

$$[2] \quad \tilde{E}_y' = \tilde{E}_{0I} (e^{ik_1 x} + p e^{-ik_1 x}) e^{-i\omega t} = \tilde{E}_{0I} (e^{i(k_1 x - \omega t)} + p e^{-i(k_1 x + \omega t)})$$

$$\text{Re}(\tilde{E}_y') = E_{0I} (\cos(k_1 x - \omega t) + p \cos(k_1 x + \omega t))$$

$$= E_{0I} \cos(\omega t - k_1 x) + p E_{0I} \cos(\omega t + k_1 x)$$

$$= a \cos(\omega t + \theta_a) + b \cos(\omega t + \theta_b)$$

$$= a \sin(\omega t + \theta_a) + b \sin(\omega t + \theta_b)$$

$$a = E_{0I}$$

$$\theta_a = -k_1 x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b = p E_{0I}$$

$$\theta_b = k_1 x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= C \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$C^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos(\theta_a - \theta_b)$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{a \sin \theta_a + b \sin \theta_b}{a \cos \theta_a + b \cos \theta_b}$$

$$C^2 = E_{0I}^2 + p^2 E_{0I}^2 + 2p E_{0I}^2 \cos(-k_1 x + \frac{\pi}{2} - k_1 x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$C^2 = E_{0I}^2 (1 + p^2 + 2p \cos(2k_1 x))$$

$$C = E_{0I} (1 + p^2 + 2p \cos(2k_1 x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{E_0/I \sin(-k_1 x + \frac{\pi}{2}) + p E_0/I \sin(k_1 x + \frac{\pi}{2})}{E_0/I \cos(-k_1 x + \frac{\pi}{2}) + p E_0/I \cos(k_1 x + \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(k_1 x) + p \cos(k_1 x)}{\sin(k_1 x) - p \sin(k_1 x)} = \frac{\cos(k_1 x)}{\sin(k_1 x)} \frac{1+p}{1-p}$$

$$= \cot(k_1 x) \frac{1 + \frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}}{1 - \frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} = \cot(k_1 x) \frac{1+\beta+1-\beta}{1+\beta-1+\beta}$$

$$= \cot(k_1 x) \frac{2}{2\beta} = \frac{1}{\beta} \cot(k_1 x)$$

$$\phi = \arctan \left[ \cot(k_1 x) \frac{1}{\beta} \right]$$

$$E_y' = E_0/I (1+p^2+2p\cos(2k_1 x))^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin[\omega t + \arctan(\frac{1}{\beta} \cot(k_1 x))]$$

Max amplitude:

$$A_{\max} = E_0/I (1+p^2+2p)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Min amplitude:

$$A_{\min} = E_0/I (1+p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$