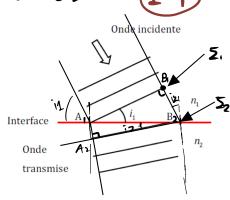
1.



Soient  $\Sigma_i$  les sonfaces d'orde. Ici,  $A_i \in (\text{Interface } n \Sigma_i)$ , On choisit  $B_i \in \Sigma_i$ Théorème de Malus , on peut déssiner 2 rayons parallèle grassant par A, et B, orthogonal Hypothèse: n, <n2 => Le rayon se réfaute en se rapprochent de la normale.

Soit: Az le point tel que AzBz construit un plein donde.

$$\begin{cases} at = \frac{B_1B_2}{V_1} \\ at = \frac{A_1A_2}{V_2} \end{cases}$$
 avec

$$S = \frac{B_1B_2}{V_1}$$

$$S = \frac{B_1B_2}{V_1}$$

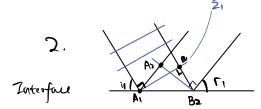
$$S = \frac{A_1A_2}{V_2}$$

$$S = \frac{A_1A_2}{V_2}$$

$$S = \frac{A_1A_2}{V_1} = \frac{C}{n_1}$$

$$S = \frac{C}{n_2}$$

$$S = \frac{C}{n_2}$$



Soit I, la surface d'onde

De 
$$t$$
 à  $\Delta t$ :

$$\begin{cases}
\Delta t = \frac{A_1A_2}{V_1} \\
\Delta t = \frac{B_1B_2}{V_2}
\end{cases}$$
avec
$$\begin{cases}
A_1A_2 = A_1 \Rightarrow \sin \beta_1 \\
B_1B_2 = A_1 \Rightarrow \sin \beta_1 \\
A_1 = \frac{C}{A_1} \Rightarrow \cos \beta_1
\end{cases}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{C}{A_1} \Rightarrow \cos \beta_1$$

avec 
$$\begin{cases} A_1A_2 = A_1 + sin_1^2 \\ B_1B_2 = A_1 + sin_2^2 \\ N_1 = \frac{c}{n_1} + \frac{c}{n_2} = N_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $8inile = sincle \Rightarrow years  $\Rightarrow$$ 

Exercise 1.2 (1-3) A(0;-a)

1-3) (1-4)

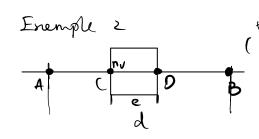
Laemple 1  

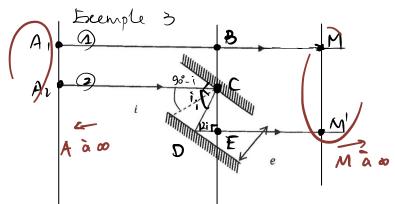
$$A0=B0=\sqrt{a^2+d^2}$$

$$(AB) = nAB = n \cdot 2\sqrt{\alpha^2 + d^2}.$$

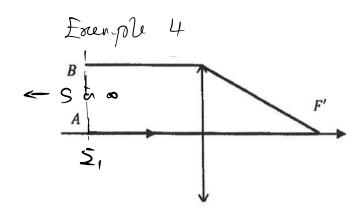
$$\gamma_{AB} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi_0} \cdot (AB) + \gamma_{Sup}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\pi_0} \cdot Zn \sqrt{a^2 + d^2} + \pi$$





$$\begin{cases}
(CD) = n CD = \frac{ne}{\cos i}, \\
(DE) = nDE = n \cdot \frac{e}{\cos i} \cdot Co > 2;
\end{cases}$$



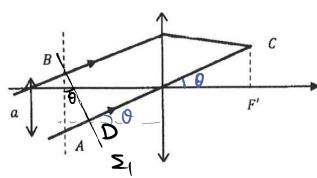
A et B E nême plane d'orde

-> (SB) = (SA)

car la lentille est un système optique (BF') = (AF')

Cola implique Suzzo

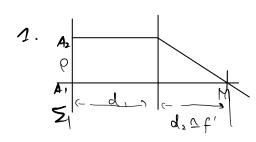
Beenple 5



Par le principe du retour inverse, Soit D tel que Bet De au nome plem d'onde, donc (BC)=(DC)

Iremple 6-7 voir TD2

Exercice 1-5.



A, et  $A \ge \epsilon$  an plan d'orde  $\Sigma_1$ , done  $(A_1M) = (A_2M)$ 

$$(f'+p^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} + (n-1)e(p) = f'+(n-1)e_{0}$$

$$f' \left(\frac{p^{2}}{f'^{2}} + 1\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (n-1)e(p) = f'+(n-1)e_{0}$$

$$f'' \left(1 + \frac{p^{2}}{2f'^{2}}\right) + (n-1)e(p) = f'+(n-1)e_{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 e(p) = e<sub>0</sub> -  $\frac{p^2}{2f'(n-1)}$ 

Soil le centre  $\ell(n_c=0, y_c=0, 3c=e_0-R)$ 

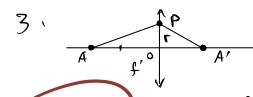
$$\Rightarrow 3-3c = \sqrt{R^2 - 6c^2 + y^2} = \left[R^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{R^2}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= R\left(1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2R^2}\right)$$

Lorsque  $x^2+y^2=\alpha^2$ , l'épisseur est onble, donc  $e_0=\frac{\alpha^2}{2R}$ 

Sachant que 
$$e(P) = eo - \beta P^2$$
, Lorsque  $\beta = a$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha^2}{2R} = \beta \alpha^2, \iff R = f'(n-1)$$



Comme AA' sont conjugés, donc (APA')=(AOA')  $- AP + (n-1)e(r) + PA' = AO + (n-1)e_0 + OA'$ 

$$\sqrt{A0^2+r^2} + \sqrt{0A^{12}+r^2} - A0 - 0A' = (n-1)(e_0 - e(n))$$

 $AO\left(1+\left(\frac{\Gamma}{AO}\right)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}+OA'\left(1+\left(\frac{\Gamma}{OA'}\right)^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}-AO-OA'=(O-1)\cdot\frac{\Gamma^{2}}{2f'(O-1)}$ 

$$Ab + \frac{1}{2}AO(\overline{AO})^{2} + AO + \frac{1}{2}bA'(\overline{OA'})^{2} - AO - OA' = \frac{r^{2}}{2f'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{\overrightarrow{OA'}} - \frac{1}{\overrightarrow{OA}} - \frac{1}{\overrightarrow{f'}} \right]$$