$$\begin{array}{c} \left( \frac{1}{2} \log_{3} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{3} \right) \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} \log_{3} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{3} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{3} \right) \\ \left( \frac{1}{2} \log_{3} - \frac{1}{$$

 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \quad \nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$ 

Narzucam  $\bar{E} = \bar{E}_{\nu}(x,y) e^{i(kz-\omega t)} \bar{B} = \bar{B}_{\nu}(x,y) e^{i(kz-\omega t)}$ 

 $(2) k - (4) \omega$ 

(7)K+(5) $\omega$ 

ik² Ex - kdx Ez - wdy Bz + ikoBy = iwkBy + i w² Ex

 $E_X i \left( k^2 - \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^2 \right) = k \partial_x E_z + \omega \partial_y R_z$ 

, przevodnik Na ponierzchni przewodnika E = 0 B = 0

 $\nabla x = e^{i(1c_2-\omega t)} \begin{bmatrix} \partial_y E_z - ik E_y \\ ik E_x - \partial_x E_z \end{bmatrix}$  Podobnie dla  $\nabla x B$   $\partial_x E_y - \partial_y E_x$ 

[τω β<sub>x</sub>

iw By

rw Bz

-1 = EX

-1 & Ey

Dy Ez -ik Ey

ikEx - DxEz

dxEx - dy Ex

dy Bz -ikBy

ikBx - )xBz