

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

1: Preliminary Concepts

A field is the continuum of values of a quantity as a function of position and time. The quantity that the field describes may be a scalar or a vector, and the scalar part may be either real- or complex-valued. In electromagnetics, the electric field intensity \mathbf{E} is a real-valued vector field that may vary as a function of position and time, and so might be indicated as “ $\mathbf{E}(x, y, z, t)$,” “ $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)$,” or simply “ \mathbf{E} .” When expressed as a phasor, this quantity is complex-valued but exhibits no time dependence, so we might say instead “ $\tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r})$ ” or simply “ $\tilde{\mathbf{E}}$.” An example of a scalar field in electromagnetics is the electric potential, V ; i.e., $V(\mathbf{r}, t)$. A wave is a time-varying field that continues to exist in the absence of the source that created it and is therefore able to transport energy.

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Thumbnail: Examples of phasors, displayed here as points in the real-imaginary plane.

Contributors and Attributions

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