True or False: EM Waves can have velocities higher than c.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. I don't know what to believe anymore

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Quiz 6 (Next Friday)
  - Given two infinite plane waves at different frequencies, determine the resulting wave in a "good conductor"
  - Sketch the waves in free space and in the conductor
  - Discuss the implications from your analysis

Given two waves,  $f_1(t) = A \cos(\omega_1 t)$  and  $f_2(t) = A \cos(\omega_2 t)$ , let's propose an average frequency:  $\omega_a = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 + \omega_2)$  and a modulation frequency:  $\omega_m = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 - \omega_2)$ . How can you write  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$  in terms of these frequencies?

A. 
$$\omega_1 = \omega_a - \omega_m$$
  $\omega_2 = \omega_a + \omega_m$   
B.  $\omega_1 = \omega_a + \omega_m$   $\omega_2 = \omega_a - \omega_m$   
C.  $\omega_1 = \frac{\omega_a + \omega_m}{2}$   $\omega_2 = \frac{\omega_a - \omega_m}{2}$   
D.  $\omega_1 = \frac{\omega_a - \omega_m}{2}$   $\omega_2 = \frac{\omega_a + \omega_m}{2}$   
E. None of these

Given two waves,  $f_1(t) = A \cos(\omega_1 t)$  and  $f_2(t) = A \cos(\omega_2 t)$ , which of the following correspond to the total wave,  $f_T(t)$ ? A.  $A \cos(\omega_1 t) + A \cos(\omega_2 t)$ 

B. 
$$A^2 \cos(\omega_1 t) \cos(\omega_2 t)$$
  
C.  $2A \cos((\omega_1 + \omega_2)t) \cos((\omega_1 - \omega_2)t)$   
D.  $2A \cos(\frac{(\omega_1 + \omega_2)}{2}t) \cos(\frac{(\omega_1 - \omega_2)}{2}t)$   
E. More than one of these

For our atomic model of permittivity we found  $\widetilde{\varepsilon}$  to be

$$\widetilde{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon_0 \left( 1 + \frac{Nq^2}{\varepsilon_0 m} \sum_i \frac{f_i}{(\omega_i^2 - \omega^2) - i\gamma_i \omega} \right)$$
  
We also know that  $\frac{n}{c} = \frac{\widetilde{k}}{\omega} = \sqrt{\widetilde{\varepsilon}\mu}.$ 

- Find (and simplify) a formula for *n*, assuming the term adding to "1" above is small.
- In that limit, find  $k_R$  and  $k_I$ . What does each one tell you, physically?
- Sketch both of these as functions of  $\omega$  (assuming that only one term in that sum "dominates")