Fonuntoque da electrodinâmico en ternes de potenciais

1. Definiques:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \vec{f}$$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{B}$

Em alechos Litz $\nabla \Lambda \vec{E} = 0 = D \vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$. Has, en gus, $\nabla \Lambda \vec{E} = -\vec{B} \neq 0$ a. $\vec{E} \neq -\nabla \phi$. Contrado, $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \nabla \Lambda \vec{A}$. Consequentement:

$$\nabla_{A} \vec{E} = -(\nabla_{A} \vec{A}) \Rightarrow \nabla_{A} (\vec{E} + \vec{A}) = 0 \qquad A$$

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

Logo:

$$\begin{cases}
\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \\
\vec{D} = \nabla A \vec{A}
\end{cases}$$

Is be, poderen representants camps em terms de un campo escalar e un campo vectoriol (ϕ, \vec{A}) .

Filas definiqués multan de dues das puemo eproqués de Moxwell $(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 + \vec{V} \cdot \vec{E} = -\vec{B})$. Vejams es oumas dues :

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

$$\nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} \right) - \nabla^2 \vec{A} = \mu \vec{J}_{\perp} - \epsilon \mu \nabla \left(\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right) - \epsilon \mu \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$(=) \quad \nabla^2 \vec{A} - E \not A \quad \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial E^2} - \nabla \left[\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} + E \not A \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial E} \right] = - \not A \vec{\int}_f$$

Isb e', as orthers dues equações de Hoxwell relocionam or potenciais eous as fortes:

(2)
$$\nabla \cdot \left[- \nabla \phi - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{A} \right] = \frac{\ell}{\epsilon}$$

(3)
$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - \varepsilon h \frac{\partial^2 \vec{k}}{\partial t^2} - \nabla \left[\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \varepsilon h \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right] = -h \vec{J}_f$$

Isho e', dada mus distribuiças de larges e consenter, podems colenlar os potenciais via (2) e (3) e depois or compo, via (1).

Problème 10.1: Podemer vention pur (2) e (3) re podeme esence de mus forme similarios:

$$(2') \qquad \qquad \Box^2 \phi + \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$$

& definieum :

$$L = \nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{V^2} \frac{\partial \vec{b}}{\partial t}$$

Vejams:

As equações (2') e (3') sos portants equivalentes a (2) e (3).

2. Padrais des polencorts (Cange):

As equocase(1)(2) e (3) mas definen A e d'univocamente.
Podemn modificar A e d'esmo primum desde pur as
Versais modificades h'e d'produzare or mesur campos = 13.

Seje
$$\begin{cases} \vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \vec{a} \\ \phi' = \phi + \beta \end{cases}$$

i e f padeur en quanque desde pur conduzaur auss messus camps. Ish e':

$$\nabla A \vec{A} = \nabla A \vec{A} = 0 \quad \nabla A \vec{d} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$-\nabla \phi' - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \phi - \nabla \beta - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$= 0 \quad \nabla \beta + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (5)$$

Here (4) =>
$$\vec{J} = \nabla \lambda$$

L (5) => $\nabla \left[\beta + \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} \right] = 0 =D \beta + \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} = K(t)$
(funças do lempo)
abendo

Entex:

$$\beta = -\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} + \kappa(t) = -\frac{\partial \lambda'}{\partial t}$$

$$\beta = -\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} + \kappa(t') dt'$$

(6) $\begin{cases} \vec{A}' \equiv \vec{A} + \vec{\nabla} \lambda' \\ \phi' \equiv \phi - \frac{\partial \lambda'}{\partial t} \end{cases}$ (NoL put $\vec{A} \lambda \equiv \vec{A} \lambda'$)

Existe une grande aus: maniedade na escolho des potencions:

Jodo une campo escolar X', podernos sumper soman VX'

a A' e submair 2X' o p seur offerar o Hisra.

Est liberdade de alterar os potenciais de rijus- x pos liberdade de podras (Gange)

3. Exemple de podroés essensis (éouverneules):

3.1; Corlowb

$$\forall \nabla \cdot \vec{A}$$
, podema scolle λ' : $\nabla \cdot \vec{A}' = 0$

$$(\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = -\nabla^2 \lambda')$$

Eular, me vove Gouge (dita de Corlomb):

(2) =
$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\ell}{\epsilon}$$
 (eouro em electros tathro:

mar ψ ness delementa $\vec{\epsilon}$)

(3)
$$\nabla^2 \vec{A} - E \not h \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}}{\partial t^2} = - \not h \vec{j}_f + E \not h \nabla \left(\frac{\partial \not h}{\partial t} \right)$$

Observação: A equação (2) faz lembras uma misteriosa acreas à distancio: p reflecte as unidanças de p instantament. Ist parcy vistar de propopogas do informação com velocidade fruita. Has mas !

Con efecto, os campos mais variam instantamente.

Por exemplo: $\vec{E} = - \vec{\nabla} \vec{\theta} - \vec{d} \vec{A}$

3.2 - Loneutz:

Eutas :

(3) =
$$\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} = -\sqrt{1}$$

(2)
$$\rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon} d = D$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}\phi + \varepsilon h \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \xi^2} = -\frac{\ell}{\varepsilon}$$

Repar pur, meste gange, as equoções (2) e(3) franchenterits ment sime tros

$$\begin{cases} \Box_{s} \phi = -\xi \\ \Box_{s} \forall = -\forall \lambda \end{cases}$$

Podemes portante defense en polenciais de forces a simplificarum as ef. (2) e (3) nos cosm concretes en anolise. Este liberdode, denjuon por liberdode de Gause.

4. Os potenciais e a formulocati Lopanziano e Hamiltoniano da electrodinâmica.

4.1- Formulouas Lopanpana pare poluciais dependentes da velocidade.

louridereun nue force F pu oches nous parteuls.

F pad les mus component conservative e outra

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

se définieur L=T-U (« Lopansiano), entas, o principi de access un'une implieu pue:

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

Courepenhance h:

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

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

Admitsum pur Luais depende explicits mant de temps = 2 2L = 0. Entar.

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{2}{2} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}} \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{q}_{n}}{\partial t} = \frac{2}{n} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{n}} \dot{q}_{n}$$

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 distipotiva)

A fonce de Louetz depende de posses e velouidade de partieule. Se pureur experieur esse fonço a partir de un poleucial, enter, esse potencial deven de pender de posições e velouidade de partieulo:

Clar. pur o relogar entre U e Fix deve ser:

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

· Verifige dimensionslucente:

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

$$HLT^{-2}$$

$$H_{L}^{2}T^{-2} L^{-1}$$

$$H_{L}^{2}T^{-2}L^{-1}$$

$$O.K.$$

Vijamo entas:

$$\vec{F} = 4 \left[\vec{E} + \vec{\lambda} \wedge \vec{B} \right]$$

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

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

$$\vec{F} = 4 \left[-\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} + \vec{\lambda} \wedge \nabla A \vec{A} \right]$$

Podeun associan a esta força un potende? de . avoide com as considerações anteriores

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

Eutas:

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

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

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

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

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

Note per $\vec{A} \equiv \vec{A}(\vec{r},t)$ vas depende de velocidode. Isto Sijustro pur:

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

tutas:

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

Has $\phi(\vec{r},t)$ fambiu not depende d \vec{V} . Entor podeun escure

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

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

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

O Lopannans da particula é:

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

As equouses de moviment (Éuler-Lopanse) sor:

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

O moment conjugat

i. . . :

O Hamelburano é:

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

$$H = \frac{1}{2} m v^{2} + q \phi = 0 H = \sum_{k} \left(\frac{P_{k} - f A_{k}}{m} \right)^{2} \frac{m}{2} + q \phi$$

Notas à margen:

- e eurolve enter or polenciair e mas or compre dinchement.
- Aléw disso, os lampos sas duento a parter de sum vivios 4-vector (\$,\$\vec{A}\$) que tem orașen nos earjor e consumto fun dambém forman sum 4-vector (\$,\$\vec{J}\$). Isto sijustro pur a formalou as de lampo electromojuetro er deveró poder fazer de formo mais efficiente no contexto de um espom de Hinkowskii. Ov, de ostro formo, que o lampo electrompi. A Floxwell e' sum lampo eouforme aos principar de Pelohvidade antento. (Vereum comatrioment mais eoiso sobre 1210 odiant).
 - A liberdod de Coupe $A' \rightarrow A + \partial_{\mu}\lambda$ (k = 1, i, 3, 4) pode in abordod no context du álgebres de Lie. Eth e' o poulo mais professed que podement eventus (munt obada mai, Land. (venum). Em belo o coso, a trainference and Gasepe esto o 100 a odo a muo invanian ao sob um grup. Continuo U(1) [$t' \rightarrow e^{i\delta}t$]. Coese prentement, de ocordo como e teoremo de Noether, existe umo coment que e' conservado. No coso, esso coment é $j_{\mu} = (J, p)$ a carpo eléctric. Mos, a discussas destrució surportant ponto esto foro do k aintit bestos notas.

Problemes

1. Courider or seperates potenciais

$$\phi = 0 ; \qquad \overrightarrow{A} = \begin{cases} \frac{A_0 \mu}{4c} \left[ct - |x| \right]^{\frac{2}{2}} & \text{s. } |x| < ct \\ 0 & \text{s. } |x| > ct \end{cases}$$

Eucoum a dishibuiças de cargos e correcto pur This correspondant

Solugas:

$$|x| \le \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2$$

(AA)
$$\Delta \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{9 \cdot \vec{E}}{9 \cdot \vec{E}} = 0$$
 ; $\Delta \cdot \vec{G} = \frac{9 \cdot \vec{A}}{9 \cdot \vec{A}} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial t} = -\frac{c\kappa h_0}{2} \hat{z} , \quad \frac{\delta \hat{B}}{\partial t} = +\frac{h_0 \kappa}{2} \hat{y}$$

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

(us eg. de Hormell sas ventiones se (4) J=0 e (41) 9=0)

B varia des courium ouvert en x=0 (i.e., us plous YZ).

B₊ - B₋ = 2. H₀ Kt
$$\hat{y}$$
 = 2 existence de men.

B₊ - B₋ = 2. H₀ Kt \hat{y}

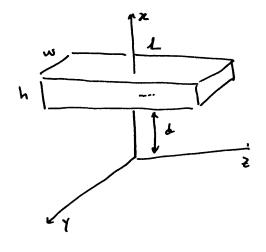
B₊ - B₋

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

futar:

a

2. (Problems 10.2): Paro o exemplo amberior (ex. 1), lourider mus caixo rectampular de comprimente L largure me a alter h locolized as muso distance de acimo de plono ixe:



- a) lo leuli o everpo electromopul.

 un eaixa paro t= t, = d e

 tz = d+h

 c
- b) Oblento o vector de Poynties e delemente o flexo de energo paro a caixo en me ti e tz.
- c) Compan b) e a).

Solunas:

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\mathcal{E} \mathcal{E}^2 + \frac{1}{\hbar} \mathcal{B}^2 \right] \qquad \vec{\mathcal{E}} = -\frac{\hbar_0 \kappa}{2} \left[\mathcal{C} \mathcal{E} - 1 \approx 1 \right] \hat{\mathcal{E}}$$

$$\vec{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{\hbar_0 \kappa}{2c} \left[\mathcal{C} \mathcal{E} - 1 \approx 1 \right] \hat{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{d}{c} \rightarrow \vec{E} = \vec{B} = 0 \implies u = 0 \quad (uas his euler em uo caix.)$$

$$t_2 = \frac{d+h}{c} \rightarrow \vec{E} = -\frac{h \cdot n}{2} \left[d+h - |x| \right]^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{h \cdot n}{2c} \left[d+h - |x| \right]^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

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

$$V(t_{2}) = \int u \, d\bar{r} = LW \left\{ \int \left(\frac{h_{0} \, K}{2} \right)^{2} \left(d + h - x \right)^{2} \, dx = LW \left\{ \int \frac{h_{0}^{2} \, K^{2}}{4} \int \left(d + h - x \right)^{2} \, dx = LW \left\{ \int \frac{h_{0}^{2} \, K^{2}}{4} \int \left(-\frac{1}{3} \left(d + h - x \right)^{3} \right) \right\} = \frac{\xi_{0} \, \mu_{0} \, K^{2} \, Lw \, h}{4}$$

$$= LW \left\{ \int \frac{\mu_{0}^{2} \, K^{2}}{4} \int \left(-\frac{1}{3} \left(d + h - x \right)^{3} \right) dx = \frac{\xi_{0} \, \mu_{0} \, K^{2} \, Lw \, h}{4}$$

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

A every's pur entre us earks entre t, c t z e^t : $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \overline{5} \cdot d\overline{z} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct - d \right] \cdot Lw \Big|_{t_2}^{t_2} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{h_0^2 k^2}{4c} \left[ct -$

Problemo-3: Encourrer neambre, larger e comentes que commponden os potenciais:

خەلىرى مىد :

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

$$\vec{B} = \nabla A \vec{A} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{J} = 0 \quad e \quad \rho = q \, \delta(\vec{r})$$

Problema 4: Use a transprusque de Gaes, $\lambda = -\frac{1}{411} \frac{9t}{x}$ paro mansformer or poterciais de problem.

Solution:
$$\phi' = \phi - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} \qquad \overrightarrow{A}' = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{\nabla} \lambda$$

$$\phi' = \frac{1}{4\pi \xi} \frac{q}{r} \qquad \overrightarrow{A}' = -\frac{1}{4\pi \xi} \frac{qt}{r^2} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{4\pi \xi} \frac{qt}{r^2} \hat{r} = 0$$

Saluger:

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

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

(Veufiju pu an ef. de Maxwell sar veufrades)

Solucias:

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

(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 Coolone beauty)

(5)
$$\phi = 0$$
 ; $A = A_0 \sin(\kappa x - \omega t) \hat{\gamma}$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$ $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$ (subon a Gaux.