[1] Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA
[2]

V_m , $G(x, x') = G(x - x') + G(x + x') +$ $G(2L - x - x')$, $G(x) = H_{\xi}(x)[1 + \frac{wx}{\xi^2}(1 - \frac{x^2}{\xi^2})]$, H_{ξ} ξ ([7]), $\xi = \sqrt{2D_V \mathrm{APD}^*}$ $w = 2D_V/cv^*$ (cv^*,), D_V V_m $\dot{V}_m = D_V \partial_x^2 V_m - I_{\mathrm{ion}}$. $T_n(x) \equiv A_n(x) + D_n(x)$ [7,14]

$$T_n(x) = \tau + \int_0^x \frac{dx'}{cv[D_n(x')]} - \int_0^x \frac{dx'}{cv[D_{n-1}(x')]}, \quad (3)$$

τ $(x = 0)$. f_a f_c.

f_c/C

$r_1(\Box)$ … 7

$\beta = 0$ … $r_1(\Box) = 1 - \eta + 3\eta\xi^{2/3}/(4\Box^{2/3})$ … $1 - \eta + \xi^2(w\Box)^{-1}$ … $\eta = \alpha\gamma$. … $4\pi\xi^{2/3}\Box^{1/3}/\sqrt{3}$ … $2\pi(w\Box)^{1/2}$ … 7.

$\beta \neq 0$. … 1( ) … $c(x) = c_n(x) = -c_{n+1}(x)$ … (8). … (8) … x …

$$\Box c'(x) = \frac{c^3(x) - (r-1)c(x) - \alpha\Box a'(x)}{(r-1) - 3c^2(x)}. \qquad (10)$$

… $c \sim 0$ … $r > r_2(\Box)$, $c(x) = c_- = \pm\sqrt{(r-1)/3}$, … $c(x)$ … $\alpha d(x)$ … (8) … $(r-1)c = c^3 + \alpha d$ … $c(x)$ … $c(x) = c_+ = \mp 2\sqrt{(r-1)/3}$

) $|c_+|$ ( ) $r = 1.2$
10. , $|c_-|$ $|c_+|$
$|c_\pm|$