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Nonlinear solution:—

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Re } I_2 & \text{Im } I_1 \\ \text{Im } I_2 & \text{Re } I_1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{j} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Re } I_3 & \text{Im } I_4 \\ \text{Im } I_3 & \text{Re } I_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

where I_k are given by

$$I_1 = \frac{2}{2} f J_0^2 k_i + J_1^2 k_i g$$

$$I_2 = I_1 - \frac{c^2}{2} f H_0^2 k_o + H_1^2 k_o g$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{0} f j$$

\mathbb{R}^n - a vector space of dimension n . Let $\mathcal{B} = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ be a basis for \mathbb{R}^n . For $1 \leq j \leq n$, let $a_j = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot A_{ij}$. Then $\mathcal{A} = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^n if and only if $\det(A) \neq 0$.