

TAREA 4

[17]

$$v_p = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{g\lambda}{2\pi}}}_{\omega/k} = \frac{\omega}{k}, \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\sqrt{g/k} = \frac{\omega}{k} \rightarrow \omega^2 = gk$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{gk}$$

$$v_g = \sqrt{g} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g}{k}} = \frac{1}{2} v_p$$

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[24]

$$KE = 0.05 \text{ eV}, \quad \gamma = 1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} \quad ; \quad KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$mv = \sqrt{2mKE}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mKE}}$$

Donc la c.c. de Bragg

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin \phi, n=1$$

$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{2mKE}} = 2d \sin \phi \rightarrow \phi = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{h}{2d\sqrt{2mKE}} \right)$$

$$\phi = 18.65^\circ$$