla \times \nabla \times \overrightarrow{A} - \frac{1}{c^2} \left[ -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial^2 \overrightarrow{A}}{\partial t^2} \right] = h_0 \overrightarrow{J}$$

$$\nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{A}\right) - \nabla^2 \overrightarrow{A} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \partial^2 \overrightarrow{A} = \lambda_0 \int^2 dt$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A} + \vec{\lambda}$$

$$\phi' = \phi + \beta$$

PXÀ = VXÀ + VXX = B = P VXX = 0 = D X = - PX

(l'odeun soma o À un godient de un puolpue eamps
escalar ben eomportodo)

$$E = -\nabla \phi' - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -\nabla \phi - \nabla \beta - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = =$$

$$= -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -\nabla \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -\nabla \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -\nabla \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + C'(t)$$

Entar, como C(t) mar efecto o camp (en suos demodos espociais sar mulas), tem pu:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{A}' = \vec{A} - \nabla \lambda \\ \phi' = \phi + \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} + C(t) \end{cases}$$

tichiuvariant)

c) 
$$Y=0$$
  $\vec{A} = A \hat{\gamma} \sin (kx-\omega t)$ 

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = 0 + A \hat{\gamma} \omega \cos (kx-\omega t)$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{\partial Ay}{\partial x} \hat{\tau} = A \times \omega r (kx-\omega t) \hat{\tau}$$

Nota: 
$$\nabla x \vec{E} = -\vec{B} = D \frac{\partial Ay}{\partial x} \hat{z} = A \omega \kappa \sin(\kappa x - \omega t) =$$

$$= -(-\omega A \kappa \sin(\kappa x - \omega t) \hat{z}) \quad o.\kappa.$$

$$-\frac{1}{(-\frac{1}{2})} \frac{1}{A} \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{1}{Sin} \left( \frac{1}{Rx - wt} \right) + \frac{A}{c^2} \frac{w^2}{sin} \left( \frac{1}{Rx - wt} \right) = \frac{1}{Rs}$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{1}{c^2} = 0 \quad c = \frac{w}{R} \quad \left( \frac{1}{Rx - wt} \right) = \frac{1}{Rs} \frac{1}{sin} \frac{1}{sin} \left( \frac{1}{Rx - wt} \right) = \frac{1}{Rs} \frac{1}{sin} \frac{1}{$$

· events)

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r},t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{I(t_R)}{r} d\vec{r}$$

$$t_{R} = \left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{\mu_m} \times \oint \left(\frac{t - \frac{r_0}{c}}{c}\right)^2 d\vec{\ell} = \frac{\mu_0 \kappa}{\mu_m} \oint \left[\frac{t^2 - 2 + \frac{r_0}{c^2}}{c}\right] d\vec{\ell}$$

$$= \frac{h_0 R}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{t^2} \oint \frac{d\vec{\ell}}{r} - 2t \oint d\vec{\ell} + \frac{1}{c} \right]$$

$$\oint d\vec{e} = 0 \implies \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 \kappa}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{4} \int d\vec{e} + \frac{1}{c^2} \int r d\vec{e} \right]$$

$$\oint \frac{d^2}{n} = \frac{1}{a} 2a \hat{x} - \frac{1}{b} 2b \hat{x} + 2\hat{x} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{x} = 2 \ln \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \hat{x}$$

$$\oint r d\vec{l} = \left[ a \cdot 2a \cdot \hat{x} - b \cdot 2b \cdot \hat{x} + 2\hat{x} \right] \times dx$$

$$= 2\left[ a^{2} - b^{2} \right] \hat{x} + \left( b^{2} - a^{2} \right) \hat{x} = \left( a^{2} - b^{2} \right) \hat{x}$$

Logo:

$$\overline{A}(0,t) = \frac{h_0 k}{4\pi} \left[ 2t^2 \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(a^2 - b^2\right) \right] \stackrel{A}{\times}$$

O camps éléctris en 0 é:

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -\frac{h_0 R}{4\pi} \left[ 4 t \ln \left( \frac{b}{a} \right) \right] \hat{x}$$

(o campo cresce proporcionalment as tempo)