

$$\nabla^2 g + k^2 g = \delta(x-n') \delta(y-y') \delta(z-z') \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2} + k^2 g(x, y, z) = \delta(x-n') \delta(y-y') \delta(z-z')$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{g}(x, y, k_z)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{g}}{\partial y^2} + (k_x^2 + k_z^2) \tilde{g}(x, y, k_z) = \delta(x-n') \delta(y-y') e^{jk_z z}$$

$$\tilde{g}(x, y, k_z) = \sum \tilde{g}_m(y, k_z) \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \rightarrow \text{with } 0 < x < a, y < b, k_z \text{ is real}$$

$$\sum \left[\frac{d^2 \tilde{g}_m}{dy^2} + (k_x^2 + k_z^2 - (\frac{m\pi}{a})^2) \tilde{g}_m \right] \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x = \delta(x-n') \delta(y-y') e^{jk_z z}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \tilde{g}_m}{dy^2} + [k_x^2 + k_z^2 - (\frac{m\pi}{a})^2] \tilde{g}_m = \frac{1}{a} \delta(y-y') \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x e^{jk_z z}$$

$$g_m(y, k_z) = \begin{cases} C_1 \cos(\lambda y) & 0 \leq y \leq y' \\ C_2 \sin(\lambda(y-b)) & y' \leq y \leq b \end{cases}$$

$$C_1 \cos(\lambda y') = C_2 \cos(\lambda(y'-b)) \quad (1)$$

$$-C_1 \lambda \sin(\lambda y') + C_2 \lambda \sin(\lambda y') = \frac{1}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x e^{jk_z z} \quad (2)$$

Substituting g_m into (1) and (2) to find C_1, C_2

$$\tilde{g}(x, y, k_z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \tilde{g}_m(y, k_z) \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \right) e^{-jk_z(z-z')} dk_z$$

(۲) سه تکرار در تابع $\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ سه بار داد

$$g(m, n, z) = \sum_{m, n} g_{mn}(z) \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y \quad (1)$$

قرار دادن در معادله قبلی

$$\sum_{m, n} \left\{ \frac{d^2 g_{mn}}{dz^2} - \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right] g_{mn} \right\} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y = f(x-a') f(y-y') f(z-z') \quad (2)$$

ضرب طرفین در توابع $\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y$ و انتگرال گیری از آن دو طرف در ناحیه استرالی

نتیجه می‌دهد که:

$$\frac{d^2 g_{mn}}{dz^2} + \left[k^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right] g_{mn} = \frac{f}{ab} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y f(z-z') \quad (3)$$

با عمل تجزیه را به β_{mn} و γ_{mn} به صورت $\beta_{mn}^2 = k^2 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2$ و $\gamma_{mn} = \frac{f}{ab} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y f(z-z')$ تبدیل می‌کنیم

$$g_{mn}(z) = \begin{cases} c_1 \sin(\beta_{mn} z) & 0 \leq z \leq z' \\ c_2 e^{-\gamma_{mn} z} & z' \leq z \leq \infty \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\beta_{mn} z') \\ \cos(\beta_{mn} z') \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\beta_{mn} z'} \\ -\gamma_{mn} e^{\beta_{mn} z'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{f}{ab \beta_{mn}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{b} y f(z-z') \quad (5)$$

با حل c_1 و c_2 نسبت به g_{mn} در معادله (۱) قرار داد می‌شود

$$\nabla^2 g = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta(\rho - \rho') \delta(\varphi - \varphi') \delta(z - z')$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial g}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta(\rho - \rho') \delta(\varphi - \varphi') \delta(z - z')$$

تبدیل فوریه سه بعدی

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial g}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial \varphi^2} + (k_z^2 + k_\rho^2) g = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta(\rho - \rho') \delta(\varphi - \varphi') e^{ik_z z}$$

$$g(\rho, \varphi, k_z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} g_m(\rho) e^{im\varphi}$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{dg_m}{d\rho} \right) - \frac{m^2 g_m + k_\rho^2 g_m}{\rho^2} \right) e^{im\varphi} = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta(\rho - \rho') \delta(\varphi - \varphi') e^{ik_z z}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{dg_m}{d\rho} \right) - \frac{m^2 g_m + (k_\rho^2) g_m}{\rho^2} = \frac{1}{\rho \rho'} \delta(\rho - \rho') e^{ik_z z}$$

$J_m(k\rho a) + B Y_m(k\rho a) = 0 \in (\rho > a)$

$$B = -A \frac{J_m(k\rho a)}{Y_m(k\rho a)}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_m = \begin{cases} c_1 \left[J_m(k\rho e) - \frac{J_m(k\rho a)}{Y_m(k\rho a)} Y_m(k\rho e) \right] & a < \rho < \rho' \\ c_2 H_m^{(\alpha)}(k\rho e) & \rho' < \rho < \infty \end{cases}$$

c_1, c_2 ضرایب

$$\left[J_m(k\rho e') - \frac{J_m(k\rho a)}{Y_m(k\rho a)} Y_m(k\rho e') \right] c_1 - c_2 H_m^{(\alpha)}(k\rho e') = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left[J_m'(k\rho e') - \frac{J_m(k\rho a)}{Y_m(k\rho a)} Y_m'(k\rho e') \right] c_1 - c_2 H_m^{(\alpha)'}(k\rho e') = \frac{-1}{\rho a k e'} e^{ik_z z} c_2$$

از g_m در $\rho = \rho'$ c_1, c_2 را حل می‌کنیم و در $\rho = \rho'$ قرار می‌دهیم

$$g(\rho, z) = \frac{1}{\rho a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} g_m(\rho, k_z) e^{im\varphi} e^{ik_z z} dz$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \frac{dy_n}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} y_n + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} y_{n,x} \quad (1) \quad -15$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(y_n \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \right) = \frac{dy_n}{dx} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} + y_n \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \right) = y_{n,x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} + y_n \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \right) \quad (2)$$

باز در (1) و (2) مساوی داریم

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y_n \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - y_n \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \right) = 0$$

از (2) داریم $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$ و در (1) مساوی می‌کنیم

$$y_n \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \right) \right] = 0$$

چون $y_n \neq 0$ پس داریم

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \right) = 0$$

$$c(x) = x^n + y(x) \hat{n} \Rightarrow c'(x) = (n + y_n \hat{n}) dx \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow ds = |c'(x)| = \sqrt{1 + y_n^2} dx$$

$$(a) \Rightarrow J = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} e^{y \sqrt{1 + y_n^2}} dx$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(f - y_n \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{y \sqrt{1 + y_n^2}} - y_n \frac{e^{y \sqrt{1 + y_n^2}}}{\sqrt{1 + y_n^2}} = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{y \sqrt{1 + y_n^2}}}{\sqrt{1 + y_n^2}} = C_1 \Rightarrow 1 + y_n^2 = \frac{e^{2y}}{C_1^2} \Rightarrow y_n = \sqrt{\frac{e^{2y}}{C_1^2} - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{e^{2y} - C_1^2}} \Rightarrow x = \int \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{e^{2y} - C_1^2}} dy \quad \text{انتگرال کنیم}$$

$$(b) \quad f = a(y - y_0) \sqrt{1 + y_n^2} \Rightarrow a(y - y_0) \sqrt{1 + y_n^2} - \frac{y_n^2 a(y - y_0)}{\sqrt{1 + y_n^2}} = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a(y - y_0)}{\sqrt{1 + y_n^2}} = C_1 \Rightarrow 1 + y_n^2 = \frac{a^2}{C_1^2} (y - y_0)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{C_1^2} (y - y_0)^2 - 1}} \Rightarrow \text{انتگرال کنیم}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) - q\psi(x, y, z) + q(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{v}) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{x} + qA_x) + q \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - q \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{v}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{y} + qA_y) + q \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} - q \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{v}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{z} + qA_z) + q \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} - q \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{v}) = 0$$

فرض کنیم \bar{v} را در تابع L ثابت در نظر بگیریم

$$m \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt} = q \left[-\frac{\partial \bar{A}}{\partial t} - \nabla \psi \right] + q \nabla (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{v}) \quad (1)$$

مقدار $\nabla (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{v})$ را می‌توانیم به صورت $\bar{v} \times \nabla \times \bar{A} + \nabla (\bar{v} \cdot \bar{A}) - (\bar{v} \cdot \nabla) \bar{A}$ بنویسیم

$$\bar{v} \times \nabla \times \bar{A} = \nabla (\bar{v} \cdot \bar{A}) - (\bar{v} \cdot \nabla) \bar{A} \quad (2)$$

اما $\nabla \cdot \bar{v} = 0$ است زیرا \bar{v} فقط شامل $(\dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z})$ است که مشتق از زمان است

پس $\nabla \cdot \bar{v} = 0$ است

$$\bar{v} \times \nabla \times \bar{A} = \nabla (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{v}) \quad (3)$$

$$(1) \text{ در } (3) \Rightarrow m \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt} = \underbrace{q\bar{E} + q\bar{v} \times \bar{B}}_{\text{مکان نیروی لورنتز است}}$$

پس $m \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt} = q\bar{E} + q\bar{v} \times \bar{B}$ که همان معادله حرکت لورنتز است