

# Chapter 35 End-of-Chapter Problems

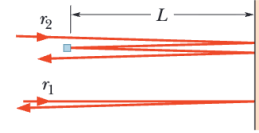
Halliday & Resnick, 10th Edition

Donald Aingworth IV

Hit me where it Matters

# 1 Problem 1

In Fig. 35-31, a light wave along ray  $r_1$  reflects once from a mirror and a light wave along ray  $r_2$  reflects twice from that same mirror and once from a tiny mirror at distance  $L$  from the bigger mirror. (Neglect the slight tilt of the rays.) The waves have wavelength 620 nm and are initially in phase. (a) What is the smallest value of  $L$  that puts the final light waves exactly out of phase? (b) With the tiny mirror initially at that value of  $L$ , how far must it be moved away from the bigger mirror to again put the final waves out of phase?



## 1.1 Solution (a)

For the two to be completely out of phase, one of the light waves would have to travel half a wavelength more. We can approximate the distance traveled between big and little mirrors to be equivalent to the distance between the big and little mirror.

$$2L = \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{4} = \frac{620 \text{ nm}}{4} = \boxed{155 \text{ nm}} \quad (2)$$

## 1.2 Solution (b)

Replace  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$  with  $\frac{3\lambda}{2}$ .

$$2L_2 = \frac{3\lambda}{2} \quad (3)$$

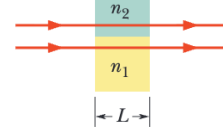
$$L_2 = \frac{3\lambda}{4} = \frac{3 \times 620 \text{ nm}}{4} = 465 \text{ nm} \quad (4)$$

Now find the change in  $L$ .

$$\Delta L = L_2 - L = 465 \text{ nm} - 155 \text{ nm} = \boxed{310 \text{ nm}} \quad (5)$$

## 2 Problem 3

In Fig. 35-4, assume that two waves of light in air, of wavelength 400 nm, are initially in phase. One travels through a glass layer of index of refraction  $n_1 = 1.60$  and thickness  $L$ . The other travels through an equally thick plastic layer of index of refraction  $n_2 = 1.50$ . (a) What is the smallest value  $L$  should have if the waves are to end up with a phase difference of 5.65 rad? (b) If the waves arrive at some common point with the same amplitude, is their interference fully constructive, fully destructive, intermediate but closer to fully constructive, or intermediate but closer to fully destructive?



**Figure 35-4** Two light rays travel through two media having different indexes of refraction.

### 2.1 Solution (a)

What matters in this case is the difference in values of  $kx$  be equal to 5.65 rad. In both cases,  $x$  will be equal to  $L$ . We have a known formula for  $k$  from  $\lambda_n$ , the latter of which can be found from  $\lambda$  and  $n$ .

$$k_1x - k_2x = 5.65 \text{ rad} \quad (6)$$

$$L \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda/n_1} - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda/n_2} \right) = 5.65 \text{ rad} \quad (7)$$

$$L(n_1 - n_2) = \lambda \times \frac{5.65 \text{ rad}}{2\pi \text{ rad}} \quad (8)$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{n_1 - n_2} \times \frac{5.65 \text{ rad}}{2\pi \text{ rad}} = \frac{400 \text{ nm}}{1.60 - 1.50} \times \frac{5.65 \text{ rad}}{2\pi \text{ rad}} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{400 \text{ nm} \times 5.65}{0.1 \times 2\pi} = \boxed{3.60 \mu\text{m}} \quad (10)$$

### 2.2 Solution (b)

Divide the phase difference by  $2\pi$ .

$$\frac{5.65}{2\pi} = 0.9 \quad (11)$$

This means it is intermediate but closer to fully constructive.

## 3 Problem 5

### 3.1 Solution

## 4 Problem 9

### 4.1 Solution

## 5 Problem 15

### 5.1 Solution

## 6 Problem 17

### 6.1 Solution

## 7 Problem 19

### 7.1 Solution



## 8 Problem 23

### 8.1 Solution

## 9 Problem 25

### 9.1 Solution

## 10 Problem 27

### 10.1 Solution

## 11 Problem 29

### 11.1 Solution

## 12 Problem 31

### 12.1 Solution

## 13 Problem 35

### 13.1 Solution

## 14 Problem 39

### 14.1 Solution

## 15 Problem 43

### 15.1 Solution



## 16 Problem 45

### 16.1 Solution

## 17 Problem 51

### 17.1 Solution

## 18 Problem 63

### 18.1 Solution

## 19 Problem 69

### 19.1 Solution

## 20 Problem 71

### 20.1 Solution

## **21 Problem 73**

### **21.1 Solution**

## 22 Problem 75

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## 23 Problem 85

### 23.1 Solution



## 24 Problem 91

### 24.1 Solution

## 25 Problem 103

### 25.1 Solution

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