

```
In[195]:= Clear[θ, εs, λd, λD, ψ];
```

$$\theta := \frac{1}{\epsilon s - I \frac{\lambda d^2}{\lambda D^2}} \left( \epsilon s - I \frac{\lambda d^2}{\lambda D^2} \frac{\psi}{\sqrt{\psi^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon s} + I \frac{\lambda D^2}{\lambda d^2}}} \right) /. \lambda D \rightarrow 1 / k D$$

```
In[197]:= rp := \frac{\epsilon s - \theta}{\epsilon s + \theta}
```

```
In[198]:= rp$approx = Series[rp, {kD, 0, 1}] // Normal // PowerExpand // FullSimplify
```

```
Out[198]= \frac{-1 + \epsilon s}{1 + \epsilon s}
```

```
In[203]:= rp$approx = Series[rp, {kD, 0, 2}] // Normal // PowerExpand
```

```
Out[203]= \frac{-1 + \epsilon s}{1 + \epsilon s} - \frac{2 i k D^2 \lambda d^2}{(1 + \epsilon s)^2}
```

These terms factor out front.

```
In[205]:= rp$approx$x = rp$approx /. λd → \frac{1}{kD} \sqrt{\epsilon s$real x} // PowerExpand
```

```
Out[205]= \frac{-1 + \epsilon s}{1 + \epsilon s} - \frac{2 i x \epsilon s$real}{(1 + \epsilon s)^2}
```

Look at the two coefficient

```
In[207]:= Im[\frac{-1 + \epsilon s}{1 + \epsilon s} /. \epsilon s \rightarrow 20 - 0.02 I] // N
```

```
Out[207]= -0.0000907029
```

```
In[208]:= Im[-\frac{2 i \epsilon s$real}{(1 + \epsilon s)^2} /. {\epsilon s \rightarrow 20 - 0.02 I, \epsilon s$real \rightarrow 20}] // N
```

```
Out[208]= -0.0907027
```

```
In[145]:= Clear[ans, q, h];
```

```
ans[q_] := FullSimplify[
  Integrate[k^q Exp[-2 k h], {k, 0, ∞},
  Assumptions → {Element[h, Reals], h > 0, Element[q, Integers], q ≥ 0},
  Assumptions → {Element[q, Integers], q ≥ 0}]
```

```
In[147]:= Table[{q, ans[q]}, {q, 0, 2}] // Simplify
```

```
Out[147]= {{0, \frac{1}{2 h}}, {1, \frac{1}{4 h^2}}, {2, \frac{1}{4 h^3}}}
```

Try another approximation

ln[223]:=

Series[ $\theta \rightarrow \frac{1}{kD} \sqrt{\epsilon_{ss} \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} x}$ , {x, 1, 1}]

Out[223]=

$$\frac{\epsilon_{ss} - \frac{i \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} \psi}{\sqrt{\frac{i \epsilon_{ss} + \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} + \epsilon_{ss} \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} \psi^2}{\epsilon_{ss} \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}}}}}}{\epsilon_{ss} - i \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}}} + \left( \frac{\epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} \psi (3 \epsilon_{ss} - 2 i \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} - 2 i \epsilon_{ss} \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} \psi^2)}{2 (\epsilon_{ss} - i \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}}) (i \epsilon_{ss} + \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} + \epsilon_{ss} \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} \psi^2) \sqrt{\frac{i \epsilon_{ss} + \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} + \epsilon_{ss} \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} \psi^2}{\epsilon_{ss} \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}}}}} + \frac{i \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} \left( \epsilon_{ss} - \frac{i \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} \psi}{\sqrt{\frac{i \epsilon_{ss} + \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} + \epsilon_{ss} \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}} \psi^2}{\epsilon_{ss} \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}}}}} \right)}{(\epsilon_{ss} - i \epsilon_{ss}^{\text{real}})^2} \right) (x - 1) + O[x - 1]^2$$

The  $\psi$ -based integral doesn't look doable. Stop here.