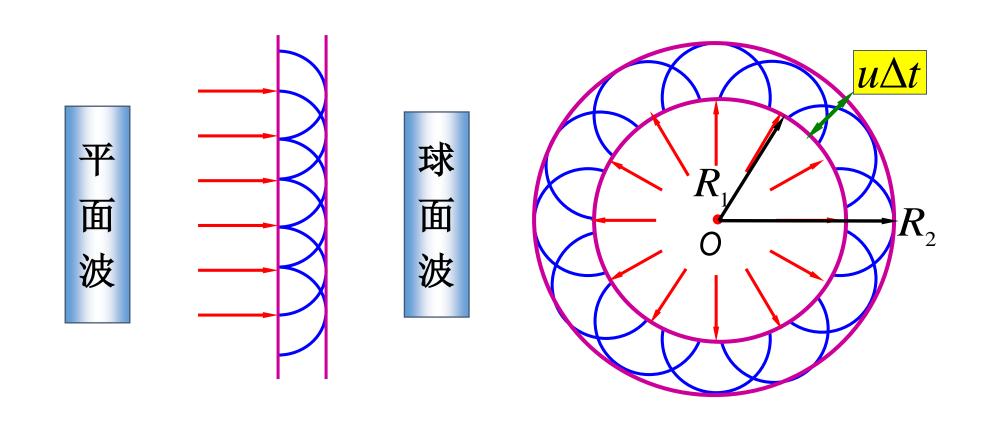
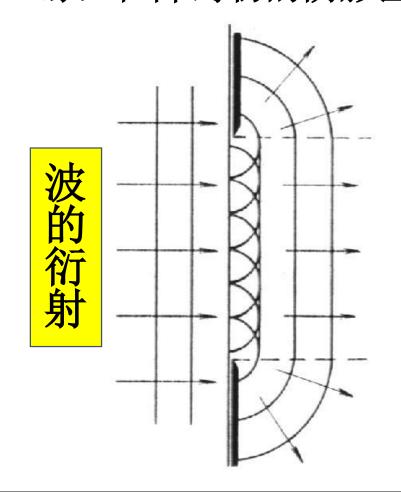
# 一、惠更斯原理

原理内容:介质中波动传播到的各点都可以看作是发射子波的波源,而在其后的任意时刻,这些子波的包络就是新的波前。

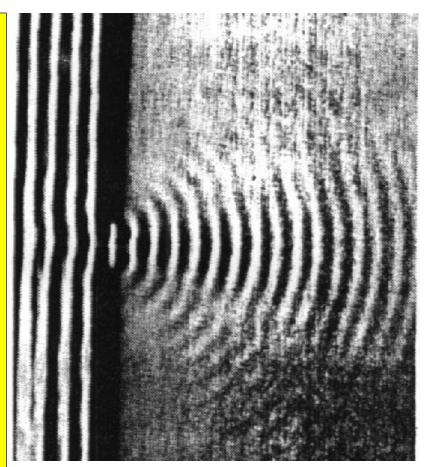


# 二、用惠更斯原理解释波的衍射现象

波的衍射:波在传播过程中遇到障碍物时,能绕过障碍物的边缘,在障碍物的阴影区内继续传播。



水波通过狭缝后的衍射

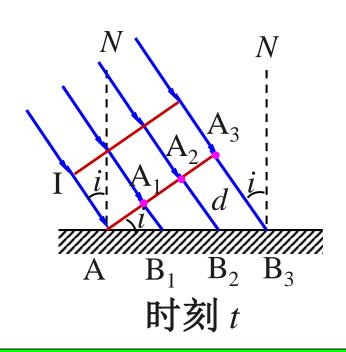


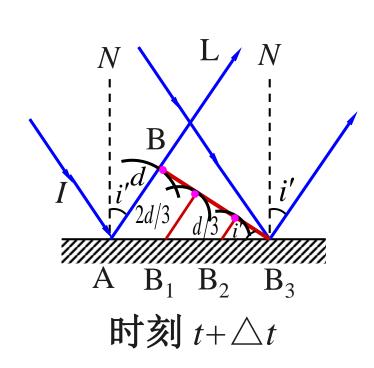
# 三、用惠更斯原理解释波的反射和折射定律

### 反射定律:

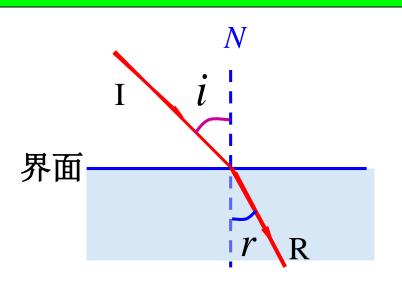
(1) 反射线、入射线和界面的法线在同一平面内;

(2) 
$$i = i'$$
 •





界面

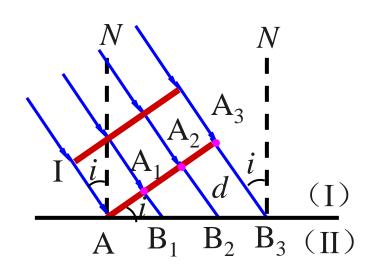


#### 波的折射定律:

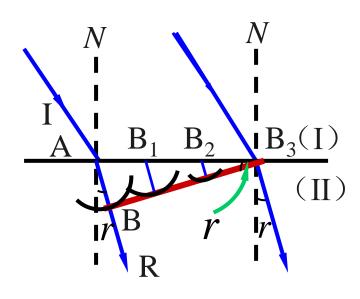
(1) 折射线、入射线和界面的法线在同一平面内;

$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{u_1}{u_2}$$

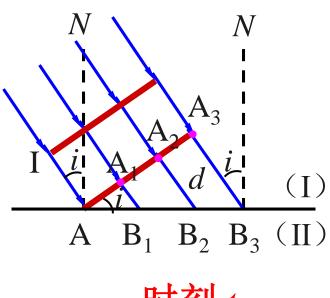
用更原证波折定惠斯理明的射律:



时刻 t



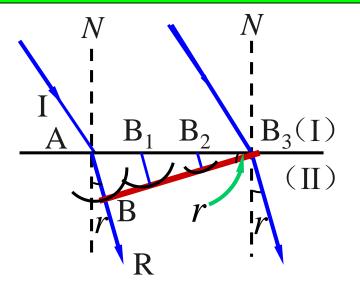
时刻  $t+\triangle t$ 



时刻 t

$$\overline{\mathbf{A}_3\mathbf{B}_3} = u_1 \Delta t$$

$$\angle A_3 AB_3 = i$$



时刻  $t+\triangle t$ 

$$\overline{AB} = u_2 \Delta t$$

$$\angle BB_3A = r$$

所以 
$$\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{A_3 B_3}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{u_1}{u_2}$$