INTERACTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES WITH A PLASMA
SURROUNDING AN INFINITELY CONDUCTING WEDGE

BY

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ABSTRACT

The problem chosen is "The Interaction of Electromagnetic Waves with a Plasma Surrounding an Infinitely Conducting Wedge". With a simple model of plasma, representing it as a scalar permittivity, present only on one side of the wedge, this problem becomes essentially a three region problem, with Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions on the $\phi$-planes. The wave equations in the two regions containing non-zero fields are transformed in the $\nu$-plane by means of Kontorovich-Lebedev transform. This method has been found effective in the solution of wave equation with boundary conditions on the $\phi$-planes. The boundary conditions arising from the requirement of matching non-zero fields across the surface of contact of one pair of media, give rise to an integral equation, which contains all the information of the problem. The situation in which more than one pair of regions exist in which non-zero fields are required to be matched, has to be described by a system of integral equations. The geometry considered, therefore, is a three region geometry, one of the regions being an infinitely conducting medium, in which the fields are considered zero. The solution of the integral equation has been considered in four different classes, characteristic of the integral equation. The integrability conditions of functions tabulated in Tables II and IV give the ranges of the parameters,
for which a particular class of solution is convergent. Existence condition for the lowest class, gives the locations of the source for which this lowest class of solution holds. Consideration of a three dimensional wave propagation is expected to yield a richer and more practical variation of parameters. Introduction of simple dyadic permittivity does not involve any new technique as long as two dimensional problem is considered. A simple problem on the application of this method reveals it as an extension of method of images. The ranges of the parameters $\theta, k, \sigma$ and $\sigma_i$ give all information regarding wave propagation.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>SETTING UP THE INTEGRAL EQUATION OF</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OF THE SIMPLIFIED PROBLEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>SOLUTION OF THE INTEGRAL EQUATION</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SOLUTION</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Class $h(0, 1)$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Class $h(0)$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Class $h_0$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conditions for Integrability over the $\mu$-Variable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>COMPLETION OF AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE SOLUTION</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>INTEGRAL EQUATION WITH PLASMA</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REPRESENTED BY A SIMPLE DYNAMIC PERMITTIVITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electric Current Line Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Magnetic Current Line Source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>AN APPLICATION OF THE METHOD</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FURTHER WORK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conclusions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suggestions for Further Work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

iii
# TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Cont'd.)

**APPENDIX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. SOME PROPERTIES OF TRANSCENDENTAL FUNCTIONS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. BEHAVIOUR OF $T(\psi, \mu)$ AS EITHER $</td>
<td>\mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. EVALUATION OF INTEGRAL $I_\theta$</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. RELATIONS AMONG THE PARAMETERS $\theta_k', \theta_k, \sigma$ and $\sigma_1$</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BIBLIOGRAPHY** | 131   |
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**LIST OF TABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Forms of ( V_1(\nu, \mu) ) and ( f_1(\mu) ) for the Four Classes</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Order of ( Z_1(\nu, \mu) ) as ( \text{Im} \ \mu \to \infty ) for the Four Classes</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Forms of ( F_1 ) and ( F_2 ) for the Four Classes</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Order of ( F_1(\nu, \mu) ) as ( \text{Im} \ \eta \to \infty ) for the Four Classes</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# List of Illustrations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Geometry of the Problem.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Contour to Help Evaluation of $I_0$ on the $\eta = \eta_r + j\eta_i$ Plane.</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Geometry of the Simplified Problem.</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Contour to Help Evaluation of Integrals Similar to $I_0$ and $I_7$.</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Problems of electromagnetic wave propagation in a two region geometry have been usually solved by expressing the fields in each of the two regions as a sum of a complete set of orthogonal functions and matching the fields at the boundary of the two regions. The boundary conditions thus give rise to a Dirichlet, Neumann, or Robin boundary value problem. This method becomes more and more difficult as the number of regions increases, especially when different kinds of boundary conditions are encountered; but seems to be very difficult when the set of orthogonal functions for expanding the fields in each of the regions is not known or is incomplete.

The problem of diffraction by a wedge, essentially a two region problem, has been tackled by earlier authors as a Dirichlet boundary value problem by considering the wedge to be made of an infinitely conducting material. Senior [15] has shown that the assumption of diffraction by a semi-infinite metallic sheet changes materially, if the finite conductivity of the metal is taken into account, evidently due to a change in the

* The numbered references in brackets pertain to the Bibliography.
impedance at the surface. The preponderate effect of the impedance at
two boundaries of a transmission line is very well-known in transmission
line theory. Senior [16] has also solved the problem of diffraction by an
imperfectly conducting wedge, by representing the surface impedance as
a boundary condition; and has shown that his solution coincides with that
of Sommerfeld for an infinitely conducting wedge. Felsen [17] has con-
sidered a wedge and a cone with a linearly varying surface impedance.
The solutions of Sommerfeld and Senior use the methods of functions of
complex variable and are expressed as integrals over a complex param-
eter. Felsen's solutions are obtained in terms of Green's functions using
orthogonal sets of functions. The author was much interested in reading
the article of Kontorowich and Lebedev [1], who have shown that the
transform which they introduced in their article enables the solution of the
problem of diffraction by a half plane to be represented in either of the two
forms - a Sommerfeld integral or a sum of orthogonal functions.

Baker and Copson [18] have introduced a solution to the diffraction
by a black half-plane as a sum of two parts, one representing the effect
according to the laws of geometrical optics and the other being a correction
term which takes account of the diffraction. The diffraction term consists
of 'cut' Hankel functions, which lack terms involving negative powers of
the argument. These 'cut' Hankel functions cannot be formed from normal orthogonal functions. Both the parts of the solution have discontinuities across the geometrical shadow; the total solution is, however, continuous. Whipple [19] has observed similar phenomena in his work on diffraction by a wedge.

The problem is set up as a three region boundary value problem in Chapter II, by taking a simplified model of plasma representing it as a scalar permittivity. This leads to the singular integral equation (2.85). The integral equation (2.85) holds for any suitable three region geometry in the shape of wedges and an electric line source excitation (2.1), although it has been set up from the consideration of one of the regions consisting of plasma, describable by means of a scalar permittivity (3.3). All the media must be isotropic and linear, capable of being described by means of scalar parameters. The non-linearity of the plasma region has been considered negligible due to low intensity of waves. In the geometry, there must be present at least one of the regions, the impedance at the surfaces of which must be known. This region is taken as an infinitely conducting region, in order to simplify the integral equation. The other two regions may have any suitable parameters described by (7.2) and (7.2). The excitation source is located in the denser medium, so that the waves
originate in the denser medium and propagate into the rarer medium. If there are more than one pair of regions, at the surface of contact of which non-zero fields are required to be matched, the situation has to be described in terms of a system of singular integral equations, rather than a single one. The geometry has been further chosen extending to infinity in both the $\rho$ and $Z$ directions, with no variation of either the parameters or the excitation in the $Z$-direction, in order to reduce the problem to a two dimensional one.

The only approximate solution of the problem of a three region boundary value problem in the shape of wedges that the author has seen, is that by Karp and Sollfrey [20] of New York University. Besides their solution being a good approximation for the case in which the difference in the dielectric constants of the two media in contact is very small, the geometry which they have considered has further restrictions of $\phi_0$ being equal to $\frac{\pi}{2}$, and of the source of waves being in the rarer medium.

The solution of the integral equation (2.85) has been obtained in class $h(1)$ in Chapter III, by reducing it to an equivalent Fredholm equation of the second type. The remaining three classes are discussed in Chapter IV. Chapter V aims at summarizing and making appropriate observations on the investigations of Chapters III and IV and thus help completion of the solution to the problem set up in Chapter II. Chapter VI takes into consideration the changes introduced in the integral equation (2.85) due to
simple anisotropy of medium 2. A simple problem has been worked out in Chapter VII to indicate the physical significance of this method, from the points of view of images and wave propagation. The ranges of the parameters $\theta_k$, $\sigma$ and $\sigma_1$ for the four classes of solutions give all the information about the wave propagation. Conclusions of Chapter VIII show the effectiveness of the method used in the analysis. Suggestions for further work are also given in the same chapter.
CHAPTER II

SETTING UP THE INTEGRAL EQUATION
OF THE SIMPLIFIED PROBLEM

The problem chosen is to study the interaction of electromagnetic waves with a plasma surrounding an infinitely conducting wedge.

![Diagram of plasma and wedge]

Figure 1. The geometry of the problem.

The wedge is taken having an angle $2\phi_0$, surrounded by a uniform plasma as shown. The system is assumed to extend to infinity in both the $z$ and $\rho$ directions. The rest of the medium is vacuum.

The axes with cylindrical coordinates are chosen such that $\phi = 0$ bisects the angle of the wedge, and the positive $z$-axis comes out at right angles to the plane of paper, and forms the edge of the wedge.

The plasma is taken uniform and homogeneous so that the parameters representing the plasma do not vary with the coordinates. No D.C. applied magnetic field is assumed so that the representation of the plasma can be made with a scalar permittivity and not a dyadic one. The intensity
of electromagnetic waves is taken low so that the non-linear terms \( \mathbf{U} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{U} \) and \( \mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{B} \) in the equations of motion of the particles constituting the plasma can be neglected.

The wedge is assumed to be made of a perfectly conducting material so that the fields inside the wedge are zero \((- \phi_o < \phi < \phi_o\))

An electric current line source extending to infinity and having no variations in the \(x\)-direction is assumed.

\[
\mathbf{i} = \frac{J \delta (\rho - \rho_s) \delta (\phi - \phi_s)}{\rho} \tag{3.1}
\]

where \(J\) is the strength of the electric current, and

\[
2\pi - \phi_2 > \phi_s > \phi_1 \tag{3.2}
\]

so that the exciting source is in the region of vacuum.

The fields in the vacuum region will be designated by a subscript 1, \((2\pi - \phi_2 \geq \phi \geq \phi_1)\); those in the plasma region at the right of the wedge by a subscript 2, \((\phi_1 \geq \phi \geq \phi_o)\); and those in the plasma region at the left of the wedge by a subscript 3, \((2\pi - \phi_o \geq \phi \geq 2\pi - \phi_o)\). In the initial analysis, plasma will be assumed to be present only on the right of the conducting wedge \((\phi_2 = \phi_o)\) to avoid the possibility of simultaneous integral equations instead of a simple one.

The simple model of plasma can be represented as a medium having a scalar permittivity \(\varepsilon_p\) given by,
\[ \varepsilon_p = \varepsilon_0 \left[ 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\nu_e}{\omega})} \right] \]  

(2.3)

where

\[ \omega_p^2 = \frac{N e^2}{\varepsilon_0 m} \]  

(2.4)

gives the plasma resonance frequency, \( \omega \) is the frequency of the exciting source, \( N \) is the volume density of electrons, \( e \) is the electronic charge, \( m \) is the electronic mass, \( \varepsilon_0 \) is the permittivity of vacuum, and \( \nu_e \) is the effective collision frequency.

Since the medium and the source have no variation in the \( z \)-direction, the problem reduces to a two dimensional one, and

\[ \partial_z = 0 \]  

(2.5)

If \( \psi \) is taken to represent the \( x \)-component of the electric field, the problem can be formulated in terms of partial differential equations to be satisfied by the function \( \psi \) in the two regions, and boundary conditions as follows:

\[ \partial_p^2 \psi_1 + \frac{1}{\rho} \partial_\rho \psi_1 + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \partial_\phi^2 \psi_1 + k_1^2 \psi_1 = \frac{J_0(\rho - \rho_0)G(\phi - \phi_0)}{\rho} \]  

(2.6)

\[ \partial_p^2 \psi_2 + \frac{1}{\rho} \partial_\rho \psi_2 + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \partial_\phi^2 \psi_2 + k_2^2 \psi_2 = 0 \]  

(2.7)

\[ k_1^2 = \omega^2 / \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \]  

(2.8)
\[ k_2^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{\mu_0} \tag{2.9} \]

in which a time dependence of \( e^{j\omega t} \) is assumed.

The boundary conditions on \( \psi_1 \) (\( i = 1, 2 \)) are,

\[
\psi_1 = 0 \quad (\phi = 2\pi - \phi_0) \tag{2.10}
\]

\[
\psi_2 = 0 \quad (\phi = \phi_0) \tag{2.11}
\]

\[
\psi_1 = \psi_2 \quad (\phi = \phi_1) \tag{2.12}
\]

\[
\partial_\phi \psi_1 = \partial_\phi \psi_2 \quad (\phi = \phi_1) \tag{2.13}
\]

Both \( \psi_1 \) and \( \psi_2 \) are required to go to zero at \( \rho = 0 \), because of the presence of the conductor at \( \rho = 0 \).

Multiplying (2.6) and (3.7) through by \( \rho^2 \) reduces them to a more suitable form to which the Kontorovich-Lebedev transform \([1]\) can be applied.

\[
\rho^2 \partial^2_\rho \psi_1 + \rho \partial_\rho \psi_1 + \psi_1 + \kappa_2^2 \rho^2 \psi_1 = j\omega \mu_0 \rho \int \delta(\rho - \rho_d) \delta(\phi - \phi_d). \tag{2.14}
\]

\[
\rho^2 \partial^2_\rho \psi_2 + \rho \partial_\rho \psi_2 + \psi_2 + \kappa_2^2 \rho^2 \psi_2 = 0 \tag{2.15}
\]

Multiplying (2.14) through by \( \frac{E^{(n)}_\nu(\kappa_1 \rho)}{\rho} \) and integrating from 0 to \( \infty \) gives,

\[
\int_0^\infty \left[ \rho^2 \partial^2_\rho \psi_1 + \rho \partial_\rho \psi_1 + \psi_1 + \kappa_2^2 \rho^2 \psi_1 \right] \frac{E^{(n)}_\nu(\kappa_1 \rho)}{\rho} \phi = \]

\[
\int_0^\infty \omega \mu_0 \rho \int \delta(\rho - \rho_d) \delta(\phi - \phi_d) \frac{E^{(n)}_\nu(\kappa_1 \rho)}{\rho} \phi \tag{2.16}
\]
Integrating by parts,

\[ \int_{0}^{\infty} \rho \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \rho^{2}} \psi \left( H_{\nu}^{(1)} \right) (k_1 \rho) \, d\phi = \rho H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} \bigg|_{0}^{\infty} - \]

\[ - \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \psi \left[ H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) + \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) \right] d\phi \]

\[ - \int_{0}^{\infty} \psi \left[ H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) + \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) \right] d\phi = \]

\[ = - \psi \left[ H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) + \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) \right] \bigg|_{0}^{\infty} + \]

\[ + \int_{0}^{\infty} \psi \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) + \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) \right] d\phi. \] (2.17)

Substituting (2.18) into (2.17) gives,

\[ \int_{0}^{\infty} \rho \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \rho^{2}} \psi \left( H_{\nu}^{(1)} \right) (k_1 \rho) \, d\phi = \]

\[ = \left[ \rho H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \psi - \rho \psi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) - \psi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) \right] \bigg|_{0}^{\infty} + \]

\[ + \int_{0}^{\infty} \psi \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) + \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) \right] d\phi. \] (2.19)

Integrating by parts,

\[ \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \psi \left( H_{\nu}^{(1)} \right) (k_1 \rho) \, d\phi = \psi \left( H_{\nu}^{(1)} \right) (k_1 \rho) \bigg|_{0}^{\infty} - \int_{0}^{\infty} \psi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H_{\nu}^{(1)} (k_1 \rho) \, d\phi. \] (2.20)
\[
\int_0^\infty \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial \rho^2} \frac{H^{(3)}_\nu(k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\phi = \int_0^\infty \psi_1 \frac{H^{(3)}_\nu(k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\phi.
\] (2.21)

Define the transform of \( \psi_1(\rho, \phi) \) as
\[
\overline{\psi}_1(\nu, \phi) = \int_0^\infty \psi_1(\rho, \phi) \frac{H^{(3)}_\nu(k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho.
\] (2.22)

Substituting (2.22) into (2.21) gives,
\[
\int_0^\infty \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial \rho^2} \frac{H^{(3)}_\nu(k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\phi = \int_0^\infty \frac{\partial^2 \overline{\psi}_1}{\partial \phi^2} \, d\phi.
\] (2.23)

Substituting (2.19), (2.20) and (2.23) into the L.H.S. of (2.16) gives,
\[
\begin{align*}
\int_0^\infty & \left[ \rho^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial \rho^2} + \rho \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial \phi^2} + k_1^2 \rho^2 \psi_1 \right] \frac{H^{(3)}_\nu(k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\phi = \\
&= \left[ \rho H^{(3)}_\nu(k_1 \rho) \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \rho} - \rho \psi_1 \frac{\partial H^{(3)}_\nu(k_1 \rho)}{\partial \rho} \right] \bigg|_0^\infty + \\
&+ \int_0^\infty \psi_1 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial \phi^2} \right] \frac{H^{(3)}_\nu(k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho + \int_0^\infty \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \phi} \, d\phi.
\end{align*}
\] (2.24)

In the brackets on the R.H.S. of (2.24),
\[
\begin{align*}
H^{(3)}_\nu(k_1 \rho) & \xrightarrow{\rho \to \infty} \frac{e^{-jk_1 \rho}}{\sqrt{\rho}} \quad \text{(2.25)} \\
\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \rho} & \xrightarrow{\rho \to \infty} - \frac{e^{-jk_1 \rho}}{\rho^{3/2}} \left[ jk_1 \rho + \frac{1}{2} \right] \quad \text{(2.26)}
\end{align*}
\]
Thus,

\[
\left[ \rho H^{(3)}_{\nu}(k_1\rho) \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \psi_1 - \rho \psi_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H^{(3)}_{\nu}(k_1\rho) \right] \rightarrow_{\rho \to \infty} 0
\]

\[
\frac{e^{-ik_1\rho}}{\sqrt{\rho}} \left[ \rho \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \psi_1 + j k_1 \psi_1 + \frac{\psi_1}{2\rho} \right) \right] \rightarrow 0
\]

(2.27)

if it is assumed that \( \psi_1 \) satisfies the Sommerfeld's radiation condition. In a similar way the brackets may be assumed to tend to zero as \( \rho \to 0 \) for a suitable behavior of the function \( \psi_1 \).

The brackets inside the integral on the R.H.S. of (2.24) is simplified by using,

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} H^{(3)}_{\nu}(k_1\rho) + k_1^2 \rho H^{(3)}_{\nu}(k_1\rho) = \frac{\nu^2}{\rho} H^{(3)}_{\nu}(k_1\rho)
\]

(2.28)

Using the definition of transform of \( \psi_1 \) (2.22) and (2.27) and (2.28) simplifies the R.H.S. of (2.24) to,

\[
\int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \rho^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} \psi_1 + \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \psi_1 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} \psi_1 + k_1^2 \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \psi_1 \right] \frac{H^{(3)}_{\nu}(k_1\rho)}{\rho} \, d\phi =
\]

\[
= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} \psi_1 + \nu^2 \psi_1
\]

(2.29)

The integral on the R.H.S. of (2.16) evaluates to,

\[
\int_{0}^{\infty} j\omega \mu_0 \rho \int S(\rho - \rho_s) \frac{H^{(3)}_{\nu}(k_1\rho)}{\rho} \, d\phi = D S(\rho - \rho_s)
\]

(2.30)
where

\[ D = j \omega \mu_0 \frac{1}{\nu} (H_1)^{(s)} \nu \left( k_1, \rho_0 \right) \]  \( (2.31) \)

Substituting (2.29) and (2.30) into (2.16) gives the differential equation

\[ \frac{d^2 \psi_1}{d \phi^2} + \nu^2 \psi_1 = D \Delta (\phi - \phi_0) \]  \( (2.32) \)

For solution of the inhomogeneous equation (2.32), the procedure indicated by Collin \( [2] \) is followed. Two independent solutions,

\[ \psi_{11} = \cos \nu \phi \]  \( (2.33) \)

and

\[ \psi_{12} = \sin \nu \phi \]  \( (2.34) \)

of the homogeneous equation obtained from (2.33) by putting the R.H.S. equal to zero are chosen. The Wronskian of these two functions is equal to,

\[ W = \psi_{11} \psi_{12}' - \psi_{12} \psi_{11}' = \nu \]  \( (2.35) \)

The particular integral of the inhomogeneous differential equation is then given by,

\[ \psi_{1p} = \psi_{12} \int \frac{\psi_{11} f}{W} d \phi - \psi_{11} \int \frac{\psi_{12} f}{W} d \phi \]  \( (2.36) \)

where \( f \) is the forcing function,

\[ f = D \Delta (\phi - \phi_0). \]  \( (2.37) \)
Substituting (2.33) through (2.35) and (2.37) into (2.36) and choosing appropriate lower limits gives for the particular integral,

\[
\overline{\psi}_{1p} = \frac{D}{\nu} \left[ \sin \nu \phi \cos \theta_s - \cos \nu \phi \sin \theta_s \right] \quad (\phi > \phi_s) \tag{2.38}
\]

and

\[
\overline{\psi}_{1p} = -\frac{D}{\nu} \left[ \sin \nu \phi \cos \phi_s - \cos \nu \phi \sin \phi_s \right] \quad (\phi < \phi_s) \tag{2.39}
\]

The complete solution of (2.32) is given by,

\[
\overline{\psi}_1 = A_1 \cos \nu \phi + B_1 \sin \nu \phi + \frac{D}{\nu} \sin \nu (\phi - \phi_s) \tag{2.40}
\]

the positive sign being used for \( \phi > \phi_s \) and the negative for \( \phi < \phi_s \).

Using the boundary condition (2.10) into (2.40),

\[
A_1 \cos \nu (2\pi - \phi) + B_1 \sin \nu (2\pi - \phi) + \frac{D}{\nu} \sin \nu (2\pi - \phi - \phi_s) = 0 \tag{2.41}
\]

\[
B_1 = -A_1 \frac{\cos \nu (2\pi - \phi)}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi - \phi_s)} - \frac{D}{\nu} \frac{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi - \phi_s)}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_s)} \tag{2.42}
\]

Substituting (2.42) into (2.40), gives,

\[
\overline{\psi}_1 (\nu, \phi) = A_1 \frac{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi - \phi_s)}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi - \phi_s)} - \frac{D}{\nu} \frac{\sin \nu \phi \sin \nu (2\pi - \phi - \phi_s)}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_s)}
\]

\[
+ \frac{D}{\nu} \sin \nu (\phi - \phi_s). \tag{2.43}
\]

Taking the inverse transform \([1]\) of \( \overline{\psi}_1 (\nu, \phi) \), gives,
\[ \psi_{1}(\rho, \phi) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-j \infty}^{j \infty} \mu \bar{\psi}_{1}(\mu, \phi) J_{\mu}(k_{\mu} \rho) \, d\mu \quad (2.44) \]

or

\[ \psi_{1}(\rho, \phi) = \frac{1}{4j} \int_{-j \infty}^{j \infty} \mu \bar{\psi}_{1}(\mu, \phi) e^{-i\mu \rho} \sin \mu \rho H_{\mu}^{(2)}(k_{\mu} \rho) \, d\mu \quad (2.45) \]

The two forms of inversion are written down, since it will help to visualize the poles of the integrand better, and thus the behavior of the function. The two forms also lead to different forms of representations of the function. In (2.43) if the function \( A_{1}(\nu) \) is known, the inversion (2.44) or (2.45) will give the field function \( \psi_{1} \) in vacuum. Use of the boundary conditions (2.12) and (2.13), leads to an integral equation for a similar function \( A_{2}(\nu) \) appearing in the expression for the field function \( \bar{\psi}_{2} \) in the plasma region. It is the purpose of this chapter to set up this integral equation. The following quantities required in (2.12) and (2.13) are calculated below.

\[ \bar{\psi}_{1}(\nu, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_{1}} = \frac{A_{1} \sin \nu \phi_{1}}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_{1})} - \frac{D}{\nu} \frac{\sin \nu \phi_{1} \sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_{1}) - \phi_{1}}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_{1})} + \]

\[ + \frac{D}{\nu} \frac{\sin \nu (\phi_{1} - \phi_{2})}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_{1})} \quad (3.46) \]

where

\[ \phi_{1} = 2\pi - \phi_{0} - \phi_{1} \quad (2.47) \]
is the angular sector occupied by vacuum region.

\[
\partial \psi_1^\prime = - A_1 \frac{\nu \cos \nu (2\pi - \phi - \phi_0)}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_0)} - \frac{D \cos \nu (\phi - \phi_0)}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_0)} \pm \\
+ D \cos \nu (\phi - \phi_0) \\
\partial \psi_1^\prime |_{\phi = \phi_1} = - \frac{A_1 \nu \cos \nu \phi_1}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_1)} - \frac{D \cos \nu \phi_1 \sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_0 - \phi_1)}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \phi_0)} - \\
- D \cos \nu (\phi_0 - \phi_1) 
\] (2.48)

The function \( \psi_2 \) in region 2, obeys the equation,

\[
\rho^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi_2}{\partial \rho^2} + \rho \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi_2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{2}{\rho} \psi_2 = 0. 
\] (2.50)

Multiplying (2.50) through by \( \frac{H^{(s)}_\nu (k \rho)}{\rho} \) and integrating from 0 to \( \infty \), and following similar arguments giving (3.16) through (3.29), gives the equation for \( \psi_2 \),

\[
\frac{d^2}{d\phi^2} \psi_2^2 + \nu^2 \psi_2^2 = 0 
\] (2.51)

where

\[
\bar{\psi}_2 (\nu, \phi) = \int_0^\infty \psi_2 (\nu, \phi) \frac{H^{(s)}_\nu (k \rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho 
\] (2.52)
General solution of (2.51) is,

$$\bar{\psi}_2 = A_2 \cos \nu \phi + B_2 \sin \nu \phi.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.53)

The boundary condition on $\bar{\psi}_2$ from (3.11) is,

$$\bar{\psi}_2 = 0 \ (\phi = \phi_o)$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.54)

$$A_2 \cos \nu \phi_o + B_2 \sin \nu \phi_o = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.55)

$$B_2 = -\frac{A_2 \cos \nu \phi_o}{\sin \nu \phi_o}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.56)

$$\bar{\psi}_2 (\nu, \phi) = -\frac{A_2 \sin \nu (\phi - \phi_o)}{\sin \nu \phi_o}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.57)

Taking the inverse transform of $\bar{\psi}_2$ gives,

$$\psi_2 (\rho, \phi) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu \bar{\psi}_2 (\mu, \phi) J_{\mu} (k_2 \rho) \, d\mu$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.58)

$$\psi_2 (\rho, \phi) = \frac{1}{4j} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu \bar{\psi}_2 (\mu, \phi) e^{-j \mu \tau} \sin \mu \tau \xi^{(\rho)}_\mu (\xi^{(\rho)}_\mu) \, d\mu$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.59)

Now in order to make use of the boundary conditions (2.12) and (2.13) which relate the functions $\psi_1$ and $\psi_2$ and their normal derivatives at $\phi = \phi_1$, it is necessary to obtain relations between the transforms $\bar{\psi}_1$ and $\bar{\psi}_2$ with respect to the same wave number.
From the boundary condition,

\[ \psi_1(\rho, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} = \psi_2(\rho, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} \]  \hspace{1cm} \text{(2.12)}

Multiplying both sides by \( \frac{H_{\nu}^{(3)}(k_1\rho)}{\rho} \) and integrating from 0 to \( \infty \),

\[ \int_0^{\infty} \psi_1(\rho, \phi) \frac{H_{\nu}^{(3)}(k_1\rho)}{\rho} \, d\phi \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} = \int_0^{\infty} \psi_2(\rho, \phi) \frac{H_{\nu}^{(3)}(k_1\rho)}{\rho} \, d\phi \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} \]  \hspace{1cm} \text{(2.60)}

The L.H.S. of (2.60) is \( \overline{\psi}_1(\nu, \phi) \) as defined by (2.22), and substituting for \( \psi_2(\rho, \phi) \) in the R.H.S. of (2.60) from (2.56) gives,

\[ \overline{\psi}_1(\nu, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{H_{\nu}^{(3)}(k_1\rho)}{\rho} \, d\phi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu \psi_2(\mu, \phi) J_\nu(k_2\rho) \, d\mu \bigg|_{\mu = \phi_1} \]  \hspace{1cm} \text{(2.61)}

Interchanging the order of integration over \( \rho \) and \( \mu \),

\[ \overline{\psi}_1(\nu, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu \psi_2(\mu, \phi) \, d\mu \int_0^{\infty} \frac{H_{\nu}^{(3)}(k_1\rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho \bigg|_{\rho = \phi_1} \]  \hspace{1cm} \text{(2.62)}

\[ \overline{\psi}_1(\nu, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu \psi_2(\mu, \phi) \, d\mu \bigg|_{\mu = \phi_1} \]  \hspace{1cm} \text{(2.63)}
where

\[
I_1 = \int_0^\infty \frac{J_\mu (k_2 \rho) H_\nu^{(1)} (k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho. 
\]  
(2.64)

\(I_1\) can be broken up into two integrals,

\[
I_1 = \int_0^\infty \frac{J_\mu (k_2 \rho) J_\nu (k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho - j \int_0^\infty \frac{J_\mu (k_2 \rho) Y_\nu (k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho = I_2 - jI_3 
\]  
(2.65)

where

\[
I_2 = \int_0^\infty \frac{J_\mu (k_2 \rho) J_\nu (k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho 
\]  
(2.66)

and

\[
I_3 = \int_0^\infty \frac{J_\mu (k_2 \rho) Y_\nu (k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho. 
\]  
(2.67)

The value of \(I_2\) is taken from Watson, \[3\],

\[
I_2 = \frac{k_2^{\mu} \sqrt{\Gamma \left( \frac{\mu + \nu}{2} \right)}}{2k_1^\mu \sqrt{\Gamma (1 - \frac{\mu + \nu}{2}) \Gamma (\mu + 1)}} 3F_1 \left( \frac{\mu + \nu}{2}, \frac{\mu - \nu}{2}; \mu + 1; \frac{k_2^{2}}{k_1^{2}} \right) 
\] 
(2.68)

\[
\left[ 0 < k_2 < k_1; \text{Re} (\mu + \nu + 1) > -1 \right] 
\]
In order to evaluate \( I_3 \), use is made of another formula in Watson, \(^4\) which reads,

\[
\int_0^\infty J_\mu(k_2 \rho) \left[ \cos \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \tau \right] \frac{\rho \, d\rho}{\rho^2 - \tau^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left( \nu - \mu \right) e^{\frac{1}{2} (\nu - \mu) \tau} J_\mu(k_2 \tau) H_\nu^{(1)}(k_1 \tau) = I_3 \]

\[
\begin{bmatrix} k_1 \geq k_2 > 0; \quad \text{Re}(\mu) > | \text{Re}(\nu) | - 2 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.69}
\]

To compare \( I_3 \) with the integrals \( I_2 \) and \( I_3 \) required in this development, limit of \( I_3 \) is taken as \( r \to 0 \).

\[
\lim_{r \to 0} I_3 = \cos \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi \cdot I_2 + \sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi \cdot I_3 = \]

\[
= \lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\nu - \mu) \pi \]

\[
J_\mu(k_2 \tau) H_\nu^{(1)}(k_1 \tau). \tag{2.70}
\]

Now,

\[
\lim_{r \to 0} J_\mu(k_2 \tau) H_\nu^{(1)}(k_1 \tau) = \]

\[
\lim_{r \to 0} \left[ \frac{k_2 \tau}{\Gamma'(\mu + 1)} \right] \left[ \frac{(\frac{k_1 \tau}{2})^\nu}{\Gamma'(v + 1)} \right] \left[ (1 + j \cos \nu \tau) - \frac{j \cos \nu \tau}{(\frac{k_1 \tau}{2})^\nu(1 - \tau)} \right] \]

\[
= 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{Re} \mu > \text{Re} \nu \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.71}
\]

Substituting (2.71) in R.H.S. of (2.70) gives,
\[ I_3 = -\cot \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi \cdot I_2 \]  

(2.72)

Substituting (2.72) into (2.65) gives,

\[ I_1 = I_2 \left[1 + j \cos \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi\right] = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi}{\sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi} \cdot I_2 \]  

(2.73)

Substituting the value of \( I_2 \) from (2.68) into (2.73) gives,

\[
I_1 = \frac{je^{-\frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi}}{2\sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi} \frac{k_2^\mu}{k_1^\mu} \frac{\Gamma \left( \frac{\mu + \nu}{2} \right)}{\Gamma \left( 1 - \frac{\mu - \nu}{2} \right) \Gamma (\mu + 1)} \times
\]

\[
x \cdot _2 F_1 \left( \frac{\mu + \nu}{2}, \frac{\mu - \nu}{2}; \mu + 1; \frac{2}{k_1^2} \right) \left[ \Re \mu > \left| \Re \nu \right| \right]
\]  

(2.74)

Substituting the values of \( \bar{\nu}_1 (\nu, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} \) and \( \bar{\nu}_2 (\nu, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} \) from (2.46) and (2.57), into (2.63) gives,

\[
\frac{A_1 \sin \nu \phi_v}{\sin (2\nu - \phi_v)} - \frac{D \sin \phi_1 \sin (2\nu - \phi_0 - \phi_p)}{v \sin (2\nu - \phi_0)} + \frac{D}{v} \sin (\phi_0 - \phi_1) = 0
\]

(2.75)

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A_2 (\mu) \sin \mu \phi_p \cdot I_1 \, d\mu.
\]

(2.76)

where

\[
\phi_p = \phi_1 - \phi_0
\]
is the angular sector occupied by the plasma region on the right of the conducting wedge.

In the boundary condition,

\[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \psi_1 (\rho, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \psi_2 (\rho, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} \quad (2.13) \]

the expression (2.58) for \( \psi_2 (\rho, \phi) \) is substituted on the R.H.S. giving,

\[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \psi (\rho, \phi) \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \mu \overline{\psi_2 (\mu, \phi)} J_\mu (k_2 \rho) d\mu \right] \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} \quad (2.77) \]

Multiplying both sides of (2.77) by \( \frac{H_{\nu}^{(3)} (k_1 \rho)}{\rho} \) and integrating from 0 to \( \infty \) gives,

\[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left[ \int_0^\infty \psi_1 (\rho, \phi) \frac{H_{\nu}^{(3)} (k_1 \rho)}{\rho} d\rho \right] \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{H_{\nu}^{(3)} (k_1 \rho)}{\rho} d\rho \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \mu \overline{\psi_2 (\mu, \phi)} J_\mu (k_2 \rho) d\mu \right] \bigg|_{\phi = \phi_1} \quad (2.78) \]

Substituting (2.22) on the L.H.S. and interchanging the order of integration over \( \rho \) and \( \mu \) in the R.H.S. of (2.78) gives.
\begin{align*}
\partial_{\psi} \psi_{1}(\nu, \beta) \bigg|_{\beta = \beta_{1}} = & \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu \partial_{\psi_{2}}(\mu, \beta) \, d\mu \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{J_{\mu}(k_{2}\rho) H_{\nu}^{(1)}(k_{1}\rho)}{\rho} \, d\rho \bigg|_{\beta = \beta_{1}} \quad (2.79) \\
From (2.57),
\partial_{\psi} \psi_{2}(\nu, \beta) \bigg|_{\beta = \beta_{1}} = & - \frac{A_{2}(\nu) \cos \nu \beta}{\sin \nu \beta_{0}}. \quad (2.80)
Substituting (2.49) and (2.80) and (2.64) into (2.79) gives,
\begin{align*}
&\frac{A_{1} \nu \cos \nu \beta_{0}}{\sin (2\nu - \beta_{0})} - \frac{\cos \nu \beta_{1} \sin (2\nu - \beta_{1} - \beta_{0})}{\sin (2\nu - \beta_{0})} - \cos \nu (\beta_{0} - \beta_{1}) = \\
&\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^{2} A_{2}(\mu) \cos \mu \beta}{\sin \mu \beta_{0}} \, I_{1} \, d\mu. \quad (2.81)
From (2.75),
A_{1} = \frac{\cos \nu \beta_{1} \sin (2\nu - \beta_{0} - \beta_{1})}{\nu \sin \beta_{0}} - \frac{\cos \nu (\beta_{0} - \beta_{1}) \sin (2\nu - \beta_{0})}{\nu \sin \beta_{0}} + \\
&\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{A_{2}(\mu) \sin \mu \beta_{0} \cdot \sin (2\nu - \beta_{0})}{\sin \mu \beta_{0} \sin \nu \beta_{0}} \, I_{1} \, d\mu. \quad (2.82)
\end{align*}
\[ \frac{A_1 \nu \cos \theta}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \theta_0)} = \frac{D \sin \nu \beta_1 \sin \nu (2\pi - \theta_0 - \beta_s) \cot \nu \theta_v}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \theta_0)} \]

\[ - D \sin \nu (\theta_s - \theta_1) \cot \nu \theta_v + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \frac{A_2(\mu) \nu \sin \mu \beta_0 \cot \nu \theta_v}{\sin \mu \theta_0} I_1 d\mu \] (2.83)

Equating the values of \( \frac{A_1 \nu \cos \theta}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \theta_0)} \) obtained from (2.81) and (2.83) gives the integral equation for \( A_2(\mu) \)

\[ \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \frac{A_2(\mu)}{2 \sin \mu \theta_0} I_1 \left[ \mu^2 \cos \mu \beta_0 + \mu \nu \sin \mu \beta_0 \cot \nu \theta_v \right] d\mu \]

\[ = D \sin \nu (\theta_s - \theta_1) \cot \nu \theta_v - D \cos \nu (\theta_s - \theta_1) \]

\[ - \frac{D \sin \nu (2\pi - \theta_0 - \theta_s)}{\sin \nu (2\pi - \theta_0)} \left[ \cos \nu \beta_1 + \sin \nu \beta_1 \cot \nu \theta_v \right] \] (2.84)

This equation can be further simplified to,

\[ \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \frac{A_2(\mu)}{2 \sin \mu \theta_0} I_1 \left[ \mu^2 \cos \mu \beta_0 \sin \nu \theta_v + \mu \nu \sin \mu \beta_0 \cos \nu \theta_v \right] d\mu \]

\[ = - 2 D \sin \nu (2\pi - \theta_0 - \theta_s) \] (2.85)
CHAPTER III

SOLUTION OF THE INTEGRAL EQUATION

In this chapter, the integral equation obtained in (2.85) will be solved. The integral equation for \( A_2(\mu) \) is repeated here with all the necessary details.

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{A_2(\mu)}{2\sin \mu} \cdot \frac{I_1}{\sin \mu} \left[ \mu^2 \cos \mu (\beta_\mu \sin \nu \beta_\nu + \mu \nu \sin \mu \beta_\mu \cos \nu \beta_\nu) \right] d\mu =
\]

\[
= -2D \sin \nu (2\pi - \beta_o - \beta_s)
\]

\( \beta_\mu = \beta_1 - \beta_o \)  \hspace{1cm} (3.1)

\( \beta_\nu = 2\pi - \beta_o - \beta_1 \)  \hspace{1cm} (3.2)

\( D = j\omega \mu_0 J^{(2)}_\nu(k_s \rho_s) \)  \hspace{1cm} (3.3)

\[
I_1 = \frac{j e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\mu-\nu)x}}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu-\nu)x} \frac{\Gamma^\mu}{\Gamma^\nu} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\mu+\nu}{2})}{\Gamma(1-\frac{\mu-\nu}{2})\Gamma(\mu+1)} x
\]

\[
x \cdot {_2F_1} \left( \frac{\mu+\nu}{2}, \frac{\mu-\nu}{2}; \mu+1; \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} \right) \hspace{0.5cm} [Re \mu > Re \nu]
\]

(3.5)

The integral equation in (3.1) is a singular integral equation because of the pole at

\( \mu = \nu \)  \hspace{1cm} (3.6)

in \( I_1 \) on the contour of integration. No other poles of the integrand lie on the
contour of integration. This type of singular integral equation is usually solved by reducing it to an equivalent Fredholm equation. But before reducing it, it is necessary to put (3.1) into the standard singular operator form. For this purpose, (3.1) is rewritten as follows,

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A_2(\mu) \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(\mu - \nu) \pi}{\sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi} T(\nu, \mu) H(\nu, \mu) d\mu = -f(\nu)
\]

(3.7)

where

\[
T(\nu, \mu) = \frac{j}{2} \frac{k_2^\mu}{k_1^\nu} \frac{\left(\gamma \left(\frac{\mu \nu}{2}\right)\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\mu - \nu}{2}\right) \left(\mu + 1\right)} 2F_1 \left(\frac{\mu + \nu}{2}, \frac{\mu - \nu}{2}; \mu + 1; \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2}\right)
\]

(3.8)

\[
H(\nu, \mu) = \frac{\mu^2 \cos \mu \sin \nu + \mu \nu \sin \mu \sin \nu \cos \beta}{2 \sin \mu \beta}
\]

(3.9)

\[
f(\nu) = 2D \sin \nu (2\pi - \beta_0 - \beta_0)
\]

(3.10)

In order to express (3.7) in standard operator form used by Muskhelishvili [5], the following transformations are used,

\[
\mathcal{T} = e^{-j\mu \pi}
\]

(3.11)

\[\mathcal{T}_0 = e^{-j\nu \pi}
\]

(3.12)

\[
\mu = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln \mathcal{T}
\]

(3.13)

\[
\nu = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln \mathcal{T}_0
\]

(3.14)
\[ \mu^2 = -\frac{1}{x} (\ln \tau)^2 \quad (3.15) \]

\[ \mu \nu = -\frac{1}{x} \ln \ln \tau \quad (3.16) \]

\[ \mu + \nu = \frac{i}{x} \ln(\tau \tau_o) \quad (3.17) \]

\[ \mu - \nu = \frac{i}{x} \ln \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_o}\right) \quad (3.18) \]

\[ \frac{d \tau}{\tau - \tau_o} = \frac{-j \tau e^{-j \mu \tau}}{e^{-j \mu \tau} - e^{-j \nu \tau}} \quad (3.19) \]

Multiplying the numerator and denominator of R.H.S. of (3.19) by \( e^{\pi j} (\mu + \nu) \tau_j \) gives

\[ \frac{d \tau}{\tau - \tau_o} = \frac{-j \tau e^{-j \mu \tau}}{\frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \tau_j} \cdot \frac{d \mu}{e^{-j \mu \tau} - \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \tau_j} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{-j \tau e^{-j \mu \tau}}{\sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \tau_j} \quad (3.20) \]

Substituting (3.11) through (3.18) and (3.20) into (3.7) gives,

\[ \int_{0}^{\infty} A_2(\tau) \cdot \frac{2}{x} \frac{T(\tau \tau_o, \tau) \ln(\tau \tau_o)}{\tau - \tau_o} \cdot d\tau = -f(\tau \tau_o) \quad (3.21) \]

where

\[ T(\nu, \mu) \rightarrow T(\tau \tau_o, \tau) = \frac{i}{2} \left( \begin{array}{c} k_2 \\ k_1 \end{array} \right) \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(\tau \tau_o^2)\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_o}\right)\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_o}\right)\right)} \quad (3.22) \]

\[ \times \quad \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(\tau \tau_o) + 1; \frac{1}{x} \ln(\tau \tau_o) + 1; \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2}\right)}{\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{2x} \ln(\tau \tau_o) - \frac{1}{2x} \ln(\tau \tau_o) \end{array}\right)} \]
\[ H(\nu, \omega) \rightarrow H(\tau_o', \tau) = -\frac{1}{2\pi^2 \sinh \left( \frac{\omega \tau_o}{\tau} \right) } \]

\[ \left[ (\ln \tau)^2 \cosh \left( \frac{\beta}{\pi} \ln \tau \right) \right] \sinh \left[ \frac{\beta}{\pi} \ln \tau \right] + \left( \ln \zeta \right) (\ln \tau) \cosh \left( \frac{\beta}{\pi} \ln \tau \right) \]

\[ \sinh \left( \frac{\beta}{\pi} \ln \tau \right) \] \hspace{1cm} (3.23)

\[ f'(\nu) \rightarrow f'(\tau_o') = 2j D(\tau_o') \sinh \left( \frac{2\nu - \beta}{\pi} \ln \tau \right) \] \hspace{1cm} (3.24)

where

\[ D(\nu) = j\omega \mu_o J H^{(2)}_{\nu}(k_1 \rho) \rightarrow D(\tau_o'). \] \hspace{1cm} (3.25)

Using the integral representation for \( H^{(2)}_{\nu}(k_1 \rho) \).

\[ H^{(2)}_{\nu}(k_1 \rho) = \frac{\nu}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -j k_1 \rho \cosh \pi \eta \eta \left( \frac{1}{(\tau_o')^3} \right) \sinh \left( \frac{2\nu - \beta}{\pi} \ln \tau \right) \sinh \left( \frac{\beta}{\pi} \ln \tau \right) \] \hspace{1cm} (3.26)

and substituting (3.12), gives,

\[ D(\nu) \rightarrow D(\tau_o') = -\frac{\omega \mu_o J}{\pi \rho} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -j k_1 \rho \cosh \pi \eta \eta \left( \frac{1}{(\tau_o')^3} \right) \sinh \left( \frac{2\nu - \beta}{\pi} \ln \tau \right) \] \hspace{1cm} (3.27)

Now in order to obtain finite limit of integration in (3.21), the following transformations are used:

\[ \tau = \frac{t}{1-t} \] \hspace{1cm} (3.28)

\[ \tau_o = \frac{t_o}{1-t_o} \] \hspace{1cm} (3.29)

\[ d\xi = \frac{dt}{(1-t)^2} \] \hspace{1cm} (3.30)
\[ \frac{d \tau}{\tau - \tau_0} = \frac{(1-t_o) dt}{(t-t_o)(1-t)} \]  

(3.31)

Substituting (3.28), (3.29) and (3.31) into (3.21) through (3.24) and (3.27), gives,

\[ \int_0^1 A_2(t) \frac{2}{r} \frac{(1-t_o)}{(t-t_o)(1-t)} T(t_o, t) H(t_o, t) dt = - f(t_o) \]  

(3.32)

where

\[ T(t_o, \tau) \rightarrow T(t_o, t) = \frac{1}{2^k} \left( \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) ^{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{t}{(1-t)} \Gamma \left[ \frac{1}{r} \ln \frac{t}{(1-t)} + \frac{1}{r} \ln \frac{t}{(1-t)} \right] \]

\[ \times \ _2 F_1 \left( \frac{j}{2r} \ln \frac{t}{(1-t)(1-t)} , \frac{j}{2r} \ln \frac{1}{(1-t)} + \frac{j}{2r} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} + 1; \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) \]

(3.33)

\[ H(t_o, \tau) \rightarrow H(t_o, t) = - \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{sh} \left[ \frac{\ln t}{1-t} \right] \]

\[ \left( \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right)^2 \operatorname{sech} \left[ \frac{\ln t}{1-t} \right] \operatorname{sech} \left[ \frac{\ln t}{1-t} \right] \]

(3.34)

\[ f'(t_o) \rightarrow f'(t_o) = 2j D(t_o) \operatorname{sh} \left( \frac{2\pi t_o - \rho \rho_0}{\pi} \right) \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \]

(3.35)

and

\[ D(t_o) \rightarrow D(t_o) = - \frac{\omega e^{\sqrt{(1-t_o)}}}{\pi \sqrt{t_o}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{-j k \rho S \cosh \eta \left( \frac{t_o}{1-t_o} \right)^{-j \eta \rho}}{\eta} \text{dn}. \]

(3.36)
The equation (3.32) can now be put into the standard operator form,

\[ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{K(t_0, t) A_2(t) \, dt}{t-t_0} = - f(t_0) \quad (3.37) \]

where

\[ K(t_0, t) = \frac{2J(1-t_0)}{(1-t)} T(t_0, t) H(t_0, t) \quad (3.38) \]

The following method is used by Meshcherskii [5] for reducing a singular integral equation of the first kind to an equivalent Fredholm equation.

\[ B(t_0) = K(t_0, t_0) = 2J T(t_0, t_0) H(t_0, t_0) \quad (3.39) \]

\[ T(t_0, t_0) = \frac{\pi}{t_0 - t_0} \left( \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) \frac{1}{\ln \frac{t_0}{1-t_0}} \quad (3.40) \]

\[ H(t_0, t_0) = -\frac{\ln \left( \frac{t_0}{1-t_0} \right)^2}{2\pi^2 \sinh \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t_0}{1-t_0} \right]} \left[ \sinh \left( \frac{2\theta}{\pi} \ln \frac{t_0}{1-t_0} \right) \right] \quad (3.41) \]

\[ B(t_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sinh \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t_0}{1-t_0} \right]} \left( \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) \frac{1}{\ln \frac{t_0}{1-t_0}} \left[ \sinh \left( \frac{2\theta}{\pi} \ln \frac{t_0}{1-t_0} \right) \right] \quad (3.42) \]
\[ k(t_0, t) = \frac{K(t_0, t) - K(t_0, t_0)}{t - t_0} \]  \hfill (3.43)

In terms of \( B(t_0) \) and \( k(t_0, t) \), equation (3.37) can be expressed as,

\[ \frac{B(t_0)}{\pi} \left( \int_0^1 \frac{A_2(t)}{t - t_0} \, dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \right) \int_0^1 k(t_0, t) A_2(t) \, dt = - f(t_0) \]  \hfill (3.44)

Equation (3.44) is now reduced to an equivalent Fredholm equation. By the equivalence of the given singular equation to the reduced Fredholm equation is meant that the solutions belonging to the class \( h \) are being sought.\[ 3 \]

For a singular integral equation of the first type given by (3.37) or equivalently by (3.44), all the ends of curves of integration are non-special ends. Thus the total number of non-special ends for this equation is,

\[ 2p = 2. \]  \hfill (3.45)

Since the transformations (3.29) and (3.30) introduce an extra singularity at \( t = 1 \) in the equation, it is desirable to seek the solution belonging to a class \( h(1) \) that will be bounded at \( t = 1 \). For this class, \[ q = 1. \]  \hfill (3.46)

Thus the index of the problem is,

\[ p - q = X = 0 \]  \hfill (3.47)

The fundamental function of the class \( h(1) \) corresponding to (3.44) is given by
\[ Z(t) = \frac{a_o \sqrt{t-1}}{\sqrt{t}} B(t) \] (3.48)

Define operators

\[ K^* \phi = \frac{\sqrt{t-1}}{\pi j \sqrt{t_o}} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{t} \phi(t) \, dt}{\sqrt{t-1} (t-t_o) B(t)} \] (3.49)

and

\[ k \phi = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_0^1 k(t_o, t) \phi(t) \, dt . \] (3.50)

Then the Fredholm equation equivalent to (3.44) is given by,

\[ A(t) + K^* k A = -K^* f' \] (3.51)

In (3.51), the function \(-K^* f'\) and operator \(K^* k A\) are evaluated as follows:

\[ -K^* f' = f(t_o) = -\frac{\sqrt{t-o-1}}{\pi j \sqrt{t_o}} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{t} \, 2j B(t) \sinh \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right)}{\sqrt{t-1} (t-t_o) B(t)} \, dt \] (3.52)

where,

\[ \theta = 2\pi - \phi_o - \phi_n . \] (3.53)

The integral,

\[ I_4 = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{t} \, 4\pi B(t) \sinh \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right) \sinh \left( \frac{\theta_o}{2} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right) \sinh \left( \frac{\theta_n}{2} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right)}{\sqrt{t-1} (t-t_o) B(t) \left( \frac{t}{1-t} \right)^{n-1} \ln \left( \frac{t}{1-t} \right) \sinh \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right)} \, dt \] (3.54)
appearing in (3.52) is more easily evaluated in the \( \mu \)-space.

\[
D(t) \rightarrow D(\mu) = j\omega \mu \text{ } J^{(1)}_\mu (k_1 \rho_s)
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3.55)

\[
j \sinh \left( \frac{\theta}{\tau} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right) \rightarrow \sin \mu \theta.
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3.56)

\[
j \sinh \left( \frac{\theta_o}{\tau} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right) \rightarrow \sin \mu \theta_o
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3.57)

\[
j \sinh \left[ \frac{2\pi - 2\theta_o}{\tau} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right] \rightarrow \sin \mu (2\pi - 2\theta_o)
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3.58)

\[
\frac{k_2}{k_1} \frac{j}{\ln \frac{t}{1-t}} \rightarrow \frac{k_2}{k_1} \mu
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3.59)

\[
\frac{1}{j\ln \frac{t}{1-t}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3.60)

\[
\frac{dt}{t - t_o} \rightarrow (1-t) \frac{d\tau}{\tau - \tau_o} \rightarrow (1-t) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \tau} \frac{d\mu}{\mu}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3.61)

\[
-\sqrt{t} \rightarrow \frac{-j \tau}{1 + \tau} \rightarrow \frac{-j \mu}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \tau}
\]  \hspace{1cm} (3.62)

Substituting (3.55) through (3.62) into (3.54) gives,
\[ I_4 = \frac{2\pi\mu_0 J e^{j\frac{\pi\nu}{2}}}{1 - t_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H^{(s)}_{\mu}(k_1 \rho_0) \sin \mu \theta \sin \mu \beta_0 e^{-\mu\pi}}{\mu \left( \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right)^\mu \sin \mu (2\pi - 2\beta_0) \sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu)\pi (1 + e^{-j\mu\pi})} d\mu \]

(3.63)

\[ I_4 = A e^j\frac{\pi\nu}{2} I_5 \]

(3.64)

where

\[ A = \frac{2\pi\mu_0 J}{1 - t_0} \]

(3.65)

and

\[ I_5 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H^{(s)}_{\mu}(k_1 \rho_0) \sin \mu \theta \sin \mu \beta_0 e^{-\mu\pi}}{\mu \left( \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right)^\mu \sin \mu (2\pi - 2\beta_0) \sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu)\pi (1 + e^{-j\mu\pi})} d\mu \]

(3.66)

Using,

\[ H^{(2)}_{\mu}(k_1 \rho_0) = -\frac{je^{j\mu\pi}}{\sin \mu\pi} \frac{J_{\mu}(k_1 \rho_0)}{\sin \mu\pi} + \frac{jj^{-\mu}(k_1 \rho_0)}{\sin \mu\pi} \]

(3.67)

the integral \( I_5 \) can be broken up into two integrals,

\[ I_5 = I_6 + I_7 \]

(3.68)

where,

\[ I_6 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{j \sin \mu \theta \cdot \sin \mu \beta_0 J_{\mu}(k_1 \rho_0)}{\mu \left( \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right)^\mu \sin \mu (2\pi - 2\beta_0) \sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu)\pi (1 + e^{-j\mu\pi})} d\mu \]

(3.69)
and

\[ L_7 = \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \frac{j \sin \mu \theta \cdot \sin \mu \theta' J_{\mu - \frac{1}{2}} (k_1 \rho_1)}{\mu (k_1 \rho_1) \sin \mu \sin (2\pi - 2\theta) \sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu) \pi (1 \pm e^{j\mu\pi})} \, d\mu \]  

(3.70)

The integral \( L_5 \) is evaluated in Appendix C.

Substituting (3.54), (3.64) and (3.65) into (3.52) gives,

\[ f(t_0) = \frac{2 \omega \mu_0 J_1}{\sqrt{t_0} \sqrt{1 - t_0}} L_5 \]  

(3.71)

This function can be in terms of the variable \( t_\nu \), or more conveniently in terms of the variable \( \nu \), by means of transformations (3.12) and (3.29). Thus,

\[ f(t_0) \to f(\nu) = 2 \omega \mu_0 J_1 (1 + e^{j\nu}) L_5 \]  

(3.72)

It is observed that there is a pole in \( f(\nu) \) at \( \nu = 0 \), but this can be avoided by using the line of integration indented at \( \nu = 0 \), as shown in Appendix C. The solutions for \( \bar{\psi}_1 \) and \( \bar{\psi}_2 \) given by (2.49) and (2.53), however do not hold for \( \nu = 0 \), and this point may be considered a singular point of the problem. Moreover, \( \nu = 0 \) generally indicates no variation in the \( \phi \) domain, and with the geometry of the problem, no variation in the \( \phi \) domain is not admissible.
Now the operator $K^* k A_2$ is evaluated.

\[
K^* k A_2 = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_0^1 N(t_0, t) A_2(t) \, dt. \tag{3.73}
\]

where,

\[
N(t_0, t) = \frac{\sqrt{t_0 - 1}}{\pi j \sqrt{t_0}} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{t_1} \, k(t_1, t)}{\sqrt{t_1 - 1} \, (t_1 - t_0) \, B(t_1)} \, dt_1. \tag{3.74}
\]

\[
k(t_1, t) = \frac{K(t_1, t) - K(t_1, t_1)}{t - t_1} \tag{3.75}
\]

\[
K(t_1, t_1) = B(t_1). \tag{3.76}
\]

\[
K(t_1, t) = \frac{2j(1-t_1)}{1-t} T(t_1, t) \, H(t_1, t) \tag{3.77}
\]

Substituting (3.76) and (3.77) into (3.75) gives,

\[
k(t_1, t) = \frac{2j(1-t_1) \, T(t_1, t) \, H(t_1, t) - (1-t) \, B(t_1)}{(1-t) \, (t - t_1)} \tag{3.78}
\]

Substituting (3.78) into (3.74) gives,

\[
N(t_0, t) = \frac{\sqrt{t_0 - 1}}{\pi j \sqrt{t_0} \, (1-t)} \, I_3 \tag{3.79}
\]

where
\[ I_8 = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{t_1} \left[ \frac{2j(1-t_1)T(t_1, t)H(t_1, t) - (1-t)B(t_1)}{t_{1-1} (t_1-t_0) (t-t_1) B(t_1)} \right]}{\eta} \, dt_1 \]  

This integral can be more easily evaluated in the \( \eta \) plane by defining transformations connecting \( t_1 \) to \( \eta \), similar to those connecting \( t \) and \( t_0 \) to \( \mu \) and \( \nu \) respectively.

\[ \tau_1 = \frac{t_1}{1-t_1} = e^{-j\eta \mu} \]  

\[ \frac{dt_1}{t_1 - t_0} \rightarrow \frac{(1-t_1)}{(1-t_0)} \frac{d\tau_1}{\tau_1 - \tau_0} \rightarrow \frac{(1-t_1)}{(1-t_0)} \frac{\eta}{2} \frac{1}{\sin(\eta - \nu)} \frac{\pi}{2} \, d\eta \]  

\[ \frac{1}{t-t_1} \rightarrow \frac{(1+\tau)(1+\tau_1)}{\tau - \tau_1} \rightarrow \frac{(1+e^{-j\eta \mu})(1+e^{-j\eta \mu})}{e^{-j\mu \eta} - e^{-j\eta \mu}} \]  

\[ \frac{\sqrt{t_1} \sqrt{1-t_1}}{j(1-t_0)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{j(1-t_0)} \frac{\sqrt{\tau_1}}{1+\tau_1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{j(1-t_0)} \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2} \eta}}{(1+e^{-j\eta \mu})} \]  

\[ 2j(1-t_1)T(t_1, t)H(t_1, t) \rightarrow \frac{2j}{1+e^{-j\eta \mu}} T(\eta, \mu) H(\eta, \mu) \]  

\[ T(\eta, \mu) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\mu + \eta}{2} \right)}{\Gamma\left(1-\frac{\mu + \eta}{2}\right)\Gamma(\mu + 1)} 2F_1 \left( \frac{\mu + \eta}{2}, \frac{\mu - \eta}{2}; \mu + 1; \frac{k_2^2}{k_1} \right) \]
\[ H(\eta, \mu) = \frac{\mu^2 \cos \mu \phi_p \sin \eta \phi_v + \mu \eta \sin \mu \phi_p \cos \eta \phi_v}{2 \sin \mu \phi_0} \quad (3.87) \]

\[ (1-t) B(t_1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+e^{-j\pi \eta}} B(\eta) = -\frac{1}{1+e^{-j\pi \eta}} - \frac{\eta}{2} \sin \eta(2\pi - 2\phi_0) \quad (3.88) \]

Substituting (3.82) through (3.88) into (3.80) gives,

\[ I_9 = \frac{e^{j\pi \mu}}{1-t_o} \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \left[ \frac{e^{-j\pi \eta}}{(e^{-j\pi \eta} - e^{-j\pi \mu})\sin(\eta - \nu) \frac{\pi}{2}} \right] x \]

\[ \left\{ \frac{(1+e^{-j\mu \pi}) T(\eta, \mu) H(\eta, \mu)}{(1+e^{-j\pi \mu}) B(\eta)} + \frac{1}{2} \right\} d\eta \quad (3.89) \]

Substituting (3.89) into (3.79), gives,

\[ \frac{j\pi \nu}{2} e^{\frac{j\pi \nu}{2}} \int_{t_o}^{1-t_o} I_9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t_o} (1-t)} \quad (3.90) \]

where

\[ I_9 = \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} (F_1 + F_2) d\eta \quad (3.91) \]
\[ F_1 = \frac{(1 + e^{-j\mu\pi}) T(\eta, \mu) H(\eta, \mu)}{(1 + e^{j\eta\pi})(e^{-j\mu\pi} - e^{-j\eta\pi}) \sin(\eta - \nu) \frac{\pi}{2} B(\eta)} \quad (3.92) \]

\[ F_2 = \frac{j e^{-j\pi\eta}}{2(e^{-j\mu\pi} - e^{-j\eta\pi}) \sin(\eta - \nu) \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad (3.93) \]

In order to evaluate \( I_9 \), the following contour is taken.

Figure 2. Contour to help evaluation of \( I_9 \) on the \( \eta = \eta_x + j \eta_1 \) plane

Set up a contour integral,

\[ I_{10} = \oint_C (F_1 + F_2) \, d\eta \quad (3.94) \]

where \( C \) is the contour shown in the Figure 2.
On the horizontal portions of $C$,

$$\eta = \eta_T + jR$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.95)

where $\eta_T$ is the real part of $\eta$, and the positive and negative signs refer to the top and bottom portions of $C$ respectively.

Consider the functions $F_1$ and $F_2$ as $R \to \infty$. Using the asymptotic behavior of $T(\eta, \mu)$ given by (B-2), gives,

$$F_1 \mid_{\eta_T + jR} \sim \frac{C_1 e^{\frac{\pi}{2} + \phi_v + \phi_0 + \phi_k}}{(\eta_T + jR)^{3/2} e^{R(2\pi - 2\phi_0 + 3\phi_1)}}$$

$$= 0 \text{ as } R \to \infty$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.96)

where,

$$C_1 = j \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{(1 + e^{-\mu \pi})(1 - e^{-\zeta})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1 + e^{-\zeta})^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\pi j}{2}(\mu + \frac{1}{2}) - k_2^\mu \sin \mu \phi_p}}{\sin \mu \phi_0 (-\frac{k_1}{k_2})^\mu}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.97)

$X$ being some function of $\eta_T$ and $\left| \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right| ; \zeta$ and $\sigma$ are defined in (A-5); and,

$$\theta_k = \text{Arg.} \frac{k_1}{k_2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.98)
\[
F_1 \sim \frac{R(\frac{\sigma}{2} + \phi_y + \phi_0 + \phi_k)}{C_2 e^{\frac{3}{2} R(2\pi - 2\phi_0 + \frac{3\pi}{2})}} \frac{\eta - jR}{(\eta - jR)^{3/2}} e^{-R(2\pi - 2\phi_0 + \frac{3\pi}{2} - \phi_k - \frac{\sigma}{2} - 2\phi + \phi_1)}
\]

\[= 0 e \quad \text{as } R \to \infty \quad \text{(3.99)}\]

where,

\[-\pi j (\mu + \frac{1}{2})\]

\[C_2 = C_1 e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \quad \text{(3.100)}\]

Although in (A-5), positive as well as negative values of \(\sigma\) are admitted, the geometry of the problem requires both \(\sigma\) and \(\phi_k\) to be positive. This was taken into consideration while obtaining the asymptotic behavior of \(F_1\) in (3.96) and (3.99).

Thus \(F_1\) will tend to zero on the top and bottom portions of \(C\), as \(R \to \infty\), provided,

\[\frac{3\pi}{2} + \phi_k + \phi_1 > 2\phi_0 + \frac{\sigma}{2} \quad \text{(3.101)}\]

and \(\eta\) is finite.

The class of solution obtained in this chapter is valid only for the geometry for which (3.101) holds.
\[
F_2_{\eta \pm jR} = -\frac{e^{-j\omega \eta_{\eta \pm jR}}}{\left( e^{-j\omega \eta_{\eta \pm jR}} - e^{-j\omega (\eta_{\eta \pm jR} - \eta)} - e^{-j\omega (\eta_{\eta \pm jR} - \nu)} \right)}
\]  
(3.102)

which tends to zero as \( R \) tends to \( \infty \).

Thus for,

\[ 0 \leq \eta_{\eta} \leq 2 \]  
(3.103)

the integrand of \( I_{10} \) vanishes on the horizontal portions of \( C \), when (3.101) holds, and \( I_{10} \) can be evaluated for only the vertical portions of \( C \).

On the left vertical side of \( C \),

\[ \eta = 0 + j \eta_1 \]  
(3.104)

where \( \eta_1 \) is the imaginary part of \( \eta \).

On the right vertical side of \( C \),

\[ \eta = 2 + j \eta_1. \]  
(3.105)

Then, taking into account that \( F_1 \) and \( F_2 \) tend to zero as \( R \) tends to infinity on the horizontal portions of \( C \), \( I_{10} \) can be written down as,
\[ I_{10} = \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \left[ F_1 + F_2 \right] |_{\eta = 0+j\eta_1}^{\eta = 2+j\eta_1} d\eta + \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \left[ F_1 + F_2 \right] |_{\eta = 0+j\eta_1}^{\eta = 2+j\eta_1} d\eta = \]

\[ = 2\pi \left[ \text{Sum of residues within } C \right] \]

(3.106)

The numbers of poles of \( F_1 \) within \( C \), due to the factor of \( \sin \eta (2\pi - 2\phi_0) \) in the denominator will vary with \( \phi_0 \). For the sake of concreteness, let,

\[ \frac{\pi}{2} > \phi_0 > \frac{\pi}{4} \]

(3.107)

in which case, the number of poles of \( F_1 \) due to the above factor will be 2.

The number of poles of \( F_1 \) within \( C \) are thus,

\[ \eta = 1 \]

(3.108)

\[ \eta = \nu \]

(3.109)

\[ \eta = \eta_\ell (\ell = 1, 2) \]

(3.110)

where

\[ \eta_\ell = \frac{\ell \pi}{2\pi - 2\phi_0} \]

(3.111)

The pole of \( F_2 \) within \( C \) is,

\[ \eta = \nu \]

(3.112)
All these poles are simple poles, and the residues at these poles are as follows:

\[ R_1 = \frac{j}{\pi} \frac{T(1, \mu) H(1, \mu)}{\cos \frac{\pi \nu}{2} B(1)} \]  

(3.113)

\[ R_\nu = \frac{1}{\pi (e^{-j\nu \pi} - e^{-j\nu \pi})} \left[ \frac{2(1+j\mu \nu) T(\nu, \mu) H(\nu, \mu)}{(1+e^{j\nu \pi}) B(\nu)} + j \ e^{-j\nu \pi} \right] \]  

(3.114)

\[ R_{\eta_\ell} = \frac{2(-1)^\ell (1+e^{-j\mu \pi}) T(\eta_\ell, \mu) H(\eta_\ell, \mu) \sin \eta_\ell / \ell}{\ell \pi (1+e^{j\eta_\ell \pi})(e^{-j\mu \pi} - e^{-j\eta_\ell \pi}) \sin(\eta_\ell - \nu) \frac{\pi}{2}} \]  

(\ell = 1, 2)  

(3.115)

The first integral on the L.H.S. of (3.106) is equal to \( I_\nu \), and in order to evaluate the second integral on the L.H.S. of (3.106), \( F_1 \) and \( F_2 \) are evaluated at (3.105).

\[ F_1 \bigg|_{\eta=2+j\eta_1} = -\frac{(1+e^{-j\mu \pi}) T(\eta+2, \mu) H(\eta+2, \mu)}{(1+e^{j\eta_1 \pi})(e^{-j\mu \pi} - e^{-j\eta_1 \pi}) \sin(\eta - \nu) \frac{\pi}{2} B(\eta+2)} = F_{11} \]  

(3.116)

\[ F_2 \bigg|_{\eta=2+j\eta_1} = -\frac{je^{-j\eta_1 \pi}}{2(e^{-j\mu \pi} - e^{-j\eta_1 \pi}) \sin(\eta - \nu) \frac{\pi}{2}} = F_{21} \]  

(3.117)
Substituting (3.113) through (3.117) into (3.106) gives,

\[ L_0 = 2\pi \int \left[ R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \right] + Q_1(\nu, \mu) \quad (\ell = 1, 2) \quad (3.118) \]

where

\[ Q_1(\nu, \mu) = \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \left[ F_{11} + F_{21} \right] \, d\eta. \quad (3.119) \]

Substituting (3.118) into (3.98) gives,

\[ N(t_0, t) = \frac{j \frac{\pi \nu}{2}}{\sqrt{t_0 \sqrt{1-t_0} (1-t)}} \left[ 2\pi j \left[ R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \right] + Q_1(\nu, \mu) \right] \quad (3.120) \]

In terms of \( N(t_0, t) \) and \( f(t_0) \) given by (3.120) and (3.71) respectively, the Fredholm equation equivalent to the original singular equation (3.1), in which a class of solution that remains bounded, subject to the condition (3.101), is sought, is given by,

\[ A_2(t_0) + \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_0^1 N(t_0, t) A_2(t) \, dt = f(t_0). \quad (3.121) \]

The solution of this equation is given by, \([9]\).

\[ A_2(t_0) = f(t_0) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_0^1 \left[ N_n(t_0, t) f(t) \right] \, dt. \quad (3.122) \]

where,
\[ N_1(t_0, t) = N(t_0, t) \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.123)

\[ N_n(t_0, t) = \int_0^1 N_1(t_0, t_1) N_{n-1}(t_1, t) \, dt_1 \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.124)

It is more convenient to use the \((\nu, \mu)\) variables instead of \((t_0, t)\) variables by means of transformations, (3.11), (3.12), (3.28) and (3.29).

The variable of integration \(t_1\) may also be expressed in terms of the variable \(\eta_n\) by means of transformation similar to (3.81). Thus, (3.123) expressed in terms of \((\nu, \mu)\) variables, reads,

\[ A_2(\nu) = f(\nu) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left[ N_2(\nu, \mu) f(\mu) \right] d\mu \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.125)

where \(f(\nu)\) is given by (3.73), and

\[ N_1(\nu, \mu) = N(\nu, \mu) = (1 + e^{-\mu t})(1 + e^{\nu t}) \left[ 2\nu \left( \mathcal{R}_1 + \mathcal{R}_\nu + \mathcal{R}_\eta \right) + Q_1(\nu, \mu) \right] \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.126)

\[ N_n(\nu, \mu) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N_1(\nu, \eta_n) N_{n-1}(\eta_n, \mu) \, d\eta_n. \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.127)
CHAPTER IV

INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SOLUTIONS

There are in general four classes of solutions to the singular integral equation (2.35). In Chapter III, the class of solution remaining bounded, subject to the condition (3.161), has been obtained. This class of solution has been obtained as class \( h(1) \) pertaining to (3.46) that is bounded at the non-special end \( t = 1 \), and having an index given by (3.47). The other three classes of solutions are,

a) \( h(0, 1) \) which is obtained by considering solution that remains bounded at both \( t = 0 \) and \( t = 1 \);

b) \( h(0) \) which remains bounded at \( t = 0 \);

c) \( h_0 \) which is not necessarily required to be bounded at either \( t = 0 \) or \( t = 1 \); this is the highest class of solutions.

The Class \( h(0, 1) \)

The class \( h(0, 1) \) is the lowest class of solutions; its index is equal to

\[ \lambda = p - q = -1 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.1)

since for this class,

\[ q = 2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (4.2)

and \( p \) is given by (3.45).
The fundamental function of class $h(0, 1)$ is,

$$Z(t) = C_o \sqrt{t} \sqrt{t-1} \ B(t).$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.3)

The operators similar to those defined in (3.40) and (3.50) are now defined for this class as follows.

$$K^* \phi = \frac{1}{\pi^j} \left( \sqrt{t_o} \right) \left( \sqrt{t_o-1} \right) \int_0^1 \frac{\phi(t) \, dt}{\sqrt{t \cdot (t-1)} \ (t-t_o) \ B(t)}$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.4)

$$k \phi = \frac{1}{\pi^j} \int_0^1 k(t_o, t) \ \phi(t) \, dt.$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.5)

where $B(t)$ and $k(t_o, t)$ are defined by (3.42) and (3.43) respectively.

The Fredholm equation, giving a solution belonging to the class $h(0, 1)$, equivalent to the singular integral equation (3.44) is given by,

$$A_2(t_o) + K^* k \ A_2 = - \ K^* f'$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.6)

The existence of this class of solution is subject to the necessary and sufficient condition $[5]$.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{f'(t) \, dt}{\sqrt{t \cdot (t-1)} \ B(t)} = I_{11} = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.7)
Transforming $I_{11}$ to the $\mu$ space, by the use of (3.11) and (3.28), gives,

$$I_{11} = 2\pi \omega \omega_0 J \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H_{\mu}(k_1 \rho_1) \sin \mu \theta \sin \mu \theta_0}{\mu \sin \mu \cos \mu (2\pi - 2\theta_0)} \cos \frac{k T}{2} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^\mu d\mu$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.8)

Expressing $I_{11}$ as a sum of two integrals,

$$I_{11} = 2\pi \omega \omega_0 J \left[ I_{12} + I_{13} \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.9)

where,

$$I_{12} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\mu \tau} \sin \mu \theta \sin \mu \theta_0 J_{\mu}(k_1 \rho_1)}{\mu \sin \mu \cos \mu \frac{\tau}{2} \sin \mu (2\pi - 2\theta_0)} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^\mu d\mu$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.10)

$$I_{13} = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \mu \theta \cdot \sin \mu \theta_0 J_{-\mu}(k_1 \rho_1)}{\mu \sin \mu \cos \mu \frac{\tau}{2} \sin \mu (2\pi - 2\theta_0)} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^\mu d\mu$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.11)

Evaluating $I_{12}$ and $I_{13}$ by the method of residues using the contours similar to those in Appendix C, gives,

$$I_{12} = -2\pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ R_{-2k}^{(13)} + R_{2k-1}^{(12)} + R_{2k}^{(12)} \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.12)

$$I_{13} = 2\pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ R_{-2k}^{(13)} - R_{1-2k}^{(13)} + R_{2k}^{(13)} + R_{0}^{(13)} \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.13)
where,

\[
R_{2k}^{(12)} = \frac{(-1)^k \sin 2k \theta J_{2k}(k_1 \rho_s)}{2k \cos 2k \phi_o} \frac{k_1^{-2k}}{k_2^{-k}} 
\]  
(4.14)

\[
R_{\mu_k}^{(12)} = \frac{(-1)^k e^{i \mu_k \pi} \sin \mu_k \theta \sin \mu_k \phi_o J_{\frac{\mu_k}{2}}(k_1 \rho_s)}{k \sin \mu_k \pi \cos \mu_k \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k_1^{-1}}{k_2^{-\mu_k}} 
\]  
(4.15)

\[
R_{-2k}^{(13)} = \frac{(-1)^k \sin 2k \theta J_{2k}(k_1 \rho_s)}{2k \cos 2k \phi_o} \frac{k_2^{-2k}}{k_1^{-k}} 
\]  
(4.16)

\[
R_{-\mu_k}^{(13)} = \frac{(-1)^k \sin \mu_k \theta \sin \mu_k \phi_o J_{\frac{-\mu_k}{2}}(k_1 \rho_s)}{k \sin \mu_k \pi \cos \mu_k \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k_2^{-1}}{k_1^{-\mu_k}} 
\]  
(4.17)

where \(\mu_k\) is defined by (C.13).

\[
R_{2k-1}^{(12)} = \frac{(-1)^k \sin(2k-1) \theta J_{2k-1}(k_1 \rho_s)}{(2k-1) \pi^2 \cos (2k-1) \phi_o} \frac{k_1^{-2k-1}}{k_2^{-k-1}} \left[ \psi + \theta \cos(2k-1) \theta + \right. 
\]
\[
\left. \phi_0 \cot(2k-1) \phi_o + \frac{\partial \mu \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)_{\mu = 2k-1}}{J_{2k-1}(k_1 \rho_s)} + \log \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)+ \frac{1}{2k-1} \right. 
\]
\[
- (2k-2 \phi_o) \cot 2(2k-1) \phi_o \right] 
\]  
(4.18)
\[ R_{1-2k}^{(13)} = \frac{(-1)^k \sin(2k-1) \theta \cdot J_{2k-1}(k_1 \rho_o)}{(2k-1) \pi^2 \cos(2k-1) \rho_o} \frac{k}{j_{2k-1}} \left[ \cos(2k-1) \theta \rho_o \cos(2k-1) \rho_o + \ldots \right] \]

\[ + \frac{3 \mu \beta (k_1 \rho_o)}{J_{2k-1} (k_1 \rho_o)} \left| \mu = 1-2k \right| + \log \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right) + \frac{1}{2k-1} + \frac{1}{3} \left( 2(2k-1) \rho_o \right) \] (4.19)

\[ R_o = -\frac{\theta \rho_o J_o (k_1 \rho_o)}{\pi (2(2k-1) \rho_o)} \] (4.20)

Substituting (4.12) and (4.13) into (4.9) gives,

\[ L_{11} = 4\pi^2 \omega \mu_o \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ R_{-2k}^{(13)} - R_{-2k}^{(12)} + R_{1-2k}^{(13)} - R_{2k-1}^{(12)} + R_{-\mu_k}^{(13)} - R_{\mu_k}^{(12)} + R_o^{(13)} \right] \] (4.21)

The necessary and sufficient condition (4.7) for the existence of this class of solution yields the values of \( \theta \) and \( \rho_o \), giving the location of the exciting source, necessary for the existence of this class of solution, by equating separately to zero, the real and imaginary parts of

\[ \text{Re} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ R_{-2k}^{(13)} - R_{-2k}^{(12)} + R_{1-2k}^{(13)} - R_{2k-1}^{(12)} + R_{-\mu_k}^{(13)} - R_{\mu_k}^{(12)} + R_o^{(13)} \right] = 0 \] (4.22)

\[ \text{Im} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ R_{-2k}^{(13)} - R_{-2k}^{(12)} + R_{1-2k}^{(13)} - R_{2k-1}^{(12)} + R_{-\mu_k}^{(13)} - R_{\mu_k}^{(12)} + R_o^{(13)} \right] = 0 \] (4.23)
For the location of the exciting source given from $\theta$ and $\rho_0$ by (4.22) and (4.23), this class of solution is given from the solution of the Fredholm equation (4.6) equivalent to the singular equation (3.44), pertaining to which the two operators $K^* f$ and $K f$ are defined in (4.4) and (4.5) respectively.

Evaluating the function $-K^* f'$ in (4.6) gives,

$$-K^* f' = f(t_0) = \frac{1}{\pi J} \sqrt{t_0 t_0 - 1} I_{14}$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.24)

where

$$I_{14} = \int_0^1 \frac{4\pi D(t) \sinh \left[ \frac{\theta}{\pi} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right] \sinh \left[ \frac{\rho_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{t}{1-t} \right]}{\sqrt{t_0 t_0 - 1} (t-t_0) \frac{2\pi}{\rho_0} \ln \frac{t}{1-t}} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{\frac{j}{2}} \frac{t}{1-t} \, dt$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.25)

Transforming $I_{14}$ in the $\mu$-space just as in the case of $I_{15}$ gives,

$$I_{14} = A e^{\frac{j\nu}{2}} \cdot I_{15}$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.26)

where

$$I_{15} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H^{(s)}(k_1 \rho_0) \sin \theta \sin \mu \tan \theta}{\mu \sin \mu \left( 2\pi - 2\rho_0 \right) \sin \frac{1}{2} \left( \mu - \nu \right) \pi} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{\mu} \, d\mu$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.27)

and $A$ is defined in (3.65).
Expressing $I_{15}$ as the sum of two integrals gives,

$$I_{15} = I_{16} + I_{17}$$  \hfill (4.28)

where

$$I_{16} = \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} -\frac{e^{j\mu\pi} \sin \mu \theta \sin \mu \phi_0 J_{\mu}(k_1 \rho_0)}{\mu \sin \mu \pi \sin \mu (2\pi - 2\phi_0) \sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu)\pi} \frac{k_1}{k_2} \mu d\mu \hfill (4.29)$$

$$I_{17} = \int_{-j\infty}^{j\infty} \frac{j \sin \mu \theta \sin \mu \phi_0 J_{\mu}(k_1 \rho_0)}{\mu \sin \mu \pi \sin \mu (2\pi - 2\phi_0) \sin \frac{1}{2} (\mu - \nu)\pi} \frac{k_1}{k_2} \mu d\mu \hfill (4.30)$$

Using the method of Appendix C to evaluate $I_{16}$ and $I_{17}$, except that now all the poles are simple poles, gives,

$$I_{16} = -2\pi j \left[ R_{\nu}^{(16)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_{2k}^{(16)} + R_{2k-1}^{(16)} + R_{\mu_k}^{(16)} + R_{2k+\nu}^{(16)} \right] \hfill (4.31)$$

$$I_{17} = 2\pi j \left[ R_{\nu}^{(17)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_{-2k}^{(17)} + R_{1-2k}^{(17)} + R_{-\mu_k}^{(17)} + R_{\nu-2k}^{(17)} \right] \hfill (4.32)$$

in which (C.10) is assumed to hold.

The various residues are given as follows:
\[ R_{\nu}^{(16)} = -\frac{2j^{\nu}}{\nu \sin \nu \sin \nu (2\nu - 2\phi_o)} \frac{\mu \nu}{k_2} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{\nu} \]  
(4.33)

\[ R_{2k}^{(16)} = -\frac{j(-1)^{k}}{2k \cos 2k \phi_o \sin \frac{\nu}{2} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{2k}} \]  
(4.34)

\[ R_{2k-1}^{(16)} = -\frac{j(-1)^{k}}{(2k-1) \cos (2k-1) \phi_o \cos \frac{\nu}{2}} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{2k-1} \]  
(4.35)

\[ R_{\mu k}^{(16)} = \frac{j(-1)^{k}}{k \sin \mu_k \sin \mu_k - \nu \sin \frac{\mu_k}{2}} \frac{\mu_k}{k_2} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{\mu_k} \]  
(4.36)

\[ R_{2k+v}^{(16)} = -\frac{2(-1)^{k}}{(2k+v) \sin \nu \sin \nu (2k+v)(2k+v)} \frac{\mu \nu}{k_2} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{2k+v} \]  
(4.37)

\[ R_{0}^{(17)} = -\frac{j \phi_o \phi_o J_0(k_1 \phi_o)}{\nu (2\nu - 2\phi_o) \sin \frac{\nu}{2}} \]  
(4.38)

\[ R_{-2k}^{(17)} = \frac{j(-1)^{k}}{2k \cos 2k \phi_o \sin \frac{\nu}{2} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{2k}} \]  
(4.39)

\[ R_{1-2k}^{(17)} = \frac{j(-1)^{k}}{(2k-1) \cos (2k-1) \phi_o \cos \frac{\nu}{2}} \left( \frac{k_1}{k_2} \right)^{2k-1} \]  
(4.40)
\[
R_{\mu_k}^{(17)} = \frac{j(-1)^k \sin \mu_k \theta \sin \mu_k \phi_0 J_\mu_k (k_1 \rho_s)}{k \sin \mu_k \sin(\mu_k + \nu) \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) \mu_k
\]

\[
R_{\nu - 2k}^{(17)} = -\frac{j(-1)^k \sin(2k - \nu) \theta \sin(2k - \nu) \phi_0 J_{2k - \nu} (k_1 \rho_s)}{(2k - \nu) \sin \nu \sin(2k - \nu) (2\pi - 2\phi_s)} \left( \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) 2k - \nu
\]

Substituting (4.31) and (4.32) into (4.28) gives,

\[
I_{15} = 2\pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_0^{(17)} - R_\nu^{(17)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} R_{-2k}^{(17)} - R_{2k}^{(17)} + R_{2k-1}^{(17)} - R_{2k+1}^{(17)} - R_{\nu - 2k}^{(17)} - R_{2k + \nu}^{(17)}
\]

in which the various residues are given by (4.33) through (4.42).

Substituting (4.28) into (4.34), gives,

\[
f(t_o) = \frac{2\omega \rho_o J \sqrt{t_o}}{\sqrt{1 - t_o}} e^{j \frac{\pi \nu}{2}} I_{15} \cdot
\]

Expressing \(f(t_o)\) in the variable \(\nu\),

\[
f(t_o) \rightarrow f(\nu) = 2\omega \rho_o J I_{15} \cdot
\]

Now the operator \(K \ast k A_2\) in (4.6) is evaluated

\[
K \ast k A_2 = \frac{1}{\pi j} \int_0^1 N(t) A_2 (t) \, dt
\]
where
\[
N(t_o, t) = \frac{\sqrt{t_o} \sqrt{t_o - 1}}{\pi j} \int_0^1 \frac{k(t_1, t)}{\sqrt{t_1} \sqrt{t_1 - 1} (t_1 - t_o) B(t_1)} \, dt_1
\]  
(4.47)

in which \(k(t_1, t)\) and \(B(t_1)\) are defined in (3.75) and (3.76) respectively.

Substituting (3.78) into (4.47) gives,
\[
N(t_o, t) = \frac{\sqrt{t_o} \sqrt{t_o - 1}}{\pi j (1-t)} I_{18}
\]  
(4.48)

where
\[
I_{18} = \int_0^1 \frac{\left[ 2((1-t_1) T(t_1, t) H(t_1, t) - (1-t) B(t_1) \right]}{\sqrt{t_1} \sqrt{t_1 - 1} (t_1 - t_o) (t - t_1) B(t_1)} \, dt_1
\]  
(4.49)

Transforming the variable of integration into \(\eta\) by means of (3.81),
\[
I_{18} = \frac{j \pi \nu}{\pi e^{\frac{\pi \nu}{2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(1+ e^{-j\eta \nu})}{(e^{-j\eta \nu} - e^{-j\eta \nu}) \sin(\eta - \nu) \frac{\pi}{2}} \right] \, d\eta
\]  
(4.50)

Substituting (4.50) into (4.48) gives,
\[
N(t_o, t) = \frac{\sqrt{t_o} e^{\frac{j \pi \nu}{2}}}{\sqrt{1-t_o} (1-t)} I_{18}
\]  
(4.51)