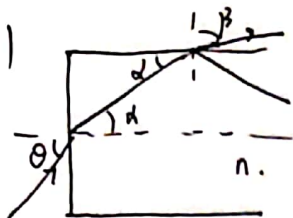


14-1



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$$\sin \theta = n \sin \alpha$$

$$n \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha) = \sin \beta = n \cos \alpha$$

当全反射 $\beta \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时 } n \cos \alpha = 1, \sin \theta = n \sin \alpha \quad \therefore (\frac{1}{n})^2 + (\frac{\sin \theta}{n})^2 = 1 \quad \therefore n = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \theta}$$

 \therefore 折射率 $n > \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 \theta}$

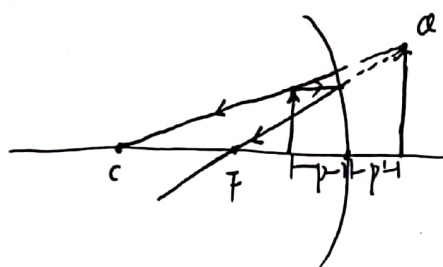
14-2. $r_1 = 4 \text{ cm}$ $f_1' = \frac{nr_1}{n-1} = 12 \text{ cm}$ 由成像规律知若不过右侧

凸透镜过像方焦点. $r_2 = -4 \text{ cm}$ $f_2' = \frac{nr_2}{n-1} = -8 \text{ cm}$ $f_2 = \frac{r_2}{n-1}$

$$f_2 = -nf_2' = -12 \text{ cm} \quad \frac{f_2'}{p_2'} + \frac{f_2}{p_2} = 1 \quad p_2 = 4 \text{ cm} \quad \text{得 } p_2' = 2 \text{ cm.}$$

 \therefore 在球右侧离球右边 2 cm 处。

14-3.



由球面镜反射成像规律

$$f = \frac{1}{2}R = -20 \text{ cm}$$

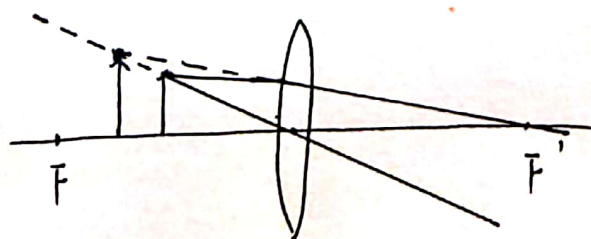
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$p = -10 \text{ cm} \quad \text{得 } p' = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\beta = \frac{p'n}{pn'} = 2$$

 \therefore 在顶点右方 20 cm 处成正立放大 2 倍的虚像。

14-4

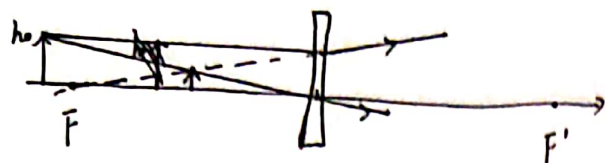


成正立放大的虚像。



由 扫描全能王 扫描创建

14-5.



所以成正立缩小的虚像

14-6

由 $\frac{p'}{n'} = \frac{p}{n}$ $p_1 = -10 \text{ cm}$ $n_1 = 1$ $n'_1 = 1.5$ 得 $p'_1 = -15$

$p'_2 = -15 \cdot 10 = -25 \text{ cm}$ $n'_2 = 1.5$ $n_2 = 1$ 得 $p_2 = -16.67 \text{ cm}$

$L = 10 + 16.67 = 26.67 \text{ cm}$

14-7 (1) 明视距离 $p = -25 \text{ cm}$, 所成虚像在近点处 $p' = -80 \text{ cm}$

透镜成像公式 $\frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{f'}$ $f' = 36.36 \text{ cm}$

光焦度 $\phi = \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{0.3636} = 2.75 \text{ D}$

\therefore 度数为 275 度.

(2) 从无穷远点发出的光看似从远点发出 $p = -\infty$ $p' = -60 \text{ cm}$

$\frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{f'}$ 可得 $f' = -60 \text{ cm}$

$\phi = \frac{1}{f'} = -1.67 \text{ D}$ \therefore 度数为 167 度.

14-8. 薄透镜在空气中的焦距公式

$\frac{1}{f'} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) = \frac{1}{f_0}$ $\therefore f' = 50 \text{ (mm)}$

14-9. (1) 经第一个球面由 $\frac{n'}{p'_1} - \frac{n}{p} = \frac{n'-n}{r}$ $n' = 1.5$ $n = 1$ $p = -20$ $r = 5$

代入得 $p'_1 = 30 \text{ cm}$ $\beta_1 = \frac{p'_1 n}{n' p} = \frac{30 \times 1}{1.5 \times (-20)} = -1$

经第二个球面折射成像

$\frac{n'}{p'_2} - \frac{n}{p} = \frac{n'-n}{r}$ $n = 1.5$ $p = -20 \text{ cm}$ $n' = 1$ $r = -10 \text{ cm}$ 得 $p'_2 = -40 \text{ cm}$

$\beta_2 = \frac{p'_2 n}{n' p} = \frac{-40 \times 1.5}{-20} = 3$

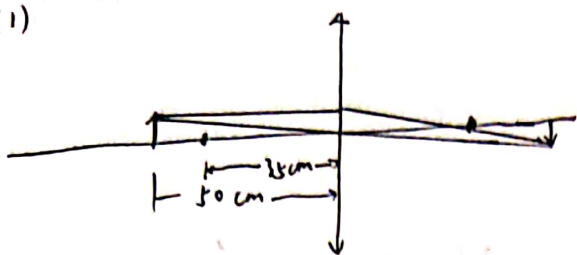
\therefore 成像在距右侧端点 40 cm 处, 且在端点左侧

(2) $\beta = \beta_1 \beta_2 = 3$



11-44

(1)



(2) 由薄透镜成像规律

$$\frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{f'} = -\frac{1}{f} \quad p = -50 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{p'} + \frac{1}{50} = -\frac{1}{35} \quad p' = 117 \text{ cm}$$

\therefore 位置为 O 点右侧 117 cm.

11-46 对甲

$$\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} \quad p' = -0.5 \text{ m} \quad p = -\infty \quad f' = -0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{f'} = -2 \text{ D} \quad \therefore \text{需配 200 度凹透镜}$$

对乙:

$$\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} \quad p' = -1 \text{ m} \quad p = -0.25 \text{ m}$$

$$f' = 0.33 \text{ m} \quad \phi = 3 \text{ D} \quad \therefore \text{需 300 度凹透镜}$$

