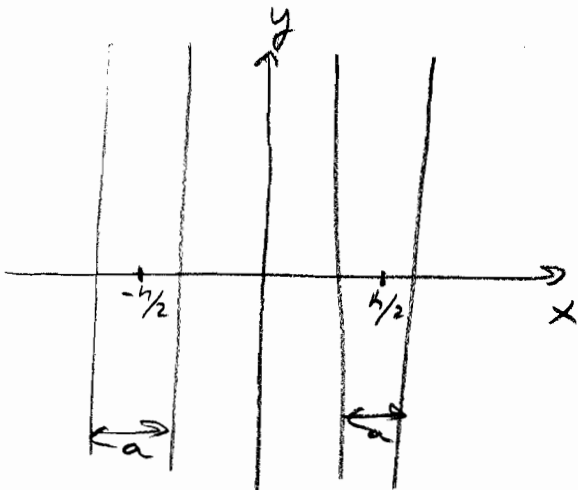


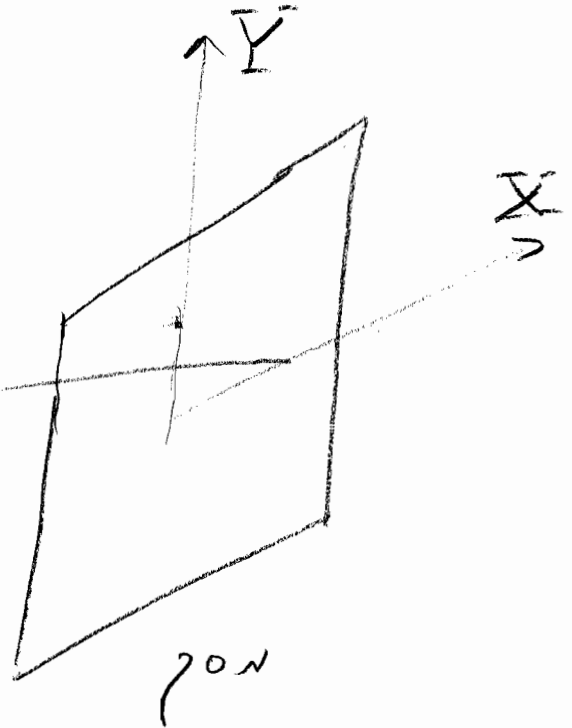
(2)



x

z

R



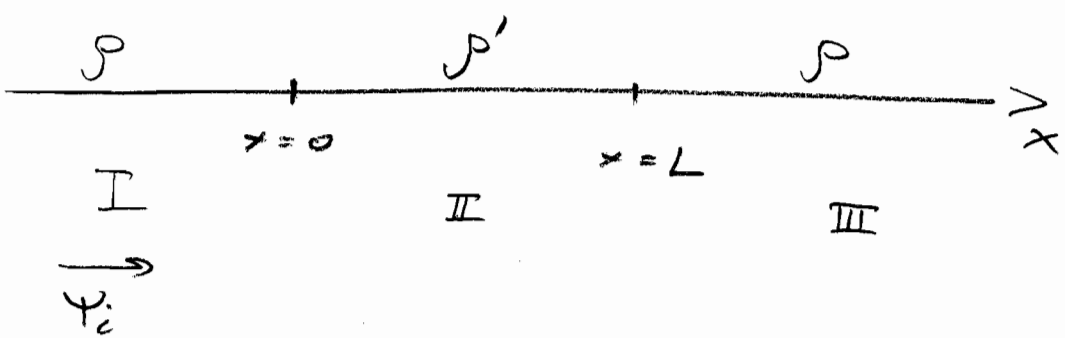
נניח שלדג המבנה הנכנס ביותר כי טיוון המיקום $x = -\frac{b}{2}$ הוא \hat{x} וכן
 טיוון המיקום $x = \frac{b}{2}$ הוא $\cos \alpha \hat{x} + \sin \alpha \hat{y}$.
 נבחר את סגורנות המפתח (המיימין-קבוצה)

$$A(x) = E_0 \begin{cases} \hat{x}, & -\frac{b}{2} - \frac{a}{2} < x < -\frac{b}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \\ \cos \alpha \hat{x} + \sin \alpha \hat{y}, & \frac{b}{2} - \frac{a}{2} < x < \frac{b}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

צורת המפתח ההתאבכות רגילה תלויה ב- α בגודל הסיוורטיות
 נחשב את המענה באזור המסך בצורת סינוס סגורנות רגילה
 נטיב קיבוב הנכנס.

$$E_x = E_0 \int_{-\frac{b}{2} - \frac{a}{2}}^{-\frac{b}{2} + \frac{a}{2}} e^{ik_x x} dx + \int_{\frac{b}{2} - \frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2} + \frac{a}{2}} E_0 e^{ik_x x} \cos \alpha dx =$$

$$= E_0 \frac{1}{ik_x} e^{-ik_x \frac{b}{2}} \left(e^{ik_x \frac{a}{2}} - e^{-ik_x \frac{a}{2}} \right) + \frac{\cos \alpha}{ik_x} e^{ik_x \frac{b}{2}} \left(e^{ik_x \frac{a}{2}} - e^{-ik_x \frac{a}{2}} \right)$$



כדי שם את הגלים הכל אתה צריך להוסיף אותם

$$\psi_1 = e^{i(\omega t - k_1 x)} + R e^{i(\omega t + k_1 x)}$$

$$\psi_2 = F e^{i(\omega t - k_2 x)} + B e^{i(\omega t + k_2 x)}$$

$$\psi_3 = C e^{i(\omega t - k_1 x)}$$

$$R = 0$$

(אין רפלקסיה)

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho}} = v_3 \quad v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho'}}$$

מהירות הגלים

$$k_1 = \frac{\omega}{v_1} = k_3 \quad k_2 = \frac{\omega}{v_2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \psi_1(x=0) &= \psi_2(x=0) \\ \psi_2(x=L) &= \psi_3(x=L) \\ T \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} &= T \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} \\ T \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=L} &= T \frac{\partial \psi_3}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=L} \end{aligned} \right.$$

תנאי גבול

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 1 &= F + B \Rightarrow F = 1 - B \quad (R=0) \\ (1-B) e^{-ik_2 L} + B e^{ik_2 L} &= C e^{-ik_1 L} \end{aligned} \right.$$

(2)

$$-ik_1 = -ik_2(1-B) + ik_2 B$$

(3)

$$-ik_2(1-B) e^{-ik_2 L} + ik_2 B e^{ik_2 L} = -ik_1 C e^{-ik_1 L}$$

(5)

$$(3) \rightarrow -k_1 = -k_2 + k_2 B + k_2 B \Rightarrow B = \frac{k_2 - k_1}{2k_2}$$

$$(2) \rightarrow C e^{-ik_1 L} = e^{-ik_2 L} + B (e^{ik_2 L} - e^{-ik_2 L})$$

$$(4) \rightarrow -k_2 e^{-ik_2 L} + B k_2 e^{-ik_2 L} + k_2 B e^{ik_2 L} = -k_1 C e^{-ik_1 L}$$

$$-k_2 e^{-ik_2 L} + B k_2 (e^{ik_2 L} + e^{-ik_2 L}) = -k_1 C e^{-ik_1 L}$$

$$-k_2 e^{-ik_2 L} + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{2k_2} \cdot k_2 (e^{ik_2 L} + e^{-ik_2 L}) = -k_1 \left(e^{-ik_2 L} + \frac{k_2 - k_1}{2k_2} (e^{ik_2 L} - e^{-ik_2 L}) \right)$$

$$-k_2 e^{-ik_2 L} + \frac{1}{2} k_2 e^{ik_2 L} + \frac{1}{2} k_2 e^{-ik_2 L} - \frac{1}{2} k_1 e^{ik_2 L} - \frac{1}{2} k_1 e^{-ik_2 L} =$$

$$= -k_1 e^{-ik_2 L} - \frac{1}{2} k_1 e^{ik_2 L} + \frac{1}{2} k_1 e^{-ik_2 L} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{k_1^2}{k_2} e^{ik_2 L} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{k_1^2}{k_2} e^{-ik_2 L}$$

$$-2k_2^2 e^{-ik_2 L} + k_2^2 e^{ik_2 L} + k_2^2 e^{-ik_2 L} = k_1^2 e^{ik_2 L} - k_1^2 e^{-ik_2 L}$$

$$e^{ik_2 L} (k_2^2 - k_1^2) = e^{-ik_2 L} (k_2^2 - k_1^2)$$

$$e^{ik_2 L} = e^{-ik_2 L}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_1 \neq k_2 \Leftrightarrow \rho \neq \rho'$$

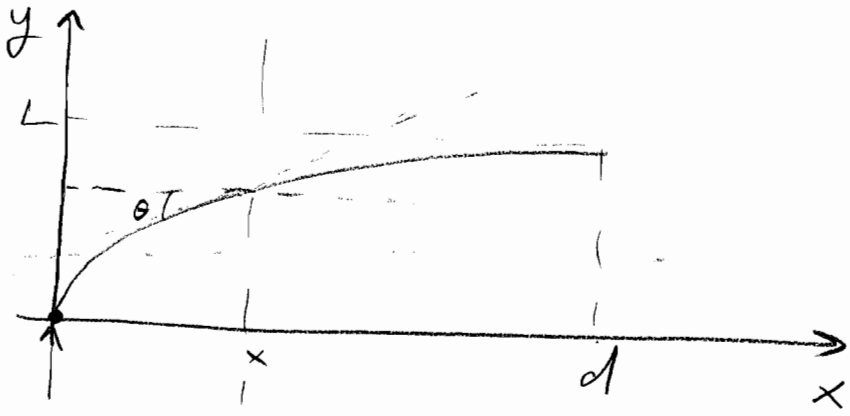
$$e^{2ik_2 L} = 1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \cos(2k_2 L) = 1 \\ \sin(2k_2 L) = 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2k_2 L = 2\pi n \\ k_2 = \frac{\pi n}{L} \end{array}$$

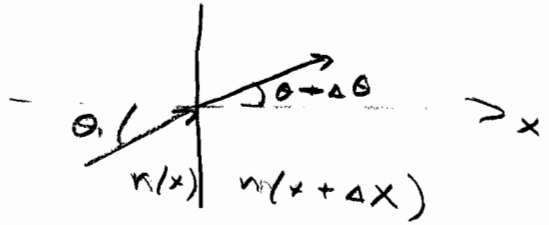
$$\omega = v_2 k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho'}} \frac{\pi n}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{\omega}{v_1} = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\rho'}} \frac{\pi n}{L} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{T}} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\rho'}{\rho}} \frac{2L}{n}$$



$$n(x) = 1 + \alpha x$$



$$n(x) \sin \theta = n(x + \Delta x) \sin(\theta + \Delta \theta) = (n(x) + n'(x) \Delta x) (\sin \theta + \Delta \theta \cos \theta) =$$

$$= n(x) \sin \theta + n(x) \Delta \theta \cos \theta + n'(x) \Delta x \sin \theta$$

$$n(x) d\theta \cos \theta = -n'(x) dx \sin \theta$$

$$d\theta = -\frac{n'}{n} \tan \theta dx = -\frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha x} \tan \theta dx$$

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\tan \theta} = -\int \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha x} dx$$

$$\ln(\sin \theta) = -\ln(1 + \alpha x) + \tilde{C}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{C}{1 + \alpha x}$$

$C = 1$ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $x = 0$ \therefore $\sin \theta = 1$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \theta$$

הנגזרת היא $\tan \theta$ כי $y = n(x)$

$$y' = \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{(1 + \alpha x)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(1 + \alpha x)^2 - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(1 + \alpha x)^2 - 1}}$$

$$y = \int_0^d \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1 + \alpha x)^2 - 1}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} f = 1 + \alpha x \\ df = \alpha dx \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_1^{1 + \alpha d} \frac{df}{\sqrt{f^2 - 1}} =$$

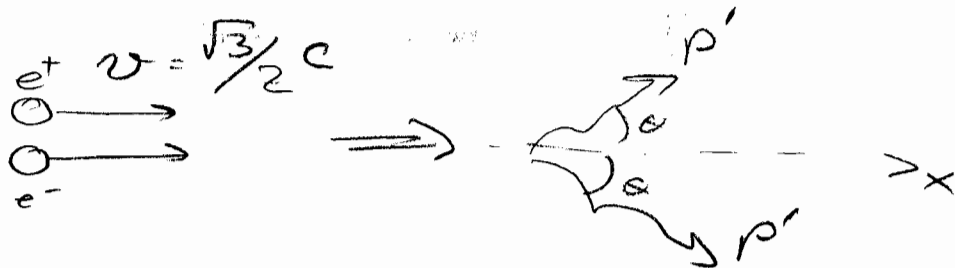
$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \left(f - \sqrt{f^2 - 1} \right) \Big|_1^{1 + \alpha d} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\ln \left(1 + \alpha d - \sqrt{(1 + \alpha d)^2 - 1} \right) - \ln 1 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \left(1 + \alpha d - \sqrt{\alpha^2 d^2 - 2\alpha d} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_1^{1 + \alpha d} \frac{df}{\sqrt{f^2 - 1}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cosh^{-1}(f) \Big|_1^{1 + \alpha d} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \cosh^{-1}(1 + \alpha d)$$



5

נתונים: $v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}c$

$$p = 2p' \cos \theta$$

1x גודל המומנטום

$$\sqrt{p^2 c^2 + (2m)^2 c^4} = 2p' c$$

גודל המומנטום

$$p^2 c^2 + 4m^2 c^4 = 4p'^2 c^2$$

$$p^2 + 4m^2 c^2 = \frac{4p'^2}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$p^2 \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right) = 4m^2 c^2$$

$$p^2 \tan^2 \theta = 4m^2 c^2$$

$$p = \frac{2m v}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{4m^2 v^2}{1 - v^2/c^2} \tan^2 \theta = 4m^2 c^2$$

$$\beta = v/c$$

$$\frac{\beta^2}{1 - \beta^2} \tan^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\tan^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \beta^2}{\beta^2} = \frac{1 - 3/4}{3/4} = \frac{1/4}{3/4} = 1/3$$

$$\tan \theta = 1/\sqrt{3}$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 30^\circ}$$