1 Sound waves

1.1 sound equation in inhomogeneous

$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{1}{c_s^2(x)}\frac{\partial p}{\partial t}\right) = \nabla^2 p$

Eikonal solution approx $p(x,t) = a(x,t)e^{i\phi(x,t)}$

Notations:
$\omega(x,t) = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t}$
$k(x,t) = -\nabla\phi$
Reemplazano p en la ecuación:
$\omega^2 = c_s^2 k$
$\frac{\partial a}{\partial t} + c_g\dot{\nabla} a\frac{a}{2\omega} + \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial t} + \frac{ac_s^2}{2\omega}\frac{\partial c_s^{-2}}{\partial t} + \frac{a}{2\omega}c_s^2\nabla\dot{k} = 0$
$\Longrightarrow$
$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + c_g\dot{\nabla}k = -c_s$
$\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial t} + c_g\dot{\nabla}\omega = 0$
$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + c_g\dot{\nabla}k = -c_s$
$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\frac{a}{c_s} + c_g\dot{\nabla}\frac{a}{c_s} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{a}{c_s}\dot{\nabla}c_g$
1D ($c_s = c_g$):
$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + c_s\frac{partial k}{\partial x} = -c_s$
$\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial t} + c_s\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial x} = 0$
$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + c_s\frac{\partial k}{\partial x} = -c_s$
$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\frac{a}{c_s} + c_s\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\frac{a}{c_s} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{a}{c_s}\frac{\partial c_s}{\partial x}$

2 Transf fourier

Salida de mathematica de la integral de la transf fourier:

```
$Assumptions = {Element[{k0,z0,zf,zc,W}, Reals], k0>0, z0>0, zf >0 , zf >0, zc >0, W>0 }
Print[FullSimplify[Integrate[Exp[- (z-zc)^2 / W^2] Cos[2 Pi  k0 (z - z0)/ (zf - z0)] Exp[- 2 Pi I m z
/ (zf - z0)],  {z, -Infinity, Infinity} ]]]
```

$$f1(m) = F(\frac{2\pi m}{z_f - z_0}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(z-z_c)^2}{W^2}} cos(\frac{2\pi k_0(z-z_0)}{z_f - z_0})e^{-\frac{2\pi imz}{z_f - z_0}}dz =$$
$$\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{\pi\left(k_0{}^2\pi W^2 + m\left(m\pi W^2 - 2iz_c(z_0-z_f)\right) + 2k_0\left(m\pi W^2 + i(z_0+z_c)(z_0+z_f)\right)\right)}{(z_0-z_f)^2}}\left(e^{\frac{4ik_0\pi z_0(z_c+z_f)}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{\frac{4k_0\pi\left(m\pi W^2 + i\left(z_0{}^2 + z_c z_f\right)\right)}{(z_0-z_f)^2}}\right)\sqrt{\pi}W$$

Salida de FourierTransform mathematica con FourierParameters 0, -2π

```
$Assumptions = {Element[{k0,z0,zf,zc,W}, Reals], k0>0, z0>0, zf >0 , zf >0, zc >0, W>0 }
h[z_, k0_, z0_, zf_, zc_, W_]:= Exp[-(z-zc)^2/W^2] Cos[2 Pi k0 (z - z0) / (zf - z0) ]
Print[FullSimplify[FourierTransform[h[z, k0, z0, zf, zc, W], z, k, FourierParameters->{0,-2 Pi}]] ]
```

$$f2(k) = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{-\frac{\pi\left(k_0{}^2\pi W^2 - 2k_0\left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_c\right)(z_0-z_f) + k\left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_c\right)(z_0-z_f)^2\right)}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left(k_0{}^2\pi W^2 + 2k_0\left(k\pi W^2 - iz_0 + iz_c\right)(z_0-z_f) + k\left(k\pi W^2 + 2iz_c\right)(z_0-z_f)^2\right)}{(z_0-z_f)^2}}\right)\sqrt{\pi}W$$

En esta reemplazo k = k / (zf - z0) y los graficos salen iguales ($f1(k) = f2(\frac{k}{z_f - z0})$)
Ademas la salida de:

```
$Assumptions = {Element[{k0,z0,zf,zc,W}, Reals], k0>0, z0>0, zf >0 , zf >0, zc >0, W>0 }

f1[m_]:=((E^(((4*I)*k0*Pi*z0*(zc + zf))/(z0 - zf)^2) + E^((4*k0*Pi*(m*Pi*W^2 + I*(z0^2 + zc*zf)))/(z0
- zf)^2))*Sqrt[Pi]*W)/
  (2*E^((Pi*(k0^2*Pi*W^2 + m*(m*Pi*W^2 - (2*I)*zc*(z0 - zf)) + 2*k0*(m*Pi*W^2 + I*(z0 + zc)*(z0 + zf))))/(
- zf)^2))
f2[k_]:=((E^(-((Pi*(k0^2*Pi*W^2 - 2*k0*(k*Pi*W^2 - I*z0 + I*zc)*(z0 - zf) + k*(k*Pi*W^2 + (2*I)*zc)*(z0
- zf)^2))/(z0 - zf)^2)) +
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E^(-((Pi*(k0^2*Pi*W^2 + 2*k0*(k*Pi*W^2 - I*z0 + I*zc)*(z0 - zf) + k*(k*Pi*W^2 + (2*I)*zc)*(z0 - zf)^2))/(z0 - zf)^2)))*Sqrt[Pi]*W)/2

Print[FullSimplify[f1[k]-f2[k/(zf-z0)]]]
```

es 0

Elijo f2 forma para simplificar (después de hacer los gráficos de los modulos de los valores de la función , tal como imaginaba la primera exponencial corresponde a la gaussiana de las frecuancias negativas y la segunda de las frequencias positivas):

$f1(k) = f2(\frac{k}{(z_f - z_0)}) =$

$\frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2}(e^{-\frac{\pi(k_0^2\pi W^2+2k_0k\pi W^2+2k_0i(z_c-z_0)(z_f-z_0)+k^2\pi W^2+2ikz_c(z_f-z_0))}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi(k_0^2\pi W^2-2k_0k\pi W^2-2k_0i(z_c-z_0)(z_f-z_0)+k^2\pi W^2+2ikz_c(z_f-z_0))}{(z_0-z_f)^2}}) =$

$\frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2}(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2+2k_0iz_c(z_f-z_0)-2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)+2ikz_c(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2-2k_0iz_c(z_f-z_0)+2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)+2ikz_c(z_f-z_0)\right]}{z_0-z_f)^2}}) =$

$\frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2}(e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k+k_0)^2+2iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k_0+k)-2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi\left[\pi W^2(k-k_0)^2+2iz_c(z_f-z_0)(k-k_0)+2k_0iz_0(z_f-z_0)\right]}{(z_0-z_f)^2}}) =$

Considerando $z_c = 0$ las exponenciales son gaussianas con w = $\frac{z_f - z_0}{\pi W}$ la primera centrada en $-k_0$ y la segunda en k_0 y cuando calculamos el modulo las constantes $abs(exp(-2k_0iz_0(z_f - z_0))) = abs(exp(2k_0iz_0(z_f - z_0))) = 1$ y la amplitud queda $\frac{W\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ igual que se ve en el gráfico (con valores : z0=3.100, zf = 7.400, k0 = 60, zc = 3.745, W = 0.050) : con rojo había hecho el plot de la función entera y con verde y azul de las 2 partes al principio para estar segura que correspondían a las 2 partes