



4302212 – Física IV

Ondas Eletromagnéticas

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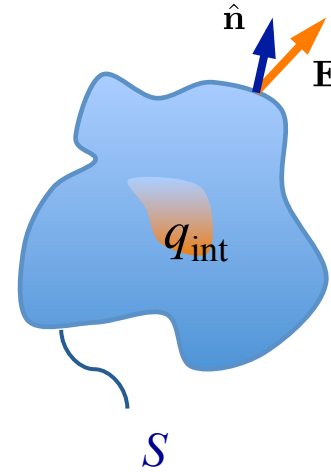
página: <http://fig.if.usp.br/~mvarella/>

Edifício Principal, Ala I, Sala 3126

Equações de Maxwell: Forma Integral

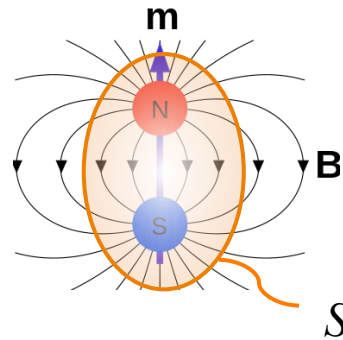
$$\int_S \mathbf{E} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dA = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}$$

(Lei de Gauss)



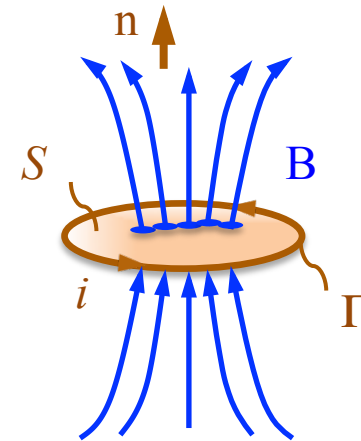
$$\int_S \mathbf{B} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dA = 0$$

(inexistência de monopolos)



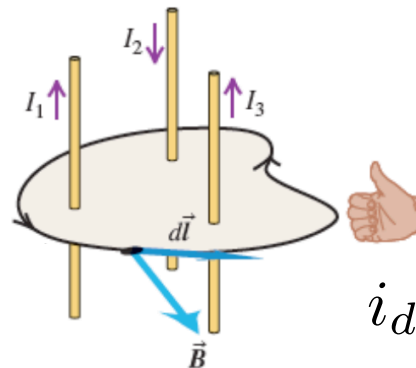
$$\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

(Lei de Faraday)



$$\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (i + i_d)$$

(Lei de Ampère-Maxwell)



$$i_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$$

Equações de Maxwell: Forma Local

$$\int_S \mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dA = \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} dv$$

(Teorema da Divergência)

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{V} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dA$$

(Teorema de Stokes)

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

(Lei de Gauss)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

(Lei de Faraday)

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

(inexistência de monopolos)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

(Lei de Ampère-Maxwell)

Equações de Maxwell

– **Vácuo**: ausência de cargas ($\rho = 0$) e correntes ($\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{0}$) elétricas

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0 \qquad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \qquad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$

– Identidade vetorial:

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{V} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}) - (\nabla \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}$$

Equação de Onda

– Componentes escalares dos campos:

$$\nabla^2 E_i - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 E_i}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \nabla^2 B_i - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2 B_i}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

– Equação de onda:

$$\nabla^2 f - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

– Velocidade de propagação:

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = 2.9977925 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$