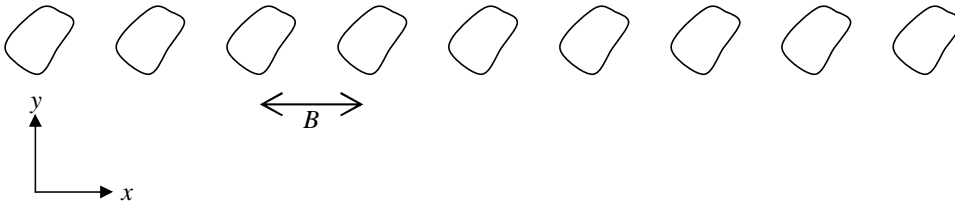


1. Suppose an opaque screen contains an array of identical small holes. A single hole has a Fourier transform $F_1(\nu_x, \nu_y)$. If N holes are lined up along the x -axis with spacing B as shown, calculate the Fraunhofer diffraction pattern for the array. Sketch the intensity along x , assuming that N is large and that F_1 is a smooth function of ν_x with width $\Delta\nu_x \gg 1/B$.



2. Saleh and Teich, Problem 4.4-2, page 154. Include a sketch of $I_{\text{out}}(x)$.
Hints: Remember that the impulse response function $h(x, y)$ is defined so that

$$g(x, y) = \iint f(x', y')h(x - x', y - y')dx'dy'$$

The function $\text{rect}(x)$ is defined to be zero for $|x| \geq 1/2$ and one for $|x| < 1/2$. The delta function $\delta(y)$ has the property

$$\int f(x', y')\delta(y - y')dy' = f(x', y)$$

so the y integration is trivial.

3. Suppose a focussed imaging system, such as that shown in Figure 4.4-8 on page 141, is used to image two point sources. The magnification is such that the two images are a distance B apart. For large B , the points will be resolved and the image shows two distinct peaks. For small B , the points are not resolved and the image shows only one peak. In terms of the wavelength λ , the diameter of the lens D , and the image distance d_2 , determine the value of B separating these two regimes. Find an answer accurate to within 2%:

- (a) Assuming the two points are mutually coherent. For instance, they might be two tiny holes in a screen illuminated by a plane wave.
- (b) Assuming the two points are mutually incoherent. For instance, they might be two distant stars (observed through a filter that transmits only light of wavelength λ). This prevents the two waves from interfering.

A computer program capable of plotting Bessel functions will be useful for this problem.