

$$a) \psi_{\text{signal}}(x) = \begin{cases} C e^{ik_0 x} & , -\frac{L}{2} < x < \frac{L}{2} \\ \emptyset & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$A(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi_{\text{signal}}(x) e^{-ikx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} C (e^{ik_0 x}) e^{-ikx} dx$$

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{e^{i(k_0-k)x}}{i(k_0-k)} \Big|_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \right)$$

$$= C \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{(k_0-k)} \left(\frac{e^{i(k_0-k)\frac{L}{2}} - e^{-i(k_0-k)\frac{L}{2}}}{2i} \right)$$

$\sin\left((k_0-k)\frac{L}{2}\right)$

$$= C \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{\sin\left((k_0-k)\frac{L}{2}\right)}{(k_0-k)} \right)$$

b) see attached

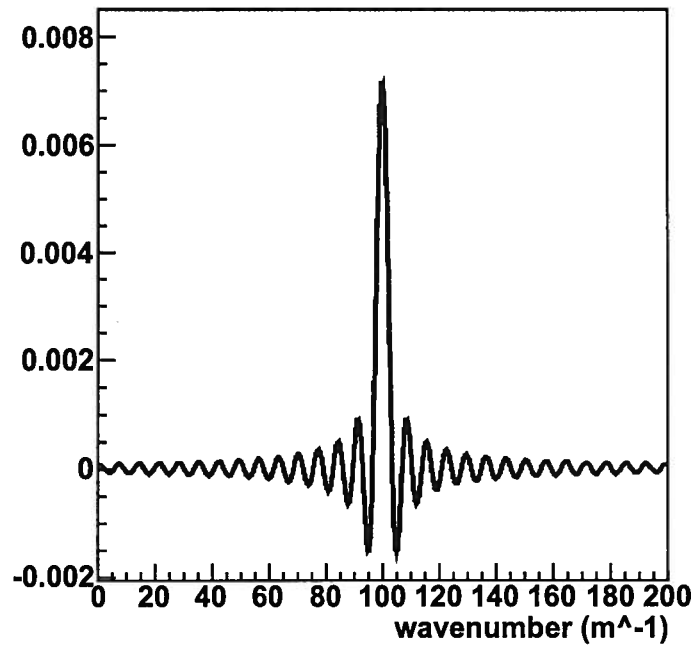
c)

$A(k)$



← Fourier transform of
a perfect harmonic
wave.

Question 1b



$$\begin{aligned}
 2) a) v_{\text{phase}} &= \frac{\omega(k)}{k} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{\omega_c^2 + (ck)^2}}{k} \\
 &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_c}{k}\right)^2 + c^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) since $\left(\frac{\omega_c}{k}\right)^2 > 0$ for all k , $\left(\frac{\omega_c}{k}\right)^2 + c^2 > c^2$ for all k .

Therefore $v_{\text{phase}} > c$ for all k .

c) see attached plot.

$$d) v_{\text{group}} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (2c^2 k)}{\sqrt{\omega_c^2 + (ck)^2}} = \frac{c^2 k}{\sqrt{\omega_c^2 + (ck)^2}}$$

e) see attached plot.

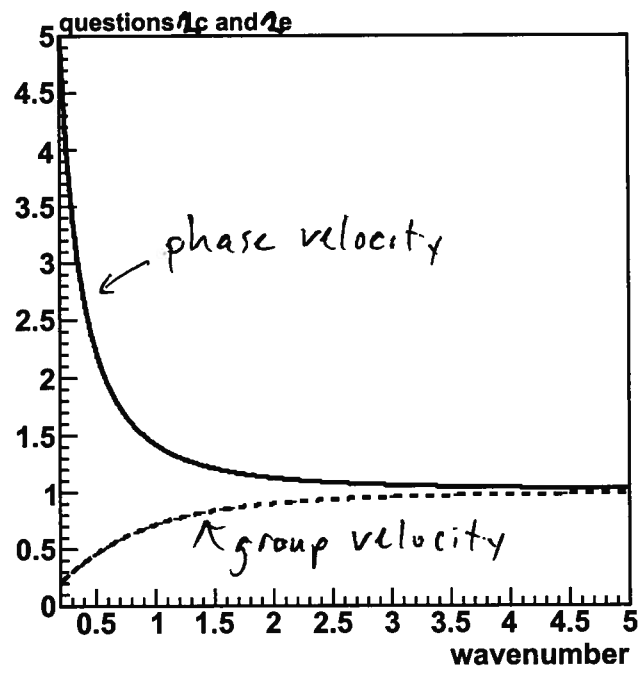
$$f) \frac{v_{\text{group}}}{c} = \frac{ck}{\sqrt{\omega_c^2 + (ck)^2}}$$

since $\omega_c^2 > 0$, $\sqrt{\omega_c^2 + (ck)^2} > (ck)$.

$$\text{Therefore } \frac{ck}{\sqrt{\omega_c^2 + (ck)^2}} < 1.$$

So $\frac{v_{\text{group}}}{c} < 1$ for all values of k .

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9) No, special relativity is not violated, because information is transferred at the group velocity, which is less than the speed of light.