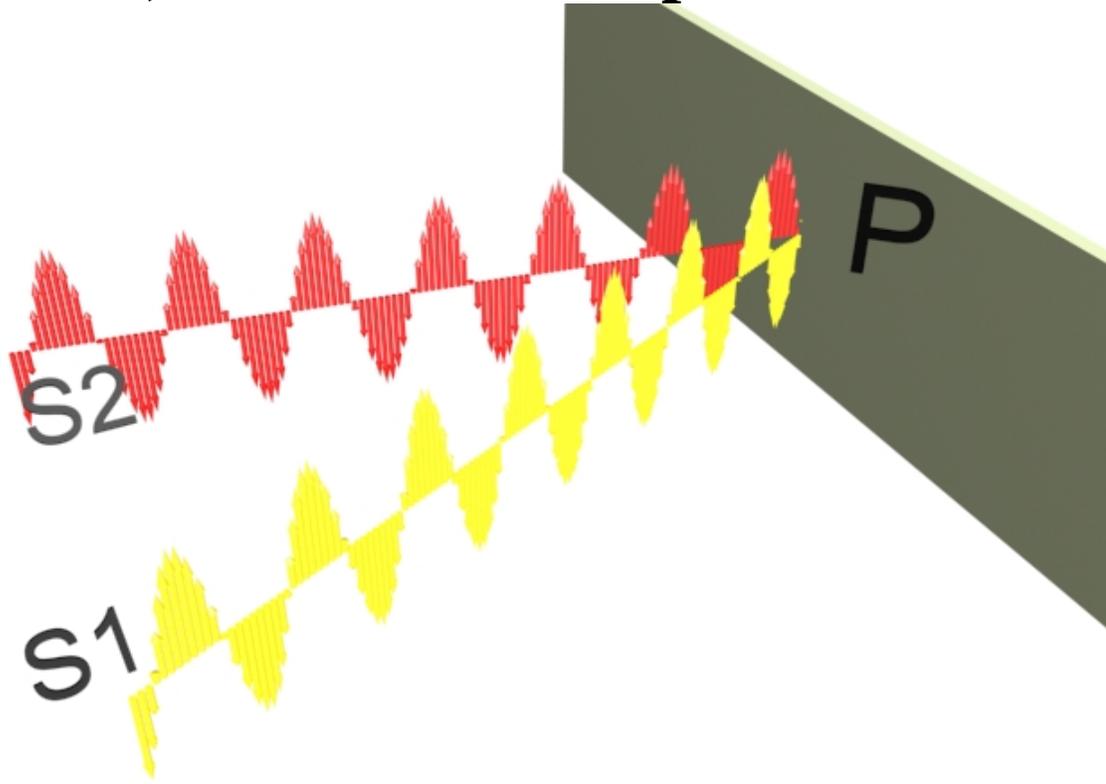
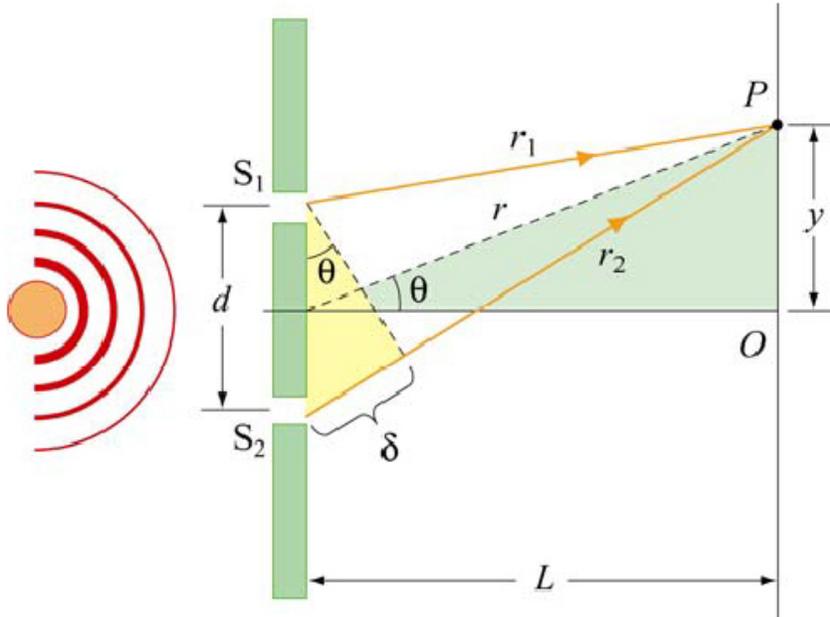


Coherent, monochromatic plane waves:



In the Figure above, the fringe at point P on the screen will be:

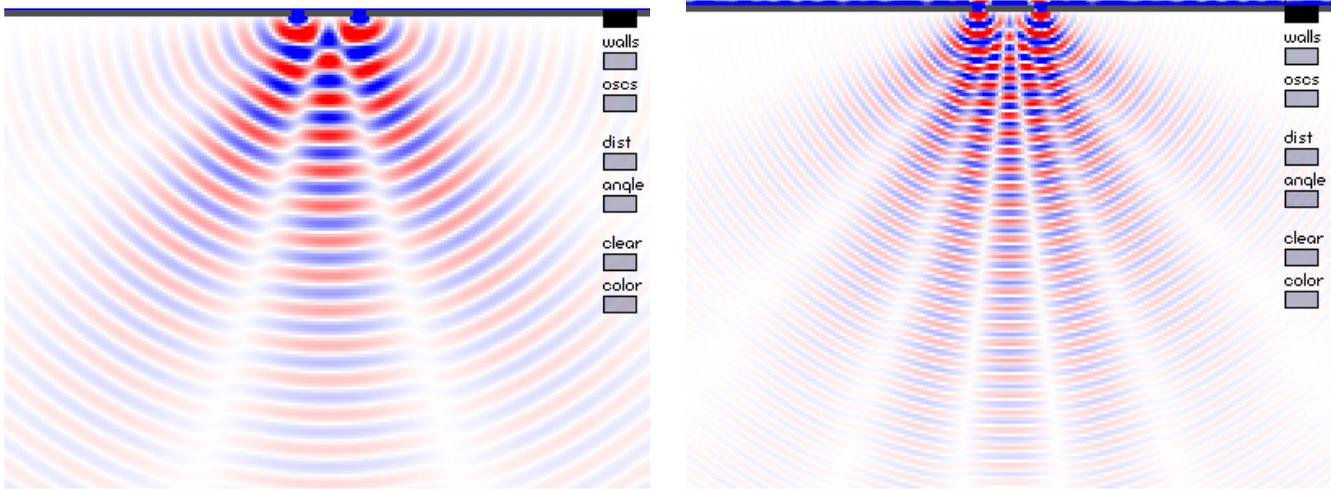
- 1. An interference maximum**
- 2. An interference minimum**
- 3. Don't have a clue**



Coherent monochromatic plane waves impinge on two apertures separated by a distance d . An approximate formula for the path length difference between the two rays shown is

1. $d \sin \theta$
2. $L \sin \theta$
3. $d \cos \theta$
4. $L \cos \theta$
5. **Don't have a clue.**

Two Slit Interference:

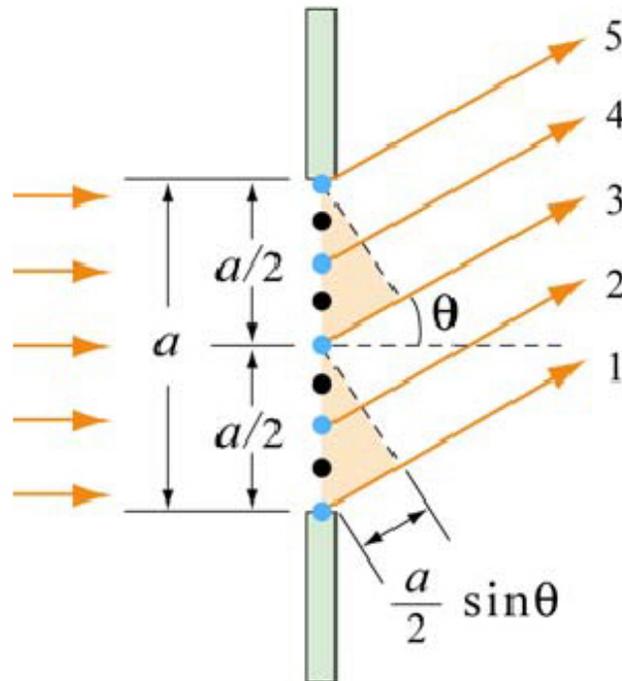


A

B

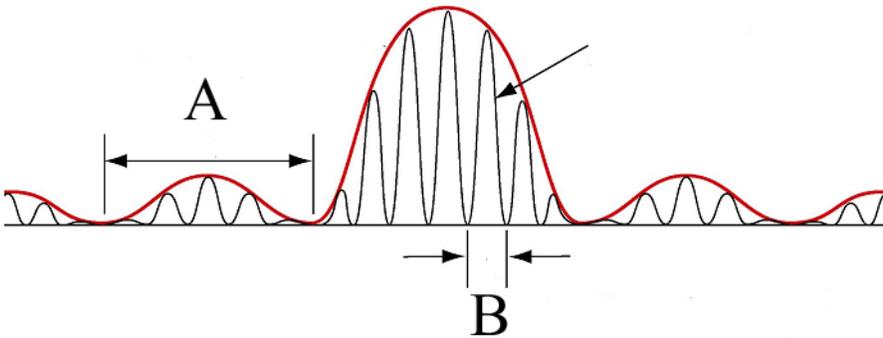
In the two 2-slit interference patterns above, the frequency of the wave on the left (A) is larger or smaller than the frequency of the wave on the right (B)? The slit spacing d is the same in both cases.

- 1. A larger than B**
- 2. A smaller than B**
- 3. Don't have a clue**



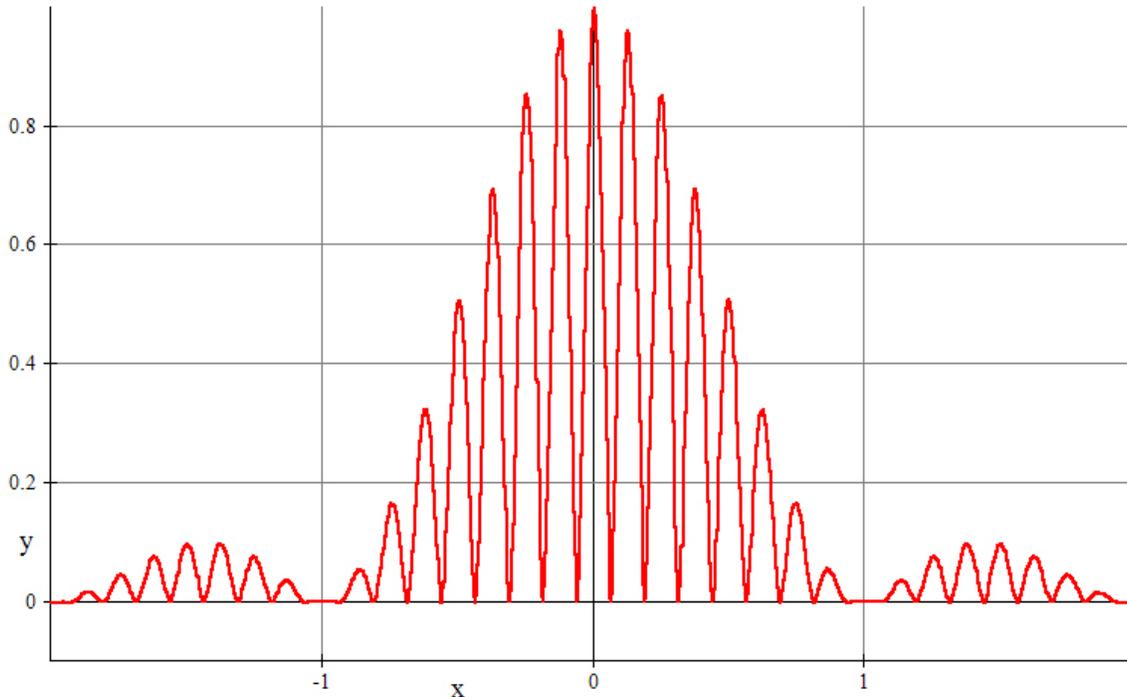
The light passing through this slit when seen on a screen far from the slit will exhibit *destructive* interference when

1. $\frac{a}{2} \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{4}$
2. $\frac{a}{2} \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{2}$
3. $\frac{a}{2} \sin \theta = \lambda$
4. **Don't have a clue.**



Coherent monochromatic plane waves impinge on two long narrow apertures (width a) that are separated by a distance d ($d \gg a$). The resulting pattern on a screen far away is shown above. Which structure in the pattern above is due to the finite width a of the apertures?

- 1. The distantly-spaced zeroes of the envelope, as indicated by the length A above.**
- 2. The closely-spaced zeroes of the rapidly varying fringes with length B above.**
- 3. Don't have a clue.**



Coherent monochromatic plane waves impinge on two long narrow (width a) apertures separated by a distance d . The resulting pattern on a screen far away is shown above. For this arrangement:

- 1. The value of d/a is about $1/8$**
- 2. The value of d/a is about $1/4$**
- 3. The value of d/a is about 4**
- 4. The value of d/a is about 8**
- 5. Don't have a clue.**