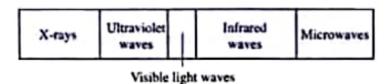
## Light diffraction

- - a the speed
  - the frequency

- b the wavelength
- d the direction of propagation
- - a) 1 m

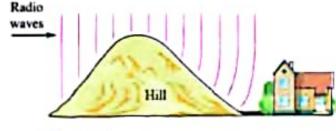
- **(b)** 10<sup>-2</sup> m
- c 10<sup>-3</sup> m
- d 10<sup>-5</sup> m
- The following diagram represents a given range of the electromagnetic spectrum:



So, which of the following electromagnetic waves gives a more observable diffraction when it passes through a narrow slit?

- a) Infrared waves
- c Ultraviolet waves

- **b** Microwaves
- d X-rays
- - a' diffraction
  - e refraction



- b interference
- d reflection
- - 4 the high speed of visible light
  - c the short wavelengths of visible light
- b the small frequencies of visible light
- d the high intensity of visible light