

Anillo de carga q

radio vanable alt)

$$\lambda = 50$$
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 $\lambda = 5$

donde:
$$\hat{f}_{\lambda} = \hat{f}|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}} = \hat{f}|_{z=0} = \hat{p} = \exp(\hat{x} + \sin p)\hat{g}$$

Cartesianas:
$$\hat{\chi}_1\hat{q}_1\hat{\chi}_2$$
 citínducas: $\hat{\rho}_1\hat{\rho}_1\hat{\chi}_2$ esféricas: $\hat{\rho}_1\hat{\rho}_1\hat{\rho}_2$

(orden cero. dip. electr.) · Calcular Erad y Brad (hacta order 1 -> { dip magnetics }

$$\frac{\text{ventos}}{\hat{p}(\hat{r},t)} = \int \hat{p}_{\lambda} \cdot \hat{r} \, d\hat{r} = \int d\hat{r} \, \lambda \cdot \hat{r}_{\lambda} = \int d\hat{r} \cdot a(t) \cdot \lambda(t) \cdot a(t) \cdot \hat{r}_{\lambda} = 0$$

$$\vec{m}(\vec{r},t) = \frac{1}{2c} \vec{f} \times \vec{J} \vec{J} = \frac{1}{2c} \vec{f}_{\lambda} \times \vec{J}_{\lambda}^{"} \cdot \hat{\rho} = 0 \quad [\vec{\nabla} \vec{J}_{\lambda} = -\vec{p}_{\lambda} : ex. cont.]$$

$$\vec{Q}$$
 \vec{q} $(\vec{r},t) = \int d^3r \ p_{\chi} \left(3\vec{r}_i\vec{r}_j - 6\vec{q}_i\vec{r}^2\right)$; $\left[i,j=4,2,3: \text{ components} \atop \text{cartesianas}\right]$

$$= \underbrace{3 \int d^3r \, \beta_x \, \tau_{i} \cdot \tau_{j}}_{(\bar{Q}^{rad}) \, ij} + \underbrace{- \delta ij \int d^3r \, \beta_x \, \tau^2}_{(\bar{Q}^{*}) \, ij}$$

Usanos
$$\hat{f} = \hat{p}$$
, sure $+ \cos \theta \hat{z}$; $\hat{z} \times \hat{p} = \hat{p}$

$$= \hat{P} \quad \hat{r} \times \hat{Q} = \hat{Q}_{r} \cos \theta \quad \text{Aure} \quad \hat{\varphi}$$

$$\hat{E}_{rad} (\hat{r}, t) = -\frac{1}{6c^{3}r} \hat{Q}_{r} \cos \theta \quad \text{Aure} \quad \hat{\theta}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{6c^{3}$$

· Potencia por undod de ángulo sólido

$$\frac{dP(\bar{r},t)}{dQ} = r^2 \cdot \vec{S}(\bar{r},t) \cdot \hat{r} \qquad ; \qquad \hat{S} = \frac{c}{4\pi} |\vec{E}_{red}|^2 \cdot \hat{r}$$

$$= \frac{c}{4\pi} \left(\frac{Q_r}{6c^3}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}\right)^2 \quad ; \quad Q_r = \frac{3}{2}q \quad \alpha^2(t)$$

$$\downarrow \quad t_{ret} = t - r/c$$

Energía por unidad de tiempo por unidad de ángolo sólido que abrailesa en la dirección F, la posición F a tiempo t. y que emitida en t'= t-r/c.

$$\langle \frac{dP}{d\Omega} \rangle = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{q \sqrt{\omega^3}}{c^3} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\langle \frac{JP}{JSZ} \rangle = \frac{5C}{32\pi} \left(\frac{q r_0^2 w^3}{c^3} \right)^2 \sin^2(2\theta) : \times 0$$
 [interferor

· Potencia total (en todas las direcciones):
$$P(t) = \int d\Omega dP = 2\pi \int d\theta. \sin\theta. P(\vec{r};t) = \frac{g_{TT}}{4\pi} \left(\frac{Q_r}{6C^3}\right)^2_{tret}$$

· Promedio temporal de P(t):

$$\langle P(t) \rangle_{T} = \frac{5c}{32\pi} \cdot \left(9 \frac{15w}{0}^{3} \right)^{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{8\pi}{15} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot e \left(9 \frac{15^{2}w}{0}^{3} \right)^{2}$$

Obs. La radiación emitida tiene frewencia 2w y 4w (2 frewercias annonicas distintas). Para aplicar las fórmulas de l'radiación de la fébrica hay que superponer: End + Erad = Erad