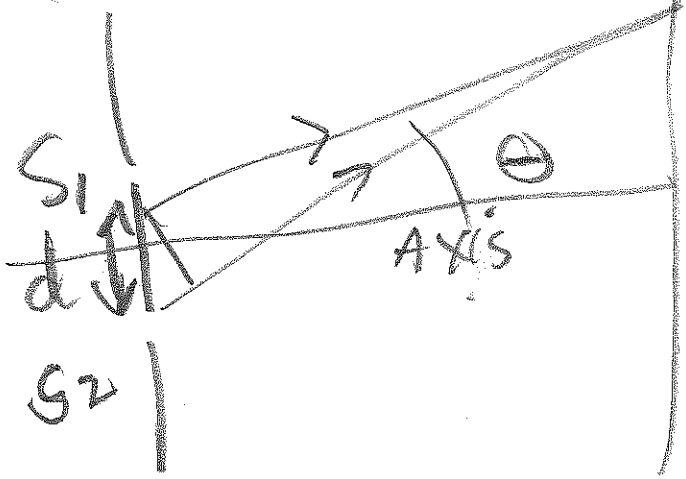
EC: 12-2-13

Test 3 links: *11-22-13 ← See this and other Test 3 links below.

NOTE:

CH35 ACSO includes

2 slit interference



$d\sin\theta = m\lambda$; CONST.

$d\sin\theta = (2m+1)\frac{\lambda}{2}$; DESTR.

and other subject at below LINKS

*11-15-13 link

test 3 LINKS (LECTURE NOTES)

*10-14-13

*10-16-13 ; *10-21-13

*10-28-13 ; *11-01-13

More Test 3 links

* 11-18-13

Test 3 links

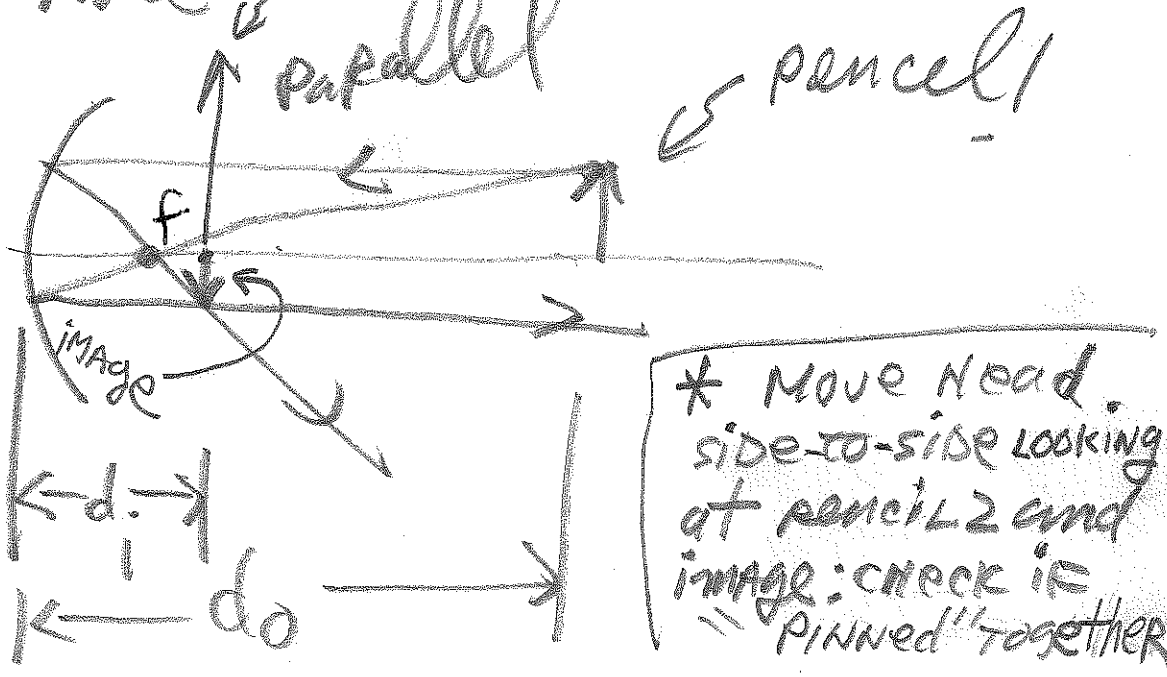
Lecture date:

- 10-14
- 10-16
- 10-21
- 10-28
- 11-1
- 11-15
- 11-22

CH 34
- CH 36
+ CH 18

SUMMARY of all TEST 3 LINKS

Lab note: pencil 2 *



* Move head side-to-side looking at pencil 2 and image: check if "pinned" together

* Parallax:

when pencil 2 and image warp together, pencil 2 is at image location.

Data Sheet Concave Mirror: DETERMINATION OF f (CONCAVE MIRROR.)

do		
	d_{obest}	
	Δd_{oinst} 0,05cm = LC/2	
	$(d_{omax} - d_{omin})/4$	
	Δd_o (larger of previous two.)	
di		
	d_{ibest}	
	$\Delta d_{i\ inst}$	
	$(d_{imax} - d_{imin})/4$	
	Δd_i (larger of previous two.)	
f_{best}	$d_{obest} * d_{ibest}/(d_{obest} + d_{ibest}) =$	

Compare f_{best} and f_{acc} with the overall error, which gives the range, as discussed in class. Does the accepted value of f fall within the range centered at the best value? Hint: Check if $f_{min} < f_{acc} < f_{max}$, where f_{min} is the minimum possible using the values of the uncertainty and plugging into the formula by *subtracting the uncertainty* in the numerator and *adding the uncertainty* in the denominator; similar reverse logic should be used to get f_{max}: add in the numerator and subtract in the denominator.
Percent error for f
Theoretical magnification m = ACTUAL MAGNIFICATION m =
Percent error for magnification m