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Chap 23: Propagation au mamp exectiontatique
    I- Equa o de propaga o
Dans le vide, e=o et ju=o, les égra
e Horwell dovienment:
                                  · div(E) = 0
                                . dio (B) = 0
    -> Equa de propaga
rdus que: rot (rot(E))= grad (div(E))-DE
OR: * rd(ro(E1) = grad(0) - DE
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \left( |\widehat{R_{0}}| + |\widehat{E}| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \left( |\widehat{R_{0}}| + |\widehat{R_{0}}| + |\widehat{R_{0}}| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \left( |\widehat{R_{0}}| + |\widehat{R_{0}}| + |\widehat{R_{0}}| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \left( |\widehat{R_{0}}| + |\widehat
=-40800 E
on a danc: - justo die = - DE
                                                            ΔĒ -μ.ε. <u>δ' Ē</u> = ο
    Eque de propaga ( de d'tlembeut)
               avec 1 = 10 E0 => Epuc 2= 1
                     * Idem pour B:
             \vec{r_0} \in (\vec{r_0} \in (\vec{B})) = \vec{g_1} = \vec{g_1} = \vec{g_1} = \vec{g_2} = \vec{g_1} = \vec{g_2} = \vec{g_1} = \vec{g_2} = \vec{g_2} = \vec{g_2} = \vec{g_2} = \vec{g_1} = \vec{g_2} =
               Tot ( No & DE) = - DB
          No Eo of (Rot(E)) = -DB
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Dit. 
$$DB - \mu_0 \mathcal{E}_0 \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial E} = \overline{C}$$

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Die solution de le vide (Oem PPV)

We génoralités

Fe une ande plane  $E = E(x,t)$ 
 $E(x,t) = E(x,t) - \mu_0 \mathcal{E}_0 \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial E} = \overline{C}$ 

Solution l'opp solar +  $\overline{D}$ 

The solution of  $E(x,t) = E(x,t)$ 

The solution of  $E$ 

Danc pr P'OPP pelon 
$$\vec{L}$$
:

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} = -\frac{1}{c} (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{L}) \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

Danc pr P'OPP pelon  $\vec{L}$ :

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} = -\frac{1}{c} \vec{L} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

(Rappelo: grad =  $\overrightarrow{\nabla}$  )

$$\overrightarrow{\text{Rappelo}} : \overrightarrow{\text{grad}} = \overrightarrow{\nabla}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{div}} = \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{not}} = \overrightarrow{\nabla}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{rot}} = \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{not}} = \overrightarrow{\nabla}$$

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$$\overrightarrow{\text{div}}(\vec{E}) = 0 \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

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Pai pr un o em ppv:

B= \(\vec{u}\_{c}\) = \(\frac{\partial}{\partial}\)

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B= \(\vec{u}\_{c}\) = \(\vec{u}\_

T= 10 E(24) IL

Jo pinance est payanée soivant le peux de propaga de l'ade, dance

Pray à travers une sonface S Lû:

Pray = S T. dS = S T. E(21) II dS. II

= 1/10. E(21). S

Pray = CEO E (21). S (an 1/2) = cE

Pray = CEO (ELGI) > = interoité

Densité orderniq d' elng:

= 1/2 E E (21) + 1/2 II.

= 1/2 E E (21) |

oritere de l' e : v e traversant

pod dt

Ugall

S = Pray dt = CEO E S dt

= eeles de = CO E v g dl S

morochomatiq /sinusoidale  $\begin{cases}
E_{\gamma} = E_{\gamma\gamma} \cos(w(t - \frac{\pi}{c}) + \ell_{\gamma}) \\
= E_{\alpha\gamma} \cos(wt') \text{ distinctions designed}
\end{cases}$ ( Eg = Ev3 cos (ω (+ - =) + Ψg) = E. 2 cos(w1+4) \* B = 1 1 1 x NE = = = = N × N( Ey IJ4 + E3 IJ8) 1 = 1 (EY 13 - Eg 14) S B y = - E03 cos(ωt+4) (B3= E04 60 (wt') - Darble périodicité:  $T = \frac{2\pi}{c_3}$ ,  $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}$ ,  $\lambda = c.T$ Ey= Ey cos(wk'- kx) -> Ey= Gy e \* opérateurs:

div = D. - jR. amplitude rot= Dr -j Rr qui Gnix7 Donc: Dsla suite on prend & = & i  $Re(\frac{p}{n}) = propaga$ . Im ( ) = allerera de l'ade \* Equa de Maxwell: -jR.E=0 = EIR (Ztranov) =) B L h (iden) - j R , E' = - jw B En representa complexe, - j k n k = µ. & jw = (1) pas de prodesit de f. sinuavida le (les éventrolo :- se persen) not (sot(E) ) & R ~ (R NE) (pasti, pas edas ...) = (R.E)E - (R.R)E = - R'E (1) mais an pecul traver les moyennes to": de plus Rn (RnE) = Rn wB < \( \begin{aligned} \( \beta(\epsilon) \), \( \geta(\epsilon) \), \ = wj m. E. ju = (1) Avec (1) et (1): - Exemples et Odb, of com Ri = wi mo Eo = R1 = w1 rela de dispersión \* Modèle corpusculaire (lien entre ketw) Exemple: di li complere : Re(R)=h, In (B) = A, 

Spheriq:

(c) Solu  $\int \rho_n(n;t) = \rho_n(R;t)$   $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Con} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_n(R;t)}{\partial t^2}$   $\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial R^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 \rho_n(R;t)}{\partial t^2}$   $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial R^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ Solu:  $\int \rho_n(R;t) = \frac{1}{Coon} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \left(R \rho_n(R;t)\right)$ 

IV-Solv cas Borne d'ande

donc  $P_{A}(R,+) = \frac{1}{R} \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{R}{Con} \right) + \frac{1}{R} \frac{g}{g} \left( \frac{1}{Con} + \frac{R}{Con} \right)$ 

G Cos de D'orde optioniq

PREPA AGREC

Soil R le référentiel du labor et R' un net se difféquent à la vilene et R'R, P/R à R
Alors le champ élec de Rid.

et on def le champelechamod ":

chapt de ref do:

NRGS mg (cornents doministes
changes):  $\vec{E}' = \vec{E} + \vec{J}_{a_n} \vec{A} \vec{B}$ 

changes): 
$$|\vec{E}' = E + \vec{\mu}_{a_{i,k}}, \vec{\Lambda}\vec{B}$$
  
 $\vec{B}' = \vec{B}'$ 

ARGS doctory ( changes dominant

les carants): 
$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}$$
 $\vec{B}' = \vec{B} - \vec{A} \cdot \vec{E}$ 

To force doct normatrice est

To Toc Epartu