All a) [w2 > wp2]: dicht breitet sich im Kutall aus mit e (k2-wt), Dig. rel. w2=wp2+c42 = 5,864.10 28 1 = 1,366-10 16 Hz (UV-Bereich) = 10 PHz $\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi c}{2}$, ω(λ=450 nm) ≈ 4,189 -10+18 s-1 W (2=650 nm) ≈ 2,9 · 1015 s-1 W (2=700 nm) x 2,693.10155-1 $N(\overline{AE_i}) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega_e^2}{\omega^2}} =)$ $n_{\text{blan}} \approx 1.5i$, $n_{\text{rot}} \approx 2i$ Jenhrechter Lichkeinfall = Polarisation des Lichtes spielt Reine Rolle $\int \rho(\alpha) = \frac{n_2 \cos \alpha}{n_2 + n_1} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_2 + n_1}$ $n_{2} = in^{4} = in^{4} = in^{4} - 1$ R=1p/2 < Intensitat! $R = \left| \frac{2}{2^*} \right|^2 - 1Betrag$ Amplitudenreflexion Betrag & Phase (b) S= 1/2 W2= Wp2-e2 M2 =) Sblau = 23nm Richte Caurtich, da $=) \mathcal{K} = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_p^2}$ Srot = 22,5 nm Splan > Srot c) $I = \frac{1}{100}I_0$ $I \sim (E)^2 = 1 E = \frac{1}{10}E_0$ $E(t,t) = E_0 \cdot e^{-kt - i\omega t}$ (=) to Eo = Eo. e-ke E(2, t=0) = Eo. e-kz =1 ... 2 = ln (10) · 8 × 50 mm d) Betrachtung (renzfall ω-ιωρ 40 K2 = W-Wp2

 $E(z,t) = E_0 e^{i(kz-\omega t)} = E_0 e^{i(kz-\omega t)}$ W<Wρ: e" rell, schwacht sich also um e" ab

W>Wp: e Romplex, durchlassig

L) mit $\lambda = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega} = 1$ $\lambda < \frac{2\pi c}{\omega_p} = 138$ nm durchnichtig

A2Ja) $|\hat{\Psi}(\vec{r}_{1}\omega)|^{2} = |c(\vec{r}_{1}\omega)| \int d\theta B(\vec{r}_{1}\omega) e^{-ik\vec{e}_{r}\vec{r}_{1}}|^{2}$ mit $c(\vec{r},\omega) = ik \frac{A(\omega)}{r} e^{ik(r+r_0)} (1+\cos x')$ in der Fraunhofer - Nüherung cos x'= \frac{\vec{r'-\vec{r}}}{|\vec{r'-\vec{r}}|} \quad \text{while Jw. opt. Achre und \vec{r}} beguichne $\vec{e}_r = \vec{k} = \begin{pmatrix} k_x \\ k_v \end{pmatrix}$ (nicht des Wellenverktor...) und ignoriere für den Moment $c(\vec{r}, \omega)$ -> |Ψ|2=| Se-ikx B(F, ω) do |2; Zerlege dans Parallelogramm: $B(\vec{r},\omega) = B(\vec{r}) =$ |Ψ|2= | Se -ikx' dy'dx' + Se -ikx' dy'dx' 1(0,c). 1(0,x • =) $+\frac{1}{1}(c,a)\cdot\frac{1}{1}(o,b)$ $+\frac{1}{1}(a,a+c)\cdot\frac{1}{1}(x-a)\cdot\frac{b}{c},b)$ + Se-ikx'dy'dx' $= \left| \frac{-1}{ik_y} \right| \int_{0}^{c} \left(e^{-i(k_x x' + k_y x' \frac{b}{c})} - e^{-ik_x x'} \right) dx' + \int_{0}^{c} \left(e^{-i(k_x x' + k_y b)} - e^{-ik_x x'} \right) dx'$ $\frac{1}{i} \text{ enfall} + \int_{i}^{\infty} \left(e^{-i(k_{x}x' + k_{y}b)} - e^{-i(k_{x}x' + k_{y}(x'-a)\frac{b}{c})} \right) dx$ $= \int_{-k_{y}}^{a} \left\{ \int_{-e^{-ik_{x}x'}}^{a} dx + \int_{e^{-i(k_{x}x'+k_{y}b)}}^{a+c} dx' + \int_{e^{-ix'(k_{x}+k_{y}b)}}^{c} dx' + \int_{e^{-ix'(k_{x}+k_{y}b)}}^{a+c} dx' - e^{ik_{y}ab} \int_{e^{-ix'(k_{x}+k_{y}b)}}^{a+c} dx' + \int_{e^{-ix'(k_{x}x'+k_{y}b)}}^{a+c} dx' + \int_{e^{-ix'(k_{x}x'+k_{y}b)}}^{a+c} dx' - e^{ik_{y}ab} \int_{e^{-ix'(k_{x}x'+k_{y}b)}}^{a+c} dx' + \int_{e^{-ix'(k$ $= \left| \frac{1}{k_{y}} \left\{ \left(1 - e^{-ik_{x}a} \right) \frac{-1}{ik_{x}} + \frac{-1}{ik_{x}} e^{-ik_{y}b} \left(e^{-ik_{x}(a+c)} - e^{-ik_{x}c} \right) + \frac{-1}{4(k_{x} + k_{y} \frac{b}{c})} \left(e^{-i(k_{x}c + k_{y}b)} - 1 \right) \right|^{2}$ $+\frac{e^{ik_{y}\frac{ab}{c}}}{(k_{\chi}+k_{y}\frac{b}{c})}\cdot\left(e^{-i\left(k_{\chi}(a+c)+k_{y}\left(\frac{ab}{c}+b\right)\right)}-e^{-i\left(k_{\chi}a+k_{y}\frac{ab}{c}\right)\right)}\right)^{2}$

Wir gehen nochmal einen Schrift zurück und betrachten die Integrale Idx', wir wiren zus rufz. 3: $\int_{-a/2}^{\infty} e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{2}{k} \sin(k\frac{a}{2})$ $A: \int_{0}^{q} e^{-ik_{x}x'} dx' = \int_{0}^{q_{2}} e^{-ik_{x}x} dx \cdot e^{-ik_{x}\frac{q}{2}} = e^{-ik_{x}\frac{q}{2}} \sin(k_{x}\frac{q}{2})$ $= \int_{0}^{q} e^{-ik_{x}x'} dx' = \int_{0}^{q_{2}} e^{-ik_{x}x} dx \cdot e^{-ik_{x}\frac{q}{2}} = e^{-ik_{x}\frac{q}{2}} \sin(k_{x}\frac{q}{2})$ B: $\int_{C} e^{-i(k_{x}x'+k_{y}b)} dx' = \int_{C} ... =$ $= e^{-i(k_y b + k_x(c + \frac{a}{2}))} \cdot \frac{2}{k_x} \sin(k_x \frac{a}{2})$ $= \sin(k_x \frac{a}{2}) \cdot a$ $= e^{-i\frac{c}{2}(k_x + k_y \frac{b}{c})} \frac{2}{k_x + k_y \frac{b}{c}} \sin((k_x + k_y \frac{b}{c})\frac{c}{2})$ = Sinc $\left(\frac{k_x c + k_y b}{2}\right) \cdot c$ $\int_{e^{-ik_{y}}}^{a+c} e^{-ix'(k_{x}+k_{y})} dx = \int_{-s_{x}}^{s_{x}} \dots = \dots = e^{-i(a+\frac{c}{2})(k_{x}+k_{y})} \frac{12}{2} \sin((k_{x}+k_{y})) \frac{12}{2}$ $x = x'-a-\frac{c}{2}$ =) $|Y|^2 = \left|\frac{1}{R_y}\left\{a \sin((k_x \frac{a}{2})e^{-ik_x \frac{a}{2}}(e^{-i(k_y b + k_x c)} - 1) + c \cdot \text{sinc}(\frac{k_x c + k_y b}{2})e^{-i(\frac{k_x c + k_y b}{2})} - ia(k_x + k_y \frac{b}{2})\right\}\right|^2$ Denselben Trick hatten wir omt. when für die erste Thegration nutgen Konnen. . egal, Klausur » Rechnen Nach dem Cabinet schen Prinzip and beide Internitativerteilungen identisch, dem das pavallelfornige Hindernis ist das Komplemenner zu der Blende aus a). V

4,5/5

A31
$$\widetilde{V}(\widetilde{r},\omega) = \widetilde{G} \int dx' e^{-ik\widetilde{r}_{c}} \widetilde{r}'$$
 $= \widetilde{G} \int dx' e^{-ik\widetilde{r}_{c}} \widetilde{r}'$
 $= \widetilde{G} \int dx'$