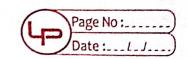




	Page No: Date:
	Suppose a narrow slit 's' is immulated by a monochromatic light of wove length in S, and S2 are two slits at equal distance from slid s. These two slits act as a monochromatic source of light. The two slits are saperated by slits s, and S2 line.
	Let point p is the supeximposing point that distance of tormes centre 0. Then the nature interference at point p will be constructive ox destructive it will depends upon the path difference.
	Path difference (P)= SzP-S,P
	In right angle triangle DSZPB and SIPA
	$(S_2P)^2 = (S_2B)^2 + (PB)^2$
	Similarly $(S,P)^2 = (S,A)^2 + (PA)^2 - D$
	On subtracting og 10 from 0
- ($(s_2 p)^2 - (s_1 p)^2 = (s_2 B)^2 + (pB)^2 - (s_1 A)^2 - (pA)^2$
	$= D^2 + (3+d/2)^2 - [D^2 + (3-d/2)^2]$
34	= 72+ x2+22-x2-x2-x2-x2-x2-x2-x2-x2-x2-x2-x2-x2-x



		1
=	9	24
	_	- N

$$I_n = s_2 \rho \simeq s_1 \rho = D$$

Position of	bright fringe	
As we know	10°	,
interferance	will occur when	
ρ=	$n\lambda = x.d$	

$$\therefore X = \overline{DD}$$

Position of fixst fringe

$$X = \frac{9}{200} = 0$$

Position of 2nd bright tringe
$$x_2 = 2Dx$$



In	general	Xn =	MAD
	0		9

As we know that for destanctive indexference (Position of dark tringes)

The path differences is given by:

 $P = \frac{(2n-1)\lambda}{2} = \frac{\chi d}{D}$

for first dark fringe

Put h= I

21 = AD

20

Similarly x2= 37 D

 $\chi_3 = 5\lambda.D$

2. d

In general

 $x_n = \frac{(2n-1)}{2} \frac{77}{d}$