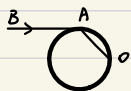


HW 2

2-9. 解.



由题意可知, 球透镜在平球的 焦距 $f=R$ (R 为半径)

$$f = \frac{1}{n-1} R = R$$

得 $n=2$

2-10 证明: 以玻璃板上侧为 x 轴 OQ 为 y 轴

建立如图参考系 设 $A(0, b)$

则 LA_1 为: $y = -kx + b$ ($k > 0$)

则 $A(\frac{b}{k}, 0)$ 由反射角等于入射角

$\therefore LA_2$ 的斜率为 k $LA_2: y = k(x - \frac{b}{k}) = kx - b$ 得 $B(0, -b)$

设 $AC: y = -k'(x - \frac{b}{k})$ 由折射定律 $\sin \theta_1 = n \sin \theta_2$

由于光为傍轴由光来 $\therefore \sin \theta_1 = \tan \theta_1$ $\sin \theta_2 = \tan \theta_2$

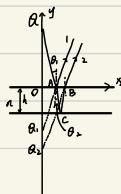
$$k = \frac{1}{\tan \theta_1} \quad k' = \frac{1}{\tan \theta_2} \quad \text{得} \quad k' = nk$$

$$AC: y = -nk(x - \frac{b}{k}) \quad y = -h \quad \text{得} \quad C: (\frac{h+nb}{nk}, -h) \quad CB: y = nk(x - \frac{h+nb}{nk}) - h$$

$$\text{令 } y = 0 \quad \text{得} \quad B: (\frac{2h+nb}{nk}, 0) \quad BA_2: y = k(x - \frac{2h+nb}{nk})$$

$$\text{得} \quad B_2(0, -\frac{2h+nb}{n})$$

$$\therefore |B_1 B_2| = |-b + \frac{2h+nb}{n}| = \frac{2h}{n}$$



2-15. 解: 当透镜两侧折射率相等时 设为 n'

$$f = \frac{n'}{(n-n')(\frac{1}{n'} - \frac{1}{n})} \quad n = 1.500$$

$$\text{当 } n' = 1 \text{ 时 } f = 0.1 \text{ m} \quad \text{得} \quad \frac{1}{n'} - \frac{1}{n} = 20 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{当 } n' = \frac{4}{3} \text{ 时 } f = \frac{n'}{(n-n')(\frac{1}{n'} - \frac{1}{n})} = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

即该透镜在水中折射率 40 cm .

2-17. 解: 左侧球面镜焦距 $f_1 = \frac{nr}{n-n'} = -60 \text{ cm}$



$$f \cdot \tan \theta' = f_1 \tan \theta \quad \text{由折射定律} \quad n \sin \theta = n' \sin \theta'$$

$$\text{傍轴近似} \quad \tan \theta = \sin \theta \quad \tan \theta' = \sin \theta'$$

$$\text{得} \quad f = \frac{n'}{n} f_1 = -80 \text{ cm}$$

即焦距为 80 cm 透镜为发散的。

2-19. 凹透镜焦距为 12 cm

(图见最后部分)

物距 s/cm -24 -12 -6.0 0 6.0 12 24 36

像距 s'/cm -24 ∞ 12 0 -4.0 -6.0 -8.0 -9.0

横向放大率 V -1 ∞ 2 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

像的虚实 虚像 实像 实像 虚像 虚像 虚像 虚像

像的正倒 倒立 倒立 正立 倒立 正立 正立 正立

2-24 设物到 L_1 距离为 u L_1, L_2 间距为 d L_1, L_2 焦距分别为 f_1, f_2

$$\text{移去 } L_2 \text{ 后: } \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{d+s} = \frac{1}{f_1}$$

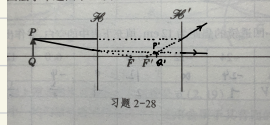
$$\text{存在 } L_2 \text{ 时: } \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{1}{f_1} \quad \text{得} \quad v_1 = d+s$$

$$-\frac{1}{v_1-d} + \frac{1}{v_2} = \frac{1}{f_2} \quad v_2 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{得} \quad f_2 = -60 \text{ cm}$$

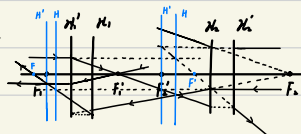
即 L_2 焦距为 60 cm.

图法求本题图中 PQ 点的像 (入射线从左到右)。



习题 2-28

2-29.



2-37. 证明: 放大率 $V = -\frac{f}{x} = -\frac{x'}{f}$

$$\text{则 } V_1 = -\frac{f}{x_1} = -\frac{x'_1}{f} \quad V_2 = -\frac{f}{x_1 + \Delta x} = -\frac{x'_1 + \Delta x'}{f}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} = \frac{\Delta x}{f} \quad V_1 \cdot V_2 = \frac{\Delta x'}{f}$$

$$\text{则 } f = \frac{\Delta x}{\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2}} \quad f' = \frac{\Delta x'}{V_1 - V_2}$$

2-40 解: $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$ 其中 u 为物距 v 为像距

(1) 当 $u_0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $f_0 = v = d$

$$\text{当 } u = 2.5 \text{ m 时 } \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{f}$$

设凹透镜焦距为 f_0 $\frac{1}{u_0} + \frac{1}{v_0} = \frac{1}{f_0}$

$$\frac{1}{-u_1} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{f_0}$$

$$\text{得 } f_0' = -2.5 \text{ m} \quad \text{度数} = 100 \times \frac{1}{f_0'} = -40 \text{ 度}$$

即配 40 度的凹透镜。

(2) 当 $u_2 = 1 \text{ m}$ 时 $\frac{1}{u_2} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{f_0}$

$$S_0 = 0.25 \text{ m} \quad \frac{1}{u_0} + \frac{1}{v_0} = \frac{1}{f_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{-u_2} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{f_0}$$

$$\text{得 } f_0' = \frac{1}{3} \text{ m} \quad \text{度数} = 100 \times \frac{1}{f_0'} = 300 \text{ 度}$$

即配一幅 300 度凸透镜。

2-46. 解: 入射光瞳为物镜本身 直径 5 cm.

由透镜成像 $\frac{1}{u_1} + \frac{1}{v_1} = \frac{1}{f_1}$ 得 $v_1 = 20 \text{ cm}$

$$\frac{1}{u_2} + \frac{1}{s_0} = \frac{1}{f_2} \quad \text{得 } u_2 = \frac{50}{23} \text{ cm}$$

$$M = \frac{f_1}{f_2} = 10$$

$$D' = \frac{D}{M} = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

即出射光瞳目镜后为 2.17 cm 大小为 0.5 cm

2-50. 解: 由薄透镜成像 $\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f}$ 得 $u_1 = \frac{5}{3}a$

$$\frac{r_2}{L - u_1} (d \cdot u_1) = \frac{7}{3} r_3 < r_2 = 3r_3$$

$$\frac{r_1}{u_1} \cdot (L - u_1) = \frac{3}{5} r_1 > r_2 = \frac{1}{3} r_1$$

则孔径光阑为 DD 位于 L 右侧 $4a$ 处, 半径为 r_3

$$\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{n_1} = \frac{1}{f_1} \quad \text{得 } n_1 = 4a \quad V = -\frac{n_1}{t} = -1 \quad R_1 = |V| r_3 = r_3$$

得入射光瞳位于 L 左侧 $4a$ 处, 半径为 r_3

$$\frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{f} \quad \text{得 } n_2 = 2a \quad V = -\frac{n_2}{s_2} = -1 \quad R_2 = |V| r_3 = r_3$$

得出射光瞳位于 L 右侧 $2a$ 处, 半径为 r_3

L_1 即为视场光阑, 大小为 r_1

2-54. 解: $P_D = (n_{10} - 1) k_1 + (n_{20} - 1) k_2$

$$P_F - P_C = (n_{1f} - n_{1c}) k_1 + (n_{2f} - n_{2c}) k_2$$

$$P_D = 1/D \quad P_F - P_C = 0$$

$$\text{得 } k_1 = 44.911 \quad k_2 = -21.274$$

$$\text{得 } r_2 = \frac{1}{k_2} = -0.047m \quad r_1 = \frac{1}{k_1 + k_2} = 0.015m$$

即正透镜非黏合面曲率半径 $0.015m$

黏合面曲率半径 $-0.047m$.

第19题图:

