Similarly angular position of n^{th} minima θ_n (in rad) $= \pm \frac{n\lambda}{a}$

Where n = 1, 2, 3, ……..

2. **Angular width of central maxima** –

Since the central maxima is present between the two 1^{st} order minima occurring on either side of the center of the screen, the angular width of central maxima is given by (for $\lambda << a$)

α (in rad) $= 2\theta_1$ or **α (in rad) $= \frac{2\lambda}{a}$**

3. **Linear width of central maxima** –

$$\alpha(\text{in rad}) = \frac{X_o}{D}$$

(As, usually the lens L_2 is kept close to the slit, in numerical problems we can take $D \approx f$)

or, $X_0 = \alpha$ (in rad).D