5.2- Oudes electromopulaises non meis limes, numel e isomépico: (livre de earges e eaventes)

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \qquad \nabla A \vec{E} = -\vec{B} \qquad \left\{ \vec{b} = \vec{E} \vec{b} \right\}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \qquad \nabla A \vec{H} = \vec{b} \qquad \left\{ \vec{b} = \vec{\mu} \vec{H} \right\}$$

Es E, sai funçosi mais que nos dependens de fonte (meio homo puno), entar; es equações acima sas ignaris es equações de Moxwell na vogo com boso substituído por Es. A equações de ando vem:

$$\nabla_A \nabla_A \vec{E} = + \nabla_A \vec{E} = + E_A \vec{E} = D \quad V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{E_A}} = \frac{c}{m}$$
,

Oud $m = \sqrt{\frac{E_A}{E_0}}$; $m = iudiu de refrocções do uneio.$

Tudo o rusto per mocres identros:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \left(E E^{\zeta} + \frac{1}{\mu} B^{\zeta} \right)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\mu} \left(E A B \right)$$

$$W = k V$$

$$B = \frac{E}{V}$$

$$Ouder Places$$

$$I = 4 S > = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{E_0}{V} = \frac{1}{2} E V E_0^2$$

du conten prande une oude encoume unes

$$B_1^{\perp} = D_2^{\perp} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 E_1^{\perp} = \mathcal{E}_2 E_2^{\perp}$$

$$E_1'' = E_2''$$

$$B_1^{\perp} = B_2^{\perp} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1 H_1^{\perp} = \mathcal{A}_2 H_2^{\perp} = \mathcal{B}_1'' = \mathcal{B}_2^{\perp}$$

$$H_1'' = H_2'' = \mathcal{B}_1'' = \mathcal{B}_2^{\perp}$$
Sor as eoudicos importan pelan equocos de Maxwell

5.2.1. Reflixed e transmisses paro invidences nommel:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{R}_{i}(z,t) = \vec{E}_{i} \hat{x} e \\ \vec{B}_{i}(z,t) = \vec{B}_{i} \hat{y} e \end{cases} = \frac{\vec{E}_{i}(x_{i}z - wt)}{\vec{E}_{i}(x_{i}z - wt)}$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}_{i}(z,t) = \vec{E}_{br}\hat{x} & e \\ \vec{B}_{r}(z,t) = -\vec{B}_{or}\hat{y} & e \end{cases}$$

$$(Noke: \hat{k}_{i}\hat{x}\hat{n} = -\hat{y}_{i} \text{ (ouds)}$$

$$-\hat{k}_{i}\hat{n}\hat{n} = -\hat{y}_{i} \text{ (ouds)}$$

refletido.)

$$\vec{E}_{t}(z,t) = \vec{E}_{0} \vec{X} \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{E}_{t}(z,t) = \vec{E}_{0} \vec{Y} \cdot \vec{y} \cdot (k_{2}z - \omega t)$$

$$\vec{B}_{t}(z,t) = \frac{\vec{E}_{0}t}{V_{2}} \cdot \vec{y} \cdot e$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
E_{1}^{1} = E_{2}^{11} = 0 & E_{10}^{11}(2=0) + E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2=0) \\
\frac{1}{2} = 0 & E_{10}^{11}(2=0) + E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2=0) \\
\frac{1}{2} = 0 & E_{10}^{11}(2=0) + E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2=0) \\
\frac{1}{2} = 0 & E_{10}^{11}(2=0) + E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2=0) \\
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\frac{1}{2} = 0 & E_{10}^{11}(2=0) + E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2=0) \\
\frac{1}{2} = 0 & E_{10}^{11}(2=0) + E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2=0) \\
\frac{1}{2} = 0 & E_{10}^{11}(2=0) + E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2=0) \\
\frac{1}{2} = 0 & E_{10}^{11}(2=0) + E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2=0) \\
\frac{1}{2} = 0 & E_{10}^{11}(2=0) + E_{10}^{11}(2=0) = E_{10}^{11}(2$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{E}_{o,i} + \tilde{E}_{r,o} = \tilde{E}_{o,t} \\ \tilde{E}_{o,i} - \tilde{E}_{o,r} = \frac{A_{i} \vee i}{A_{i} \vee 2} \tilde{E}_{o,t} = \tilde{B} \tilde{E}_{o,t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{E}_{0,t} = \tilde{E}_{0,t} - \tilde{E}_{ro} \\ \tilde{E}_{0,r} = \tilde{\tilde{E}}_{0,t} - \tilde{B}_{0,t} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \tilde{E}_{0,t} = \tilde{E}_{0,t} - \tilde{E}_{0,t} + \tilde{B}_{0,t} \\ \tilde{E}_{0,r} = \tilde{\tilde{E}}_{0,t} - \tilde{B}_{0,t} \end{cases}$$

No. Le:
$$m_1 = c \sqrt{\xi \mu_1}$$
 $\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\mu_1 V_1}{\mu_2 V_2} = \frac{d^2 \omega}{d^2 \omega} \frac{\lambda_1 \frac{c}{m_1}}{\mu_2 \frac{c}{m_2}} = \frac{\mu_1 m_2}{\mu_2 m_1}$

$$\frac{\tilde{E}_{ot}}{1 + \frac{k_1 m_2}{k_2 m_1}} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{k_1 m_2}{k_2 m_2}} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{k_1 m_2}{k_2 m_2}} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{k_1 m_2}{k_2 m_2}} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{k_1 m_2}$$

$$\tilde{E}_{ot} = \frac{2 \mu_2 m_1}{\mu_2 m_1 + \mu_1 m_2} \quad ; \quad \tilde{E}_{or} = \frac{m_1 \mu_2 - \mu_1 m_2}{\mu_2 m_1 + \mu_1 m_2} \quad \tilde{E}_{ot}$$

Se o meio for non mojuitio e 1,~/2=/10 =>

$$= 0 \qquad \stackrel{\sim}{E}_{0t} = \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \stackrel{\sim}{E}_{0t} \qquad \stackrel{\sim}{:} \stackrel{\sim}{E}_{0r} = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \stackrel{\sim}{E}_{0t}.$$

$$\begin{cases} m_2 = \frac{c}{v_2} \\ m_1 = \frac{c}{v_1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_2 = \frac{c}{v_2} \\ v_2 < v_1 \Rightarrow f_{or} = \frac{c}{v_1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_2 < v_1 \Rightarrow f_{or} = \frac{c}{v_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_2 < v_1 \Rightarrow f_{or} = \frac{c}{v_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_2 < v_1 \Rightarrow f_{or} = \frac{c}{v_2} \end{cases}$$

A, amplitudes reais veu :

t intensident de ondo e' a energé unides por unideste de dies por unidest de lengo e':

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \ \, \forall V \in \mathbb{Z}^{2}$$

$$SL \left(A_{1} - A_{2} = A_{0} \right)$$

$$R = \frac{I_{R}}{I_{L}} = \frac{E_{R}^{2}}{E_{L}^{2}} = \left| \frac{M_{1} - M_{2}}{m_{1} + m_{2}} \right|^{2}$$

$$T = \frac{I_{T}}{I_{L}} = \frac{E_{2} V_{2} E_{T}}{E_{1} V_{1} E_{T}^{2}} = \frac{E_{2} V_{2}}{E_{1} V_{1}} \frac{4 m_{1}^{2}}{(m_{1} + m_{2})^{2}} = \frac{E_{2} V_{2}}{E_{1} V_{1}} \frac{4 m_{$$

$$T = \frac{4 n_1 n_2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2}$$

Euter:
$$R+T = 1$$
 $\left(\frac{(m_1-m_2)^2}{(m_1+m_2)^2} + \frac{(m_1+m_2)^2}{(m_1+m_2)^2}\right) = 1$

Exemplo:

$$R = \frac{(0.5)^{2}}{(2.5)^{2}} = \frac{0.25}{(2.5)^{2}} = 4\%$$

$$T = \frac{4 \cdot 1.5}{(2.5)^{2}} = 96\%$$

$$R = \left(\frac{\epsilon_{oR}}{\epsilon_{oi}}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{1-\beta/1+\beta}{1+\beta}\right)^{2} \neq \left(\beta = \frac{\mu_{i}\nu_{i}}{\mu_{z}\nu_{z}}\right)$$

$$T = \frac{\epsilon_2 v_2}{\epsilon_1 v_1} \left(\frac{\epsilon_T}{\epsilon_1^2} \right)^2 = \beta \left(\frac{2}{1+\beta} \right)^2$$

$$T + R = \frac{(1-\beta)^2 + 4\beta^3}{(1+\beta)^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_0 + \alpha : & \frac{\epsilon_1 V_2}{\epsilon_1 V_1} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} & \frac{\epsilon_2}{\mu_2} & \frac{\mu_2}{V_1} & \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} & \frac{V_1}{V_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\beta = \frac{\mu_1 V_1}{\mu_2 V_2} = \frac{\mu_1 m_2}{\mu_2 m_1}\right)$$

Problema: Prove pur a polanizogat des oudes Reflectides transmitide e' a meseur de incident

$$\hat{m}_{\mathcal{L}} = \{0\} \hat{\Theta}_{\mathcal{L}} \hat{\chi} + \text{Sin} \hat{\Theta}_{\mathcal{L}} \hat{\chi}$$

$$\hat{m}_{\mathcal{L}} = \{0\} \hat{\Theta}_{\mathcal{L}} \hat{\chi} + \text{Sin} \hat{\Theta}_{\mathcal{L}} \hat{\chi}$$

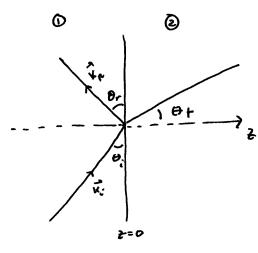
Campo else $f_{0i}\hat{x} + \hat{f}_{0R}\hat{m}_{R} = f_{0T}\hat{m}_{T}$ Campo uso) $f_{0i}\hat{x} + \hat{f}_{0R}\hat{m}_{R} = f_{0T}\hat{m}_{T}$

$$\begin{cases} f_{oR} \sin \theta_{R} = \hat{f}_{oT} \sin \theta_{T} & \text{y-eowh.} & \text{womb. decl} \\ f_{oR} \sin \theta_{R} = -\beta f_{oT} \sin \theta_{T} & (\text{x eou.}) & \text{comb mod} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta_{R} = \sin \theta_{T} = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta_{R} = \sin \theta_{T} = 9 \end{cases}$$

Reflectividade para incidência obliqua



$$\vec{E}_{T} = \vec{\hat{E}}_{o,T} e^{i(\vec{k}_{T}\cdot\vec{r}-\omega t)}$$

$$\vec{B}_{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\vec{k}_{T} \wedge \vec{E}_{T}\right)$$

$$= b \frac{A'}{A^{5}} K^{L} = \frac{M^{5}}{M^{1}} K^{L} = K^{C} = K^{L}$$
 (qqq lm m = const.)
$$A'_{i} = \frac{K'_{i}}{M} = b A'_{i} K'_{i} = K^{L} A'_{i} = K^{L} A^{5} = b$$

Os eaupos eléctricos e mojuetion devem respectar as eq. de mouteurs importes heles eprogos de Moxwell pars · prouteire entre or dois meios.

(4) lourpouendes // ou 1 à superhine, de pendende de losso. Mas a dependence apocent (pour t=0) est courid nos argumentos do exponencial.

Como en condições de fronteira devem ser respectadas
VI na plana Z=0, entas:

$$\vec{k}_{\perp} \cdot \vec{r} = \vec{k}_{R} \cdot \vec{r} = \vec{k}_{T} \cdot \vec{r}$$
 (2=0)

$$= 0 \quad K_i^{\times} X = K_R^{\times} X = K_r^{\times} X \qquad (if y=0)$$

$$K_{\lambda}^{*}\lambda = K_{\lambda}^{*}\lambda = K_{\lambda}^{*}\lambda \qquad (if x=0)$$

Escolhamn or eixor x, i en hol forme pur

Ki so hem components sejende x e 2; ænter também

Kr e Kr so hem components sejende x, e 2:

Os vectors K_i , K_{ij} a K_{ij} definer un plono (de incidência)

Este plano inclui o reormal à superficie

(K) = (K) = (K) x = 0 K; Siu Q; = K, Sim Q, = K, Siu Q, = 0

$$\frac{\sin \Theta_{i} = \Theta_{R}}{\sin \Theta_{i}} = \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}} \quad (\text{Swell})$$

frontein mes non dependen en setolher destor loudiqués. Vejouron ojou as soureprên a'es des condiqués pre u'es pui es eproçois de Moxwell impos:

Vejann à pre impré es conditions de frautire especéfices:

i)
$$\xi_1 \xi_1^{\dagger} = \xi_2 \xi_2^{\dagger} = \xi_1 \left[\tilde{\xi}_{01} + \tilde{\xi}_{01} \right]_{\frac{1}{2}} = \xi_2 \left(\tilde{\xi}_{01} \right)_{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\ddot{u} \qquad \ddot{\beta}_{1} = \ddot{\beta}_{2} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{2}{B_{0}} + \frac{2}{B_{0}} \\ \end{array} \right]_{2} = \left(\frac{2}{B_{0}} \right)_{2}$$

$$(iii) \quad E''_{1} = E''_{2} \qquad = 0 \qquad \left[\stackrel{\sim}{E}_{0} + \stackrel{\sim}{E}_{0} \right]_{x,y} = \left(\stackrel{\sim}{E}_{0,r} \right)_{x,y}$$

$$(iv) \frac{1}{\mu_{i}} B_{i}'' = \frac{1}{\mu_{2}} B_{i}'' = \frac{1}{\mu_{2}} \left(\frac{\tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}}_{o,i} + \frac{\tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}}_{o,k} \right)_{xy} = \frac{1}{\mu_{2}} \left(\frac{\tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}}_{o,r} \right)_{xy}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{27}{B_0} & = & \frac{1}{V} & \stackrel{\leftarrow}{\mu} & \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\epsilon} & \end{array}\right)$$

(a) Dut incidente polanizado parolelonente ao plone

de incidence

(a) i) =0
$$\mathcal{E}_{1}\left(-\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{0}; \operatorname{sin}\Theta_{1} \stackrel{\sim}{\mathcal{E}}_{0} + \operatorname{sin}\Theta_{1}\right) =$$

$$= \mathcal{E}_{2}\left(-\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{0}; \operatorname{sin}\Theta_{1}\right)$$

ii) irrelevant $(B^{\frac{1}{2}}=0)$

iii) $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{0}$ so Θ_{1} + $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{0}$ co $\Theta_{R} = \widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_{0}$ cos Θ_{1}

$$(**) \quad \text{iv} \quad \frac{1}{\mu_{i} V_{i}} \left(\tilde{E}_{3i} - \tilde{E}_{0a} \right) = \frac{1}{\mu_{2} V_{2}} \tilde{E}_{0T}$$

$$(*) \quad ! \quad (**) \quad ! \quad \theta_{i} = \theta_{r} \quad ! \quad Sin \theta_{T} = \frac{m_{1}}{m_{2}} \quad Sin \theta_{T} = D$$

$$= P \left[\frac{\gamma}{\theta_{0}} - \frac{\gamma}{\theta_{0}n} = \beta \cdot \frac{\gamma}{\theta_{0}} \right] \left(\beta = \frac{h_{1}V_{1}}{h_{2}V_{2}} = \frac{h_{1}m_{2}}{h_{2}m_{1}} \right)$$

$$(x \times e) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{E}_{OS} + \tilde{E}_{OR} = \frac{603}{600}, \tilde{E}_{OT} \\ \frac{1}{600} = \frac{1}{600} \end{cases}$$

Resolvents estes dues epusqués oblims:

$$\tilde{F}_{oR} = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \tilde{F}_{oI} ; \tilde{E}_{T} = \frac{2}{\alpha + \beta} \tilde{F}_{oi}$$

lou:

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_{\Gamma}}}{\exp \theta_{\Gamma}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1 - \left[\frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \theta_{\Gamma}\right]^2}}{\exp \theta_{\Gamma}}$$

Observoyais: $\theta_i = 0$ (invidences usume) = $0 \ll 1$ (oblem o resultable sulema)

$$d = \beta = D \stackrel{\sim}{E}_{0R} = 0 = D$$

$$= D \frac{1 - \left[\frac{m_1}{m_2} \delta i u \theta_0\right]^2}{\omega_1 \theta_0} = \frac{A_1 m_2}{A_2 m_1}$$

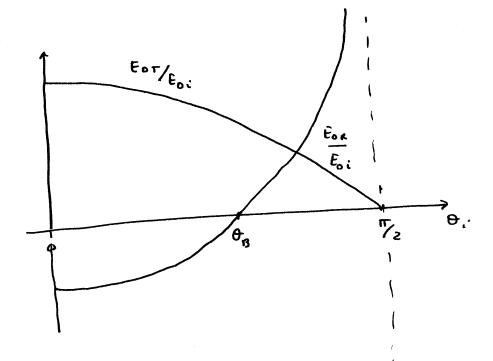
$$1 - \left(\frac{n_1}{m_2}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta_B = \left(\frac{\mu_1 m_2}{\mu_2 n_1}\right) \omega^2 \theta_B = \beta^2 \omega^2 \theta_B$$

$$= \beta^2 \left[1 - \sin^2 \theta_B\right]$$

$$\frac{4}{3} - \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2}\right)^2 \sin^2\theta_B + \frac{2}{3} \sin^2\theta_B = \frac{2}{3} - 1 = 0$$

$$= \rho \left(\beta^2 - \frac{m_1^2}{m_2^2} \right) Sim^2 \theta_B = \beta^2 - 1$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_{i3} = \frac{1-\beta^2}{\left(\frac{m_1}{m_2}\right)^2-\beta^2}$$
 (augulo de Breuster)



Observaçãos: Se
$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_0 \Rightarrow \beta \sim \frac{m_2}{n_1} \Rightarrow \sin \theta_8 = \frac{1 - \beta^2}{\beta^2 - \beta^2}$$

$$= \frac{\beta^2 - \beta^4}{1 - \beta^4} = \frac{\beta^2 (1 - \beta^2)}{(1 + \beta^2)(1 - \beta^2)} = \frac{\beta^2}{1 + \beta^2} = \beta^2$$

A polemera par unidade de a'ma le 5.2 =P

$$I_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}_{i} V_{i} \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{o} : \omega_{i} \Theta_{r}$$

$$R = \frac{\Gamma_R}{\Gamma_{\text{I}}} = \left(\frac{E_{\text{oR}}}{E_{\text{oI}}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{A - \beta}{\alpha + \beta}\right)^2$$

$$T = \frac{\Gamma_{\Gamma}}{\Gamma_{\Gamma}} = \frac{\epsilon_{2} V_{r}}{\epsilon_{1} V_{1}} \left(\frac{\epsilon_{0 \Gamma}}{\epsilon_{0 c}}\right)^{2} \frac{\epsilon_{0 0} \Theta_{\Gamma}}{\epsilon_{0 0 c}} = \alpha \beta \left(\frac{2}{\alpha + 1^{3}}\right)^{2}$$

polarison (b)0. Invidenter perpendienlarment as plans de incidéncia

$$\frac{2}{E_i} = \frac{2}{E_0} \cdot \hat{y} \cdot e^{i(\vec{k}_i \cdot \vec{r})^2 - \omega t}$$

$$\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{100}} e^{i(\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{r} - \vec{w}_0^2)}$$

$$(-\omega_0 \cdot \hat{x} + \delta_1 \cdot \omega_0^2)$$

· B, = B2 = - V, For SING, + - For SING; = - For SING, = P

$$E'' = E_2'' \implies \begin{bmatrix} v & v & v \\ E_0 & v & E_0 \\ \end{bmatrix} = E_0 + E_0 = E_0 + E_0 = E_0 + E_0 = E_0$$

Definindo:
$$d = \frac{\omega_1 G_{\bullet}}{\omega_1 G_{\bullet}}$$
; $\beta = \frac{\mu_1 V_1}{\mu_2 V_2}$

obleun:

$$\tilde{E}_{0R} = \frac{1-\alpha P}{1+\alpha P} \tilde{E}_{0I}$$

Note:
$$\alpha \beta = \beta \sqrt{1 - \frac{5iu^2\theta i}{\beta^2}} = \sqrt{\beta^2 - 5iu^2\theta i}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\mu_1 v_1}{\mu_2 v_2} \sim \frac{m_2}{m_1} ; \quad \Sigma > 1 = D \quad \alpha \beta = \sqrt{\frac{m_2^2}{m_1^2} - \sin^2 \theta_1}$$

$$\alpha \beta_1$$

Augulo Brunsler? Si sin'a:
$$= p \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta_1} = \frac{A_2 V_2}{A_1 V_1} = a \cdot 1 - \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^2 \sin^2 \theta_1 = \frac{A_2 V_2}{A_1 V_1}$$

$$= D \quad 1 = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^2 \sin \theta_1 + \left(\frac{\lambda_2 V_2}{\lambda_1 V_1}\right)^2 \cos^2 \theta_2 = \left(\frac{\lambda_2 V_2}{V_1}\right)^2 \cos^2 \theta_2 = \left(\frac{\lambda_2 V_2}{V_1}\right)^2 \cos^2 \theta_2 = \left(\frac{\lambda_2 V_2}{V_1}\right)^2 \cos^2 \theta_2 = \frac{\lambda_2 V_2}{V_1} \cos^2 \theta_2 = \frac{\lambda_$$

Absorpciais por earges livres

(mei. pomo pine e isomopriso)

Pf = densidade volivnice de carga

A, epuoson de Moxwell escureren.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\ell_f}{\epsilon}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\vec{B}$$

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

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

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

lousuro vais local de langa:

$$= \int_{0}^{L} f(t) = \int_{0}^{L} f(0) = \int_{0}^{L} f(0)$$

$$Q(\Delta \cdot \underline{f}) = Q(\underline{f}) = \frac{gF}{gF} = \frac{gF}{gF}$$

$$\Delta \cdot (\underline{d}, \underline{f}) = -\frac{gF}{gF}$$

$$\Delta \cdot \underline{d} f = -\frac{gF}{gF}$$

Un une condutor dissips quolpus concermonar volvi

Pour frequencies relativament baixes e boa condutivided $T << T \ (period de oud) = 0 < P_f > 0$

Nestas eoudiques:

Vejamn entas:

Procurand solución de tipo oude plans:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

oblum, sussitiones:

$$-\frac{\kappa^{2}}{k} = -\mu_{5} i \omega + \mu_{5} \omega^{2} = \frac{1}{\kappa} = \sqrt{\mu_{5}} \frac{1}{\kappa} + i \omega \mu_{6} = \frac{1$$

As soluções sas ojora:

[lompriment de permenos de radioques us much! (d):

A park neal Wde terriero >, v 2 m eouro autes.

Resmiçais adicionais impostos pelos epusçois de Moxwell.

es oudes ses mousversais, eours auter.

louridemen pou simplierdet pais

$$\vec{B}_{o} = \frac{\vec{\lambda} \vec{k}}{\omega} \vec{E}_{o}$$

arol e' rulas a Meshikas sobre es aunthilude de E e B?

$$|\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{|\mathcal{L}^2 + \eta^2} = \omega \sqrt{\varepsilon \mu \int_{1+\left(\frac{C}{\varepsilon \omega}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{\epsilon}} = \frac{k}{3}$$

$$\tilde{B}_{0} = \frac{1}{\omega} e^{i \phi} \tilde{E}_{0} = 0 \quad B_{0} e^{i \delta_{B}} = \frac{1}{\omega} e^{i \phi} e^{i \delta_{E}}$$

$$\delta_{s} = \delta_{\varepsilon} + \phi$$

la eampn electrice e mojurition não oscilam ojora em fora: o eamps mojuritios tem um omoro de fora.

Em conclusor:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}(z,t) = \vec{E}_0 e^{-\frac{\eta^2}{\lambda^2}} & \text{en} \left[\kappa z - \omega t + \delta_E \right] \\ \vec{B}(t,t) = \vec{E}_0 \int_{-\frac{1}{\lambda}}^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \left[\vec{E}_{\omega} \right]_{\lambda}^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} e^{-\frac{\eta^2}{\lambda^2}} & \text{en} \left[\kappa z - \omega t + \delta_E + \phi \right] \end{cases}$$

Problemo 9.18 (Garffiths)

1. larger electricos us vidro; a deuxidade volveure de larga decar con tempos carocterístico:

2. filme de Az pars blindar rodiocar a 10 Hz:

$$\eta = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\xi h}{2}} \left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{6}{\xi \omega} \right)^2} - 1 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim$$

$$\sim \omega \sqrt{\frac{\xi h}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{6}{\xi \omega}} = \sqrt{\frac{\xi 6}{\xi \omega} h \omega}$$

3. Compriment de oude de tadis frequencia (1442) un com e velocidade de propojogas:

$$K = \omega \sqrt{\frac{ch}{2}} \left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{6}{\epsilon\omega}\right)^2} + 1 \right]^{1/2} \sim$$

$$\sim \omega \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon h}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{6}{\epsilon\omega}} = \sqrt{\frac{\omega h 6}{2}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\mu} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{\omega \mu 6}{2}}} \sim 0,4 \text{ mm}.$$

$$V = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \lambda = \lambda \lambda = 4 \times 10^{-4}, 10^{6} \text{ N } 400 \text{ m.s}^{-1} \text{ []}$$

(uo voya $C = 3 \times 10^{8} \text{ m.s}^{-1} \text{ []}$

Problema: Mostre pur une bour éouderton « éaux pour un operation de les de 45° relativements as éaux po élècteur

6>>1 =
$$\eta \sim K \sim \int \frac{\mu G w}{z} \Rightarrow k \frac{\eta}{k} = 1$$
 e and $\phi = 1$

Razas des amplitudes: