

EM Waves:

Is  $E(x,t) = A e^{kx - \omega t}$  a solution

to  $c^2 \frac{d^2 E}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2 E}{dt^2}$ ? If so what is  $c$  in terms of the constants:

$A$   $k$   $\omega$   
if not, why not?

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = A e^{kx - \omega t} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d}{dx}(kx - \omega t)}_k = A k e^{kx - \omega t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 E}{dx^2} = A k^2 e^{kx - \omega t}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = A (-\omega) e^{kx - \omega t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 E}{dt^2} = A \omega^2 e^{kx - \omega t}$$

$$c^2 \frac{d^2 E}{dx^2} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{d^2 E}{dt^2}$$

$$c^2 A k^2 e^{kx - \omega t} \stackrel{?}{=} A \omega^2 e^{kx - \omega t}$$

$$c^2 k^2 \stackrel{?}{=} \omega^2$$

$$\boxed{c = \frac{\omega}{k}}$$

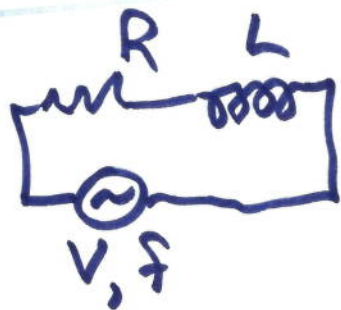
if this is to "work".

What about

$$E(x,t) = A \sin(kx + \omega t)$$

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = A \cos(kx + \omega t) k$$

$$\frac{d^2 E}{dx^2} = -A \sin(kx + \omega t) k^2$$



$$V = 1.11 \text{ V}$$

$$f = 1024 \text{ Hz}$$

$$R = 333 \Omega$$

$$L = 0.54 \text{ H}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

Find  $I$  and  $V$  across each element.  
(rms values).  $V = ZI$   $V = XI$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

$$X_L = \omega \cdot L$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot C}$$

Solution:

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 6434 \frac{1}{s}$$

$$X_L = \omega L = 3470 \underbrace{\Omega}_{\text{H/s}}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{333^2 + (3470 - 0)^2}$$

↑  
No C thus  $X_C = 0$ .  
Do not set  $C = 0$ .

$$Z = 3490 \Omega$$

$$V = ZI \quad I = \frac{1.11V}{3490 \Omega} = 3.18 \times 10^{-4} A$$

I flows through all elements.

$$V_R = R I = \underbrace{X_R}_{\text{across } R \text{ only. } R} \cdot I = 333 \Omega \times 3.18 \times 10^{-4} A$$

$$V_R = 0.106 V$$

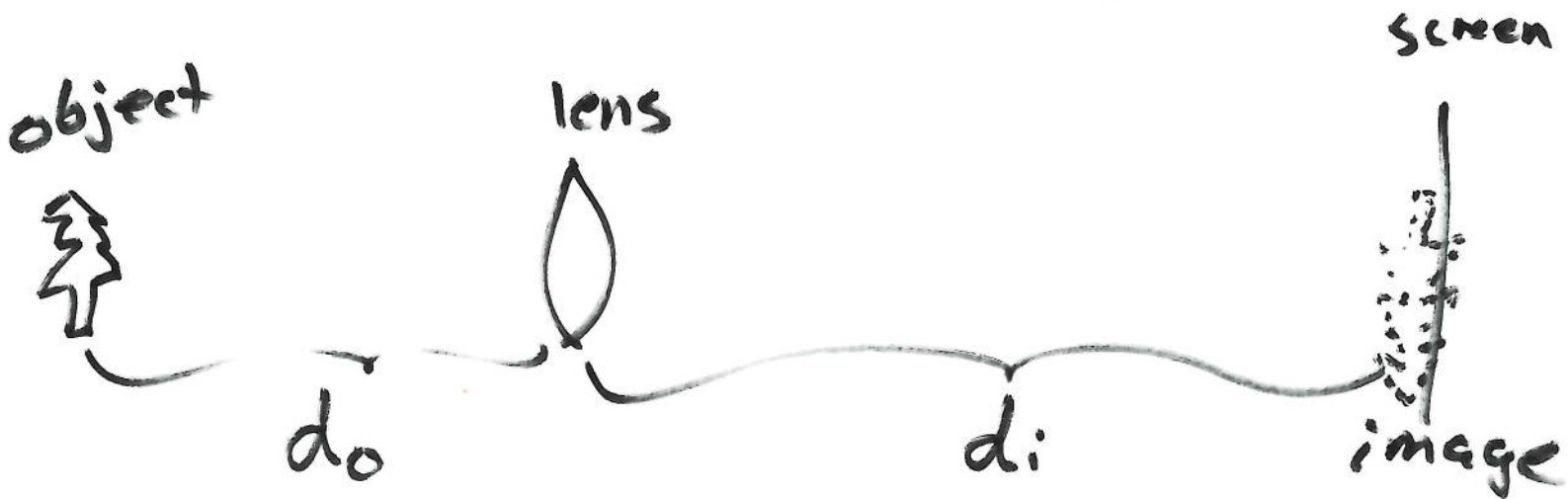
$$V_L = X_L \cdot I = 3470 \Omega \times 3.18 \times 10^{-4} A$$

$$V_L = 1.10 V$$



## lenses

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_i} + \frac{1}{d_o} \quad m = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = -\frac{d_i}{d_o}$$



If  $d_o = 30\text{cm}$        $d_i = 71\text{cm}$ , find  $f$ .

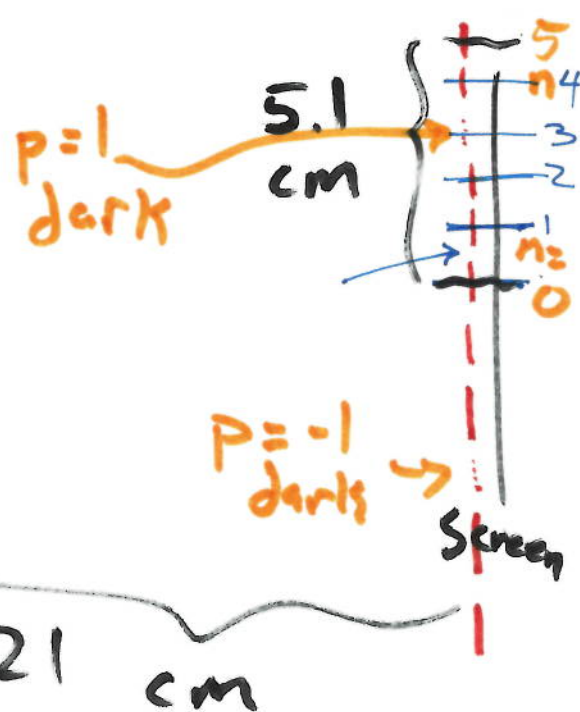
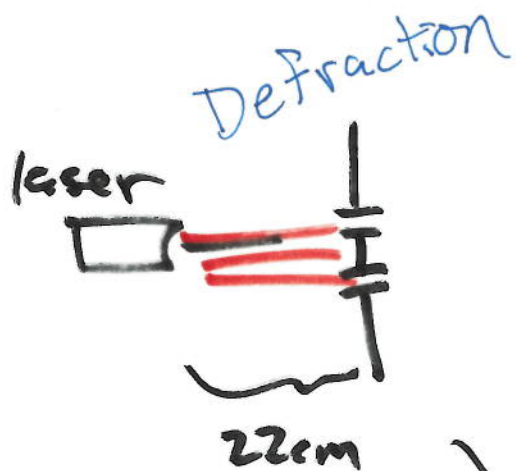
If  $h_o = 5.1\text{cm}$ , find:  $h_i$       is image  
upright or  
inverted?

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{71} \rightarrow \boxed{f = 21.1\text{cm}}$$

$$h_i = -\frac{d_i}{d_o} \times h_o = -\frac{71\text{cm}}{30\text{cm}} \times 5.1\text{cm}$$

$$h_i = -12.1\text{cm}$$

↑  
means image  
is inverted.



Find  $\lambda$  of laser.

double slit bright

$$d \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

$$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$a \sin \theta = p \lambda$$

$$p = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

single slit dark

slit width = 0.10 mm

slit separation = 0.50 mm

$$d \sin \theta = n \lambda$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{5.1 \text{ cm}}{321 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\frac{0.5 \text{ mm}}{321} \cdot 5.1 = 5 \cdot \lambda$$

$$1.59 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} = \lambda$$