

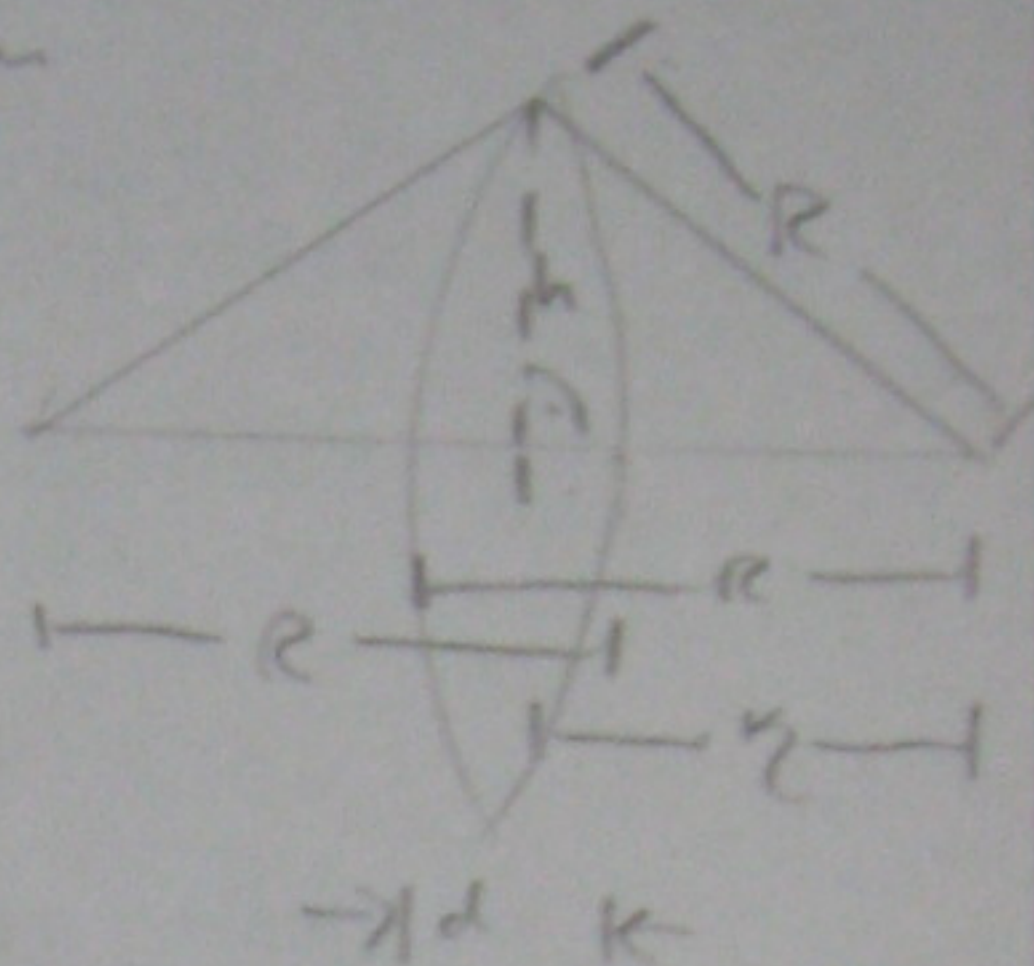
11 (a) $\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{b} = (n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{f} = 0 \quad g \rightarrow \infty : \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{f} = 0 ; R_1 = R_2 =: R$

$D = (n-1) \frac{Q}{R} \quad \Rightarrow \quad R = (n-1) \frac{z}{D}$

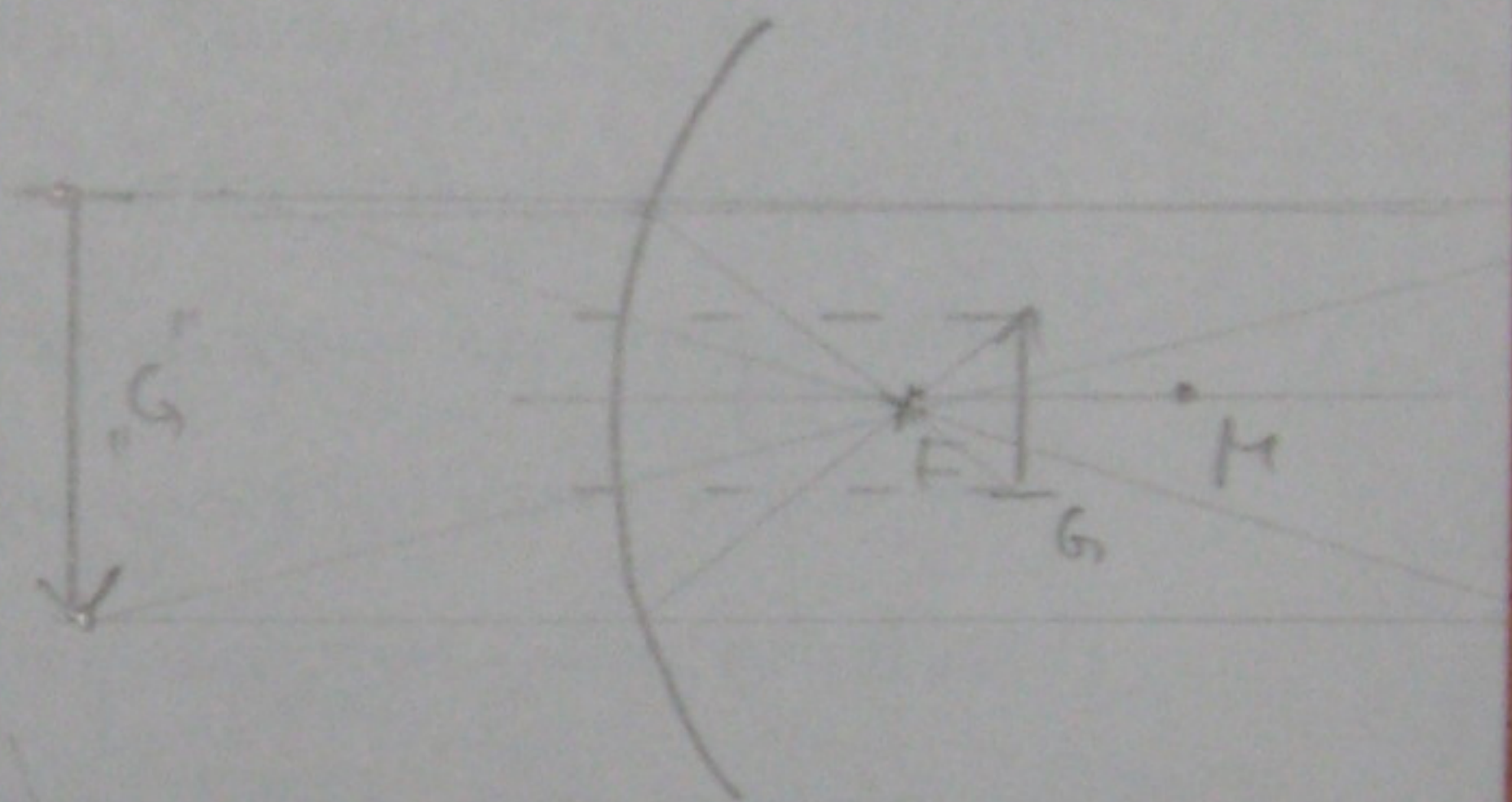
$D = 2 \text{ dpt} = \frac{2}{\text{m}}, n = 1,4 \Rightarrow R = 0,4 \cdot 1 \text{ m} = 40 \text{ cm}$

(b) $r_2 = \sqrt{R^2 - h^2}$
 $d = 2(R - r_2) = 2(R - \sqrt{R^2 - h^2})$
 $= 2R \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{h^2}{R^2}} \right)$
 $\approx 0,627 \text{ cm}$



12

(b) "b" ist größer als der Krümmungsradius.



13 $y = x^2$; betr. Tangente:

$t_{x_0}: x \mapsto 2x_0(x - x_0) + y_0$

Schnittp. mit x-Achse:

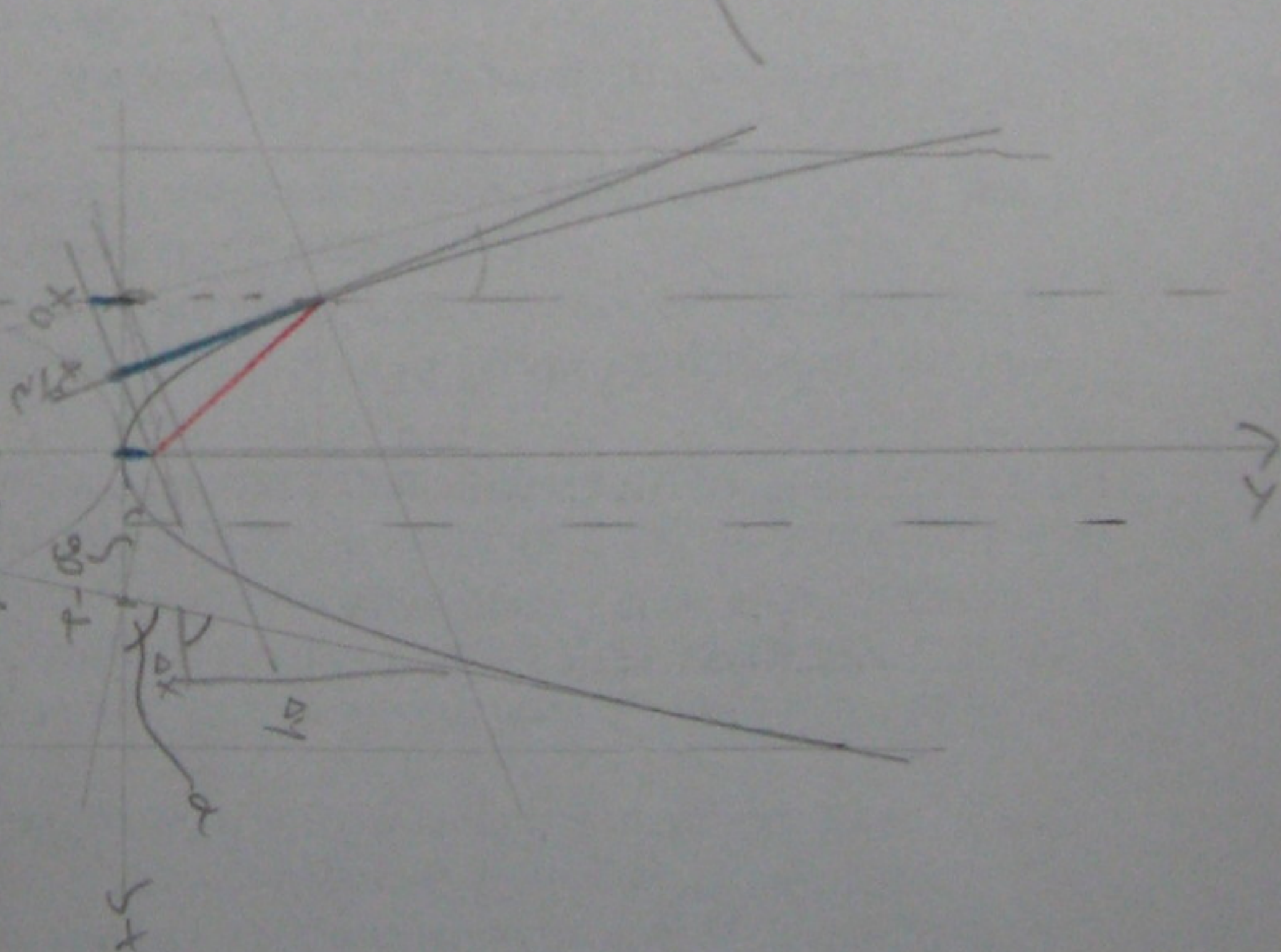
$0 = 2x_0(x - x_0) + x_0^2$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}x_0$

Konstruktion SP. Schnittpunkt für Tangente; diese schneidet y-Achse gleich im selben Pkt.:

$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 2x_0 = \tan \alpha$

$h = \underbrace{\tan(90^\circ - \alpha)}_{\frac{1}{2x_0}} \cdot \frac{x_0}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$



$$\theta^1 = 90^\circ - \alpha$$

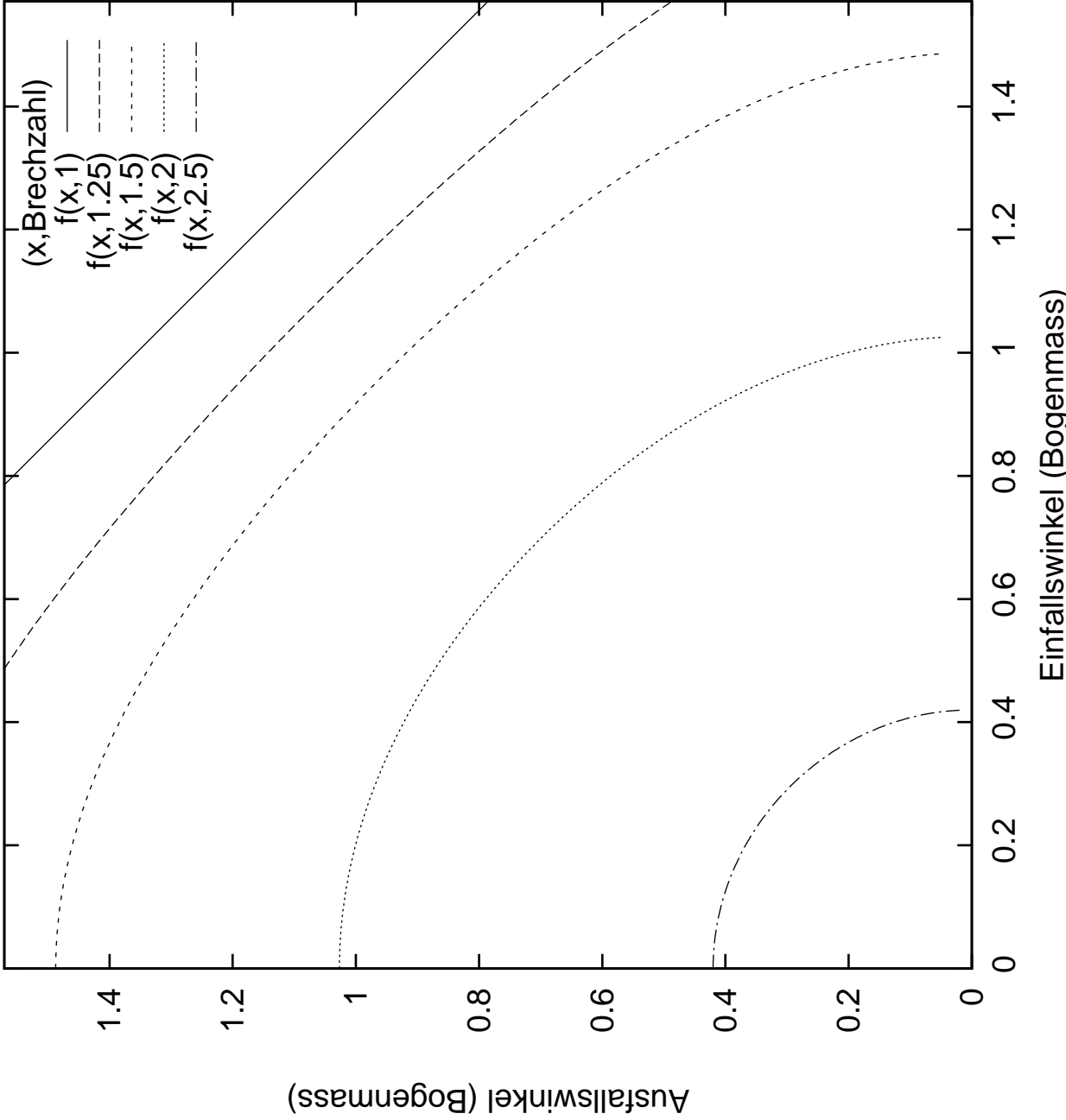
$$\tau = \theta' - \theta^2$$

$$[\theta = 135 - 2 - \pi]$$

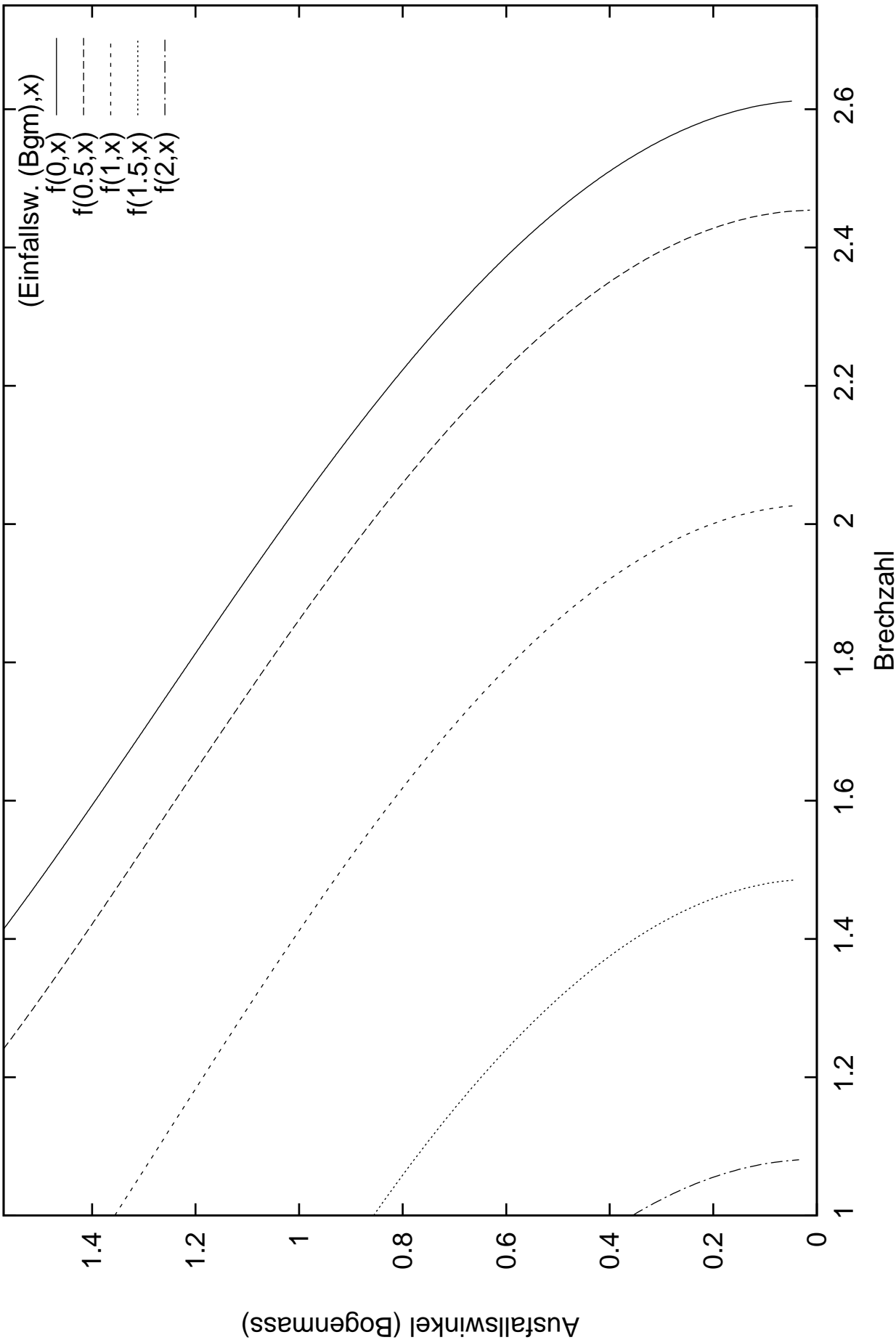
$n=2$: 40, 12

$$n = 1.6: 0.3, 1.5$$

Prisma, 45 Grad

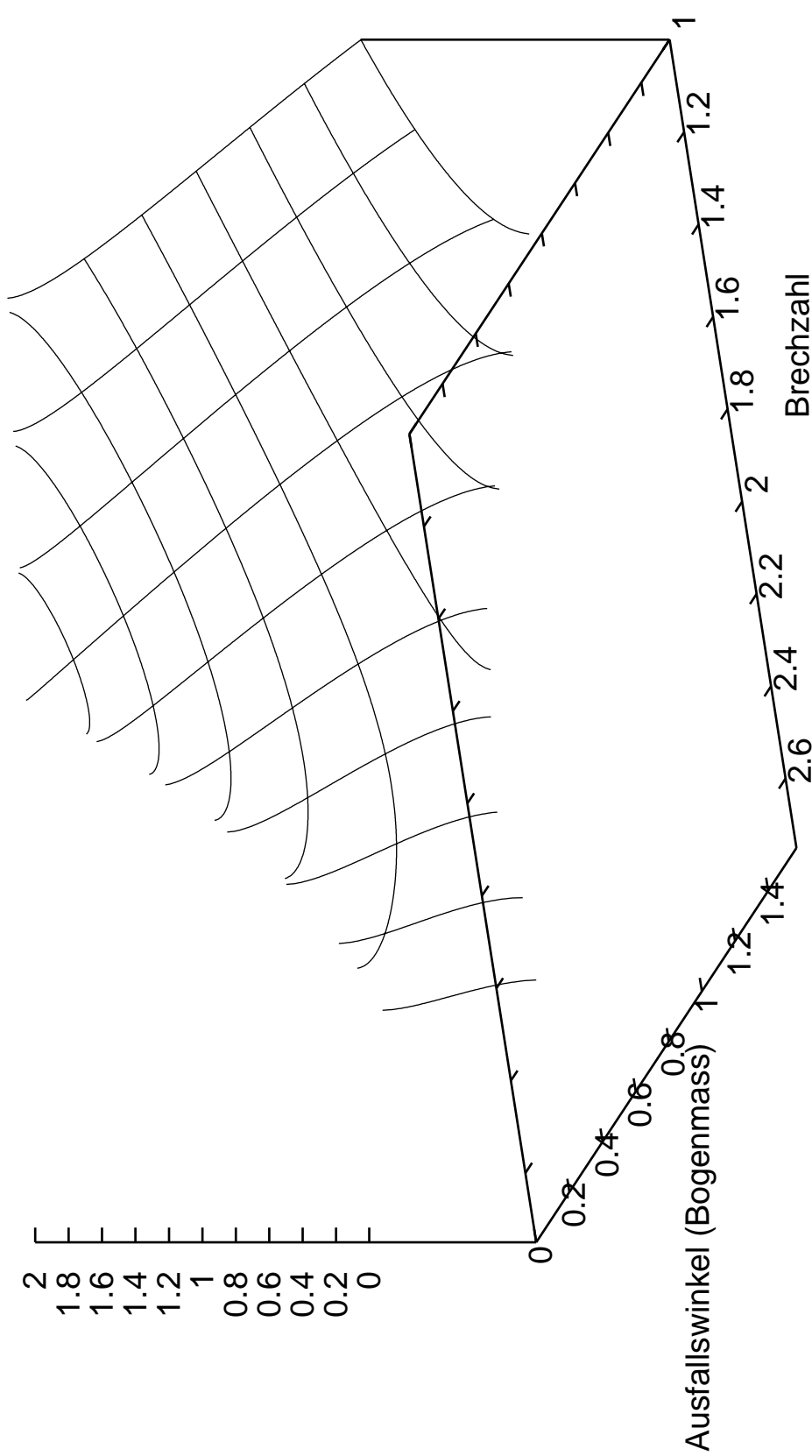


Prisma, 45 Grad



Prisma, 45 Grad

(Einfallsw. (Bgm),x)
f(x,y)



Prisma, 45 Grad

(Einfallsw. (Bgm),x)
f(x,y)

