15. Elektromagnetická vlna ve vakuu, vlastnosti a důsledky

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• Maxwellky:

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{B} = 0$$

 $\operatorname{div} \vec{D} = S\alpha$
 $\operatorname{vot} \vec{H} = \vec{J}\alpha + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$ } Vy bere me si jednu a tu zvotajeme
 $\operatorname{vot} \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$ }

rot rot
$$\vec{E} = rot \left(-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}\right)$$

grad div $\vec{E} - \Delta \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} rot \vec{B} / \vec{B} = rot$
 $\Delta \vec{E} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} rot \vec{B} / \vec{B} = rot$
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 $\Delta \vec{E} = rot (-\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t})$
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* Z maxwellough rounic vychází, že se elektromagnetichávlna ve vakkuu může šírit i když se zdrojem stalo cokoliv. Rychlost Šíření je c= \\\
\bar{\xi}\) zomo ? Eurieříme-li rot \(\bar{\xi} = -\frac{\xi}{\xi}\bar{\xi}\)

$$kE = \omega B$$

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$$\frac{E}{B} = \frac{\omega}{k} = N_{C} = \frac{C}{m_{E}}$$

$$\text{index lomu } m = \frac{C}{v_{E}}$$