Užduotys

Sukurti pagal duotą pavyzdį ir sunumeruoti lenteles (Insert-Caption-Label(Table)-OK).

BD for Samba Linux			
Linux distribution	Vendor	Version	Format
	Redhat	7.x, 8.0, 9	rpm
	SuSE	8.x, 9.0	
	Slackware	8.x, 9.x	tar
	Gentoo	1.4	

	0	1
00	0	0
01	0	1
10	1	1
11	1	0

Surašyti ir sunumeruoti formules pagal žemiau pateiktą pavyzdį. Formulės rašomos puslapio centre, jų numeracija lygiuojama pagal dešinįjį kraštą.

$$n_i = p_i = N_c \exp\left(-\frac{E_c - E_i}{kT}\right) = N_v \exp\left(-\frac{E_i - E_v}{kT}\right). \tag{1.1}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = n_i \exp\left(\dfrac{\psi - \psi_F}{\varphi_T}\right) \\ p = n_i \exp\left(\dfrac{\psi_F - \psi}{\varphi_T}\right) \end{cases}, \tag{1.2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{d^2 p}{dx^2} - \dfrac{p - p_{n0}}{L_p^2} = 0 \\ \dfrac{d^2 n}{dx^2} - \dfrac{n - n_{p0}}{L_n^2} = 0 \end{cases}; \tag{1.3}$$

$$E_p = -\left.\frac{d\psi}{dx}\right|_{x=-x_p} = 0; \quad E_n = -\left.\frac{d\psi}{dx}\right|_{x=-x_n} = 0. \tag{1.4}$$

$$W = x_n + x_p \approx \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon\varepsilon_0 (N_d + N_a)(V_k \pm V)}{eN_d N_a}}. \tag{1.5}$$

$$\vec{x} = \int_0^t \left(\vec{v}_1(t) + \vec{v}_2(t) + \vec{v}_\perp(t)\right) dt. \tag{1.6}$$

Į žemiau duotąjį tekstą **pagal pavyzdį** (žr. paskutinį užduoties puslapį) įterpti paveiksliukus iš failų **2uzd-1pav.jpg** , **2uzd-2pav.jpg** ir **2uzd-3pav.jpg**, juos sunumeruoti, užrašyti pavadinimus po paveikslais. Įterpimui galima naudoti "Text Box" arba dviejų skilčių lenteles (paveiksliukui ir paveiksliuko pavadinimui).
Pakeisti paragrafų pavadinimų ("Užduotys", "Formulės", "Lentelės" ir "Paveiksliukai") stilių į "Heading1".
Teksto pabaigoje įterpti lentelių sąrašą, sudaryti ir įterpti turinį (table of content, TOC).
Viršutinėje puslapių dalyje (Header) nurodyti dokumento kūrėją ir atskirti nuo likusio puslapio ištisine linija. Apatinėje puslapio dalyje (Footer) centre sunumeruoti puslapius.

Tekstas:

Internal Transmittance Filter manufacturers usually provide data for a glass of nominal thickness. Using Bouger's law, you can calculate the transmission at other thicknesses. Manufacturers usually specify P_d, so you can calculate the external transmittance from internal transmittance data. **Prisms** Prisms use glass with a high index of refraction to exploit the variation of refraction with wavelength. Blue light refracts more than red, providing a spectrum that can be isolated using a narrow slit. Internal prisms can be used to simply reflect light. Since total internal reflection is dependent on a difference in refractive index between materials, any dirt on the outer surface will reduce the reflective properties, a property that is exploited in finger print readers. **Diffraction Gratings** Most monochromators use gratings to disperse light into the spectrum. Gratings rely on interference between wavefronts caused by microscopically ruled diffraction lines on a mirrored surface. The wavelength of reflected light varies with angle, as defined by the grating equation, where m is the order of the spectrum (an integer).

Pavyzdys:

Internal Transmittance

Filter manufacturers usually provide data for a glass of nominal thickness. Using Bouger's law, you can calculate the transmission at other thicknesses. Manufacturers usually specify P_d, so you can calculate the external transmittance from internal transmittance data.

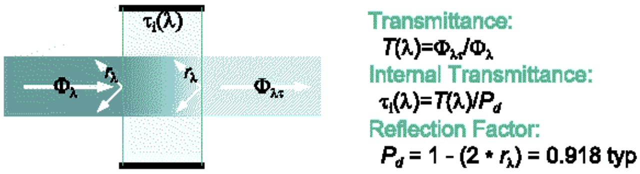

Fig. 4.7 External vs. internal transmittance.

Prisms

Prisms use glass with a high index of refraction to exploit the variation of refraction with wavelength. Blue light refracts more than red, providing a spectrum that can be isolated using a narrow slit.

Internal prisms can be used to simply reflect light. Since total internal reflection is dependent on a difference in refractive index between materials, any dirt on the outer surface will reduce the reflective properties, a property that is exploited in finger print readers.

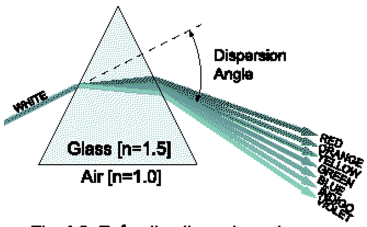

Fig. 4.8 Refraction through a prism.

Diffraction Gratings

Most monochromators use gratings to disperse light into the spectrum. Gratings rely on interference between wavefronts caused by microscopically ruled diffraction lines on a mirrored surface. The wavelength of reflected light varies with angle, as defined by the grating equation, where m is the order of the spectrum (an integer).

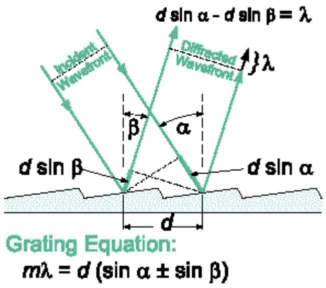

Fig 4.9 Diffraction grating