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(9644) M. G. A. asks: Please answer the following questions, and settle a dispute between parties of the physics class of high school of this city. Let a ray of light passing through a highly refractive body, from a point within approach the surface, making the angle of incidence greater than the critical angle. Does not one part of a wave front, emerging from the surface before the other part, pass into the air, and traveling at an increased velocity, swing around and enter the body again, the lower extremity meanwhile remaining be-low the surface? Can the ray properly be said to be reflected as if the surface were a perfect mirror, or to be reflected at all? Is not the left extremity of a wave front in the incident ray, the right extremity in the reflected ray, when the ray is reflected by a mirror? Is this so in the case of the so-called total internal reflection? If the answer to the first question is not in the affirmative, please give the reason why part of every wave front does not emerge from the said surface. If the first part of the third question is answered in the negative, please explain what actually does occur. A. If any portion of a wave front of light can pass from one medium into an other, the whole of that wave front can pass, and refraction will result. Total reflection takes place when the angle of refraction be-Total reflection comes as great as 90 deg. Then no portion of the wave can pass into the rarer medium. All is turned back into the denser medium, as may be seen by the use of a right-angled prism, receiving the light perpendicularly upon one of its equal faces. The surface at which the total reflection takes place is a perfect mirror. No mirror can reflect more light. This can be seen in a glass of water, by holding it above the eye and looking up into the water obliquely from below. The upper surface shines as bright as silver perfectly polished. The sides of a wave system are reversed after total reflection as they are after any other reflection.

(9645) C. K. B. asks: What is the cause, or where do the prevailing westerly winds of the northern hemisphere originate? How does the rotation of the earth cause the deflection of the trade and anti-trade winds of the northern hemisphere? A. The general systems of the winds are due to the greater heat of the torrid zone. This produces the inflow of air from the cooler regions on either side of the hot region. The heated and lighter air is forced up by the flowing of the colder air under it, and it flows away to the north and south in the upper layers of the air. After this air is cooled it descends, and flows along toward the poles, only to return and again take part in the general circulation of the winds. The rotation of the earth on its axis causes great changes in direction of these currents, and we have northeast and southwest winds as more or less permanent winds in different parts of the northern hemisphere. This is but a rough and general statement of the winds, but may serve as a basis for fuller reading on the subject in the physical geographies. As the current of cooler air flows along over the smooth surface of the ocean in the torrid zone north of the equator, it is passing from a region where the velocity of rotation of the earth is less to a place where it is greater. This causes the wind to lag with reference to the earth under it, and to appear to come from a point farther to the east than it has thus come It becomes northeas wind, and is the northeast trades. For a similar reason the returning currents of air over the ocean become southwest winds, or the anti-trade winds, (9646) A. W. asks: 1. In calculating horse-power of an engine, has weight of piston any bearing on amount of horse-power? Why not? A. The weight of the piston of an engine has no influence on the horse-power excepting in so far as it affects the friction of an engine. This latter is very small, 2. Could a water motor on 10 pounds pressure maintain compressed air in cylinder at 25 pounds pressure, i.e., can water motor 10 pounds water pressure compress air to give 25 pounds pressure? A water motor acting on a pressure of 10 pounds per square inch could maintain compressed air in a cylinder at 25 pounds pressure per square inch, provided the area of the piston in the water cylinder were more than two and one-half times as great as the area of the piston in the air cylinder.



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