

1. Consider incident light which is described by a density matrix ρ_{inc} . The density matrix of the reflected light is given by

$$\rho_{\text{refl}} = R \rho_{\text{inc}} R^\dagger$$

where R is a matrix that involves the reflection process, that is, it involves μ, μ', n, n' , and the angle of incidence θ_i . Find R .

2. (a) What are the two angles of incidence at which unpolarized light reflected from a planar air-water interface will be completely polarized? Draw pictures. (The permeabilities of air and water are close to that of vacuum.) How are these two angles related to each other?
- (b) What is the direction of the polarization? Draw a picture. If you are standing on the shore of a calm lake looking at the reflected light of the sun, is the reflected light polarized horizontally or vertically?
- (c) What is the angle of incidence at which light is totally internally reflected from a planar air-water interface? Draw a picture.

3. Show that Maxwell's equations in free space are invariant under the following duality transformation:

$$\vec{E}' = \cos(\alpha)\vec{E} + \sin(\alpha)c\vec{B}, \quad c\vec{B}' = -\sin(\alpha)\vec{E} + \cos(\alpha)c\vec{B}$$

where α is an arbitrary real angle; that is, show that \vec{E}' and \vec{B}' satisfy the same field equations as \vec{E} and \vec{B} . Verify that the energy density of the electromagnetic field and the Poynting vector are also invariant under this transformation.

BONUS (due when the homework is due):

A non-reflective coating is applied at an air/glass interface. What are the index of refraction and the thickness of the coating?