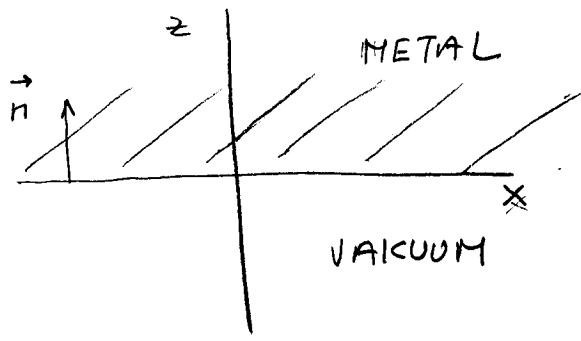




1.



Résenya:

$$z > 0; E_x^> = A e^{i\omega x} \cdot e^{-Kz}; E_y^> = 0; E_z^> = B e^{i\omega x} \cdot e^{-Kz}$$

$$z < 0; E_x^< = C e^{i\omega x} \cdot e^{Kz}; E_y^< = 0; E_z^< = D e^{i\omega x} \cdot e^{Kz}$$

(a) Untruo u  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$  qesiye za  $z > 0$ 

$$A \cdot (i\omega) e^{i\omega x} \cdot e^{-Kz} - B K e^{i\omega x} \cdot e^{-Kz} = 0$$

$i\omega A = B K$

Untruo u  $-\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon(\omega) \vec{E}$  qesiye  $z > 0$ 

$$\times: -\vec{\nabla}^2 E_x = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon(\omega) E_x$$

$$-(-\omega^2) A e^{i\omega x} \cdot e^{-Kz} - A K^2 e^{i\omega x} \cdot e^{-Kz}$$

$$= \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon(\omega) A e^{i\omega x} \cdot e^{-Kz}$$

$\omega^2 - K^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon(\omega)$

$$z: -\vec{\nabla}^2 E_z = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon(\omega) E_z$$

dobyte ze odtu 1450

$$\omega^2 - K^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon(\omega)$$

Unutkuo u  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$  nešenye  $z < 0$

$$C \cdot (iz) e^{izx} e^{\gamma_k z} + D \gamma_k' e^{izx} e^{\gamma_k' z} = 0$$

$$\boxed{iC\omega = -D\gamma_k'}$$

Unutkuo nešenye za  $z < 0$  u  $-\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \vec{E}$

$$\times: -\vec{\nabla}^2 E_x = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} E_x$$

$$-(-z^2) C e^{izx} e^{-\gamma_k z} - \gamma_k'^2 C e^{izx} e^{\gamma_k' z} = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} C e^{izx} e^{\gamma_k' z}$$

$$\boxed{z^2 - \gamma_k'^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}}$$

(b) Rubni uvjeti:  $\vec{n} = \vec{e}_z$

$$\vec{e}_z \times \vec{e}_x (A e^{izx} e^{-\gamma_k z} - C e^{izx} e^{\gamma_k' z}) \Big|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = C}$$

$$\vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_z (B \in (\omega) e^{izx} e^{-\gamma_k z} - D e^{izx} e^{\gamma_k' z}) \Big|_{z=0} = 0$$

$$\boxed{B \in (\omega) = D}$$

(c) Jednadžbe na eljedecte:

$$1. A = C$$

$$5. z^2 - \gamma_k'^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \in (\omega)$$

$$2. B \in (\omega) = D$$

$$6. z^2 - \gamma_k'^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}$$

$$3. iA\omega = B\gamma_k$$

$$4. iC\omega = -D\gamma_k'$$

Z 1., 2. i 4.

$$i \alpha_2 = -B \epsilon(\omega) \gamma_k'$$

S priešadžiame 3., įmano

$$\gamma_k = -\gamma_k' \epsilon(\omega)$$

Zaduja priešadžiame užtrūko u 5.

$$\omega^2 - \gamma_k'^2 \epsilon^2(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon(\omega)$$

Z 1. priešadžiame 6. /e/  $\omega^2 = \gamma_k'^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}$  pa īmano

$$\gamma_k'^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - \gamma_k'^2 \epsilon^2(\omega) = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon(\omega)$$

$$\gamma_k'^2 (1 - \epsilon^2) = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} (1 - \epsilon)$$

$$\gamma_k'^2 = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon^2} = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon}$$

$$\boxed{\gamma_k'^2 = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon}}$$

Užtrūko u  $\gamma_k^2 = \gamma_k'^2 \epsilon^2$ .

$$\boxed{\gamma_k^2 = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\epsilon^2}{1 + \epsilon}}$$

Z 2.  $\omega^2 = \gamma_k'^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}$  īmano

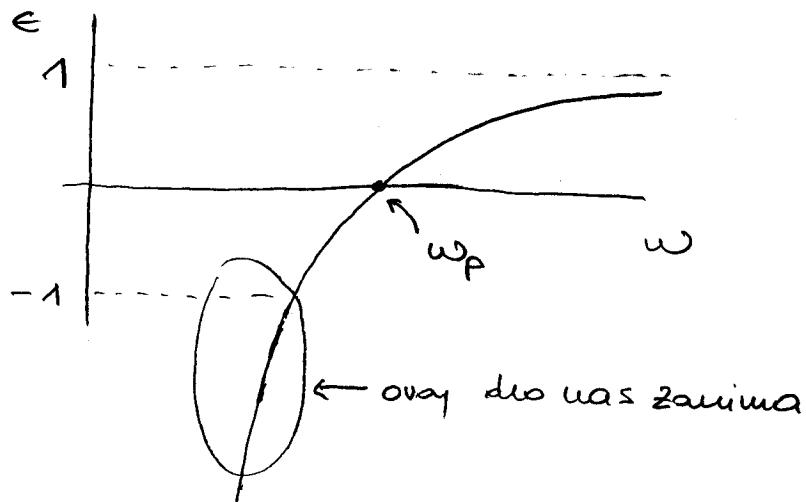
$$\omega^2 = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon} + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{1 - \epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}$$

$$\boxed{\omega^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{1 + \epsilon}}$$

Ta  $\omega, \gamma_k, \gamma_k'$  būdu keliu'  $\epsilon < -1$ .

(d) za  $\omega T \gg 1$  dielektrische konstante postaje

$$\epsilon = 1 - \left(\frac{\omega_p}{\omega}\right)^2$$



za  $2c \gg \omega$  inamo

$$\gamma_k'^2 = \omega^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} / \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_k'^2 c^2}{\omega^2} = \frac{2^2 c^2}{\omega^2} - 1 \approx \frac{2^2 c^2}{\omega^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma_k' \approx 2}$$

iz2

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\omega^2 c^2}{\omega} = \frac{\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \gg 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon \approx -1}$$

Ako je  $\epsilon \approx -1$ , tada je

$$\epsilon(\omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \approx -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\omega = \frac{\omega_p}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

iz2  $\gamma_k = -\gamma_k' \epsilon(\omega)$  je tada

$$\boxed{\gamma_k' \approx \gamma_k}$$

No,  $\gamma_K \neq \gamma'_K$  postaje veliko kada  $\omega \rightarrow \omega_0$  u linijski

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \omega_0} \gamma_K(\omega) \rightarrow \infty$$

Prijevjeđe kada zadnje članove  $e^{-\gamma_K(z)}$  postaju onečitljiva uz  $z = 0$ .

Za  $z = \gamma_K$  je

$$iA z = B \gamma_K \Rightarrow iA = B$$

pa dobijamo za  $z > 0$  postaje

$$\vec{E}^> = A e^{izx} e^{-zz} (\vec{e}_x + i \vec{e}_z)$$

Za  $z = \gamma'_K$  i  $z < 0$

$$\vec{E}^< = A e^{izx} e^{zz} (\vec{e}_x - i \vec{e}_z)$$

Vidimo da je val cirkularno polarizovan

2.

(a) Izraz za apriksimaciju čvrtje veće za  $n$ -vrsce izgleda slijedi:

$$\epsilon(\vec{k}) = E_0 - \gamma - \sum_{n.n.} \gamma(R) \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R})$$

gdje su mu ide po mogućim raspodjelama

$$R_{nn} = \left\{ \frac{a}{2} (\pm 1, \pm 1, 1), \frac{a}{2} (\pm 1, \pm 1, -1) \right\}$$

$$\vec{R} = (k_x, k_y, k_z)$$

Konstante  $\gamma(R)$  redukuju se za svaki  $R$ . Naime,  $\Delta U(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  ne mijenja se uspravljajući permutaciju argumenta (npr.  $(y_1, x_1, z_1)$ ) i pravljenu li predzadnje razmjenju (npr.  $(-x_1, y_1, -z_1)$ ).

Također, funkcija  $U$  je  $n$ -takva kaj da su svi svi o izvoru  $r = |\vec{r}|$ . Prema tome,

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon(\vec{k}) &= E_0 - \gamma - \gamma \cdot \left\{ \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (k_x + k_y + k_z) \right] \right. \\ &\quad + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (-k_x - k_y - k_z) \right] + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (-k_x - k_y + k_z) \right] \\ &\quad + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (k_x + k_y - k_z) \right] + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (k_x - k_y + k_z) \right] \\ &\quad + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (-k_x + k_y - k_z) \right] + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (-k_x + k_y + k_z) \right] \\ &\quad \left. + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (k_x - k_y - k_z) \right] \right\} \\ &= E_0 - \gamma - 2\gamma \cdot \left\{ \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (k_x + k_y + k_z) \right] + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (k_x + k_y - k_z) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (k_x - k_y + k_z) \right] + \cos \left[ \frac{a}{2} (k_x - k_y - k_z) \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Ovo možemo još učitati

$$\cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} (k_x + k_y + k_z) \right] + \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} (k_x + k_y - k_z) \right]$$

$$= 2 \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} (k_x + k_y) \right] \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} k_z \right]$$

$$\cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} (k_x - k_y + k_z) \right] + \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} (k_x - k_y - k_z) \right]$$

$$= 2 \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} (k_x - k_y) \right] \cdot \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} k_z \right]$$

Uzimamo

$$2 \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} k_z \right] \cdot \left\{ \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} (k_x + k_y) \right] + \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} (k_x - k_y) \right] \right\}$$

$$= 2 \cos \left[ \frac{q}{2} k_z \right] \cdot 2 \cdot \cos \left( \frac{k_x q}{2} \right) \cdot \cos \left( \frac{k_y q}{2} \right)$$

Dobivamo,

$$\epsilon(\vec{k}) = E_0 - \gamma - 8\gamma \cos \left( \frac{k_x q}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{k_y q}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{k_z q}{2} \right)$$

(5) Razvijemo u red kosinusa da je  $\vec{k} = 0$

$$\cos \left( \frac{k_i q}{2} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{k_i q}{2} \right)^2, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\epsilon(\vec{k}) = E_0 - \gamma - 8\gamma \cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{k_x q}{2} \right)^2 \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{k_y q}{2} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{k_z q}{2} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\approx E_0 - \gamma - 8\gamma \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{q^2}{4} \cdot (k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2) \right]$$

$$= E_0 - \gamma - 8\gamma + \gamma q^2 k^2$$

Одје смо заменавали чланове  $\rightarrow$  потенцијална по  $k_x$  била је не већа од 2.

(c) На рибљу зону:

$$\cos\left(\frac{k_i \cdot a}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{k_i \cdot a}{2}\right) / \Big|_{k_i = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}} + \cos'\left(\frac{k_i \cdot a}{2}\right) / \Big|_{k_i = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}} \cdot \left(k_i \pm \frac{\pi}{a}\right) \\ + \frac{1}{2} \cos''\left(\frac{k_i \cdot a}{2}\right) / \Big|_{k_i = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}} \cdot \left(k_i \pm \frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{k_i \cdot a}{2}\right) / \Big|_{k_i = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}} = \cos\left(\pm \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\cos'\left(\frac{k_i \cdot a}{2}\right) / \Big|_{k_i = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}} = -\sin\left(\frac{k_i \cdot a}{2}\right) / \Big|_{k_i = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \left(k_i \pm \frac{\pi}{a}\right) \\ = \mp \frac{a}{2} \left(k_i \pm \frac{\pi}{a}\right)$$

$$\cos''\left(\frac{k_i \cdot a}{2}\right) / \Big|_{k_i = \pm \frac{\pi}{a}} = 0$$

Итако

$$\epsilon(\vec{k}) = E_0 - 3 - \underbrace{8\gamma \cdot \left(\mp \frac{a}{2}\right)^3}_{\pm \gamma a^3} (k_x \pm \frac{\pi}{a})(k_y \pm \frac{\pi}{a})(k_z \pm \frac{\pi}{a})$$