

Final Syllabus

- Griffiths ch. 2-11
- Lecture notes
- exercises (including midterm)

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What do I expect you to remember (not complete)

- The Maxwell Equations
 - with: constitutive relations
 - Boundary conditions
- Definition of the potentials
- Poynting's vector, energy densities
- Plane waves
- Gauge transformations
 - Lorentz Gauge (
 - Coulomb - 11 -
- Know how to use the divergence and Stokes th.
- The idea behind multipole expansions
- What is radiation? Retarded time.
- Biot-Savart law : $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}') \times \hat{R}}{R^2}$
- The wave eq.
- Dispersion relation

Maxwells Eq

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\partial_t \vec{B}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \partial_t \vec{D}$$

Constitutive relations:

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

Boundary Conditions:

$$E_1^{\parallel} - E_2^{\parallel} = 0$$

$$B_1^{\perp} - B_2^{\perp} = 0$$

$$D_1^{\perp} - D_2^{\perp} = \sigma_f$$

$$H_1^{\parallel} - H_2^{\parallel} = \vec{K}_f \times \hat{n}$$

} normally zero

Potentials :

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V - \partial_t \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$V(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3r' \frac{\rho(\vec{r}', t_r)}{R} \quad R = |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|$$

$$t_r = t - R/c$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d^3r' \frac{\vec{J}(\vec{r}', t_r)}{R}$$

Gauge Transformations :

$$\vec{A}' = \vec{A} + \nabla \Lambda$$

$$V' = V - \partial_t \Lambda$$

Lorentz gauge : $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \partial_t V = 0$

Coulomb - " - : $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$.

Know how to derive the eqs. satisfied by the potentials V and \vec{A} .