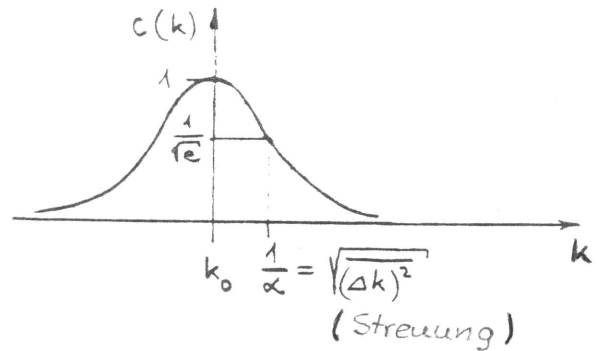
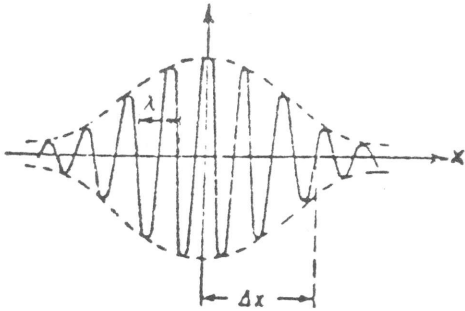


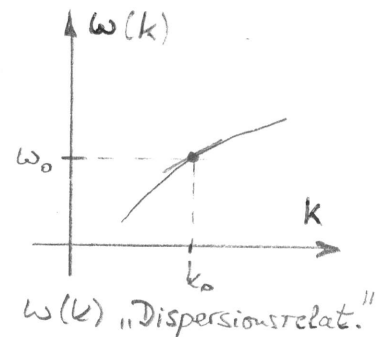
Wellenpaket; Phasen- und Gruppengeschwindigkeit

Ein Wellenpaket  $\psi(x, t)$  entsteht z.B. durch Überlagerung mehrerer ebener Wellen  $\exp \left\{ i \left[ \omega(k) \cdot t - kx \right] \right\}$  mit verschiedenem  $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ .



Amplitudenverteilung:  $c(k) = \exp \left[ -\frac{\alpha^2}{2} (k - k_0)^2 \right]$

$$\psi(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(k) \cdot \exp \left\{ i \left[ \omega(k)t - kx \right] \right\} dk$$



(vgl. Fourier-Transformation !)

Berechnung des Integrals:

$$\varepsilon = k - k_0; \quad \omega = \omega_0(k_0) + \overbrace{\left( \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k} \right)_{k_0}}^{\omega'} \cdot \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} \overbrace{\left( \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial k^2} \right)_{k_0}}^{\omega''} \cdot \varepsilon^2 + \dots$$

Umformung des Exponenten:

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\varepsilon^2 \alpha^2}{2} + i \left[ \omega_0 t + \omega' t \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} \omega'' t \varepsilon^2 - (k_0 + \varepsilon) x \right] \\ & = i (\omega_0 t - k_0 x) + \varepsilon^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \omega'' t - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \right) + i (\omega' t - x) \varepsilon; \text{ quadrat. Erganzung:} \\ & = i (\omega_0 t - k_0 x) + \frac{1}{2} (i \omega'' t - \alpha^2) \left[ \varepsilon^2 + 2 \frac{i (\omega' t - x) \varepsilon}{i \omega'' t - \alpha^2} + \frac{-(\omega' t - x)^2}{(i \omega'' t - \alpha^2)^2} \right] + \frac{(\omega' t - x)^2}{2(i \omega'' t - \alpha^2)} \end{aligned}$$

Damit wird

$$\psi(x, t) = \exp \left[ i (\omega_0 t - k_0 x) \right] \cdot \exp \left[ \frac{-(\omega' t - x)^2}{2(\alpha^2 - i \omega'' t)} \right] \int_{\varepsilon=-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\alpha^2 - i \omega'' t) \cdot (\varepsilon + \text{const})^2 \right] d\varepsilon$$

Mit  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a}$  ( $a > 0$ ) ergibt sich schließlich

$$\psi(x, t) = \exp \left[ i (\omega_0 t - k_0 x) \right] \cdot \exp \left[ \frac{-(\omega' t - x)^2}{2(\alpha^2 - i \omega'' t)} \right] \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - i \omega'' t}}; \text{ Betragsbildg.}$$

$$|\psi(x, t)| = \exp \left[ \frac{-(\omega' t - x)^2}{2(\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \omega''^2 t^2)} \right] \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{\alpha^4 + \omega''^2 t^2}}$$