# Неоднородная среда

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# 1 Выражение компанент векторного поля через $E_z$ и $H_z$

Рассмотрим систему уравнений максвелла:

Ейстему уравнении максвелла.
$$\begin{cases}
\left[\vec{\nabla}; \vec{H}\right] = \left(\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z}\right) \bar{e}_x + \left(\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x}\right) \bar{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y}\right) \bar{e}_z = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \left(J_{sided} + J\right); \quad (1) \\
\left[\vec{\nabla}; \vec{E}\right] = \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z}\right) \bar{e}_x + \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x}\right) \bar{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y}\right) \bar{e}_z = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}; \quad (2) \\
\left(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{D}\right) = \rho; \quad (3) \\
\left(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{B}\right) = 0.
\end{cases}$$

И материальные уравнения к ней:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E}; \\ \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}; \\ \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}. \end{cases}$$

Перейдём в системе (1) к комплексным амплитудам, сделав следующую замену в уравнениях 1 и 2:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E}\left(\vec{r},t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega}\left(\vec{r},\omega\right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega, \\ \vec{E}_{\omega}\left(\vec{r},-\omega\right) = \vec{E}_{\omega}^{*}\left(\vec{r},\omega\right). \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \vec{H}\left(\vec{r},t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{H}_{\omega}\left(\vec{r},\omega\right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega, \\ \vec{H}_{\omega}\left(\vec{r},-\omega\right) = H_{\omega}^{*}\left(\vec{r},\omega\right). \end{cases}$$

В нашем случае нет пространственных зарядов, и токов, поэтому:

$$\begin{cases}
\left[\vec{\nabla}; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{H}_{\omega}(\vec{r}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega\right] = \frac{\varepsilon}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega}(\vec{r}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega; \\
\left[\vec{\nabla}; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega}(\vec{r}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega\right] = -\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{H}_{\omega}(\vec{r}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega;
\end{cases}$$

Меняем пордок действия дифференциальных и интегральных операторов, так как интегрироване и дифференцирование ведётся по не связанным переменным:

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\nabla}; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{H}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega \end{bmatrix} = -i\omega \frac{\varepsilon}{c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega; \\ \vec{\nabla}; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega \end{bmatrix} = i\omega \frac{\mu}{c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{H}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega;$$

Последнее выражение должно выполняться при любом значении t, следовательно мы можем опустить интегрирование и сократить на  $e^{-i\omega t}$ :

Зависимость по z можно представить в виде

$$\begin{cases} E_{x}\left(x,y,z\right) = E_{x,0}\left(x,y,\gamma\right)e^{i\gamma z} \\ E_{y}\left(x,y,z\right) = E_{y,0}\left(x,y,\gamma\right)e^{i\gamma z} \\ E_{z}\left(x,y,z\right) = E_{z,0}\left(x,y,\gamma\right)e^{i\gamma z} \end{cases} \begin{cases} H_{x}\left(x,y,z\right) = H_{x,0}\left(x,y,\gamma\right)e^{i\gamma z} \\ H_{y}\left(x,y,z\right) = H_{y,0}\left(x,y,\gamma\right)e^{i\gamma z} \\ H_{z}\left(x,y,z\right) = H_{z,0}\left(x,y,\gamma\right)e^{i\gamma z} \end{cases}$$

Тогда система 14 может быть записана в виде:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - i\gamma H_y\right)\bar{e}_x + \left(i\gamma H_x - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x}\right)\bar{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y}\right)\bar{e}_z = \frac{i\varepsilon\omega}{c}\vec{E};\\ \left(i\gamma E_z - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z}\right)\bar{e}_x + \left(i\gamma E_x - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x}\right)\bar{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y}\right)\bar{e}_z = -\frac{i\mu\omega}{c}\vec{H}; \end{cases}$$

Распишем уравнения покомпанентно:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - i\gamma H_y = \frac{-i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_x \\ i\gamma H_x - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} = \frac{-i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_y \\ \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} = \frac{-i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_z \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - i\gamma E_y = \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_x \\ i\gamma E_x - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_y \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} = \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_z \end{cases}$$

Выражаем производные из первых двух уравнений каждой системы

$$\begin{cases} i\gamma H_y - \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_x = \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \\ i\gamma H_x + \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_y = \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} i\gamma E_y + \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_x = \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \\ i\gamma E_x - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_y = \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

Рассмотрим два слуйая поляризации волны:

$$\begin{cases} E_z \neq 0 \\ H_z = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} E_z = 0 \\ H_z \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Для первого можно записать:

$$\begin{cases} E_z \neq 0 \\ H_z = 0 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} i\gamma H_y - \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_x = 0 \\ i\gamma H_x + \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_y = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} i\gamma E_y + \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_x = \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \\ i\gamma E_x - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_y = \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

Перегруппируем уравнения в две новые сисстемы

$$\begin{cases} i\gamma E_y + \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_x = \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \\ \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_y + i\gamma H_x = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_x + i\gamma H_y = 0 \\ i\gamma E_x - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_y = \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \end{cases} \to \\ \begin{bmatrix} i\gamma & \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} \\ \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} & i\gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_y \\ H_x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} & i\gamma \\ i\gamma & -\frac{i\omega\mu}{c} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ H_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \to \\ \\ \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \mu\varepsilon - \gamma^2} \begin{bmatrix} i\gamma & -\frac{i\omega\mu}{c} \\ -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} & i\gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_y \\ H_x \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{-\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \varepsilon\mu + \gamma^2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{i\omega\mu}{c} & -i\gamma \\ -i\gamma & -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ H_y \end{bmatrix} \to \\ \\ \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \mu\varepsilon = (k_0)^2 \mu\varepsilon = k^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{i}{k^2 - \gamma^2} \begin{bmatrix} \gamma \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \\ -\varepsilon k_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_y \\ H_x \end{bmatrix}, \frac{i}{k^2 - \gamma^2} \begin{bmatrix} \gamma \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \\ \varepsilon k_0 \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ H_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Для второго случа поляризации

$$\begin{cases} E_z = 0 \\ H_z \neq 0 \end{cases} : \begin{cases} -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_x + i\gamma H_y = \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \\ \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_y + i\gamma H_x = \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} i\gamma E_y + \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_x = 0 \\ i\gamma E_x - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_y = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \\ , \begin{cases} -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_x + i\gamma H_y = \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \\ i\gamma E_x - \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_y = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} i\gamma E_y + \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} H_x = 0 \\ \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} E_y + i\gamma H_x = \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \end{cases} \rightarrow \\ \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} & i\gamma \\ i\gamma & -\frac{i\omega\mu}{c} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ H_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} i\gamma & \frac{i\omega\mu}{c} \\ \frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} & i\gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_y \\ H_x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \frac{1}{-\left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \varepsilon\mu + \gamma^2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{i\omega\mu}{c} & -i\gamma \\ -i\gamma & -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ H_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{-\gamma^2 + \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \varepsilon\mu} \begin{bmatrix} i\gamma & -\frac{i\omega\mu}{c} \\ -\frac{i\omega\varepsilon}{c} & i\gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_y \\ H_x \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \frac{i}{k^2 - \gamma^2} \begin{bmatrix} \mu k_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \\ \gamma \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ H_y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{i}{k^2 - \gamma^2} \begin{bmatrix} -\mu k_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \\ \gamma \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_y \\ H_x \end{bmatrix}$$

Окончательно для  $E_z, H_z$  поляризаций имеем:

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_{x} \\ E_{y} \\ H_{x} \\ H_{y} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{i}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} \\ \gamma \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} \\ -\varepsilon k_{0} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} \\ \varepsilon k_{0} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} E_{x} \\ E_{y} \\ H_{x} \\ H_{y} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{i}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \mu k_{0} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \\ -\mu k_{0} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} \\ \gamma \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial x} \\ \gamma \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$
(3)

### 2 Уравнения для $E_z$ и $H_z$ в неоднородной среде

### 3 Уравнение для $E_z$

Рассмотрим систему уравнений максвелла:

И материальные уравнения к ней:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E}; \\ \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}; \\ \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}. \end{cases}$$

В нашем случае нет пространственных зарядов, и токов, поэтому:

Посчитаем ротор от ротора для вторго уравния системы 5:

$$\left[\vec{\nabla}; \left[\vec{\nabla}; \vec{E}\right]\right] = \left[\vec{\nabla}; -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}\right] \tag{6}$$

Следовательно:

$$\left[\vec{\nabla}; \left[\vec{\nabla}; \vec{E}\right]\right] = \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{E}\right) - \nabla^2 \vec{E} \tag{7}$$

Так в нашем случае:

$$\begin{split} \left(\vec{\nabla};\vec{D}\right) &= 0 \\ \left(\vec{\nabla};\varepsilon\vec{E}\right) &= \left(\vec{E};\vec{\nabla}\varepsilon\right) + \varepsilon\left(\vec{\nabla};\vec{E}\right) = 0 \end{split}$$

Выражаем дивергенцию вектора электрической индукции:

$$\frac{\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}\varepsilon\right)}{\varepsilon} = -\left(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{E}\right)$$

Это же выражение может быть представлено, как:

$$-\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla} ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) = \left(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{E}\right) \tag{8}$$

Подставляя (8) в (7) получим:

$$\left[\vec{\nabla};\left[\vec{\nabla};\vec{E}\right]\right] = \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{\nabla};\vec{E}\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{E};\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{E}$$

Вторая половина уравнения(6)

$$\left[ \vec{\nabla}; -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right] = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \vec{\nabla}; \mu \vec{H} \right]$$

Окончательно уравнение (6) запишется в виде:

$$\begin{split} -\vec{\nabla} \left( \vec{E}; \vec{\nabla} ln \left( \varepsilon \right) \right) - \nabla^2 \vec{E} &= -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \vec{\nabla}; \mu \vec{H} \right] \\ -\vec{\nabla} \left( \vec{E}; \vec{\nabla} ln \left( \varepsilon \right) \right) - \nabla^2 \vec{E} &= -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \left[ \left( \vec{\nabla}; \mu \right); \vec{H} \right] + \mu \left[ \vec{\nabla}; \vec{H} \right] \right) \end{split}$$

Из первого уравнения системы (5) имеем:

$$[\nabla; \vec{H}] = \frac{\varepsilon}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t},$$

Тогда:

$$-\vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\left[\left(\vec{\nabla};\mu\right);\vec{H}\right] + \frac{\mu\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial\vec{E}}{\partial t}\right)$$
$$-\vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c}\left(\left[\left(\vec{\nabla};\mu\right);\frac{\partial\vec{H}}{\partial t}\right] + \frac{\mu\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial^{2}\vec{E}}{\partial t^{2}}\right)$$
(9)

Из второго уравнения системы (5) имеем:

$$\begin{split} [\nabla;\vec{E}] &= -\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} \\ &-\frac{c}{\mu}[\nabla;\vec{E}] = \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t}. \end{split}$$

Подставляя последнее выражение в формулу (9):

$$-\vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c}\left(-c\left[\frac{1}{\mu}\left(\vec{\nabla};\mu\right);\left[\nabla;\vec{E}\right]\right] + \frac{\mu\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial^{2}\vec{E}}{\partial t^{2}}\right)$$

$$-\vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{E} - \left[\frac{1}{\mu}\left(\vec{\nabla};\mu\right);\left[\nabla;\vec{E}\right]\right] = -\frac{\mu\varepsilon}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}\vec{E}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{E} + \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right);\left[\nabla;\vec{E}\right]\right] - \frac{\mu\varepsilon}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}\vec{E}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0$$
(10)

Перейдём в формуле (10) к комплексным амплитудам, сделав следующую замену:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{E} \left( \vec{r}, t \right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega, \\ \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, -\omega \right) = \vec{E}_{\omega}^{*} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right). \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega + \vec{\nabla} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega; \vec{\nabla} ln \left( \varepsilon \right) \right) +$$

$$+ \left[ \vec{\nabla} ln \left( \mu \right); \left[ \nabla; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega \right] \right] - \frac{\mu \varepsilon}{c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega = 0$$

Меняем пордок действия дифференциальных и интегральных операторов, так как интегрироване и дифференцирование ведётся по не связанным переменным:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \nabla^{2} \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega + \vec{\nabla} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \vec{E}_{\omega} \left( \vec{r}, \omega \right) ; \vec{\nabla} ln \left( \varepsilon \right) \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega +$$

$$+\left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right);\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left[\nabla;\vec{E}_{\omega}\left(\vec{r},\omega\right)\right]e^{-i\omega t}d\omega\right]-\frac{\mu\varepsilon}{c^{2}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\vec{E}_{\omega}\left(\vec{r},\omega\right)\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}e^{-i\omega t}d\omega=0$$

Беря производную по времени

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \nabla^{2} \vec{E}_{\omega} (\vec{r}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega + \vec{\nabla} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \vec{E}_{\omega} (\vec{r}, \omega) ; \vec{\nabla} ln (\varepsilon) \right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega +$$

$$+ \left[ \vec{\nabla} ln (\mu) ; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \nabla ; \vec{E}_{\omega} (\vec{r}, \omega) \right] e^{-i\omega t} d\omega \right] + \frac{\omega^{2} \mu \varepsilon}{c^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{E}_{\omega} (\vec{r}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega = 0$$

Последнее выражение должно выполняться при любом значении t, следовательно мы можем опустить интегрирование и сократить на  $e^{-i\omega t}$ :

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{E} + \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right); \left[\nabla; \vec{E}\right]\right] + \frac{\omega^{2}\mu\varepsilon}{c^{2}}\vec{E} = 0$$

$$\frac{\omega^{2}\mu\varepsilon}{c^{2}} = k_{0}^{2}n^{2}$$

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{E} + \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right); \left[\nabla; \vec{E}\right]\right] + k_{0}^{2}n^{2}\vec{E} = 0$$
(11)

Последнее уравнение может быть пероедставлено в виде трёх

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla^{2}E_{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right); \left[\nabla; \vec{E}\right]\right]_{x}^{x} + k_{0}^{2}n^{2}E_{x} = 0 & (1) \\
\nabla^{2}E_{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right); \left[\nabla; \vec{E}\right]\right]_{y}^{y} + k_{0}^{2}n^{2}E_{y} = 0 & (2) \\
\nabla^{2}E_{z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(\vec{E}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right) + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right); \left[\nabla; \vec{E}\right]\right]_{z}^{y} + k_{0}^{2}n^{2}E_{z} = 0 & (3)
\end{cases}$$

Глядя на формулы 14 и 16 приложения A можно стказать, что проще всего будет рассмотреть уравнение 3 системы 12 при условии, что $\mu$  (x,y,z) =  $\mu$  (x,y) =  $\mu_x$  (x)  $\mu_y$  (y) и  $\varepsilon$  (x,y,z) =  $\varepsilon$  (x,y) =  $\varepsilon_x$  (x)  $\varepsilon_y$  (y)

$$\nabla^2 E_z + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) + k_0^2 n^2 E_z = 0$$
 (13)

Из пункта 1 мы знаем методику Выражение компанент векторного поля через  $E_z$  и  $H_z$ . Возвращаемся к уравнению 13 и подставляем выражения для производных, учитывая зависимость по z:

$$\nabla^2 E_z + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) + k_0^2 n^2 E_z = 0 \rightarrow$$

Мы можем сделать следующее преобразование, так как ни  $\mu$ , ни  $\varepsilon$ не зависят от z. Функию  $E_z=E_z\left(x,y\right)e^{i\gamma z}$ 

$$\nabla^{2}E_{z} + \frac{i\gamma}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_{x} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_{y} \right) + \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \left( i\gamma E_{x} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - i\gamma E_{y} \right) + k_{0}^{2} n^{2} E_{z} = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2}E_{z} + \frac{i\gamma}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{i\gamma}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{i\gamma}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \left( i\gamma \left[ \frac{i\gamma}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} \right] - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - i\gamma \left[ \frac{i\gamma}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} \right] \right) + k_{0}^{2} n^{2} E_{z} = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2}E_{z} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} + \frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} \right) + k_{0}^{2} n^{2} E_{z} = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \nabla^2 E_z - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\gamma^2}{k^2 - \gamma^2} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\gamma^2}{k^2 - \gamma^2} \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) + k^2 E_z &= 0 \\ \nabla^2 E_z - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\gamma^2}{k^2 - \gamma^2} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) - \left( \frac{\gamma^2}{k^2 - \gamma^2} + 1 \right) \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) + k^2 E_z &= 0 \\ \nabla^2 E_z - \frac{\gamma^2}{k^2 - \gamma^2} \left( \frac{\partial \ln(\varepsilon)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ln(\varepsilon)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{k^2}{k^2 - \gamma^2} \left( \frac{\partial \ln(\mu)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ln(\mu)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) + k^2 E_z &= 0 \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}E_{z}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}E_{z}}{\partial y^{2}} - \gamma^{2}E_{z} - \frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial \ln\left(\varepsilon\right)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ln\left(\varepsilon\right)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{k^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left( \frac{\partial \ln\left(\mu\right)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ln\left(\mu\right)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} \right) + k^{2}E_{z} = 0$$

Окончательно имеем уравнение, которое в случае однородной среды легко переходит в уравнение гельмгольца.

$$\frac{\partial^{2} E_{z}}{\partial x^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2} E_{z}}{\partial y^{2}}-\frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2}-\gamma^{2}}\left(\frac{\partial ln\left(\varepsilon\right)}{\partial x}\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial ln\left(\varepsilon\right)}{\partial y}\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y}\right)-\frac{k^{2}}{k^{2}-\gamma^{2}}\left(\frac{\partial ln\left(\mu\right)}{\partial x}\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial ln\left(\mu\right)}{\partial y}\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y}\right)+\left(k^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)E_{z}=0 \tag{14}$$

Последнее уравнение можно представить в векторном виде

$$\nabla_{xy}^{2}E_{z} - \frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left( \vec{\nabla}_{xy} ln\left(\varepsilon\right); \vec{\nabla}_{xy}E_{z} \right) - \frac{k^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left( \vec{\nabla}_{xy} ln\left(\mu\right); \vec{\nabla}_{xy}E_{z} \right) + \left(k^{2} - \gamma^{2}\right) E_{z} = 0, \tag{15}$$

Где:

$$\vec{\nabla}_{xy} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right),\,$$

$$\nabla_{xy}^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}.$$

#### 3.1 Уравнение для $H_z$

Воспользуемся уравнением 1 системы 5

$$\begin{cases}
[\nabla; \bar{H}] = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \bar{D}}{\partial t}; & (1) \\
[\nabla; \bar{E}] = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \bar{B}}{\partial t}; & (2) \\
(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{D}) = 0; & (3) \\
(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{B}) = 0. & (4)
\end{cases}$$
(16)

Посчитаем ротор от ротора для вторго уравния системы 5:

$$\left[\vec{\nabla}; \left[\vec{\nabla}; \vec{H}\right]\right] = \frac{1}{c} \left[\vec{\nabla}; \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}\right] \tag{17}$$

Следовательно:

$$\left[\vec{\nabla}; \left[\vec{\nabla}; \vec{H}\right]\right] = \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{H}\right) - \nabla^2 \vec{H}$$

$$\left(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{B}\right) = 0$$
(18)

$$\left(\vec{\nabla}; \mu \vec{H}\right) = \left(\vec{H}; \vec{\nabla}\mu\right) + \mu\left(\vec{\nabla}; H\right) = 0$$

Выражаем дивергенцию вектора электрической индукции:

$$\frac{\left(\vec{H}; \vec{\nabla}\mu\right)}{\mu} = -\left(\vec{\nabla}; \vec{H}\right)$$

Это же выражение может быть представлено, как:

$$-\left(\vec{H};\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right)\right) = \left(\vec{\nabla};\vec{H}\right) \tag{19}$$

$$\left[\vec{\nabla};\left[\vec{\nabla};\vec{H}\right]\right] = -\vec{\nabla}\left(\left(\vec{H};\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right)\right)\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{H}$$

Вспоминая про вторую половину равенства 20:

$$-\vec{\nabla}\left(\left(\vec{H};\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right)\right)\right)-\nabla^{2}\vec{H}=\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left[\vec{\nabla};\varepsilon\vec{E}\right]=\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\left[\left(\vec{\nabla};\varepsilon\right);\vec{E}\right]+\varepsilon\left[\vec{\nabla};\vec{E}\right]\right)$$

Так как:

$$\left[\nabla;\vec{E}\right] = -\frac{\mu}{c}\frac{\partial\vec{H}}{\partial t}, \ \left[\nabla;\vec{H}\right] = \frac{\varepsilon}{c}\frac{\partial\vec{E}}{\partial t} \rightarrow \frac{c}{\varepsilon}\left[\nabla;\vec{H}\right] = \frac{\partial\vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

Следовательно:

$$\begin{split} -\vec{\nabla}\left(\left(\vec{H};\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right)\right)\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{H} &= \frac{1}{c}\left[\vec{\nabla}\varepsilon;\frac{\partial\vec{E}}{\partial t}\right] + \varepsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left[\vec{\nabla};\vec{E}\right] \\ -\vec{\nabla}\left(\left(\vec{H};\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right)\right)\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{H} &= \frac{1}{c}\left[\vec{\nabla}\varepsilon;\frac{c}{\varepsilon}\left[\nabla;\vec{H}\right]\right] - \frac{\varepsilon\mu}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}\vec{H}}{\partial t^{2}} \\ -\vec{\nabla}\left(\left(\vec{H};\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right)\right)\right) - \nabla^{2}\vec{H} &= \left[\left(\vec{\nabla};ln\left(\varepsilon\right)\right);\left[\nabla;\vec{H}\right]\right] - \frac{\varepsilon\mu}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}\vec{H}}{\partial t^{2}} \end{split}$$

Окончательно:

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{H} + \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{H}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right)\right) + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right); \left[\nabla; \vec{H}\right]\right] - \frac{\varepsilon\mu}{c^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2}\vec{H}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0$$

Используя комплексные амплитуды:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{H}\left(\vec{r},t\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \vec{H}_{\omega}\left(\vec{r},\omega\right) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega, \\ \vec{H}_{\omega}\left(\vec{r},-\omega\right) = \vec{H}_{\omega}^{*}\left(\vec{r},\omega\right). \end{cases}$$

Получим:

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{H} + \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{H}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right)\right) + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right); \left[\nabla; \vec{H}\right]\right] + \frac{\omega^{2}\varepsilon\mu}{c^{2}}\vec{H} = 0$$

$$\frac{\omega^{2}\varepsilon\mu}{c^{2}} = k_{0}^{2}\varepsilon\mu = k_{0}^{2}n^{2}$$

$$\nabla^{2}\vec{H} + \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{H}; \vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right)\right) + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\varepsilon\right); \left[\nabla; \vec{H}\right]\right] + k_{0}^{2}n^{2}\vec{H} = 0$$
(20)

У большинства изоляторов, коими диэлектрики являются  $\mu \simeq 1$ .Вспоминая уравнение 11, можно записать систему из следующих уравнений для электрического и магнитного поля:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla^{2}\vec{E} + \vec{\nabla}\left(\vec{E};\vec{\nabla}ln\left(n\right)\right) + k_{0}^{2}n^{2}\vec{E} = 0\\ \nabla^{2}\vec{H} + \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(n\right);\left[\nabla;\vec{H}\right]\right] + k_{0}^{2}n^{2}\vec{H} = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 4 Разделение переменных в уравнениях для неоднородной среды

Воспользуемся уравнением 15 для случая, когда диэлектрическая проницаемость завсисит только от x и y, а  $\mu \simeq 1$ 

 $\nabla_{xy}^{2}E_{z} - \frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left( \vec{\nabla}_{xy} ln\left(\varepsilon\right); \vec{\nabla}_{xy} E_{z} \right) - \frac{k^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left( \vec{\nabla}_{xy} ln\left(\mu\right); \vec{\nabla}_{xy} E_{z} \right) + \left(k^{2} - \gamma^{2}\right) E_{z} = 0, \tag{21}$ 

Где:

$$\vec{\nabla}_{xy} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right),$$

$$\nabla^{2}_{xy} = \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}.$$

$$\nabla^{2}_{xy}E_{z} - \frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left(\vec{\nabla}_{xy}ln\left(\varepsilon\right); \vec{\nabla}_{xy}E_{z}\right) - \frac{k^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left(\vec{\nabla}_{xy}ln\left(\mu\right); \vec{\nabla}_{xy}E_{z}\right) + \left(k^{2} - \gamma^{2}\right)E_{z} = 0, \rightarrow$$

$$\nabla^{2}_{xy}E_{z} - \frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left(\vec{\nabla}_{xy}ln\left(\varepsilon\right); \vec{\nabla}_{xy}E_{z}\right) - \frac{k^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left(\vec{\nabla}_{xy}ln\left(1\right); \vec{\nabla}_{xy}E_{z}\right) + \left(k^{2} - \gamma^{2}\right)E_{z} = 0, \quad n = \mu\varepsilon = 1\varepsilon = \varepsilon.$$

$$\nabla^{2}_{xy}E_{z} - \frac{\gamma^{2}}{k^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left(\vec{\nabla}_{xy}ln\left(n\right); \vec{\nabla}_{xy}E_{z}\right) + \left(k^{2} - \gamma^{2}\right)E_{z} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}E_{z}}{\partial x^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2}E_{z}}{\partial y^{2}}-\frac{\gamma^{2}}{\left(k_{0}^{2}n^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)}\frac{\partial ln\left(n\right)}{\partial x}\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}-\frac{\gamma^{2}}{\left(k_{0}^{2}n^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)}\frac{\partial ln\left(n\right)}{\partial y}\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y}+\left(k_{0}^{2}n^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)E_{z}=0.$$

Сделаем заимену вида:

$$E_z = \Phi(x) \Psi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}\Phi\left(x\right)}{\partial x^{2}}\Psi\left(y\right)+\frac{\partial^{2}\Psi\left(y\right)}{\partial y^{2}}\Phi\left(x\right)-\frac{\gamma^{2}}{\left(k_{0}^{2}n^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)}\frac{\partial \ln\left(n\right)}{\partial x}\frac{\partial\Phi\left(x\right)}{\partial x}\Psi\left(y\right)-\frac{\gamma^{2}}{\left(k_{0}^{2}n^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)}\frac{\partial \ln\left(n\right)}{\partial y}\frac{\partial\Psi\left(y\right)}{\partial y}\Phi\left(x\right)+\left(k_{0}^{2}n^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)\Phi\left(x\right)\Psi\left(y\right)=0.$$

Запишем производные в более компактном виде:

$$\Phi_{xx}\left(x\right)\Psi\left(y\right)+\Psi_{yy}\left(y\right)\Phi\left(x\right)-\frac{\gamma^{2}}{\left(k_{0}^{2}n^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)}\frac{\partial\ln\left(n\right)}{\partial x}\Phi_{x}\left(x\right)\Psi\left(y\right)-\frac{\gamma^{2}}{\left(k_{0}^{2}n^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)}\frac{\partial\ln\left(n\right)}{\partial y}\Psi_{y}\left(y\right)\Phi\left(x\right)+\left(k_{0}^{2}n^{2}-\gamma^{2}\right)\Phi\left(x\right)\Psi\left(y\right)=0.$$

Разделим вс на  $E_z = \Phi(x) \Psi(y)$ 

$$\frac{\Phi_{xx}}{\Phi} + \frac{\Psi_{yy}}{\Psi} - \frac{\gamma^2}{(k_0^2 n^2 - \gamma^2)} \frac{\partial \ln(n)}{\partial x} \frac{\Phi_x}{\Phi} - \frac{\gamma^2}{(k_0^2 n^2 - \gamma^2)} \frac{\partial \ln(n)}{\partial y} \frac{\Psi_y}{\Psi} + k_0^2 n^2 - \gamma^2 = 0.$$

Сгруппируем:

$$\frac{\Phi_{xx}}{\Phi} - \frac{\gamma^{2}}{\left(k_{0}^{2}n\left(x,y\right)^{2} - \gamma^{2}\right)} \frac{\partial \ln\left(n\left(x,y\right)\right)}{\partial x} \frac{\Phi_{x}}{\Phi} + \frac{\Psi_{yy}}{\Psi} - \frac{\gamma^{2}}{\left(k_{0}^{2}n\left(x,y\right)^{2} - \gamma^{2}\right)} \frac{\partial \ln\left(n\left(x,y\right)\right)}{\partial y} \frac{\Psi_{y}}{\Psi} + k_{0}^{2}n\left(x,y\right)^{2} - \gamma^{2} = 0.$$

В таком виде задачу мы не решим, поэтому запишем зависимость строго от x для  $\varepsilon(x)$  внутри слоя dy.

$$\frac{\Phi_{xx}}{\Phi} - \frac{\gamma^2}{\left(k_0^2 n\left(x\right)^2 - \gamma^2\right)} \frac{\partial \ln\left(n\left(x\right)\right)}{\partial x} \frac{\Phi_x}{\Phi} + \frac{\Psi_{yy}}{\Psi} + k_0^2 n\left(x\right)^2 - \gamma^2 = 0.$$

Оазделим переменные:

$$\frac{\Phi_{xx}}{\Phi} - \frac{\gamma^2}{\left(k_0^2 n\left(x\right)^2 - \gamma^2\right)} \frac{\partial \ln\left(n\left(x\right)\right)}{\partial x} \frac{\Phi_x}{\Phi} + k_0^2 n\left(x\right)^2 - \gamma^2 = -\frac{\Psi_{yy}}{\Psi} = \beta^2.$$

Получим систему из двух уравнений:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\Phi_{xx}}{\Phi} - \frac{\gamma^2}{\left(k_0^2 n(x)^2 - \gamma^2\right)} \frac{\partial ln(n(x))}{\partial x} \frac{\Phi_x}{\Phi} + k_0^2 n\left(x\right)^2 - \gamma^2 - \beta^2 = 0 \\ \frac{\Psi_{yy}}{\Psi} + \beta^2 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_{xx} - \frac{\gamma^2}{\left(k_0^2 n(x)^2 - \gamma^2\right)} \frac{\partial ln(n(x))}{\partial x} \Phi_x + \left(k_0^2 n\left(x\right)^2 - \gamma^2 - \beta^2\right) \Phi = 0 \\ \Psi_{yy} + \beta^2 \Psi = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$k_0^2 n\left(x\right)^2 - \gamma^2 - \beta^2 = k_x^2$$

$$\gamma^2 = k_z^2$$

$$\beta^2 = k_y^2$$

Иначе говоря:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_{xx} - \frac{k_z^2}{\left(k_0^2 n(x)^2 - k_z^2\right)} \frac{\partial \ln(n(x))}{\partial x} \Phi_x + k_x^2(x) \Phi = 0\\ \Psi_{yy} + k_y^2 \Psi = 0 \end{cases}$$
(22)

 $k_0^2 n(x)^2 = k_0^2 + k_0^2 + k_0^2$ 

$$k_0^2 n(x)^2 - k_y^2 - k_z^2 = k_x^2$$

Обозначим сумму квадратов проекций волнового вектора  $k_y^2 + k_z^2$  как:

$$k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k_k^2$$

Будем рассматривать слой dx в направление x, в котором уравнения 22 примут вид:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_{xx} + \left(k_0^2 n (x)^2 - k_k^2\right) \Phi = 0\\ \Psi_{yy} + \left(k_k^2 - k_z^2\right) \Psi = 0 \end{cases}$$
(23)

Последняя система уравнений описывает поле, которое находится в области:  $[x,x+dx] \times [y,y+dy]$ ,где  $n=\varepsilon(x,y)=const.$  Ограничим область, где находится поле по x от 0 до a, и оазделим ее на  $N=\frac{a-0}{dx}$  элементов. Сделаем следующую замену координат

$$x_i = idx, i = \overline{0, N-1}$$

$$k_x\left(x_i\right) = k_x^i$$

Тогда первое уравнение системы 23 примет вид:

$$\Phi_{xx} + \left(k_x^i\right)^2 \Phi = 0 \tag{24}$$

Так как уравнение вида 24 рассматривается в областях размером dx, для которых  $\varepsilon$ постоянна, решение его можно записать в виде:

$$\Phi(x) = A\sin(k_x x) + B\cos(k_x x) \tag{25}$$

Решение 25 будет описывть поле для всех возможных  $\overline{idx:(i+1)\,dx}$ . Граничные условия для полной области, где ищется решение можно записать в виде:

$$\Phi(a) = \Phi(0) = 0$$
,

если границы области металлические и

$$\Phi_x\left(a\right) = \Phi_x\left(0\right) = 0,$$

если границы магнитные.

#### 4.1 Решение вдоль оси x

Для начала рассчитаем значения констант на границах, для этого

$$\Phi\left(0\right) = Asin\left(k_{x}0\right) + Bcos\left(k_{x}0\right) \tag{26}$$

$$\Phi_x(0) = Ak_x cos(k_x 0) - Bk_x sin(k_x 0) \rightarrow$$

$$\Phi_x(0) = Ak_x cos(k_x 0) = Ak_x \rightarrow$$

$$A = \frac{\Phi_x(0)}{k_r} = \frac{\Phi_x(0)}{k_r}$$

Имеем следующие выражения длля констант:

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{\Phi_x(0)}{k_x} \\ B = \Phi(0) \end{cases}$$

Для участка с номером i:

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{\Phi_x^i}{k_x^i} \\ B = \Phi^i \end{cases},$$

решение для этого участка может быть записано в виде:

$$\Phi_{i}\left(x-x_{i}\right) = \frac{\Phi_{x}^{i}}{k_{x}^{i}} sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(x-x_{i}\right)\right) + \Phi^{i}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(x-x_{i}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial\Phi_{i}\left(x-x_{i}\right)}{\partial x} = \Phi_{x}^{i}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(x-x_{i}\right)\right) - \Phi^{i}k_{x}^{i}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(x-x_{i}\right)\right)$$

Принимая во внимание, что преобразование координат типа:

$$\eta = x - x$$

фактически переводит все область определения функции решения для i-ого участка в область  $\eta \in [0; dx_{i+1}]$ . Таким образом опишем значения функции решения для i сегмента на его границах:

$$\Phi^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right) = \frac{\Phi_{x}^{i}}{k_{x}^{i}} sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) + \Phi^{i}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) = \Phi^{i+1}\left(0\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial\Phi^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)}{\partial x} = \Phi_{x}^{i}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) - \Phi^{i}k_{x}^{i}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) = \Phi_{x}^{i+1}\left(0\right)$$

Введём обозначения для правых и левых коэффициентов:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i}\left(x_{i}+0\right) \\ \Phi^{i}_{x}\left(x_{i}+0\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i}\left(0\right) \\ \Phi^{i}_{x}\left(0\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)}_{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i}\left(x_{i+1}-0\right) \\ \Phi^{i}_{x}\left(x_{i+1}-0\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i}\left(d_{i+1}\right) \\ \Phi^{i}_{x}\left(d_{i+1}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)}_{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

Что-бы представить всё в векторно-матричном виде, сперва:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right) = \frac{\Phi^{i}_{x}}{k_{x}^{i}}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) + \Phi^{i}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \\ \frac{\partial\Phi^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)}{\partial x} = \Phi^{i}_{x}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) - \Phi^{i}k_{x}^{i}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \\ \frac{\partial\Phi^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)}{\partial x} = -\Phi^{i}k_{x}^{i}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) + \Phi^{i}_{x}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \\ \frac{\partial\Phi^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)}{\partial x} = -\Phi^{i}k_{x}^{i}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \\ \frac{\partial\Phi^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)}{\partial x} = -\Phi^{i}k_{$$

переходя к матричному виду:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)}_x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & \frac{1}{k_x^i} \sin\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \\ -k_x^i \sin\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & \cos\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)}_x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(27)$$

Выражение 27 описывает способ выражения коэффциентов правых границ через левые. Можно, однако, выражать и наоборот:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(k_x^i\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & \frac{1}{k_x^i}\sin\left(k_x^i\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \\ -k_x^i\sin\left(k_x^i\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & \cos\left(k_x^i\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \end{bmatrix} = P^i \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)} \end{bmatrix} = P^i \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P^i \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P^i \end{bmatrix}^{-1} P^i \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \end{bmatrix},$$

окончательно:

$$[P^{i}]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$[P^{i}]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & -\frac{1}{k_{x}^{i}}\sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \\ k_{x}^{i}\sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & \cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

Введём граничные условия для x=0 и  $x=L_x$ , соответственно левое и правое краевое условие:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c}\Phi^{1(l)}\left(0\right)\\\Phi^{1(l)}_{x}\left(0\right)\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{c}\Phi^{1(l)}\\\Phi^{1(l)}_{x}\end{array}\right],\;\;\left[\begin{array}{c}\Phi^{N(l)}\left(L_{x}\right)\\\Phi^{N(l)}_{x}\left(L_{x}\right)\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{c}\Phi^{N(l)}\\\Phi^{N(l)}_{x}\end{array}\right]$$

В таком случае мы можем выразить правые и левые константы для любого сегмента  $dx_i$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)}_x \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{j=1}^i P^j \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{1(l)} \\ \Phi^{1(l)}_x \end{bmatrix}$$
 (28)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)}_x \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{j=N}^{i+1} \left[ P^j \right]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{1(r)} \\ \Phi^{1(r)}_x \end{bmatrix}$$
 (29)

В последней формуле перемножение матриц идёт в обратном порядке.

$$\prod_{j=N}^{i+1} \left[P^j\right]^{-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \Phi^{1(r)} \\ \Phi^{1(r)}_x \end{array}\right] = \prod_{j=1}^{i} P^j \left[\begin{array}{c} \Phi^{1(l)} \\ \Phi^{1(l)}_x \end{array}\right]$$

Из соображений непрерывности решени на границах раздела сегментов имеем:

$$\begin{cases}
\Phi^{(r)i}(x) = \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x) \\
\frac{\partial \Phi^{(r)i}(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x}
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
\Phi^{(r)i}(x) - \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x) = 0 \\
\frac{\partial \Phi^{(r)i}(x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$-\Phi^{(r)i}(x) \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} + \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x) \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$-\frac{\partial \Phi^{(r)i}(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$-\Phi^{(r)i}(x) \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} + \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x) \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Phi^{(r)i}(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$-\Phi^{(r)i}(x) \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} + \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x) \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Phi^{(r)i}(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} = 0$$

Система 30 может иметь решение только, если

$$\Phi^{(r)i}(x) \frac{\partial \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x)}{\partial x} - \Phi^{(l)i+1}(x) \frac{\partial \Phi^{(r)i}(x)}{\partial x} = 0$$
(31)

Все сомножетели, входящие в формулу 31 выражаются через соотношения 28 и 29.

Рассмотрим интеграл перекрытия. Для этог введём обозначения для решения уравнения 24 в виде:

$$h\left(a, \frac{b}{k}, kc\right) = a\cos\left(kc\right) + \frac{b}{k}\sin\left(kc\right)$$

$$a\cos\left(kc\right) + \frac{b}{k}\sin\left(kc\right) = b\cos\left(kc\right) - ak\sin\left(kc\right) = h\left(b, -ak, kc\right)$$
(32)

Выражение 32 должно удовлетворять условиям интегрирования и дифференцирования:

$$\int h\left(a, \frac{b}{k}, kc\right) dc = -\frac{b}{k^2} \cos\left(kc\right) + \frac{a}{k} \sin\left(kc\right) = h\left(-\frac{b}{k^2}, \frac{a}{k}, kc\right)$$

$$\tag{33}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial c}h\left(a,b,ck\right) = h\left(b,-ak,c\right). \tag{34}$$

Теперь мы можем записать, например, выражение 27 ввиде:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)}_x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & \frac{1}{k_x^i} \sin\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \\ -k_x^i \sin\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & \cos\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)}_x \end{bmatrix}$$
 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)}_x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h\left(\Phi^{i,(l)}, \frac{\Phi^{i,(l)}_x}{k_x^i}, k_x^i dx_{i+1}\right) \\ h\left(\Phi^{i,(l)}, -\Phi^{i,(l)}k_x^i, k_x^i dx_{i+1}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} & \frac{\Phi^{i,(l)}_x}{k_x^i} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)}_x & -\Phi^{i,(l)}k_x^i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(k_x^i dx_{i+1}\right) \\ \sin\left(k_x^i dx_{i+1}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

Аналогично можно сделать и для коэффициентов слева

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{j=N}^{i+1} \left[ P^j \right]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{1(r)} \\ \Phi^{1(r)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & -\frac{1}{k_x^i} \sin\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \\ k_x^i \sin\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) & \cos\left(k_x^i \left(dx_{i+1}\right)\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i(r)} \\ \Phi^{i(r)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi^{i,(l)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h\left(\Phi^{i,(r)}, -\frac{\Phi^{i,(r)}}{k_x^i}, k_x^i dx_{i+1}\right) \\ h\left(\Phi^{i,(r)}, \Phi^{i,(r)} k_x^i, k_x^i dx_{i+1}\right) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi^{i,(r)} & \frac{\Phi^{i,(r)}}{k_x^i} \\ \Phi^{i,(r)} & -\Phi^{i,(r)} k_x^i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(k_x^i dx_{i+1}\right) \\ \sin\left(k_x^i dx_{i+1}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 4.2 Интеграл перекрытия

Вернёмся к функции 25:  $\Phi(x) = Asin(k_x x) + Bcos(k_x x)$  и рассмотрим интеграл вида:

$$\frac{1}{\delta x} \int_0^{\delta x} \Phi_1(x) \, \Phi_2(x) \, dx,$$

здесь:

$$\begin{cases} \Phi_{1}\left(x\right) = Asin\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right) + Bcos\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right) \\ \Phi_{2}\left(x\right) = Csin\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right) + Dcos\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta x}\int_{0}^{\delta x}\Phi_{1}\left(x\right)\Phi_{2}\left(x\right)dx=\frac{1}{\delta x}\int_{0}^{\delta x}\left[Asin\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)+Bcos\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)\right]\left[Csin\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)+Dcos\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)\right]dx=$$

$$=\frac{1}{\delta x}\int_{0}^{\delta x}ACsin\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)+ADsin\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)+CBcos\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)+DBcos\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)dx=0$$

$$=\frac{AC}{\delta x}\int_{0}^{\delta x}\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)dx+\frac{AD}{\delta x}\int_{0}^{\delta x}\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)dx+\frac{CB}{\delta x}\int_{0}^{\delta x}\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)dx+\frac{DB}{\delta x}\int_{0}^{\delta x}\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)dx+\frac{CB}{\delta x}\int_{0}^{\delta x}\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)dx+\frac{DB}{\delta x}\int_{0}^{\delta x}\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}$$

$$=\frac{AC}{\delta x}\left.\frac{k_{x}^{2}sin\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)+k_{x}^{1}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}\right|_{0}^{\delta x}-\frac{AD}{\delta x}\left.\frac{k_{x}^{2}sin\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)+k_{x}^{1}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}\right|_{0}^{\delta x}+\ldots\right|_{0}^{\delta x}$$

$$\left| \frac{CB}{\delta x} \left| \frac{k_x^1 sin\left(k_x^1 x\right) sin\left(k_x^2 x\right) + k_x^2 cos\left(k_x^1 x\right) cos\left(k_x^2 x\right)}{\left(k_x^1 \right)^2 - \left(k_x^2 \right)^2} \right| + \left| \frac{DB}{\delta x} \left| \frac{k_x^1 sin\left(k_x^1 x\right) cos\left(k_x^2 x\right) - k_x^2 cos\left(k_x^1 x\right) sin\left(k_x^2 x\right)}{\left(k_x^1 \right)^2 - \left(k_x^2 \right)^2} \right|_0^{\delta x} \right| = 0$$

$$=\frac{AC}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{2} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)+k_{x}^{1} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}-\frac{AD}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{2} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)+k_{x}^{1} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)-k_{x}^{1}}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}+\ldots$$

$$\frac{CB}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{1}sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+k_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-k_{x}^{2}}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}+\frac{DB}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{1}sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-k_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}=$$

$$=\frac{AC}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{2} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}+\frac{AC}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{1} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}-\frac{AD}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{2} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}-\frac{AD}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{1} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{1}}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}+\frac{AD}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{2} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}}-\frac{AD}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{1}}{\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{2}}+\frac{AD}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{2}}{\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{2}}+\frac{AD}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{2}}{\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{2}}+\frac{AD}{\delta x}\frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{2}}{\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{CB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{1} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}} + \frac{CB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}} - \frac{CB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{2}}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}} + \frac{DB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{1} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}} - \frac{DB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}} - \frac{DB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}} - \frac{DB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}} - \frac{DB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}} - \frac{DB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right)}{\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}} - \frac{DB}{\delta x} \frac{k_{x}^{2} cos\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{x}^{2} \delta x\right) sin\left(k_{$$

$$=\frac{1}{\delta x\left(\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}\right)}\left[ACk_{x}^{2}sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+ACk_{x}^{1}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-ADk_{x}^{2}sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-ADk_{x}^{1}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{$$

$$CBk_{x}^{1}sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-CBk_{x}^{2}+DBk_{x}^{1}sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-DBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)=CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+CBk_{x}^{2}cos\left(k_{x}^{2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\delta x\left(\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}\right)}\left[\left(ACk_{x}^{2}+DBk_{x}^{1}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+\left(ACk_{x}^{1}-DBk_{x}^{2}\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-\ldots\right]$$

$$-\left(ADk_{x}^{2} - CBk_{x}^{1}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) - \left(ADk_{x}^{1} - CBk_{x}^{2}\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) + ADk_{x}^{1} - CBk_{x}^{2}\right]$$

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{1}} \\ B = \Phi^{1,(l)} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} C = \frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}} \\ D = \Phi^{2,(l)} \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(ACk_{x}^{2} + DBk_{x}^{1}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) = \left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{1}}\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)} + k_{x}^{1}\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) \\ \left(ACk_{x}^{1} - DBk_{x}^{2}\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) = \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}} - k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) \\ - \left(ADk_{x}^{2} - CBk_{x}^{1}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) = -\left(k_{x}^{2}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{1}}\Phi^{2,(l)} - k_{x}^{1}\Phi^{1,(l)}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) \\ - \left(ADk_{x}^{1} - CBk_{x}^{2}\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) = -\left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)} - \Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) \\ \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}} + k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) \\ \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}} - k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) \\ - \left(k_{x}^{2}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\Phi^{2,(l)} - k_{x}^{1}\Phi^{1,(l)}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) \\ - \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)} - \Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) \\ - \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)} - \Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) \end{cases}$$

Рассмотрим слогаемые первой и третьей строк системы 35

$$sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right)\left[\frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{1}}\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+k_{x}^{1}\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-k_{x}^{2}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{1}}\Phi^{2,(l)}sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+k_{x}^{1}\Phi^{1,(l)}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right]$$

объединим первое с третьем а второе с четвёртым слогаемым: ( тут ошибка, во второй скобке должен быть другой знак, надо проверить интеграл)

$$\sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right) \left[\frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{1}} \left(\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) - k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{2,(l)}\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right) + k_{x}^{1}\Phi^{1,(l)} \left(\Phi^{2,(l)}\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) + \frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right) \right] = \dots \\ \left\{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) - k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{2,(l)}\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) = \Phi_{x}^{2,(r)} \\ \Phi^{2,(l)}\cos\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) + \frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\sin\left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right) = \Phi^{2,(r)} \\ \sin\left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right) \left[\frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{1}}\Phi_{x}^{2,(r)} - k_{x}^{1}\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(r)}\right] \right]$$

Аналогично поступи со второй и четвйртой строкой системы (35)

$$\cos \left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right) \left(\left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}-k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\right) \sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-\left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}-\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}\right) \cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right) = \\ =\cos \left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right) \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\Phi^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+\Phi^{1,(l)}\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right) = \\ =\cos \left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right) \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+\Phi^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)+\Phi^{1,(l)}\left(\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{2,(l)}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)\right) = \\ \cos \left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right) \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+\Phi^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)+\Phi^{1,(l)}\left(\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{2,(l)}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)\right) = \\ \cos \left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right) \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+\Phi^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)+\Phi^{1,(l)}\left(\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{2,(l)}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)\right) = \\ \cos \left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right) \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+\Phi^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)+\Phi^{1,(l)}\left(\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{2,(l)}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)\right) = \\ \cos \left(k_{x}^{1}\delta x\right) \left(\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}}{k_{x}^{2}}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)+\Phi^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)+\Phi^{1,(l)}\left(\Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}\cos \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)-k_{x}^{2}\Phi^{2,(l)}\sin \left(k_{x}^{2}\delta x\right)\right)\right)$$

Итого:

$$\frac{1}{\delta x} \int_{0}^{\delta x} \Phi_{1}\left(x\right) \Phi_{2}\left(x\right) dx = \frac{1}{\delta x \left(\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2} - \left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}\right)} \left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{1}} \Phi_{x}^{2,(r)} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) - k_{x}^{1} \Phi^{1,(l)} \Phi^{2,(r)} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) + \Phi_{x}^{1,(l)} \Phi^{2,(r)} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) + \Phi^{1,(l)} \Phi^{2,(r)} \Phi^{2,(r)} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) + \Phi^{1,(l)} \Phi^{2,(r)} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right) + \Phi^{$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{\delta x \left(\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}\right)} \left(\Phi_{x}^{2,(r)} \left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)}}{k_{x}^{1}} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right)+\Phi^{1,(l)} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right)\right)-\Phi^{2,(r)} \left(k_{x}^{1} \Phi^{1,(l)} sin\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right)-\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)} cos\left(k_{x}^{1} \delta x\right)\right)+\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)} \Phi^{2,(l)}-\Phi^{2,(l)} \\ &=\frac{1}{\delta x \left(\left(k_{x}^{1}\right)^{2}-\left(k_{x}^{2}\right)^{2}\right)} \left(\Phi_{x}^{2,(r)} \Phi^{1,(r)}-\Phi^{2,(r)} \Phi_{x}^{1,(r)}-\Phi^{1,(l)} \Phi_{x}^{2,(l)}+\Phi_{x}^{1,(l)} \Phi^{2,(l)}\right) \end{split}$$

**Простой интеграл перекрытия**, небходимый для нормирования всей функции решения на единицу. Этот интеграл иеет следующий вид:

$$\frac{1}{\delta x} \int_{0}^{\delta x} \Phi(x)^{2} dx = \frac{1}{\delta x} \int_{0}^{\delta x} \left( A \sin(k_{x}x) + B \cos(k_{x}x) \right) \left( A \sin(k_{x}x) + B \cos(k_{x}x) \right) dx = 
= \frac{1}{\delta x} \int_{0}^{\delta x} \left[ A^{2} \sin^{2}(k_{x}x) + 2AB \sin(k_{x}x) \cos(k_{x}x) + B^{2} \cos^{2}(k_{x}x) \right] dx =$$

Синус двойнгого угла:

$$2sin(k_x x)cos(k_x x) = sin(2k_x x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta x} \left[ A^2 \int_0^{\delta x} \sin^2(k_x x) \, dx + AB \int_0^{\delta x} \sin(2k_x x) \, dx + B^2 \int_0^{\delta x} \cos^2(k_x x) \, dx \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta x} \left[ A^2 \left[ \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin(2k_x x)}{4k_x} \right]_0^{\delta x} + AB \left[ -\frac{\cos(2k_x x)}{2k} \right]_0^{\delta x} + B^2 \left[ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin(2k_x x)}{4k_x} \right]_0^{\delta x} \right]. \tag{36}$$

Константы A, B равны соотвественно:

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{\Phi_x^{i,(l)}}{k_x^i} \\ B = \Phi^{i,(l)} \end{cases},$$

тогда, подставляя их в формулу 35, имеем:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{\delta x} \int_{0}^{\delta x} \Phi\left(x\right)^{2} dx = \frac{1}{\delta x_{i}} \left[ \left( \frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}} \right)^{2} \left[ \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin\left(2k_{x}^{i}x\right)}{4k_{x}^{i}} \right]_{0}^{\delta x_{i}} + \frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}} \Phi^{i,(l)} \left[ -\frac{\cos\left(2k_{x}x\right)}{2k} \right]_{0}^{\delta x_{i}} + \left( \Phi^{i,(l)} \right)^{2} \left[ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin\left(2k_{x}^{i}x\right)}{4k_{x}^{i}} \right]_{0}^{\delta x_{i}} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\delta x_{i}} \left[ \left( \frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}} \right)^{2} \left[ \frac{\delta x_{i}}{2} - \frac{\sin\left(2k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{4k_{x}^{i}} \right] + \frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}} \Phi^{i,(l)} \left[ -\frac{\cos\left(2k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{2k_{x}^{i}} + \frac{1}{2k_{x}^{i}} \right] + \left( \Phi^{i,(l)} \right)^{2} \left[ \frac{\delta x_{i}}{2} + \frac{\sin\left(2k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{4k_{x}^{i}} \right] \right] \end{split}$$

Упрощаем и группируем:

$$\frac{1}{\delta x_i} \left[ \frac{\Phi_x^{i,(l)} \Phi^{i,(l)}}{2 \left(k_x^i\right)^2} \left[ 1 - \cos\left(2k_x^i \delta x_i\right) \right] + \left(\Phi^{i,(l)}\right)^2 \frac{\sin\left(2k_x^i \delta x_i\right)}{4k_x^i} - \left(\frac{\Phi_x^{i,(l)}}{k_x^i}\right)^2 \frac{\sin\left(2k_x^i \delta x_i\right)}{4k_x^i} + \frac{\delta x_i}{2} \left( \left(\frac{\Phi_x^{i,(l)}}{k_x^i}\right)^2 + \left(\Phi^{i,(l)}\right)^2 \right) \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta x_{i}}\left[\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}\left[1-\cos^{2}\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)+\sin^{2}\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\right]+\left(\Phi^{i,(l)}\right)^{2}\frac{\cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{2k_{x}^{i}}-\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}}\right)^{2}\frac{\cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{2k_{x}^{i}}+\frac{\delta x_{i}}{2}\left(\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2k_{x}^{i}}\right)^{2}+\frac{\delta x_{i}}{2k_{x}^{i}}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2k_{x}^{i}}\right)^{2}+\frac{\delta x_{i}}{2k_{x}^{i}}\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2k_{x}^{i}}\right)^{2}+\frac{\delta x_{i}}{2k_{x}^{i}}\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2k_{x}^{i$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta x_{i}}\left[\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}-\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}cos^{2}\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)+\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}sin^{2}\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)+\left(\Phi^{i,(l)}\right)^{2}\frac{cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{2k_{x}^{i}}-\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}}\right)^{2}\frac{cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{2k_{x}^{i}}$$

Рассмортрим два следующих слогаемых из последнего выражения:

$$-\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}cos^{2}\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)-\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}}\right)^{2}\frac{cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{2k_{x}^{i}}=\\ -\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\left[\Phi^{i,(l)}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)+\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\right]=-\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\Phi^{i(r)}$$

Ещё пара слогаемых

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}sin^{2}\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)+\left(\Phi^{i,(l)}\right)^{2}\frac{\cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{2k_{x}^{i}}=\\ &=\frac{\sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)}{2k_{x}^{i}}\Phi^{i,(l)}\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)+\Phi^{i,(l)}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\right)=\frac{\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2k_{x}^{i}}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\Phi^{i(r)} \end{split}$$

Складываем:

$$-\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\Phi^{i(r)}+\frac{\Phi^{i,(l)}}{2k_{x}^{i}}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\Phi^{i(r)}=-\left[\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}cos\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)-k_{x}^{i}\Phi^{i,(l)}sin\left(k_{x}^{i}\delta x_{i}\right)\right]\frac{1}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}\Phi^{i(r)}=\frac{-\Phi_{x}^{i(r)}\Phi^{i(r)}}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}}$$

окончательно имеем выражение для интеграла:

$$\frac{1}{\delta x_i} \int_0^{\delta x_i} \Phi(x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{\delta x_i} \left[ \frac{1}{2(k_x^i)^2} \left( \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \Phi^{i,(l)} - \Phi_x^{i(r)} \Phi^{i(r)} \right) + \frac{\delta x_i}{2} \left( \left( \frac{\Phi_x^{i,(l)}}{k_x^i} \right)^2 + \left( \Phi^{i,(l)} \right)^2 \right) \right]$$

Для нормировки строки имеем:

$$I = \int_{x^{1}}^{x^{N+1}} \Phi^{i}\left(x\right)^{2} dx = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \frac{1}{2\left(k_{x}^{i}\right)^{2}} \left(\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)} \Phi^{i,(l)} - \Phi_{x}^{i(r)} \Phi^{i(r)}\right) + \frac{\delta x_{i}}{2} \left(\left(\frac{\Phi_{x}^{i,(l)}}{k_{x}^{i}}\right)^{2} + \left(\Phi^{i,(l)}\right)^{2}\right) \right]$$

Теперь, если мы хотим определить  $\Phi^{1,(l)}$ , то мы должны занулить  $\Phi^{1,(l)}_x$ и наоборот. После чего досточно решить уравнение вида:

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \frac{1}{2(k_x^i)^2} \left( \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \Phi^{i,(l)} - \Phi_x^{i(r)} \Phi^{i(r)} \right) + \frac{\delta x_i}{2} \left( \left( \frac{\Phi_x^{i,(l)}}{k_x^i} \right)^2 + \left( \Phi^{i,(l)} \right)^2 \right) \right].$$

Рассмотрим случай, когда требуется найти значение граничных констатн в случае электрических стенок, дя которых:

$$\vec{\Phi}^{1,l} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \frac{1}{2(k_x^i)^2} \left( \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \Phi^{i,(l)} - \Phi_x^{i(r)} \Phi^{i(r)} \right) + \frac{\delta x_i}{2} \left( \left( \frac{\Phi_x^{i,(l)}}{k_x^i} \right)^2 + \left( \Phi^{i,(l)} \right)^2 \right) \right]$$

или:

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[ \frac{1}{2(k_x^i)^2} \left( \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \Phi^{i,(l)} - \Phi_x^{i+1(l)} \Phi^{i+1(l)} \right) + \frac{\delta x_i}{2} \left( \left( \frac{\Phi_x^{i,(l)}}{k_x^i} \right)^2 + \left( \Phi^{i,(l)} \right)^2 \right) \right].$$

Пусть N=2:

$$1 = \frac{1}{2\left(k_x^1\right)^2} \left(\Phi_x^{1,(l)} \Phi^{1,(l)} - \Phi_x^{2(l)} \Phi^{2(l)}\right) + \frac{\delta x_1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{\Phi_x^{1,(l)}}{k_x^1}\right)^2 + \left(\Phi^{1,(l)}\right)^2\right) + .$$

$$\begin{split} & + \frac{1}{2 \left(k_x^2\right)^2} \left( \Phi_x^{2,(l)} \Phi^{2,(l)} - \Phi_x^{3(l)} \Phi^{3(l)} \right) + \frac{\delta x_2}{2} \left( \left( \frac{\Phi_x^{2,(l)}}{k_x^2} \right)^2 + \left( \Phi^{2,(l)} \right)^2 \right) \\ & M_i \left[ \begin{array}{c} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} a_i & b_i \\ c_i & d_i \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \Phi^{i,(l)} \\ \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi_x^{i,(r)} \end{array} \right] \\ & \left[ \begin{array}{c} a_i \Phi^{i,(l)} + b_i \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \\ c_i \Phi^{i,(l)} + d_i \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \Phi^{i,(r)} \\ \Phi_x^{i,(r)} \end{array} \right] \\ 1 = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ \frac{1}{2 \left(k_x^i\right)^2} \left( \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \Phi^{i,(l)} - \left( a_i \Phi^{i,(l)} + b_i \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \right) \left( c_i \Phi^{i,(l)} + d_i \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \right) \right) + \frac{\delta x_i}{2} \left( \left( \frac{\Phi_x^{i,(l)}}{k_x^i} \right)^2 + \left( \Phi^{i,(l)} \right)^2 \right) \right] \\ \left( \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \Phi^{i,(l)} - \left( a_i \Phi^{i,(l)} + b_i \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \right) \left( c_i \Phi^{i,(l)} + d_i \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \right) \right) = -\frac{1}{2 \left( k_x^i \right)^2} \left( a_i c_i \left( \Phi^{i,(l)} \right)^2 + \left( b_i c_i + a_i d_i - 1 \right) \Phi^{i,(l)} \Phi_x^{i,(l)} + b_i d_i \left( \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \right)^2 \right) \right) \\ 1 = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ \frac{\delta x_i \left( k_x^i \right)^2 - a_i c_i}{2 \left( k_x^i \right)^2} \left( \Phi^{i,(l)} \right)^2 - \frac{b_i c_i + a_i d_i - 1}{2 \left( k_x^i \right)^2} \Phi^{i,(l)} \Phi_x^{i,(l)} - \frac{b_i d_i - \delta x_i}{2 \left( k_x^i \right)^2} \left( \Phi_x^{i,(l)} \right)^2 \right] \right] \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.3 Решение вдоль оси у

Рассмотрим уравнение второе уравнение системы 23:

$$\Psi_{yy} + \left(k_k^2 - k_z^2\right)\Psi = 0$$

$$\Psi_{k,yy}^{j} + \left( \left( k_k^{(j)} \right)^2 - k_z^2 \right)^2 \Psi_k^{j} = 0. \tag{37}$$

В последнем уравнении  $\Psi_k^j$  - k-ая мода в строке с индексом j, которая соотвествует  $\left(k_k^j\right)$ так же как и  $\Phi_k^j\left(x\right)$ . Решением для уравнения 36 будет:

$$\Psi_{k}^{j}\left(x^{j}\right) = \frac{\Psi_{k,y}^{j(l)}}{k_{y}^{j}} sin\left(k_{y}^{j}\left(y - y^{j}\right)\right) + \Psi_{k}^{j,(l)} cos\left(k_{y}^{j}\left(y - y^{j}\right)\right)$$

Здесь:

$$k_y^j = \sqrt{\left(k_k^{(j)}\right)^2 - k_z^2},$$

а так же по-аналогии с решением вдоль оси x:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_k^j (y_j + 0) \\ \Psi_{k,y}^j (y_j + 0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_k^{j,(l)} \\ \Psi_k^{j,(l)} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \Psi_k^j (y_{j+1} - 0) \\ \Psi_{k,y}^j (y_{j+1} - 0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_k^{j,(r)} \\ \Psi_{k,y}^{j,(r)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Далее идёт момент, которого я не понимаю, но он следующий. Выражение вида 27 не выполняется, зато справедливы следующие выражения:

$$\begin{cases} \Psi_{k}^{j,(r)} = \Psi_{k}^{j+1,(l)} \\ \Psi_{ky}^{j,(r)} = \Psi_{ky}^{j+1,(l)} \end{cases}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} \Psi_{k}^{j,(r)} = \cos\left(k_{y}^{j}\left(dy^{j}\right)\right) \Psi_{k}^{j,(l)} + \frac{\Psi_{k,y}^{j,(l)}}{k_{y}^{j}} \sin\left(k_{y}^{j}\left(dy^{j}\right)\right) \end{cases}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} \Psi_{k}^{j,(l)} = \cos\left(k_{y}^{j}\left(dy^{j}\right)\right) \Psi_{k}^{j,(r)} - \frac{\Psi_{k,y}^{j,(r)}}{k_{y}^{j}} \sin\left(k_{y}^{j}\left(dy^{j}\right)\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_{y}^{j} \frac{1}{\sin(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(r)} - k_{y}^{j} \frac{\cos(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))}{\sin(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(l)} = \Psi_{k,y}^{j,(l)} \\ k_{y}^{j} \frac{1}{\sin(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(l)} - k_{y}^{j} \frac{\cos(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))}{\sin(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(r)} = -\Psi_{k,y}^{j,(r)} \end{cases} \rightarrow \\ \begin{cases} \frac{k_{y}^{j}}{\sin(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(r)} - \frac{k_{y}^{j}}{\tan(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(l)} = \Psi_{k,y}^{j,(l)} \\ - \frac{k_{y}^{j}}{\sin(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(l)} + \frac{k_{y}^{j}}{\tan(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(r)} = \Psi_{k,y}^{j,(r)} \\ \frac{k_{y}^{j}}{\sin(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(l)} + \frac{k_{y}^{j}}{\tan(k_{y}^{j}(y-y^{j}))} \Psi_{k}^{j,(r)} = \Psi_{k,y}^{j,(r)} \end{cases}$$

$$(38)$$

принмая во внимание, что  $k_y^j$ зависит от набора величин $k_k$ , где предполагается, что все они рассчитаны в предыдущем разделе и индекс  $k=\overline{1:K}$ , можно записать 37 в векторно-матринчном виде:

$$T^{(j)} = \frac{k_y^j}{\tan\left(k_y^j \left(y - y^j\right)\right)}, S^{(j)} = \frac{k_y^j}{\sin\left(k_y^j \left(y - y^j\right)\right)}$$

-диагональные матрицы  $T^{(j)}, S^{(j)} \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times K}$ , тогда можно переписать уравнения 37 в виде:

$$\begin{cases}
S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} - T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j,(l)} \\
-S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j,(r)}
\end{cases}$$
(39)

Далее рассмотрим интеграл перекрытия:

$$\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{x^{N+1} - x^1} \int_{x^1}^{x^{N+1}} f_1(x) f_2(x) dx$$

в котором в качаестве функций  $f_1(x)$  и  $f_2(x)$  будут  $\Phi^j$  и  $\Phi^{j\pm 1}$ , взятые в k-ом и p-ом столбцах.

$$O_{kp}^{j,j\pm 1} = \frac{1}{x^{N+1} - x^1} \int_{x^1}^{x^{N+1}} \Phi_k^j \Phi_p^{j'} dx \tag{40}$$

Ввиду ортогональности функций  $\Phi^i$ и $\Phi^i$ е  $\Phi^i$ е обладает свойством:

$$\left(O^{j,j'}\right)^T = O^{j',j}.$$

Стоит отметить, что ввиду нормировки функций  $\Phi^i$ и $\Phi^{i\pm 1}$ ,матрица :

$$O^{i,j'}O^{j',i} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Используя матрицу 40, можно представить решение для правой границы сегмента через левую, приняв за j'j+1:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} = O^{j,j+1} \vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} \\ \vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)}_{y} = O^{j,j+1} \vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)}_{y} \end{cases}$$
(41)

Чтобы сшить решения для каждогй строки, мы должны удовлетворять условию:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\Psi_y}^{j,(r)} = \vec{\Psi_y}^{j+1,(l)} \\ \vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} = \vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} \end{cases}$$
(42)

Распишем первую стоку системы, используя выражения:

$$\begin{cases} S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} - T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j,(l)} \\ -S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j,(r)} \end{cases}, \tag{43}$$

Получим:

$$\vec{\Psi_y}^{j,(r)} = \vec{\Psi_y}^{j+1,(l)}$$

$$O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}_y^{j+1,(l)} = -S^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} + T^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(r)}$$

$$\tag{44}$$

В формулу 44 подставим выражения из формулы 43:

$$O^{j,j+1}\left(S^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(r)}-T^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)}\right)=-S^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)}+T^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(r)}$$

Заменяем  $\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(r)}$ на  $O^{j,j+2}\vec{\Psi}^{j+2,(l)}$ 

$$O^{j,j+1}\left(S^{(j+1)}O^{j,j+2}\vec{\Psi}^{j+2,(l)}-T^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)}\right)=-S^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)}+T^{(j+1)}O^{j,j+2}\vec{\Psi}^{j+2,(l)}$$

Смеущаем индекс на 1

$$O^{j,j+1}\left(S^{(j+1)}O^{j,j+2}\vec{\Psi}^{j+2,(l)} - T^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)}\right) = -S^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} + T^{(j+1)}O^{j,j+2}\vec{\Psi}^{j+2,(l)}$$

$$-S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + T^{(j)}O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} = S^{(j+1)}O^{j,j+2}\vec{\Psi}^{j+2,(l)} - T^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j+1,(l)}$$

$$\tag{45}$$

Сместим идексы:

$$-S^{(j-1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j-1,(l)} + T^{(j-1)}O^{j,j}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} = S^{(j)}O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} - T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} = \vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)}_{y}$$

$$\tag{46}$$

$$-S^{(j-1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j-1,(l)} + T^{(j-1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} = S^{(j)}O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} - T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j,(l)}$$

$$\tag{47}$$

$$\begin{cases}
S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} - T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j,(l)} \\
-S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j,(r)}
\end{cases}$$
(48)

$$\begin{cases} -S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} = \vec{\Psi_y}^{j+1,(l)} \\ O^{j,j+1} \left( -T^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} + S^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(r)} \right) = \vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + T^{(j)}O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} = -T^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} + S^{(j)}O^{j,j+2}\vec{\Psi}^{j+2,(l)} \\ O^{j,j+1}\left(-T^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} + S^{(j+1)}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(r)}\right) = \vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(T^{(j)}O^{j,j+1} + T^{(j+1)}\right)\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} - S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} = S^{(j)}O^{j,j+2}\vec{\Psi}^{j+2,(l)}$$

Подставляя в 39 формулы из 41 получим, для этого определим:

$$\begin{cases}
-T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j,(l)} \\
-S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(r)} = \vec{\Psi}_y^{j,(r)}
\end{cases}$$
(49)

$$\begin{cases}
-T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + S^{(j)}O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} = \vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)}_y \\
-S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + T^{(j)}O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} = O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)}
\end{cases}$$
(50)

$$-T^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + S^{(j)}O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)} - S^{(j)}\vec{\Psi}^{j,(l)} + T^{(j)}O^{j,j+1}\vec{\Psi}^{j+1,(l)}$$

### 5 Приложение А

Раскроем все скобки для диэлектрической проницаемости:

$$\vec{\nabla} \left( \vec{E}; \vec{\nabla} ln \left( \varepsilon \right) \right) = \vec{\nabla} \left( \vec{E}; \frac{\vec{\nabla} \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \right] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \right] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \right] \end{array} \right)$$

Первая компонента:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\left(\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial y}E_y+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_z\right)\right]=-\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial y}E_y+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_z\right)+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial y}E_y+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_z\right)=\\ &=\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial y}E_y+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_z\right)+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\left(\frac{\partial^2\varepsilon}{\partial x^2}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial^2\varepsilon}{\partial x\partial y}E_y+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial y}\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial^2\varepsilon}{\partial x\partial z}E_z+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x}\right)=\\ &=\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial y}E_y+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_z\right)+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\left(\frac{\partial^2\varepsilon}{\partial x^2}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial^2\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_y+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_z\right)+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial y}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_z\right)+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial y}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_z\right)+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial y}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_z\right)+\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial x}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E_x+\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{\partial z}E$$

Вторая компонента

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \right] = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial y} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y^2} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y \partial z} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) \end{split}$$

Третья компонента

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \right] = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) = \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial z} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y \partial z} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial z^2} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \right) = \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial z} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) = \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial z} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \\
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \left( \vec{E}; \vec{\nabla} ln \left( \varepsilon \right) \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x^2} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial z} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial y} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y^2} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y \partial z} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial z} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y \partial z} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial z^2} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial z} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y \partial z} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial z^2} E_z + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial z} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y \partial z} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial z} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial z} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} E_z \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_z \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_$$

В случае: $\varepsilon\left(x,y,z\right)=\varepsilon\left(x,y\right)=\varepsilon_{x}\left(x\right)\varepsilon_{y}\left(y\right)$ :

$$\vec{\nabla} \left( \vec{E}; \vec{\nabla} ln \left( \varepsilon \right) \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x^2} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial y} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} E_y \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x \partial y} E_x + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial y^2} E_y + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) \end{pmatrix}$$
(51)

Расскроем скобки для магнитной проницаемости:

$$\begin{split} \left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right);\left[\nabla;\vec{E}\right]\right] &= \frac{1}{\mu} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \vec{i} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} & - \frac{\partial I}{\partial z} \end{array} \right| - \vec{j} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \end{array} \right| + \\ &+ \vec{k} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \end{array} \right| \right) = \\ \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \vec{i} \left( \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) \right) - \vec{j} \left( \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) \right) + \end{split}$$

$$+\vec{k}\left(\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x}\right) - \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z}\right)\right)\right)$$
(52)

$$\left[\vec{\nabla}ln\left(\mu\right);\left[\nabla;\vec{E}\right]\right] = \frac{1}{\mu} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y}\right) - \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}\right) \\ -\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial z}\right) \\ \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial E_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial x}\right) - \frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial E_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_{y}}{\partial z}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(53)$$

В случае: $\mu\left(x,y,z\right)=\mu\left(x,y\right)=\mu_{x}\left(x\right)\mu_{y}\left(y\right)$ 

$$\begin{split} \left[ \vec{\nabla} ln \left( \mu \right); \left[ \nabla ; \vec{E} \right] \right] &= \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu} \left( - \vec{i} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right) + \vec{j} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right) + \\ &+ \vec{k} \left( \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right) \right) \right) \end{split}$$