English Summary:

Coulomb gauge
$$\nabla \cdot A = 0$$
 \Longrightarrow $\triangle \varphi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} g$

transversal current density $\nabla \cdot j = 0$

longitudinal " $\nabla \times j = 0$
 $A = -\rho_0 j + 1$

free electromagn. waves $\Box \varphi = 0$

(Lorenz gauge) $\Box A = 0$

wave packet $u(\underline{r}, t) = \int d^3k \ \widetilde{u}(\underline{k}) e$
 $w(\underline{k}) = c|\underline{k}|$

Energie di elle der el magu. Welle:

Sei
$$E_0$$
 rell $\Rightarrow E(\underline{r},t) = E_0 \cos(\underline{k}.\underline{r} - \omega t)$
 $E(\underline{r},t) = E_0 \cos(\underline{k}.\underline{r} - \omega t)$
 $\frac{1}{c}\underline{n} \times E_0$
 E_0 $= \frac{1}{c}\underline{n} \times E_0$
 $= \frac{1}{c}\underline{n} \times E_0$

Energiestromdiette:
$$S = \frac{1}{p_0} E \times B$$

$$= \frac{1}{c_{p_0}} E \times (\underline{n} \times E)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_0}{p_0}} E^2 \underline{n}$$

$$= c \in E^2 \underline{n}$$

$$= c \times \underline{n} , \quad \underline{n} = \frac{\underline{k}}{|\underline{k}|}$$

Kngelvelle: $E(r,t) = \frac{1}{r} E_0 e^{i(kr - \omega t)}$

Energie in Kngelsdale mit Radius r und Dide dr:

$$W(r) = 4\pi r^2 dr \in \mathbb{R}^2 = 4\pi r^2 dr \in \mathbb{R}^2 = const.$$

Raum-/26:+ millel

When exp { }

4.2 Retardierte Potenziale

Anfgabe: Losung der inkomog. Wellengh,
$$\Box \Phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} g$$

$$\Box \Delta = -M_0 j$$
(Lorenz-Erohung)

en vorgeg. erzengenden anellen g(r,t), j(r,t) und Roundbed. \$, A -> 0 fine r->0.

Methode: green sohe Flit. G([-[,t-t')

Towier-Trafe
$$u := \begin{cases} \phi \\ \underline{\hat{\alpha}} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{\Box}^{-1} = -\hat{G} \qquad f := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}/\epsilon_0 \\ \mu_0 \underline{\hat{\beta}} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}(\underline{k}, \omega) = \hat{G} \cdot \hat{f}(\underline{k}, \omega)$$

$$u(\underline{r},t) = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt' G(\underline{r}-r',t-t') f(\underline{r},t')$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{3} = \infty$$

$$mit \quad \square G(\underline{r}-\underline{r}',t-t') = -\delta(\underline{r}-\underline{r}') \delta(t-t')$$

Kansalitätsbed : G(I-I', t-t') = 0 fr. t'>t domit u(1,t) nur von f(1,t') mit t'<t (Vergangenheit) beeinflusst wind.

Fourier-Transformation $f(\underline{r},t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{0}^{\infty} dq \int_{0}^{\infty} d\omega \, \hat{f}(\underline{q},\omega) e^{-i(\underline{q}\cdot\underline{r}-\omega t)}$ $\hat{f}(\underline{q}, \omega) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{103}^{\infty} dx \, f(\underline{r}, t) \, e^{-i(\underline{q}.\underline{r} - \omega t)}$

Ebenso:
$$u(\underline{r},\underline{t}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \sum_{R^3} \int_{-\infty}^{3} d\omega \ \hat{u}(\underline{q},\omega) e$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \sum_{R^3} \int_{-\infty}^{3} d\omega \ \hat{u}(\underline{q},\omega) = \frac{1}{(q,r-\omega t)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \sum_{R^3} \int_{-\infty}^{3} d\omega \ \hat{u}(\underline{q},\omega) = \frac{1}{(q,r-\omega t)}$$

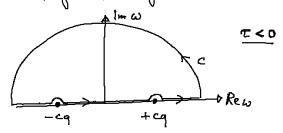
$$= -\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \sum_{R^3} \int_{-\infty}^{3} d\omega \ \hat{u}(\underline{q},\omega) = \frac{1}{(q,r-\omega t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(q^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}\right) \hat{u}(\underline{q},\omega) = \hat{q}(\underline{q},\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}(\underline{q},\omega) = \frac{\hat{q}(\underline{q},\omega)}{q^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}} d\omega \hat{u} \cdot \hat{u}(\underline{q},\omega) = \frac{1}{q^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}}$$

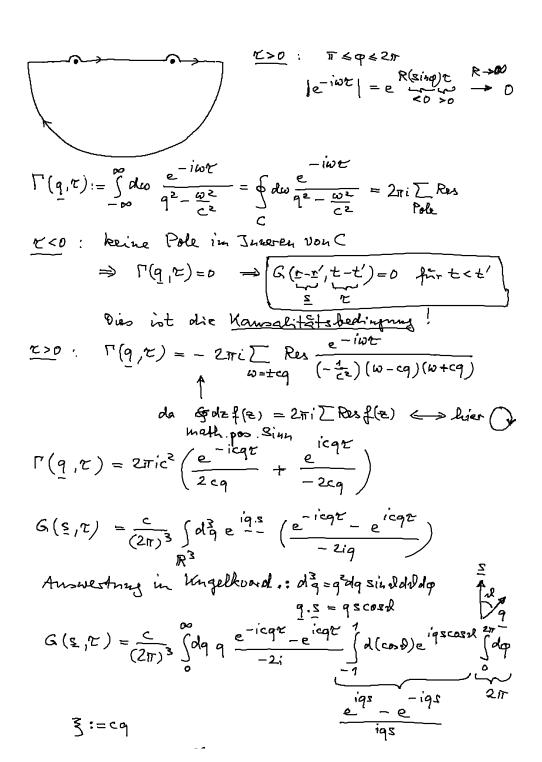
$$R^3 - \omega = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int_{-\infty}^{3} d\alpha \frac{e^{i(\underline{q},r-\omega t)}}{q^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}} \int_{$$

Julegrand hat Pole lei w = ± cq green'sche Flet. wird eindentig durch Fertlegung des Integrationswegs um die tole herun:



Jutegral über Halbkreis

$$\omega = Re^{i\varphi}$$
 $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$
 $d\omega = Re^{i\varphi}id\varphi$
 $z = t - t'$
 $e^{-i\omega \tau} = e^{R(\sin\varphi)t}$
 $e^{-i\omega\tau} = e^{R(\sin\varphi)t}$
 $e^{-i\omega\tau} = e^{R(\sin\varphi)t}$



$$=\frac{1}{2(2\pi)^2s}\int_0^\infty d\xi \int_0^\infty \frac{i(k-\frac{s}{c})\xi}{+e} -i(k-\frac{s}{c})\xi} -i(k+\frac{s}{c})\xi$$

$$=\frac{1}{4\pi s}\int_0^\infty \delta(k-\frac{s}{c}) - \delta(x+\frac{s}{c})\int_0^\infty \frac{i(k+\frac{s}{c})\xi}{+e} - e$$

$$=\frac{1}{4\pi s}\int_0^\infty \delta(x-\frac{s}{c}) - \delta(x+\frac{s}{c})\int_0^\infty \frac{i(x+\frac{s}{c})\xi}{+e} - e$$

$$=\frac{1}{4\pi s}\int_0^\infty \delta(x-\frac{s}{c})\int_0^\infty \frac{i(x+\frac{s}{c})\xi}{+e} - e$$

$$=\frac{1}{4\pi s}\int_0^\infty \delta(x-\frac{s}{c})\int_0^$$

Kngelvelle besokvist, welche sich auf den Punkt r' zur Zeit t' zusammenzieht. · Mit $u(\underline{r},t) = \int d^3r' \int dt' \frac{S(t-t'-\frac{|\underline{r}-\underline{r}'|}{c})}{4\pi|\underline{r}-\underline{r}'|} f(\underline{r},t')$ $= \int d^{3} \frac{f(\underline{r}, \underline{t} - \underline{l}\underline{r} - \underline{r}')}{4\pi / \underline{r} - \underline{r}'}$

 $t' = t - \frac{|\underline{r} - \underline{r}'|}{c}$ = endl. Ausbreitungsgeschw

des elebtromagn. Wirkungen oder Felder mit c