

**Physics**  
***NCERT Exemplar Problems***  
**Chapter 10**  
***Wave Optics***  
***Answers***

- 10.1** (c)
- 10.2** (a)
- 10.3** (a)
- 10.4** (c)
- 10.5** (d)
- 10.6** (a), (b), (d)
- 10.7** (b), (d)
- 10.8** (a), (b)
- 10.9** (a), (b)
- 10.10** Yes.
- 10.11** Spherical.
- 10.12** Spherical with huge radius as compared to the earth's radius so that it is almost a plane.
- 10.13** Sound wave have frequencies 20 Hz to 20 kHz. The corresponding wavelengths are 15m and 15mm, respectively. Diffraction effects are seen if there are slits of width  $a$  such that.
- $a: \lambda$ .

For light waves, wavelengths  $\approx 10^{-7}\text{m}$ . Thus diffraction effects will show when

$$a : 10^{-7} \text{ m.}$$

whereas for sound they will show for

$$15\text{mm} < a < 15\text{m} .$$

**10.14** The linear distance between two dots is  $l = \frac{2.54}{300} \text{ cm} ; 0.84 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}$ .

At a distance of  $Z$  cm this subtends an angle.

$$\phi : l/z \therefore z = \frac{l}{\phi} = \frac{0.84 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}}{5.8 \times 10^{-4}} : 14.5 \text{ cm} .$$

**10.15** Only in the special cases when the pass axis of (III) is parallel to (I) or (II) there shall be no light emerging. In all other cases there shall be light emerging because the pass axis of (II) is no longer perpendicular to the pass axis of (III).

**10.16** Polarisation by reflection occurs when the angle of incidence is the Brewster's angle i.e.  $\tan \theta_B = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$  where  $n_2 < n_1$ .

When light travels in such a medium the critical angle is  $\sin \theta_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$

where  $n_2 < n_1$ .

As  $|\tan \theta_B| > |\sin \theta_c|$  for large angles,  $\theta_B < \theta_c$ .

Thus, polarisation by reflection shall definitely occur.

**10.17** 
$$d_{\min} = \frac{1.22\lambda}{2\sin\beta}$$

where  $\beta$  is the angle subtended by the objective at the object.

For light of  $5500 \text{ \AA}$

$$d_{\min} = \frac{1.22 \times 5.5 \times 10^{-7}}{2\sin\beta} \text{ m}$$

For electrons accelerated through 100V the deBroglie wavelength is

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{1.227}{\sqrt{100}} = 0.13 \text{ nm} = 0.13 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore d'_{\min} = \frac{1.22 \times 1.3 \times 10^{-10}}{2\sin\beta}$$

$$\therefore d'_{\min} = \frac{1.22 \times 1.3 \times 10^{-10}}{2 \sin \beta}$$

$$\frac{d'_{\min}}{d_{\min}} = \frac{1.3 \times 10^{-10}}{5.5 \times 10^{-7}} : 0.2 \times 10^{-3}$$

**10.18**  $T_2 P = D + x, T_1 P = D - x$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 P &= \sqrt{(S_1 T_1)^2 + (P T_1)^2} \\ &= [D^2 + (D - x)^2]^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_2 P = [D^2 + (D + x)^2]^{1/2}$$

Minima will occur when

$$[D^2 + (D + x)^2]^{1/2} - [D^2 + (D - x)^2]^{1/2} = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

If  $x = D$

$$(D^2 + 4D^2)^{1/2} = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$(5D^2)^{1/2} = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \quad \therefore D = \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

**10.19** Without P:

$$A = A_{\perp} + A_{11}$$

$$A_{\perp} = A_{\perp}^1 + A_{\perp}^2 = A_{\perp}^0 \sin(kx - \omega t) + A_{\perp}^0 \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)$$

$$A_{11} = A_{11}^{(1)} + A_{11}^{(2)}$$

$$A_{11} = A_{11}^0 [\sin(kx - \omega t) + \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi)]$$

where  $A_{\perp}^0, A_{11}^0$  are the amplitudes of either of the beam in  $\perp$  and 11 polarizations.

$\therefore$  Intensity =

$$= \left\{ |A_{\perp}^0|^2 + |A_{11}^0|^2 \right\} [\sin^2(kx - \omega t)(1 + \cos^2 \phi + 2 \sin \phi) + \sin^2(kx - \omega t) \sin^2 \phi]_{\text{average}}$$

$$= \left\{ |A_{\perp}^0|^2 + |A_{11}^0|^2 \right\} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot 2(1 + \cos \phi)$$

$$= 2|A_{\perp}^0|^2 \cdot (1 + \cos \phi) \text{ since } |A_{\perp}^0|_{\text{average}} = |A_{11}^0|_{\text{average}}$$

With P:

Assume  $A_{\perp}^2$  is blocked:

$$\text{Intensity} = (A_{11}^1 + A_{11}^2)^2 + (A_{\perp}^1)^2$$

$$= |A_{\perp}^0|^2 (1 + \cos \phi) + |A_{\perp}^0|^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

Given:  $I_0 = 4|A_{\perp}^0|^2 = \text{Intensity without polariser at principal maxima.}$

Intensity at principal maxima with polariser

$$= |A_{\perp}^0|^2 \left( 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} I_0$$

Intensity at first minima with polariser

$$= |A_{\perp}^0|^2 (1 - 1) + \frac{|A_{\perp}^0|^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{I_0}{8}.$$

**10.20** Path difference =  $2d \sin \theta + (\mu - 1)l$

$\therefore$  For principal maxima,

$$2d \sin \theta + 0.5l = 0$$

$$\sin \theta_0 = \frac{-l}{4d} = \frac{-1}{16} \quad \left( Ql = \frac{d}{4} \right)$$

$$\therefore OP = D \tan \theta_0 \approx -\frac{D}{16}$$

For the first minima:

$$\therefore 2d \sin \theta_1 + 0.5l = \pm \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta_1 = \frac{\pm \lambda/2 - 0.5\lambda}{2d} = \frac{\pm \lambda/2 - \lambda/8}{2\lambda} = \pm \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\text{On the positive side: } \sin \theta = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\text{On the negative side: } \sin \theta^- = -\frac{5}{16}$$

The first principal maxima on the positive side is at distance

$$D \tan \theta^+ = D \frac{\sin \theta^+}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}} = D \frac{3}{\sqrt{16^2 - 3^2}} \text{ above O.}$$

$$\text{In the -ve side, the distance will be } D \tan \theta^- = \frac{5}{\sqrt{16^2 - 5^2}} \text{ below O.}$$

- 10.21** (i) Consider the disturbances at  $R_1$  which is a distance  $d$  from A. Let the wave at  $R_1$  because of A be  $Y_A = a \cos \omega t$ . The path difference of the signal from A with that from B is  $\lambda/2$  and hence the phase difference is  $\pi$ .

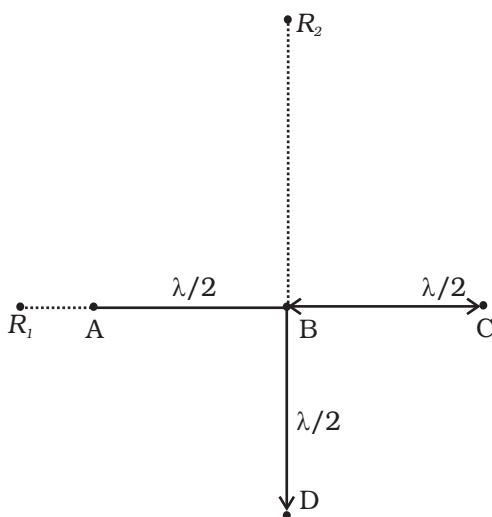
Thus the wave at  $R_1$  because of B is

$$y_B = a \cos(\omega t - \pi) = -a \cos \omega t.$$

The path difference of the signal from C with that from A is  $\lambda$  and hence the phase difference is  $2\pi$ .

Thus the wave at  $R_1$  because of C is  $y_c = a \cos \omega t$ .

The path difference between the signal from D with that of A is



$$\sqrt{d^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2} - (d - \lambda/2)$$

$$= d \left(1 + \frac{\lambda^2}{4d^2}\right)^{1/2} - d + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$= d \left(1 + \frac{\lambda^2}{8d^2}\right)^{1/2} - d + \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

If  $d \gg \lambda$  the path difference :  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$  and hence the phase difference is  $\pi$ .

$$\therefore y_D = -a \cos \omega t .$$

Thus, the signal picked up at  $R_1$  is

$$y_A + y_B + y_C + y_D = 0$$

Let the signal picked up at  $R_2$  from B be  $y_B = a_1 \cos \omega t$ .

The path difference between signal at D and that at B is  $\lambda/2$ .

$$\therefore y_D = -a_1 \cos \omega t$$

The path difference between signal at A and that at B is

$$\sqrt{(d)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2} - d = d \left(1 + \frac{\lambda^2}{4d^2}\right)^{1/2} - d : \frac{1}{8} \frac{\lambda^2}{d^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{The phase difference is } \frac{2\pi}{8\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^2}{d^2} = \frac{\pi\lambda}{4d} = \phi : 0.$$

Hence,  $y_A = a_1 \cos (\omega t - \phi)$

Similarly,  $y_C = a_1 \cos (\omega t - \phi)$

$\therefore$  Signal picked up by  $R_2$  is

$$y_A + y_B + y_C + y_D = y = 2a_1 \cos (\omega t - \phi)$$

$$\therefore |y|^2 = 4a_1^2 \cos^2(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$\therefore \langle I \rangle = 2a_1^2$$

Thus  $R_1$  picks up the larger signal.

(ii) If B is switched off,

$R_1$  picks up  $y = a \cos \omega t$

$$\therefore \langle I_{R_1} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} a^2$$

$R_2$  picks up  $y = a \cos \omega t$

$$\therefore \langle I_{R_2} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} a_1^2$$

Thus  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  pick up the same signal.

(c) If D is switched off.

$R_1$  picks up  $y = a \cos \omega t$

$$\therefore \langle I_{R_1} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} a^2$$

$R_2$  picks up  $y = 3a \cos \omega t$

$$\therefore \langle I_{R_2} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} 9a^2$$

Thus  $R_2$  picks up larger signal compared to  $R_1$ .

(iv) Thus a signal at  $R_1$  indicates B has been switched off and an enhanced signal at  $R_2$  indicates D has been switched off.

- 10.22** (i) Suppose the postulate is true, then two parallel rays would proceed as shown in Fig. 1. Assuming ED shows a wave front then all points on this must have the same phase. All points with the same optical path length must have the same phase.

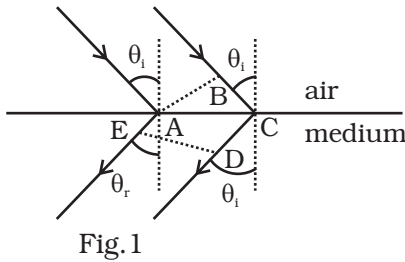


Fig. 1

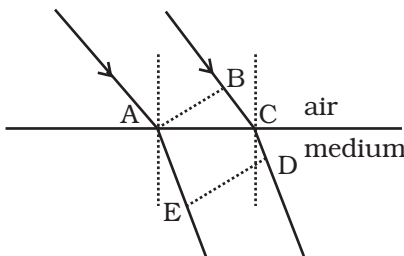


Fig. 2

$$\text{Thus } -\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} AE = BC - \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} CD$$

$$\text{or } BC = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} (CD - AE)$$

$$BC > 0, CD > AE$$

As showing that the postulate is reasonable. If however, the light proceeded in the sense it does for ordinary material (viz. in the fourth quadrant, Fig. 2)

$$\text{Then } -\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} AE = BC - \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} CD$$

$$\text{or, } BC = \sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} (CD - AE)$$

$$\text{As } AE > CD, BC < 0$$

showing that this is not possible. Hence the postulate is correct.

- (ii) From Fig. 1.

$$BC = AC \sin \theta_i \text{ and } CD - AE = AC \sin \theta_r$$

$$\text{Since } -\sqrt{\epsilon_r \mu_r} (AE - CD) = BC$$

$$-n \sin \theta_r = \sin \theta_i$$

- 10.23** Consider a ray incident at an angle  $i$ . A part of this ray is reflected from the air-film interface and a part refracted inside. This is partly reflected at the film-glass interface and a part transmitted. A part of the reflected ray is reflected at the film-air interface and a part transmitted as  $r_2$  parallel to  $r_1$ . Of course successive reflections and transmissions will keep on decreasing the amplitude of the wave. Hence rays  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  shall dominate the behavior. If incident light is to be transmitted through the lens,  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  should interfere destructively. Both the reflections at A and D are from lower to higher refractive index and hence there is no phase change on reflection. The optical path difference between  $r_2$  and  $r_1$  is  $n(AD + CD) - AB$ .

If  $d$  is the thickness of the film, then

$$AD = CD = \frac{d}{\cos r}$$

$$AB = AC \sin i$$

$$\frac{AC}{2} = d \tan r$$

$$\therefore AC = 2d \tan r$$

$$\text{Hence, } AB = 2d \tan r \sin i$$

Thus the optical path difference is

$$2n \frac{d}{\cos r} - 2d \tan r \sin i$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} \frac{d}{\cos r} - 2d \frac{\sin r}{\cos r} \sin i$$

$$= 2d \sin \left[ \frac{1 - \sin^2 r}{\sin r \cos r} \right]$$

$$= 2nd \cos r$$

For these waves to interfere destructively this must be  $\lambda/2$ .

$$\Rightarrow 2nd \cos r = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\text{or } nd \cos r = \lambda/4$$

For a camera lens, the sources are in the vertical plane and hence

$$i \approx r \approx 0$$

$$\therefore nd = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{5500 \text{ \AA}}{1.38 \times 4} ; 1000 \text{ \AA}$$

