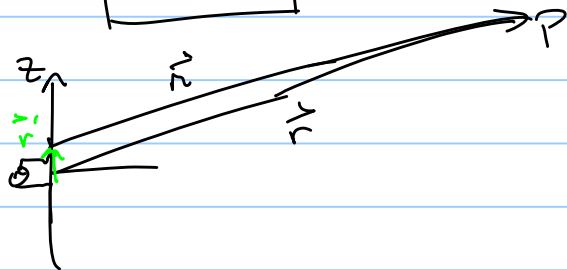
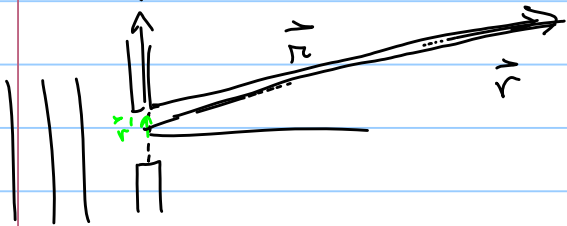


PDE  $\Rightarrow$  sep variable  $\Psi = \Psi(x) \cos(\omega t)$

$$\Psi \pm \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \Big|_{\text{boundary}} = \text{cont.}$$



$$\vec{J}(\vec{r}, t) = \vec{J}(\vec{r}') e^{i\omega t}$$



# Kirchoff formulation

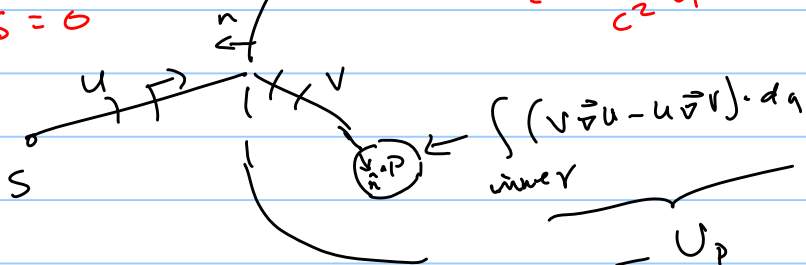
- Greens th.  $\int_{vol} (v \nabla^2 u - u \nabla^2 v) d\tau = \oint (v \nabla u - u \nabla v) \cdot d\vec{a}$

assume harmonic functions for  $u \neq v$  if they  
~~they~~ were eqns

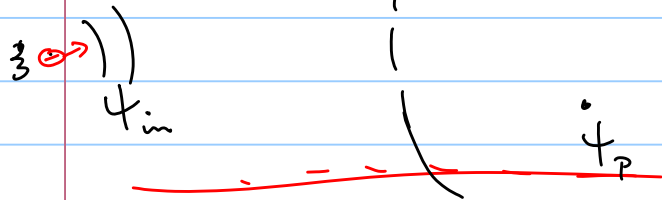
$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \quad u = U(x, y, z)e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$= -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} U$$

LHS = 0



## Method for solving The Wave eqn (PDE)



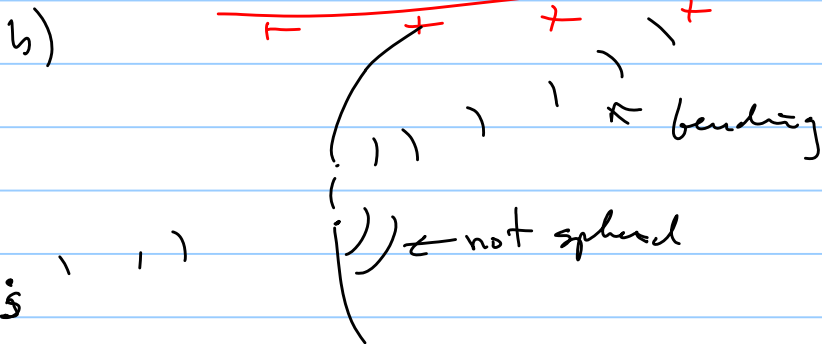
- Greens th.  $\int (u \nabla^2 v - v \nabla^2 u) d\tau = \oint (v \nabla u - u \nabla v) \cdot d\vec{a}$

a)  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$  free particle  $\psi = \psi(x, y, z) e^{-i\omega t}$

$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 V = i\hbar \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}$   $V(i\hbar(-i\omega))\psi - \psi(-i\hbar(i\hbar))V = 0$

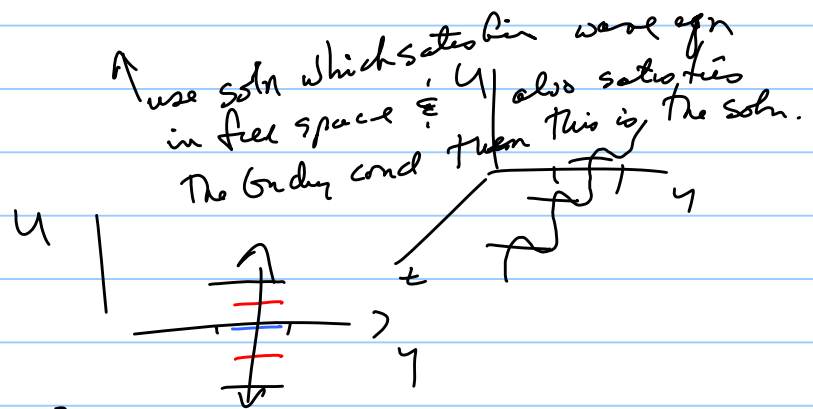
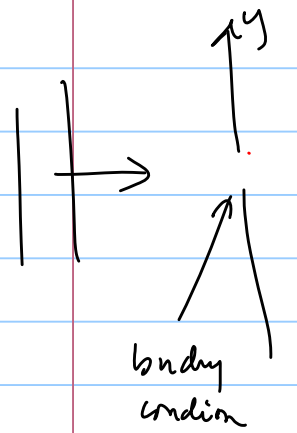
$\sum_{\text{inner}} \propto U_p$

Can use Kirch formulation for free particle

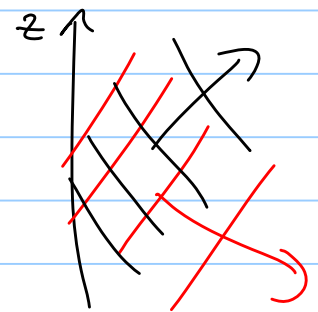


s

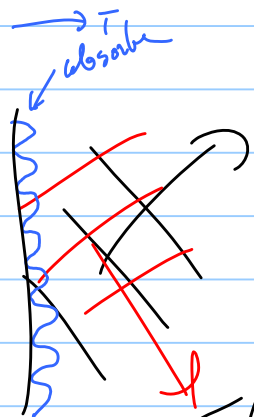
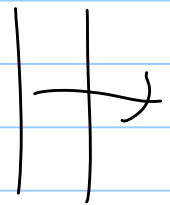
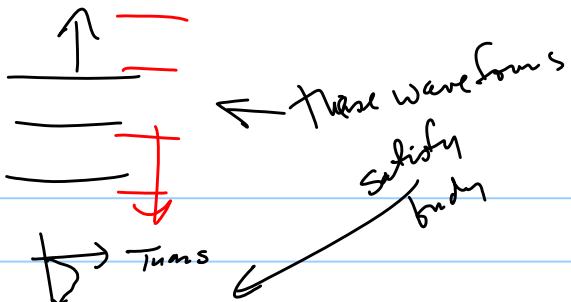
$$\nabla^2 U = \frac{1}{c/n} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} = \frac{n(x,y,z)}{c} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2}$$



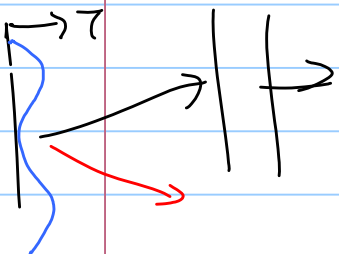
Solve  $\nabla^2 U = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2}$

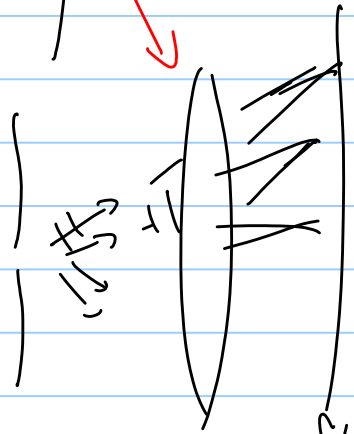
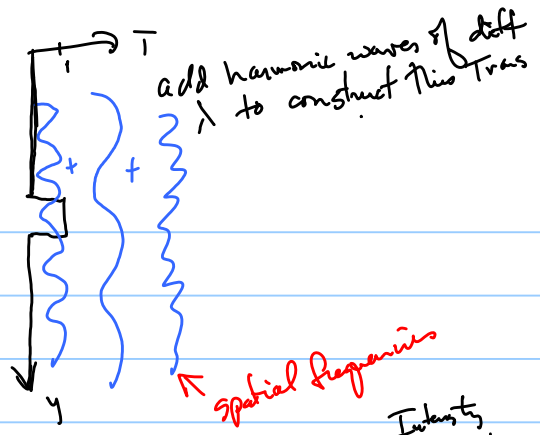
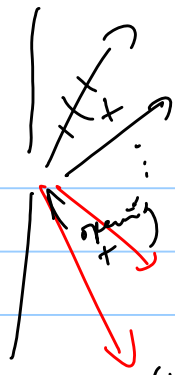


These 2 waves satisfy wave eqn in free space, what boundary condition is satisfied?  
 same  $v \leq c$

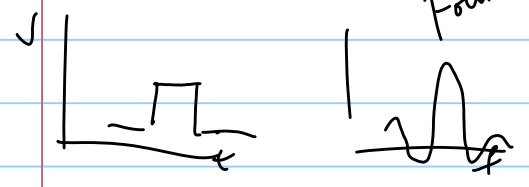
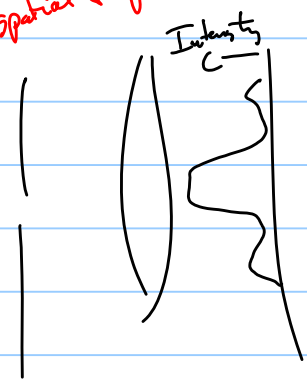


holographic grating

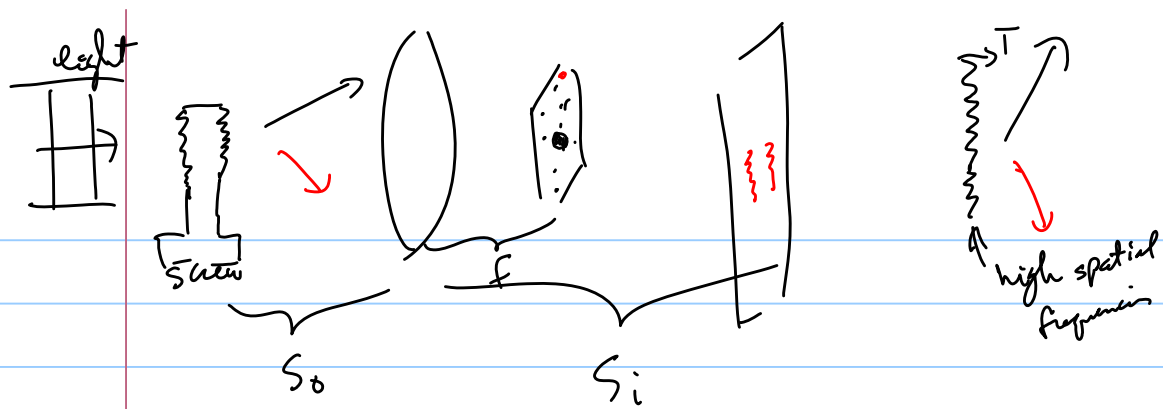




focal plane  
Fourier transform of the object



Angular spectrum



Fourier Optics