#1 La electromagnetismo La energia se almacena en condensadores. Carga en los condensadores. La electricidad generada por el motor está exprimienda carga en el condensador de la bobina de inducción, haciendo que la corriente alterna se propague hacia fuera.

The electromagnetic field is characterized by the existence of electric charge, so it can be divided into positive and negative parts from a distance every point of which has an intensity vector perpendicular to the direction of propagation with a scalar potential associated with it. The potential of a point in the field is a function of position, time and the values of the vector relative to that position. In fact, as we said before, as the intensity vector changes as a function of time, if we take its value at any instant, depending on its value and position vector will be different potential at that point. In fact, the potential is a scalar quantity so it can be positive or negative, so if this change has taken place in a positive direction or negative depending on whether there was a decrease or increase of the distance from the source.

1. 3.1 Vector field and potential fields. We will see later how the vector field and the potential field representations of electromagnetic waves and electromagnetic fields:

Vector: - has magnitude, direction, i.e., where it is located point of space that can be interpreted as a scalar quantity which rotates around that point or stationary, depending on the case

It is said that such a distribution has its source of energy in these two types of sources:

1.3.2 Vector potentials in a medium with a density ρ. As we said electromagnetic fields were characterized by the presence of electric charge, which can be positive or negative, and in addition, the intensity changes in the direction of propagation From this we see that if we consider a medium with a density ρ charge is distributed in this medium, changing its magnitude and direction (since it is changing the relative position vector), so there must exist velocity. This property can be expressed by means of an abstract potential function $V(x,t) = V(x)$, which is defined to take any value but not equal to zero at all points x' 0 of space (and for $t \leq 0$). Example. Consider a region with charge density $\rho(x, t) = 0.5$ i, where the electric field is directed to the right, then with magnitude $E = 1$, direction Thus is the vector potential .

The application of vector potentials in gases and liquids is discussed in Ref. for example for rotating crane with compressor rotating at 300 rmp produces a suction around it caused by the pressure gradient exerted by the atmosphere on the pneumatic system.

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