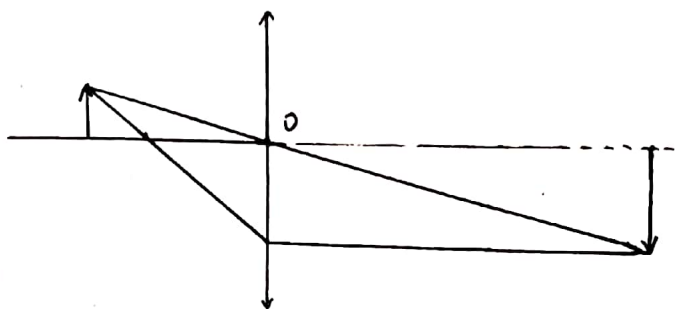


190410102

方克

第11章

11-44



$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$\text{得 } p' = 117 \text{ cm}$$

11-46 即甲的最远视距为0.5m, 应调至 $+\infty$,

乙的最近视距为1m, 应调为0.25m.

$$\text{即甲中 } \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{-0.5\text{m}} - \frac{1}{-\infty} = -2 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

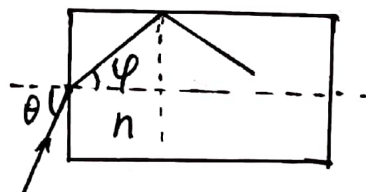
$$\text{乙中 } \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{-0.25\text{m}} - \frac{1}{-1\text{m}} = 3 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{故 } \Phi = \frac{1}{f'} = -2 \text{ D} \quad \Phi = \frac{1}{f'} = 3 \text{ D}$$

故甲应佩戴200度凹透镜, 乙佩戴300度凸透镜

$$14-1 \text{ 有 } \frac{\sin\theta}{\sin\varphi} = \frac{n}{1} \text{ 且 } \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi)}{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{得 } n = \sqrt{1 + \sin^2\theta}$$



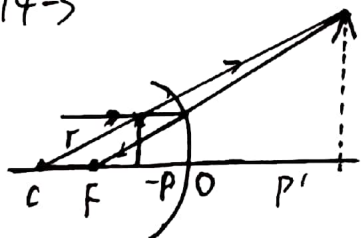
$$14-2 \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{n_L - 1}{r_1} + \frac{1 - n_L}{r_2}$$

其中 $p = -\infty$, $r_1 = 4\text{cm}$, $r_2 = -4\text{cm}$, $n_L = 1.5$ 得像 $p' = 4\text{cm}$.

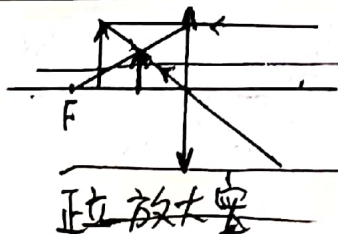
14-3

$$\frac{1}{p'} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{2}{r} \text{ 得 } p' = 20\text{cm}$$

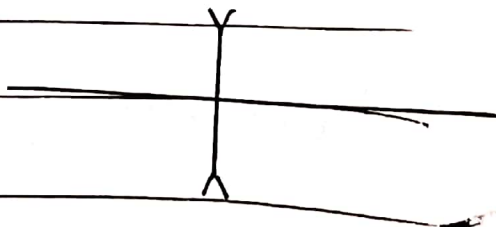
$$\text{放大 } V = \frac{p'}{-p} = \frac{20\text{cm}}{-10\text{cm}} = 2$$



14-4

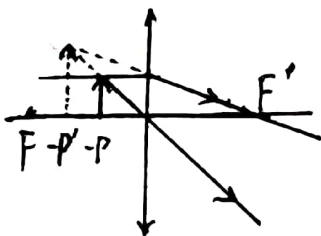


14-5

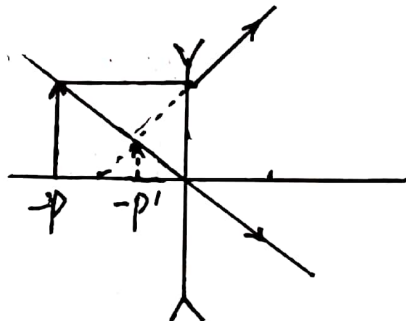


正立放大

14-4



14-5



14-6 由平面折射

$$\frac{n'}{p'} = \frac{n}{p}$$

有 $n_1 = 1, n_1' = 1.5, p_1 = -10\text{cm}$. 求得 $p_1' = -15\text{cm}$

有 $n_2 = 1.5, n_2' = 1, p_2 = p_1' - 10\text{cm}$ 求得 $p_2' = -16.67\text{cm}$

故距观察者距离 $16.67\text{cm} + 10\text{cm} = 26.67\text{cm}$

14-7 解: (1) 即要将近点变为 25cm .

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} \quad p = -25\text{cm}, p' = 80\text{cm} \text{ 求得 } \frac{1}{f'} = -2.75\text{m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{光焦度 } \Phi = \frac{1}{f'} = -2.75\text{m}^{-1} \quad \text{故选择 } 275\text{度}$$

(2) 即要将远点变为无穷大

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} \quad p = -\infty, p' = -60\text{cm} \text{ 求得 } \frac{1}{f'} = -1.67\text{m}^{-1}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{f'} = -1.67\text{m}^{-1} \quad \text{故选择 } 167\text{度}$$

14-8

$$\text{有 } \Phi = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{r_1} + \frac{n_2 - n_2}{r_2} = \frac{n-1}{r} + \frac{1-n}{-r} = \frac{2(n-1)}{r}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{n_2}{f'} = \frac{1}{f'} \quad \text{求得 } f' = 0.05\text{m} \text{ 焦距为 } 50\text{mm}$$

14-9 (1) 根据 $\frac{n'}{p'} - \frac{n}{p} = \frac{n' - n}{r}$ 其中 $n' = 1.5, n = 1, p = -20\text{cm}, r = 5\text{cm}$ 求得 $p' = 30\text{cm}$

$$\text{放大率 } V_1 = \frac{n p'}{n' p} = -1$$

$$p = 30\text{cm} - 50\text{cm} = -20\text{cm}, n = 1.5, n' = 1, r = -10\text{cm} \text{ 求得 } p' = -40\text{cm}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{n p'}{n' p} = 3$$

故成虚像在右端面左侧 40cm 处

(2) 横向放大率 $V = V_1 \cdot V_2 = -3$ 倒立放大.