(1)
$$E_{s}^{s} - \frac{\pi E_{s}}{E_{s}} \cos \alpha E_{s} E_{y} + \frac{E_{s}^{s}}{E_{t}^{s}} E_{y}^{s} - E_{s}^{s} \sin^{s} \alpha$$

$$\frac{E_{s}^{s}}{E_{s}^{s}} - 2 \frac{E_{y} E_{s}}{E_{t} E_{s} \sin^{s} \alpha} + \frac{E_{y}^{s}}{E_{t}^{s} \sin^{s} \alpha} = 1$$

$$\frac{E_{s}^{s}}{E_{s}^{s} \sin^{s} \alpha} = \frac{E_{s}^{s} \sin^{s} \alpha}{\cos^{s} \alpha} + \frac{E_{s}^{s} \sin^{s} \alpha}{E_{s}^{s} \sin^{s} \alpha}$$

$$(\vec{\epsilon}_{y}^{i})^{2} \left[\frac{(\cos\theta)^{2} + z \frac{\cos\theta}{\epsilon_{1}} \frac{\sin\theta}{\epsilon_{2}} \cos\alpha + (\frac{\sin\theta}{\epsilon_{2}})^{2}}{\sin^{2}\alpha} \right] + z \vec{\epsilon}_{y}^{i} \vec{\epsilon}_{z}^{i} \left[\frac{\frac{d}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_{1}^{i}} - \frac{d}{\epsilon_{2}^{i}}\right) \sin z\theta - \frac{1}{\epsilon_{1}\epsilon_{2}} \cos\alpha \cos z\theta}{\sin^{2}\alpha} \right] + (\vec{\epsilon}_{z}^{i})^{2} \left[\frac{(\sin\theta)^{2} + z \frac{\sin\theta}{\epsilon_{2}} \cos\alpha + (\frac{\cos\theta}{\epsilon_{2}})^{2}}{\sin^{2}\alpha} \right] = 3$$

1)
$$q = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\varepsilon_1}\right)^2 + 2\frac{\cos \alpha}{\varepsilon_1}\frac{\sin \alpha}{\varepsilon_2}\cos \alpha + \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\varepsilon_2}\right)^2}}$$

$$b = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\tilde{\epsilon}_1}\right)^2 - 2\frac{\sin \theta}{\tilde{\epsilon}_2}\cos \alpha + \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\tilde{\epsilon}_2}\right)^2}}$$

$$2) \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{E_1^2} - \frac{1}{E_2^2} \right) \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{E_1 E_2} \cos \alpha \cos 2\theta = 0 \implies \tan 2\theta = \frac{2E_1 E_2}{E_2^2 - E_2^2} \cos \alpha$$

(2) 1)
$$\int f_0 = \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{n^2}{3}$$

$$\int f_n = \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^1 t^2 e^{-int} dt = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{$$

$$2) t = \pi \implies \pi^2 = \frac{\pi^3}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

(3) I henogeneuroù enemene orneverno:
$$v_0 = u$$
 $v_- = v$ $v_+ = o$

в систем стечена, двичиний с зарядам

$$v_{i}^{j} = p \qquad v_{i}^{j} = \frac{v - u}{1 - \frac{uv}{v^{j}}} \qquad v_{i}^{j} = -u$$

в системе отсчета, двигициейся с электронами v'' = 0

$$3' = \frac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{4}}}{c^{\frac{1}{4}}}}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
3' - \frac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{4}}}{c^{\frac{1}{4}}}}} \\
3' - \frac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{4}}}{c^{\frac{1}{4}}}}}} \\
3' - \frac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{4}}}{c^{\frac{1}{4}}}}} \\
3' - \frac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{4}}}{c^{\frac{1}{4}}}}}} \\
3' - \frac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{4}}}{c^{\frac{1}{4}}}}}}} \\
3' - \frac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^{\frac{1}{4}}}{c^{\frac{1}{4}}}}}} \\
3'$$

$$\beta' = \beta' + \beta' = \frac{\beta_{+}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^{2}}{c^{2}}}} - \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{c^{2}}} \left(\frac{v - u}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^{2}}}\right)^{2}}, \beta' + = \frac{uv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^{2}}{c^{2}}}}c^{2}$$

Опя равномерно заряшенной весконечной нити:

$$E' = \frac{z\lambda'}{R} = \frac{zp's}{R} = \frac{zuvp_+s}{\sqrt{1-\frac{uv}{c^2}}c^2R} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{zuvv}{R} \gamma$$

$$\implies F' = qE' = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2quT}{3} \gamma$$

$$(4) \quad (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} (a_x \partial_x + a_y \partial_y + a_z \partial_z) \times \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_x \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \vec{a}$$

$$2) \quad \nabla \times [\vec{a}(\vec{r}) \times \vec{b}] = \nabla \times \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a}_x & \vec{a}_y & \vec{a}_z \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_x b_x - a_x b_y \\ a_z b_x - a_y b_z \\ a_x b_y - a_y b_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_y \partial_y a_x - b_x \partial_y a_y - b_x \partial_z a_z + b_z \partial_z a_x \\ a_y b_z - a_z b_y & a_z b_x - a_x b_z & a_x b_y - a_y b_x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_y \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_y \partial_y a_x + b_z \partial_z a_x \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_y \partial_y a_x + b_z \partial_z a_x \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_y + b_x \partial_y a_y + b_x \partial_z a_z \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \partial_x a_x + b_$$

= (\$\vec{b} \cdot \varphi) \vec{a} - \vec{b} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a})

(5) A)
$$\nabla \times f(\vec{r})\vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 & \vec{v}_3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 \end{vmatrix} = \nabla f \times \vec{r}$$

2)
$$\nabla \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{r}) = -\nabla \times (\vec{r} \times \vec{a}) = -(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla)\vec{r} + \vec{a}(\nabla \vec{r}) =$$

$$= -\vec{a} + 3\vec{a} = 2\vec{a}$$

(6) 1)
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = -\omega^2 f$$
 (m x, Borna - Monox politionary eckas & Gaernomoli to)
$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2(x)} f - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + k^2(x) f = 0$$

2)
$$c(x+\lambda) = c(x) + \frac{dc(x)}{dx} \lambda + o(\lambda), \lambda + o \implies$$

$$\Rightarrow c(x+\lambda) - c(x) \approx \frac{dc(x)}{dx} \frac{2\pi c(x)}{\omega} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c(x+\lambda) - c(x)}{c(x)} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \frac{dc(x)}{dx} \ll 1 \quad (coin-no yen-uno)$$

$$\frac{2n}{\omega} \frac{dc(x)}{dx} = \frac{2n}{\omega} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{\omega}{k(x)} \right] = -2n \frac{dk(x)}{dx} \frac{1}{k^2} \implies \frac{dk(x)}{dx} \frac{1}{k^2} \ll 1$$

3)
$$f = e^{S(x)}$$
 \Longrightarrow $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + k^2(x)f = \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x}\right)^2 + k^2(x) = 0$

4) Nyomb
$$\frac{J^2S}{dx^2} \ll k^2(x)$$
. Torga:

$$\left(\frac{dS}{dx}\right)^{2} + k^{2}(x) = 0 \iff \frac{dS}{dx} = \pm ik(x) \implies S = \pm i \int k(x) dx$$

$$\frac{d^{2}S}{dx^{2}} = \pm i \frac{dk(x)}{dx} \ll k^{2}(x)$$

(B cury nonymenhozo panes yen-ux)

$$(?) \quad \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{H}) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{1}{c} \quad \partial_{t} (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) = \frac{4\pi}{c} \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \quad \partial_{t} p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \partial_{t} p + \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

(8)
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi = 0$$

Pryormo $\vec{A} = \vec{A}' + \nabla \phi + \alpha \phi + \phi' - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi + \nabla \alpha \phi = 0$

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{A}' + \nabla \phi) + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t (\phi' - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi) = 0$$

$$= (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}' + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi') + (\Delta \phi - \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 \phi = -(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}' + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \phi')$$

Спед-но, при достаточно гладких А' и ц сущет грункция ц, с помощью которой можно совершить капибровачное пребразование, приводящее к калибровке Лоренца.

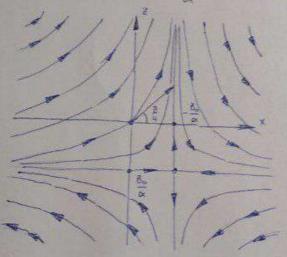
(9) 1)
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\delta} = \partial_x B_x + o - \alpha = o \implies B_x = \alpha \times + C$$

(unaye - 3agana negoonpegenena)

 $\frac{B_x}{B_z}\Big|_{\vec{t}=\vec{\delta}} = \frac{C}{B_o} = 1 \text{ (coin-no yen-uro)} \implies C = B_o \text{ in } \vec{b}_x = \alpha \times + B_o$

$$\frac{2}{\delta_{x}} = \frac{dz}{\delta_{z}} \implies \frac{dx}{\alpha x + \beta_{o}} = \frac{Jz}{\delta_{z} - \alpha z} \implies$$

 $\Rightarrow \text{ censeison box summin - three bones a year pour } (x,z) = \left(-\frac{8}{\alpha}, \frac{8}{\alpha}\right)$ $\text{ in prime } x = -\frac{8}{\alpha} \text{ in } z = \frac{8}{\alpha}.$



(10) 1) Согп-но теорене о пиркупяции магнитного попя:

 $\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j} + \frac{1}{c} \partial_t \vec{D} \implies \vec{\Phi} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{J} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j} \cdot \vec{J} \cdot \vec{J} \vec{S}$

(т.к. контур, вдоль которого производить интегрирование, мошно выбрать достаточно "тонким")