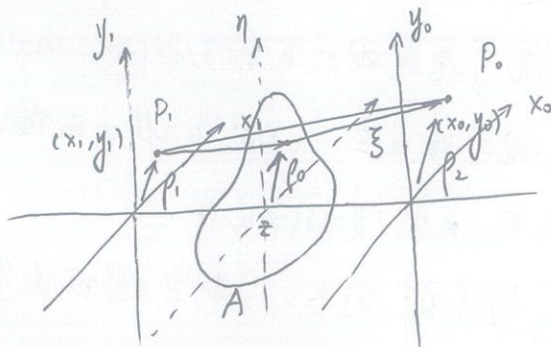
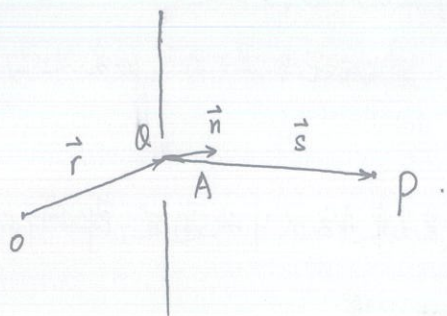


$$1. \quad u(P) = \frac{i\tilde{A}}{2\lambda} \iint_A \frac{e^{ik(r+s)}}{rs} [\cos(\vec{n}, \vec{r}) + \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{s})] ds.$$



取空间直角坐标系:

$$u(P) = \frac{i\tilde{A}}{2\lambda} \iint_A d\xi d\eta \frac{\exp(ik[\sqrt{(x_1-\xi)^2 + (y_1-\eta)^2 + z_1^2} + \sqrt{(x_2-\xi)^2 + (y_2-\eta)^2 + z_2^2}])}{\sqrt{(x_1-\xi)^2 + (y_1-\eta)^2 + z_1^2} \sqrt{(x_2-\xi)^2 + (y_2-\eta)^2 + z_2^2}}.$$

由上式得:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{r}) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_1-\xi)^2 + (y_1-\eta)^2}{z_1^2} \approx 1 \quad \left( \frac{\Delta \rho_1}{z_1} \ll 1 \right) \\ \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{s}) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_2-\xi)^2 + (y_2-\eta)^2}{z_2^2} \approx 1 \quad \left( \frac{\Delta \rho_2}{z_2} \ll 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{注意到} \quad \sqrt{(x_1-\xi)^2 + (y_1-\eta)^2 + z_1^2} = z_1 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_1-\xi)^2 + (y_1-\eta)^2}{z_1^2} \right) \approx z_1$$

$$\sqrt{(x_2-\xi)^2 + (y_2-\eta)^2 + z_2^2} = z_2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_2-\xi)^2 + (y_2-\eta)^2}{z_2^2} \right) \approx z_2.$$

为使(1)(2)两式成立, 要求  $\frac{\rho_1^2}{z_1^2} \ll 1$ ,  $\frac{\rho_2^2}{z_2^2} \ll 1$  (傍轴条件).

$$(3) \quad \text{于是: } u(P) = \frac{i\tilde{A}}{\lambda} \iint_A \frac{1}{z_1 z_2} \exp\left[ik\left(z_1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_1-\xi)^2 + (y_1-\eta)^2}{z_1} + z_2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_2-\xi)^2 + (y_2-\eta)^2}{z_2}\right)\right] d\xi d\eta$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot \frac{x_1^2 + y_1^2 - 2x_1\xi - 2y_1\eta + \xi^2 + \eta^2}{z_1}$$

$$\text{为使 } \varphi_1 = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot \frac{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}{z_1}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x_2^2 + y_2^2 - 2x_2\xi - 2y_2\eta + \xi^2 + \eta^2}{z_2}$$

$$\text{为使 } \varphi_2 = -\frac{x_2\xi + y_2\eta}{z_2}$$

要求: 远场条件,  $z \gg \rho^2$ .

$$\text{即: } \frac{\rho^2}{z^2} \ll 1$$

2. ① 先粗调. 将各元件摆放在一起. 用眼粗略调整几个元件调到同一高度.  
 ② 再调激光器水平. 可用光展屏分别在前区多次调整激光器倾角. 使激光束在光屏上的位置. 不随光屏移动而发生变化.  
 ③ 反射镜可通过观察反射光斑的方法调节. 将反射镜移至远处的一定距离处. 观察激光在激光器旁光屏上的位置. 当光斑与激光器发光处高度一致时. 反射镜调节完毕.  
 ④ 单缝: 将单缝调小. 控制其摆放位置使激光束恰从中央通过. 即调节好.  
 ⑤ 探测器调节: 使光斑/衍射图样恰呈在其中央位置.
3. 控制接收光强大小. 既能保护光电二极管免于电流过大烧坏. 又能是观察到衍射图样最清晰.

4.

$$\frac{\sigma_a}{a} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_\lambda}{\lambda}\right)^2 + \cot^2 \theta \sigma_\theta^2}$$

$\frac{\sigma_\lambda}{\lambda}$  由光谱单色性决定;  $\sigma_\theta$  由衍射条纹衬比度. 相干性即  $\theta$  测量的准确性(精确性)决定.

5.

$$I_0 = I_0 \left(\frac{\sin u}{u}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\beta}\right)^2 \quad \text{其中,} \quad u = \frac{\pi a}{\lambda} \sin \theta \quad \beta = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \sin \theta.$$

缝宽为  $a$ . 缝间距为  $d$ .

通过测量级次的亮度可将  $a, d$  的大小确定.