

OPTICAL THEORIES





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BASED ON LECTURES DELIVERED BEFORE THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

BY

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SECOND EDITION (REVISED)

Cambridge: at the University Press



CAMBRIDGEUNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781316611838

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First edition 1917 Second edition 1921 First paperback edition 2016

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-1-316-61183-8 Paperback

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PREFACE

IN the year 1912, the University of Calcutta appointed me Reader in Physics and invited me to deliver a course of lectures to its advanced students on Optical Theories, one of the conditions of the appointment being that the lectures should be published after their delivery. The lectures were actually delivered during the months of February and March, 1912, but pressure of other work has prevented me, till now, from seeing them through the press.

It has been my object in these lectures to trace the development of Optical Theories from the earliest times to the present day. I have tried to understand and help others (so far as I can) to understand the relation between the different theories, so that one may be clear as to how much is certainly known and how much is mere speculation. In the midst of the bewildering mass of investigations that a student of luminiferous medium is confronted with at the present day, a sketch, such as the one attempted here, describing, with such details as will make the general argument intelligible, how we have been led up to the present position and what that position really is should, as it seems to me, be of considerable use. How far I have succeeded in my attempt, it is for others to judge.

To the latest developments of the optical theory including the theory of relativity, no reference has been made here. I hope to deal with them in a later volume, if the present attempt proves successful.

D. N. M.

November, 1916.



PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

In the present edition, I have included a brief account of the theory of relativity and the quantum theory which had been previously left out for a separate and special treatment. It has since appeared to me, however, that no statement of the present position can be regarded as at all satisfactory at the present day, which omits a reference to them altogether.

The subject matter of the present treatise—the nature of the electro-magnetic field—is, in reality, the one great general problem of modern Physics. For "if," to quote Larmor, "it is correct to say with Maxwell that all radiation is an electrodynamic phenomenon, it is equally correct to say with him that electrodynamic relations between material bodies are established by the operation, on the molecules of those bodies, of fields of force, which are propagated in free space, as radiation and in accordance with the laws of radiation from one body to another." And it seemed to be desirable that the points of view which the new theories represent, should be stated, however briefly, in order that the nature of this problem and the attempted solutions may be clearly brought into view.

D. N. MALLIK.

March, 1920.



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