

## Diagram referenced as "General [2] aperture"

### Contributors

Fuller, Watson, 1935-

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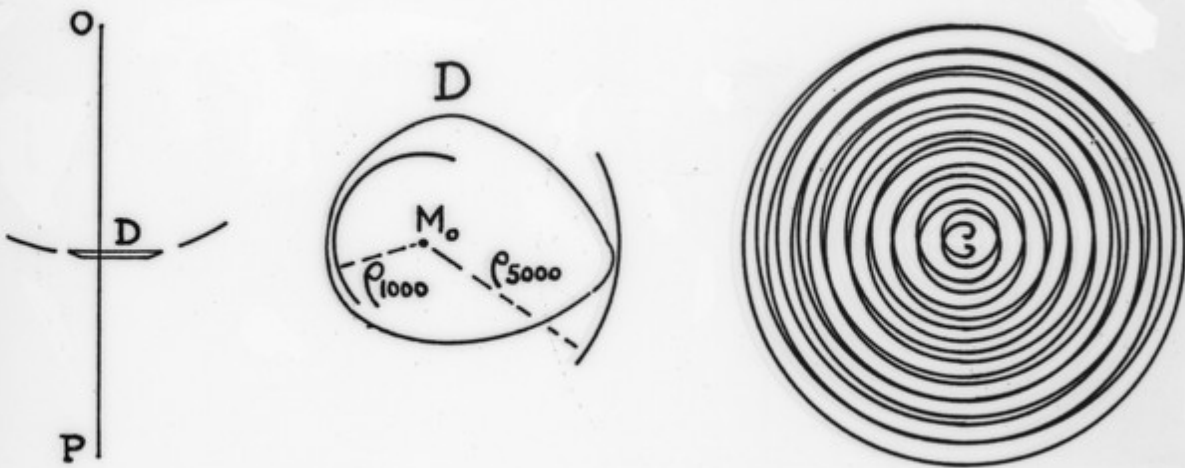
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obstacle were absent (see Fig. 37). The vibration curve convolves throughout in nearly circular arcs about the original center. We finally reach a zone—let us say the two-thousandth—of which a larger portion is cut off than of any other. From this point on decreasing portions of successive zones are cut off and the vibration curve winds up *more*



geometrical shadow receive normal illumination.

Let us now consider a field point  $P$  (Fig. 38) which is located well within the geometrical shadow of an obstacle  $D$ . In Figure 39 the obstacle is represented as it is seen from the field point. The position of the pole of the wave,  $M_0$ , is also indicated. Suppose the first thousand zones are blocked off entirely and a minute portion of the one-thousand-and-first and minute but increasing portions of the one-thousand-and-second, the one thousand and

contribute a minute semiconvolution of undetermined shape to the vibration curve (see Fig. 40). As we pass to zones of higher