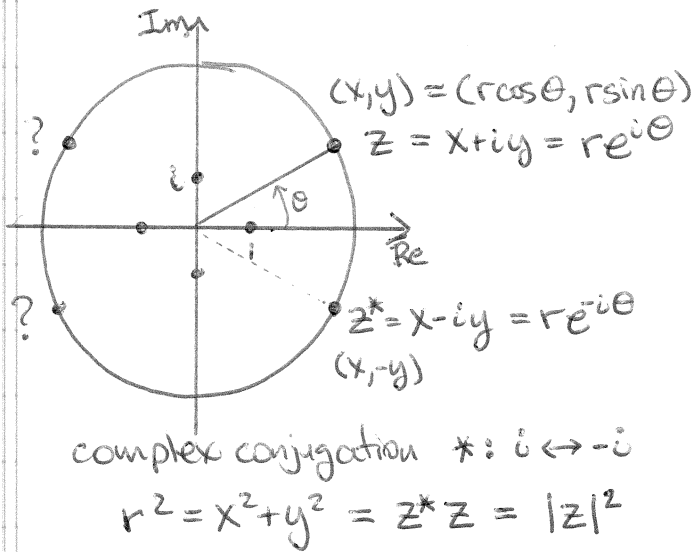


Complex Numbers



{ solutions to: $x^2 + 1 = 0$
new number $i = \sqrt{-1}$
{ only new number needed (FTA).

Euler's Theorem

$$e^{i\theta} = 1 + i\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2!} - i\frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^4}{4!} + i\frac{\theta^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} e^{i\theta} = i e^{i\theta} = -\sin \theta + i \cos \theta$$

$$e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = e^{i\theta_1} \cdot e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

Plane wave function

$$\Psi(x, t) = N e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = N e^{i\hbar^{-1}(px - Et)}$$

pure energy & momentum.

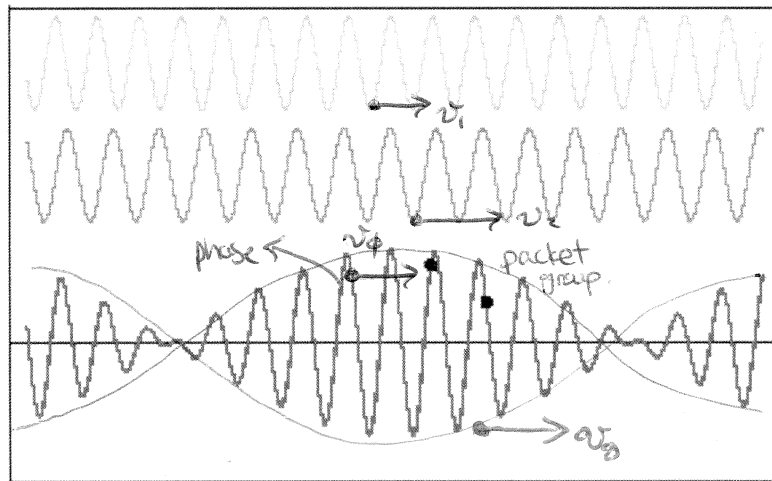
$$E = \hbar \omega$$

$$p = \hbar k$$

Beating

$$e^{i(k_1 x - \omega_1 t)} + e^{i(k_2 x - \omega_2 t)}$$

interference.



$$e^{i(k_1 x - \omega_1 t)} + e^{i(k_2 x - \omega_2 t)}$$

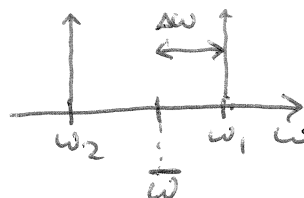
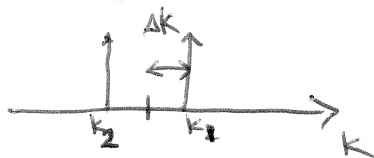
$$= e^{i\bar{\theta}} + e^{i\Delta\theta}$$

$$= e^{i\bar{\theta} + \Delta\theta} + e^{i\bar{\theta} - \Delta\theta}$$

$$= e^{i\bar{\theta}} (e^{i\Delta\theta} + e^{-i\Delta\theta})$$

$$= e^{i\bar{\theta}} \cdot 2 \cos(\Delta\theta)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{phase}}$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{group}}$



$$k_1 = \bar{k} + \Delta k \quad \omega_1 = \bar{\omega} + \Delta \omega$$

$$k_2 = \bar{k} - \Delta k \quad \omega_2 = \bar{\omega} - \Delta \omega$$

$$v_\phi = \frac{\bar{\omega}}{\bar{k}} \rightarrow \frac{\omega}{k}$$

$$v_g = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta k} \rightarrow \frac{d\omega}{dk}$$