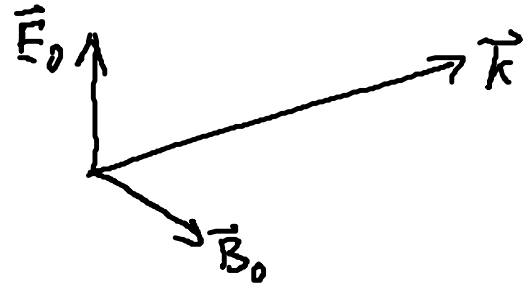
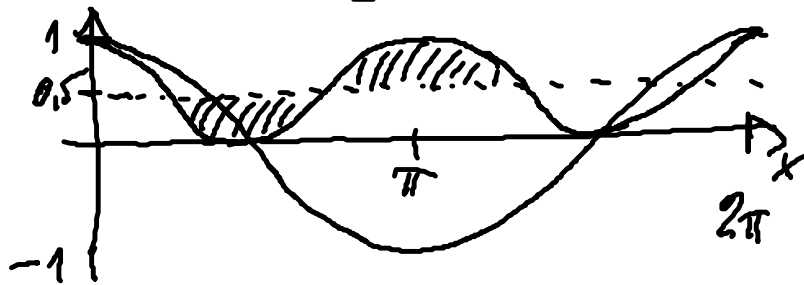


Die nächste Vorlesung findet am 12. November 07 statt

Die Polarisation $\vec{P}[\vec{E}, \vec{H}](\vec{r}, t) \approx \vec{P}[\vec{E}](\vec{r}, t)$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$$



$$\langle \cos x \rangle = 0 \quad ; \quad \langle \cos^2 x \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\{ikx\} dk \quad \text{mit} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$$

$$u(x, 0) = \iint \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\{ik(x-y)\} dk u(y, 0) dy = \int \delta(x-y) u(y, 0) dy$$

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y) \delta(x-y) dy$$

$$\sigma = \frac{2u \epsilon_0 \omega}{\mu r} \cdot \frac{\alpha c}{2\omega} = \frac{u \mu_0 \epsilon_0}{\mu} \alpha c = \frac{n\alpha}{\mu c}$$