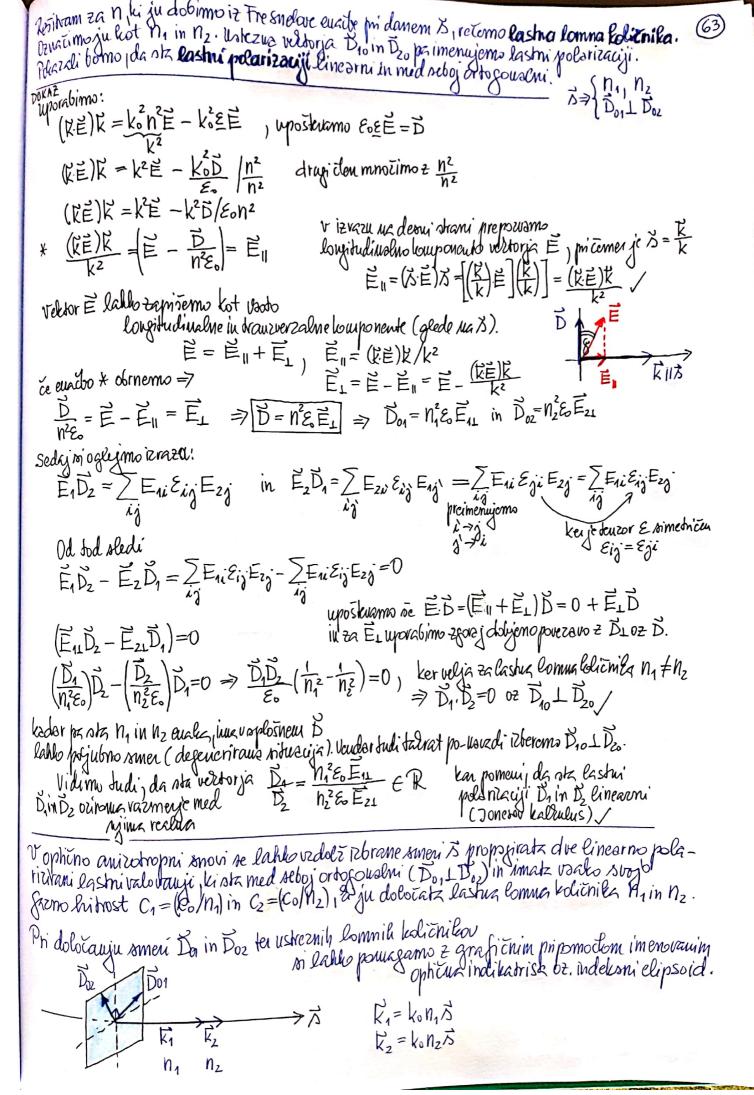


pranizotopni knovi EMV Ostaja transverzalno valovanje & a stališča vestoricu KLD. LB. (62 clokovina poljska jakost È pradoti budi longitudivalna komponento vadoli smeni valovnega vertopa K. Zato ise vedno velja zvera div B = 0, me velja pavei zvera div È = 0. Posledično budi valovnega unita za È phalor kmo jo Monajeni zapirati v irotno prih knorch, ne velja več. Maxiellore Not \(= -\frac{1}{2\text{B}}, \text{ Not } \(\text{B} = \frac{100}{2\text{D}}, \) \(\text{D} = \text{E} \cdot \text{S}. \(\text{E} \) $\Rightarrow \text{Not}(\text{Not}\vec{E}) = -\frac{2}{5t}(\text{Not}\vec{B}) = -\mu_0 \cdot \frac{2}{5t}(\text{Not}\vec{H}) = -\mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{2}{5t^2}(\underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E})$ $i\vec{k} \times (i\vec{k} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{C_0^2} \frac{2}{5t^2}(\underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}) = \frac{\omega^2}{C_0^2} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E} = \vec{k}_0^2 \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}$ $i\vec{k} \times (i\vec{k} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{C_0^2} \frac{2}{5t^2}(\underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}) = \frac{\omega^2}{C_0^2} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E} = \vec{k}_0^2 \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}$ $i\vec{k} \times (i\vec{k} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{C_0^2} \frac{2}{5t^2}(\underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}) = \frac{\omega^2}{C_0^2} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E} = \vec{k}_0^2 \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}$ $i\vec{k} \times (i\vec{k} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{C_0^2} \frac{2}{5t^2}(\underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}) = \frac{\omega^2}{C_0^2} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E} = \vec{k}_0^2 \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}$ $i\vec{k} \times (i\vec{k} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{C_0^2} \frac{2}{5t^2}(\underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}) = \frac{\omega^2}{C_0^2} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E} = \vec{k}_0^2 \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}$ $i\vec{k} \times (i\vec{k} \times \vec{E}) = \frac{1}{C_0^2} \frac{2}{5t^2}(\underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}) = \frac{\omega^2}{C_0^2} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E} = \vec{k}_0^2 \underline{\varepsilon}\vec{E}$ (P=j=6=0) uporabimo zvezo ~ ax(bxč)=(ac)b-(a.b)c -(伏邑)术-K²邑)=k3至邑 Vicotropri snon je izraz us desni enas O in velja k= koVE=kon K2号-(K.色)K= K2至目 Tudi V Lunizoto fru snovi Commi Coliëni & n k2戸一k6至三(K色)人 definiramo un podobeu nacin. k = ko. n Lomni Edičnik K=kon·あ, ~= smerni velder valamih front To je vertov ska enaita, ki v resnici pomeni, do imamo tri skalarne enacte (za 3 smeri). Za Madaljmi izra-The following the solution of the same of X: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_x = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{xx}) E_x$ Y: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_y = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{yy}) E_y$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ V: $(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{E}) k_z = (k^2 - k_0^2 \epsilon_{zz}) E_z$ $(k = k_x^2) \left(\frac{k_x^2}{k_x^2 + k_x^2} \right) = E_x k_x$ $(\vec{k},\vec{E})(\frac{\vec{k}_y^2}{\vec{k}^2 - \vec{k}_0^2 \vec{E}_{yy}}) = \vec{E}_y k_y$ $\left(\overrightarrow{k} \cdot \overrightarrow{E} \right) \left(\frac{k_2^2}{k^2 - k_2^2 \varepsilon_{22}} \right) = E_2 k_2$ enaile sessigismo Ker vemo, da inna vanitotopnem materialu opično pole tudi longitudinalno longonemoto, velja (KE) ≠0, zato lahlo evaito na obeh straneh dalimo stem izvazom, $\left(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{E}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\frac{k_{0}^{2}(n^{2}-\epsilon_{33})}{k_{0}^{2}(n^{2}-\epsilon_{33})}=\left(\vec{k}\cdot\vec{E}\right)$ $\frac{n^{2}}{n^{2}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{(k_{j}/k_{o})^{2}}{(n^{2} - \epsilon_{jj})} = 1 \right]$ Ki = Koninj ; B=(Dxinginz) immozimo ne v otevau in imenovalau z n^2 in upostevamo $(kj/k_0n)=/s_j=$ $\sum_{j=1}^{3} \left(\frac{s_j}{n^2 - \epsilon_{jj}}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} Fresnelova evalut za količnika v anizotropnem maknichu izračun lonunega količnika v anizotropnem maknichu$ Monon rebereme somen propagacije valomih front is (smemi vator) in poišemo Ecordinake rethona is afede na hoordina hui hotenni v Eaterem ima tenzor E dispualno obliko (lastni KS tenzorja E).

Konyonente sije lasmem natermu Ustavimo u Fresnelovo enatbi. Dobimo enatlo 4-reda san oziroma koziroma pozitire tra majerna pozitire dve vazlični pozitimi resitvi za n, ki predstavljata dve komponente sir lasmem materni vistavimo i trespeciono cuano. In la predstarliata due kozdratno enarbo za nº Obstricta dve radicini pozitimi resitvi za n, la predstarliata dve kozdratno enarbo za nº Obstricta dve radicini pozitimi resitvi za n, la predstarliata dve kozdratno enarbo za nº Obstricta dve radicini pozitimi resitvi za n, la predstarliata dve možni rednosti lomneta koli cinita za izbrano smer s. Vski iznud niju ustreza drujačna polarizacija možni rednosti lomneta koli cinita za izbrano smer s. Vski iznud niju ustreza drujačna polarizacija EMV oz. druja smen velatorja Do v zvazu D=Doeiki-iut Ugotavimo, da za ti dve lastni pozanizacija pozitir-iut Ugotavimo, da za ti dve lastni pozanizacija pozitir-iut Ugotavimo.



 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow y + \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{2} y/\epsilon_{4} = 0$ $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0 \Rightarrow z + \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{2} z/\epsilon_{2} = 0$ A) elathe rumožimo $z = x_{1}y_{1} + 0 + z/\epsilon_{2} = 0$ $x^{2} + \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} x + \lambda_{2} x^{2}/\epsilon_{2} x = 0$ $y^{2} + \lambda_{1} \lambda_{3} y + \lambda_{2} y^{2}/\epsilon_{4} = 0$ $z^{2} + \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} z + \lambda_{2} z^{2}/\epsilon_{2} z = 0$ $r^{2} + \lambda_{1} (\vec{\lambda}\vec{r}) + \lambda_{2} (\cdot 1) = 0$

B) Pucible Zhamoùmo Z $\Delta x_1 \Delta y_1 \Delta z$ in Aestycmo $x_1 \Delta_x + \lambda_1 \Delta x_2^2 + \lambda_2 x_2 \Delta x_3 = 0$ $y_1 \Delta y_2 + \lambda_1 \Delta y_2^2 + \lambda_2 y_2 \Delta y_3 + y_3$

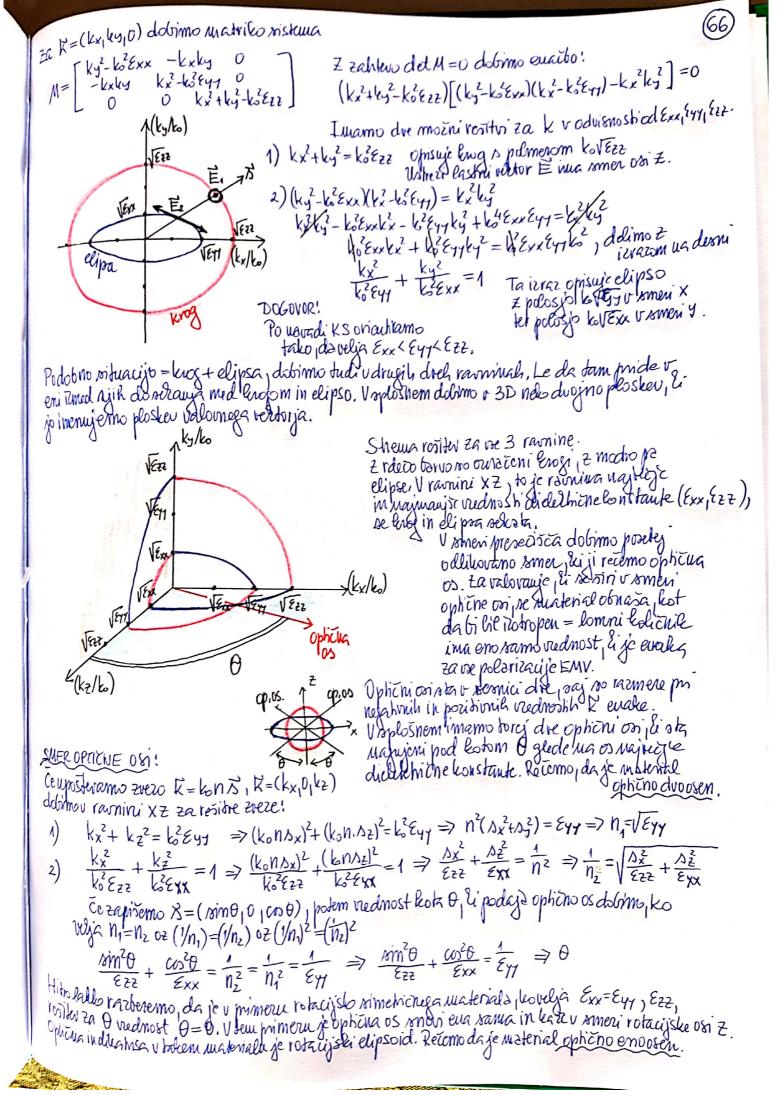
 $\begin{array}{c} \gamma_{1}=-\Lambda_{2}(\frac{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}) \\ \gamma_{1}=-\Lambda_{2}(\frac{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}) \\ \gamma_{2}=-\Gamma^{2} \\ \gamma_{3}=-\Gamma^{2} \\ \gamma_{4}=-\Lambda_{2}(\frac{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}) \\ \gamma_{5}=-\Lambda_{2}(\frac{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}) \\ \gamma_{5}=-\Lambda_{2}(\frac{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}{z_{xx}+z_{yy}+z_{zz}}) \\ \gamma_{5}=-\Gamma^{2} \\ \gamma_{5$

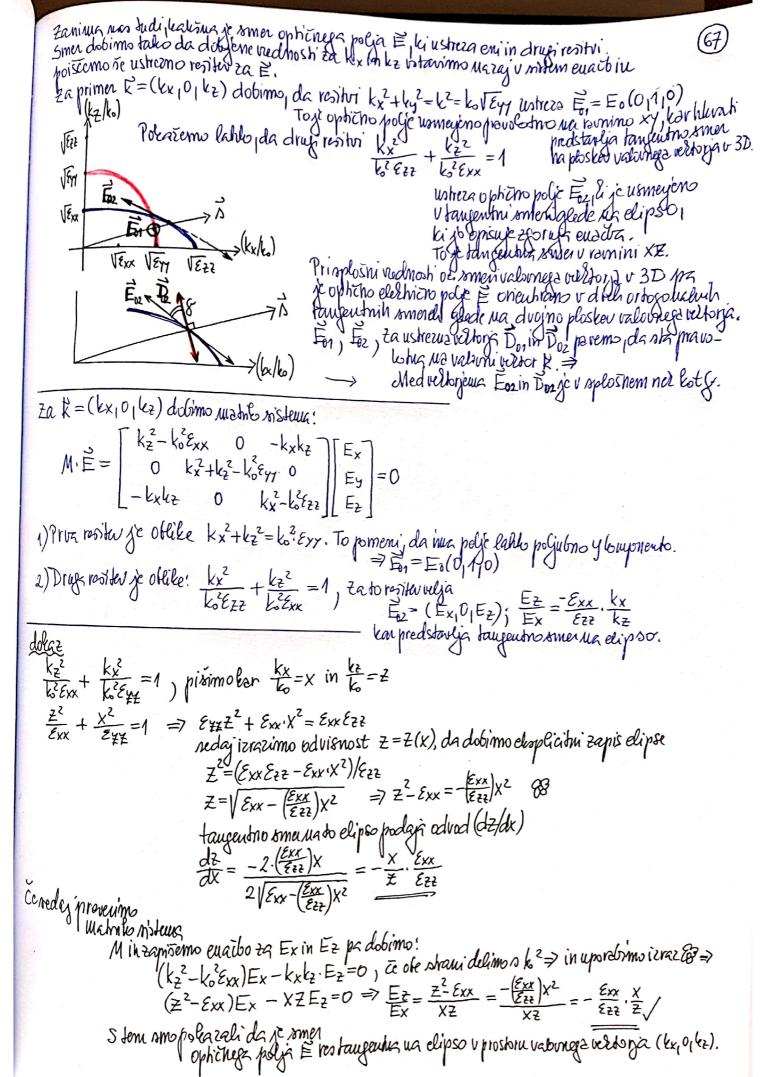
```
by Kurimo readmosh: \lambda_2 = -r^2 in \lambda_1 = r^2 \left( \frac{\chi \Omega_X}{\xi \chi \chi} + \frac{y \Lambda_2}{\xi \gamma \gamma} + \frac{2 \Lambda_2}{\xi \epsilon_2} \right) v mislom enach, do limo
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 (65)
          \frac{1}{x} + r^{2} \left( \frac{x \Delta x}{\xi x x} + \frac{y \Delta y}{\xi \gamma \gamma} + \frac{z \Delta z}{\xi z z} \right) \Delta x - \frac{r^{2} x}{\xi \gamma \gamma} = 0
          y+ 12 (XOX + 407 + 202) sy - 124 = 0
             £ + 12(x0x + y0y + 70z ) 12 - 12z =0
         \frac{z+1}{x(1-r^2/\epsilon_x)+r^2(\frac{x\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{xx}}+\frac{y\alpha_y}{\epsilon_{yy}}+\frac{z\alpha_y}{\epsilon_{zz}})\alpha_x=0}
\frac{z+1}{x(1-r^2/\epsilon_x)+r^2(\frac{x\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{xx}}+\frac{y\alpha_y}{\epsilon_{yy}}+\frac{z\alpha_y}{\epsilon_{zz}})\alpha_x=0}
\frac{z}{y(1-r^2/\epsilon_x)+r^2(\frac{x\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{xx}}+\frac{y\alpha_y}{\epsilon_{yy}}+\frac{z\alpha_y}{\epsilon_{zz}})\alpha_z=0}
\frac{z}{z}(1-r^2/\epsilon_{zz})+r^2(\frac{z\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{zz}}+r^2(\frac{z\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{zz}})\alpha_z=0}
\frac{z}{z}(1-r^2/\epsilon_{zz})+r^2(\frac{z\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{zz}})+r^2(\frac{z\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{zz}})\alpha_z=0
\frac{z}{z}(1-r^2/\epsilon_{zz})+r^2(\frac{z\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{zz}})+r^2(\frac{z\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{zz}})+r^2(\frac{z\alpha_x}{\epsilon_{zz}})\alpha_z=0
                                                                                               Dolljeni set avaib pa je v vortorski obliki avalogev evaibi za \vec{D} je v sota po \vec{k} jo dobimo iz Maxwellatik, evado.

Sponunimo se! (\vec{k},\vec{E})\vec{k} = \vec{k}\vec{E} - \vec{k}_0 \vec{E}\vec{E}

\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \vec{E}^{-1} \cdot \vec{D}

\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 \vec{E}^{-1} \cdot \vec{D}
                                                                                                                                                                         k^{2}\left(\frac{\vec{N}}{\varepsilon_{0}}\underline{\varepsilon}^{-1}\vec{D}\right)\vec{N} = k^{2}\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}}\underline{\varepsilon}^{-1}\vec{D} - k^{2}\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}}\underline
                   upostaramo
                             Hill ET.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             evaile let zgoraj.
                                                                                                                                                                                       \sum = \frac{\Delta \times D}{\xi_{XX}} + \frac{\Delta_{Y}D_{Y}}{\xi_{YY}} + \frac{\Delta_{Z}D_{Z}}{\xi_{ZZ}}
 LOSKEY VALOVNEGA VERTORJA
                                             Kljub temu da je indikatrisa zelo Mazorna, paz nyb tesko kaj konkuetno izračunamo.
Za telj konkuetni vačun se direktno lotimo restranja ollazwelberih anačb oz. enačte
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                to je ristem treh evacto za 3 losupamente vertoga E, la boimel resitve le ja 60 determinants ustreme matrike
                                              (\cancel{K} \cdot \cancel{E}) \cancel{K} = (\cancel{k}^2 - \cancel{k}_0^2 \cancel{E}) \overrightarrow{E}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    makur euser v.
Eurite spet zapisimo v Castnew sistemu tenzorja E = \begin{bmatrix} E_{xx} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{77} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & EZZ \end{bmatrix}
     Za byuponeuto virmen osi x dobimo:
                                     (k_x^2 = k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k_z
                                              kxEx + kxkyEy + kxkzEz - k2Ex+k02ExxEx=0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         , upostevamo k²=kx²+ky²+kz²
                                              k2Ex-k2ExxEx-kxEx-kxkyEy-kxkzEz=0
                                       (ky+k2-k08xx)Ex - kxkyEy - kxkzE2=0
Nadasínjeja izračuuz selohimo za nadaj preprostejšíh smeni, denimo K=(kx,ky,0)
```





Scanned by CamScanner