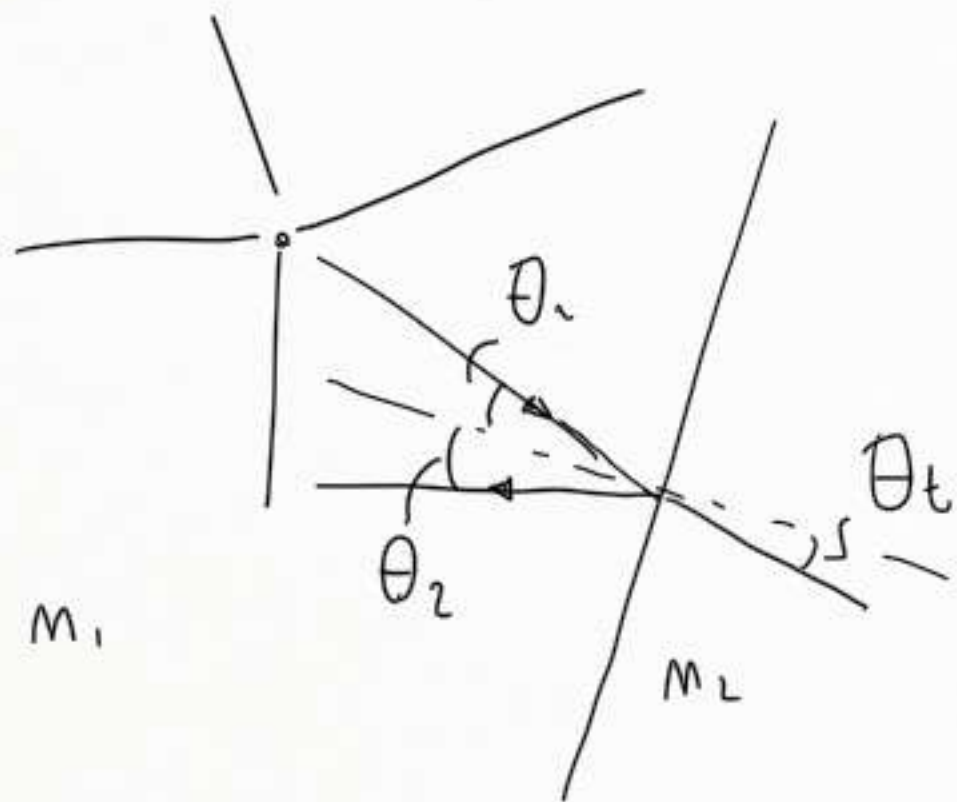


# OTTICA GEOMETRICA



$$\theta_i = \theta_r$$

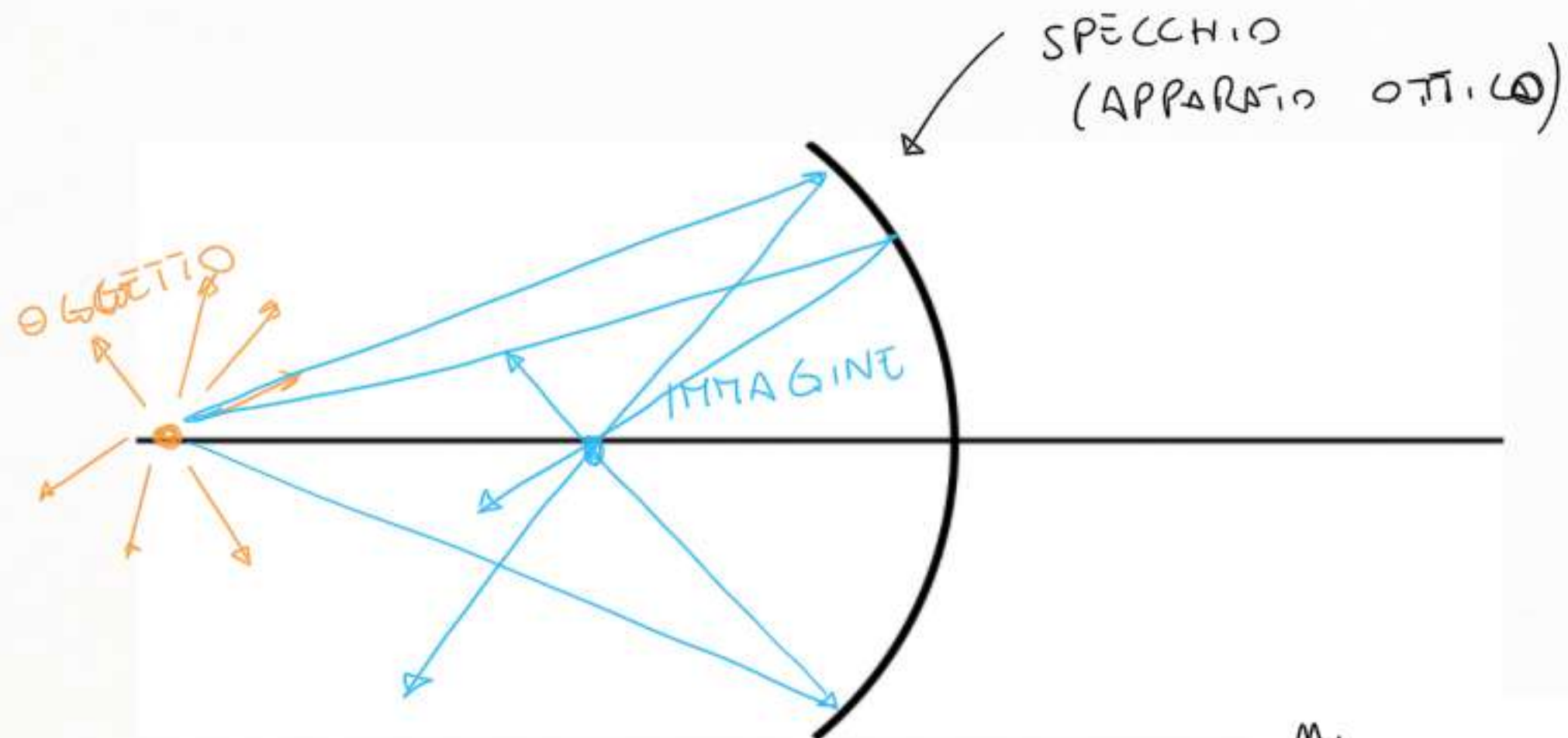
← non dipende dagli indici di rif.

$$n_1 \sin \theta_i = n_2 \sin \theta_t \quad \leftarrow \text{dipende dagli indici di rif.}$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v}$$

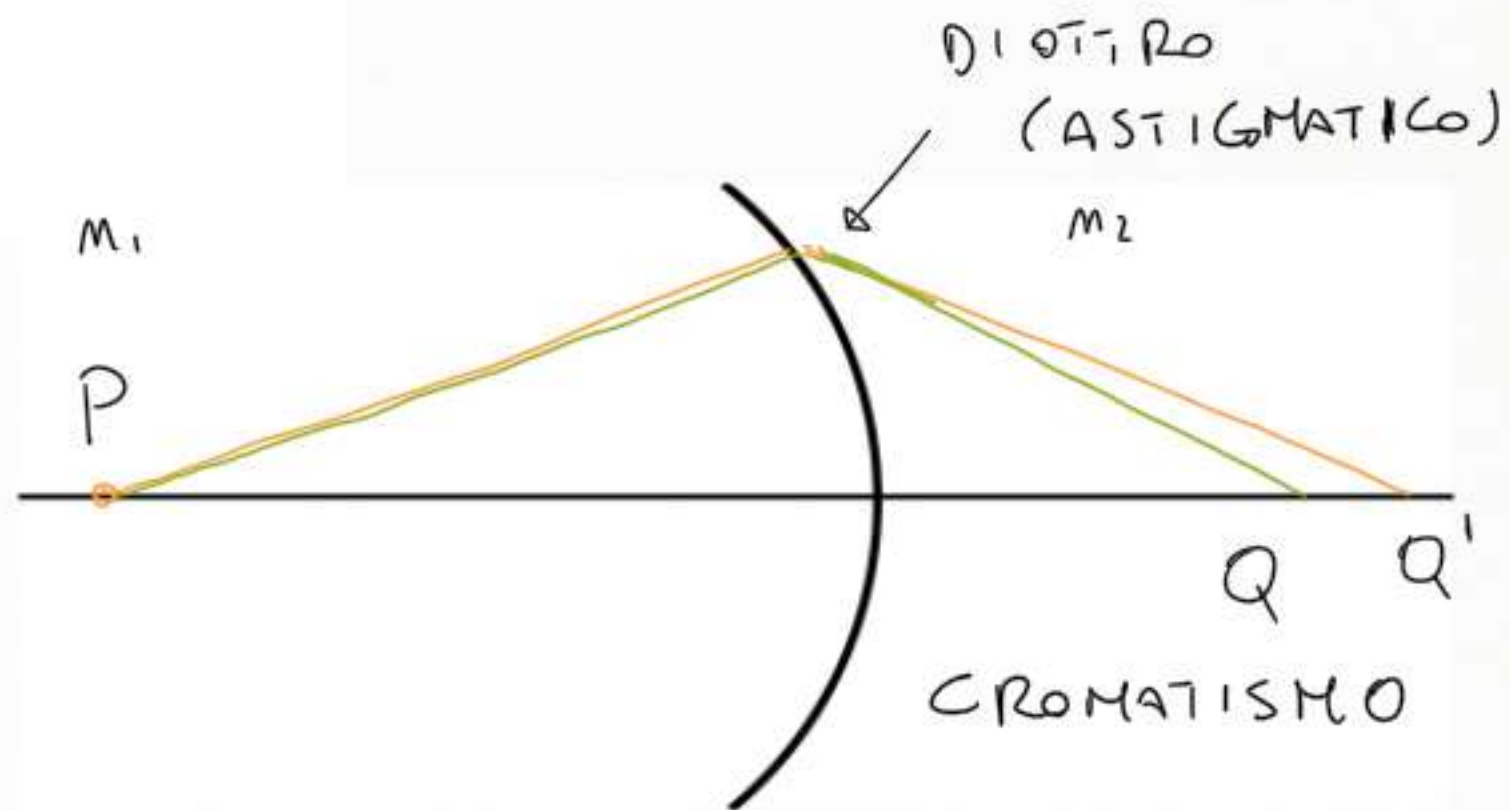
$$n = n(\lambda)$$

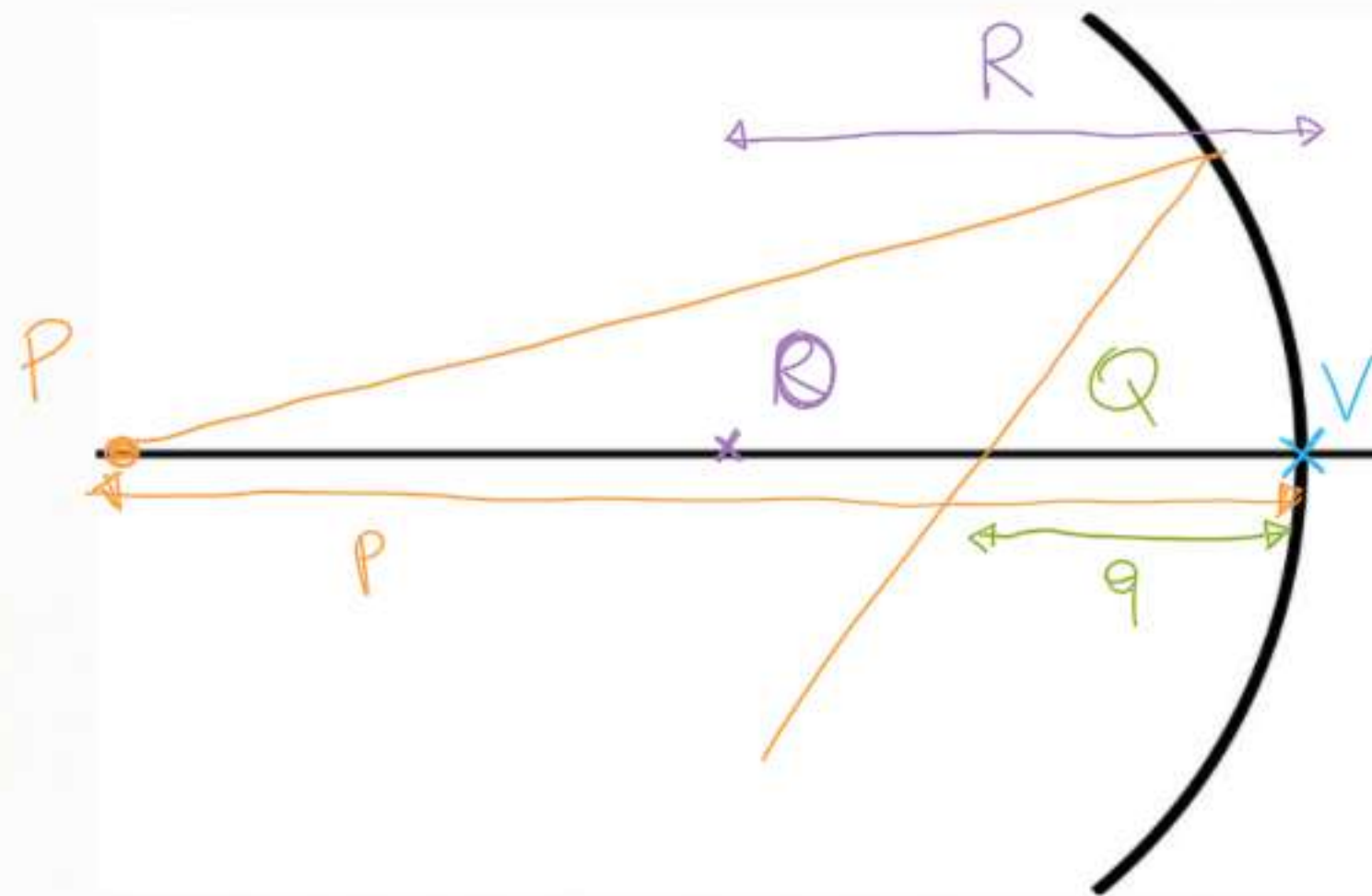
- 1) SPECCHI (superfici catottriche), 100% RIFLESSIONE
- 2) DIOTTRI, 100% TRASMISSIONE



un apparato può essere

- 1) STIGMATICO
- 2) ASTIGMATICO



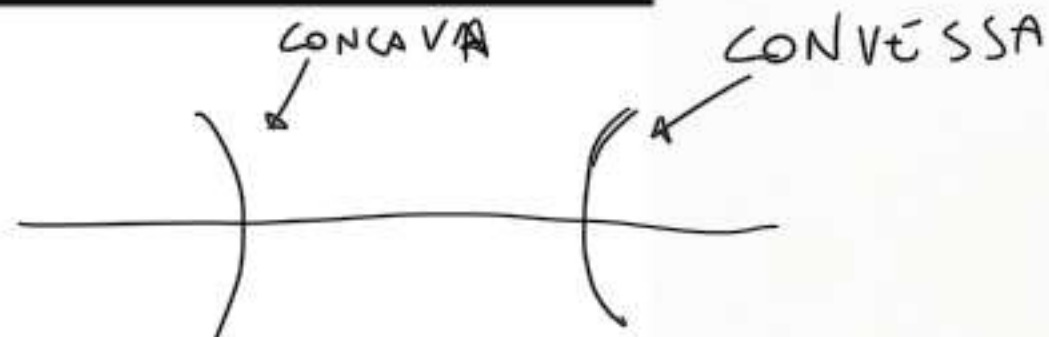


In questo caso si segna

$$p > 0$$

$$q < 0$$

$$R < 0$$



$$p = PV$$

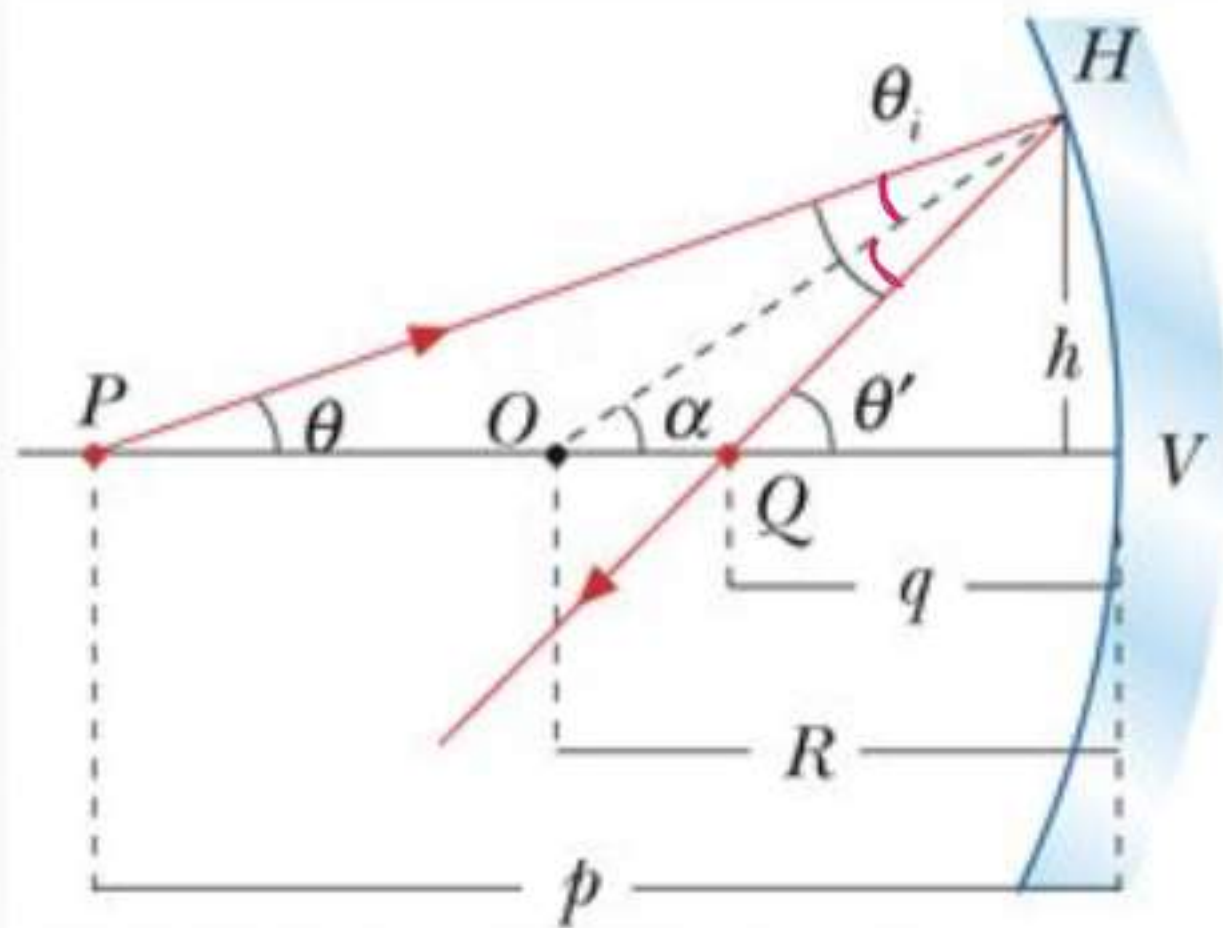
$$q = QV$$

$p > 0$  se P alla sinistra di V

$q < 0$  se Q alla destra di V

$R < 0$  se il centro di curvatura è alla destra di V

# SPÉCCHIO CONCAVO

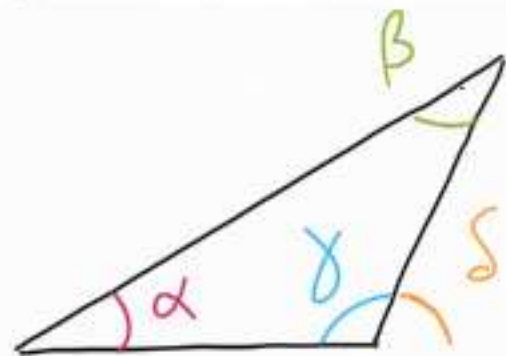


$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$$

$$\gamma + \delta = \pi$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\delta = \alpha + \beta$$



$\theta$  angolo tra raggio dell'oggetto e l'asse

$\theta_i$  angolo di incidenza

$\theta_r$  angolo tra raggio riflesso e l'asse

$\alpha$  angolo tra la normale e l'asse

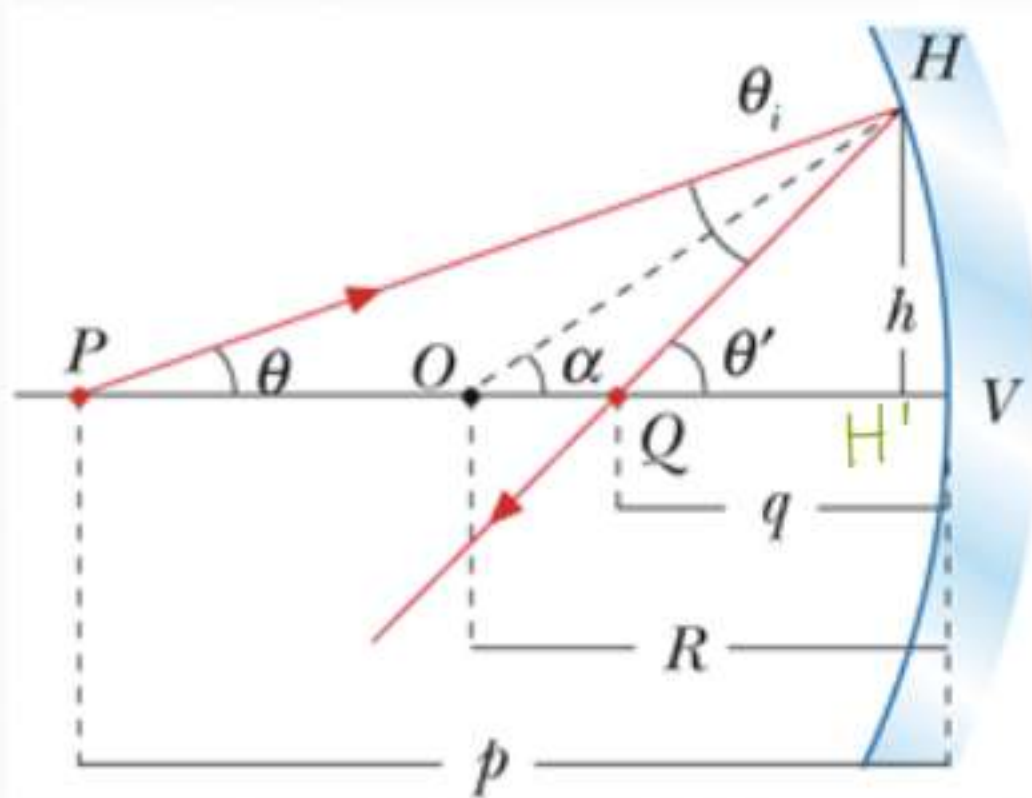
applichiamo il nostro "teorema" a  $\triangle PHO$  e  $\triangle OHQ$

$$\alpha = \theta + \theta_i$$

$$\theta_r = \alpha + \theta_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\theta + \theta_r = 2\alpha}$$





$$\theta + \theta' = 2\alpha$$

Consideriamo il caso di "angoli piccoli")

se  $\gamma$  è piccolo  $\Rightarrow \sin \gamma \approx \tan \gamma \approx \gamma$

$h \equiv HH' \Rightarrow$  abbiamo 3 triangoli rettangoli

$PHH'$ ,  $OHH'$ ,  $QHH'$

$PH' \approx PV = |p|$ ,  $OH' \approx OV = |R|$ ,  $QH' \approx QV = |q|$

$$h \approx PV \tan \theta \approx |p| \theta = p \theta$$

$$h \approx |q| \theta' = -q \theta'$$

$$h \approx |R| \alpha = -R \alpha$$

$$\theta = \frac{h}{p}$$

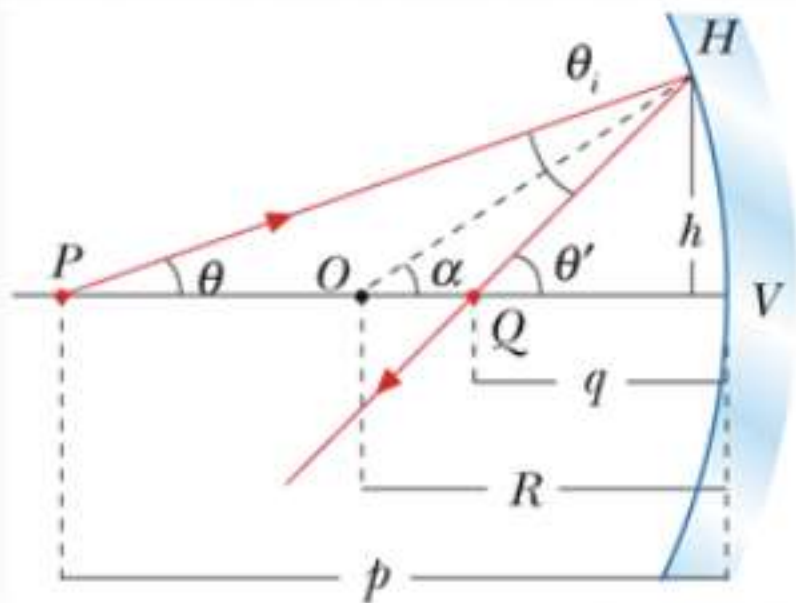
$$\theta' = -\frac{h}{q}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{h}{R}$$

$$\frac{h}{p} - \frac{h}{q} = -\frac{2h}{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = -\frac{2}{R}}$$

Equ. dello specchio concavo  
(in approssimazione parassiale)

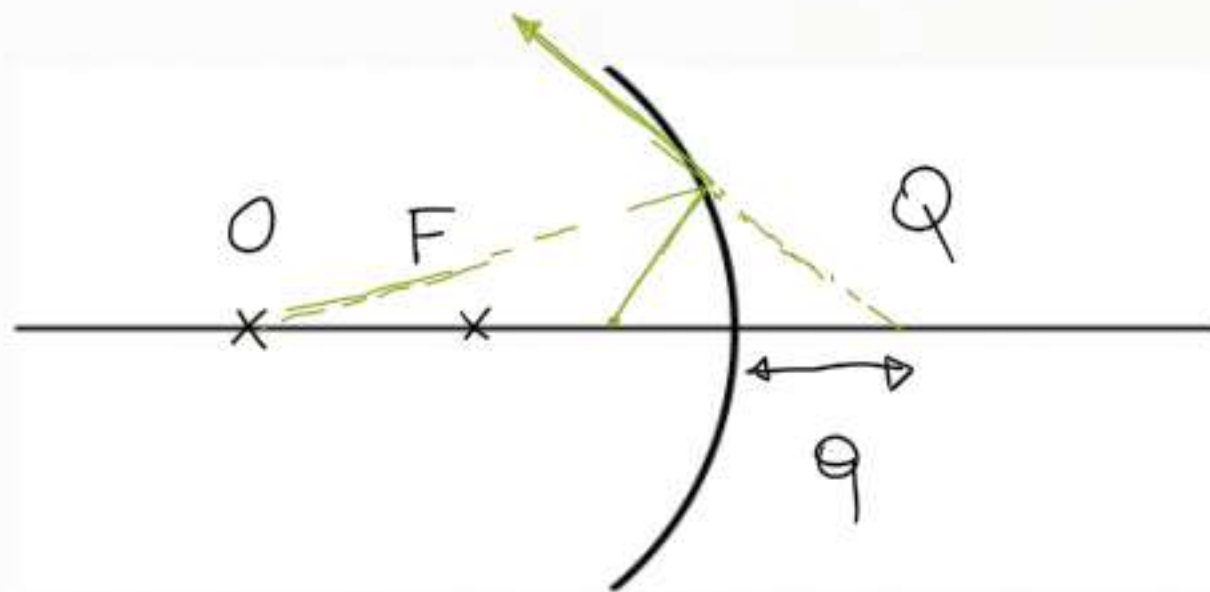
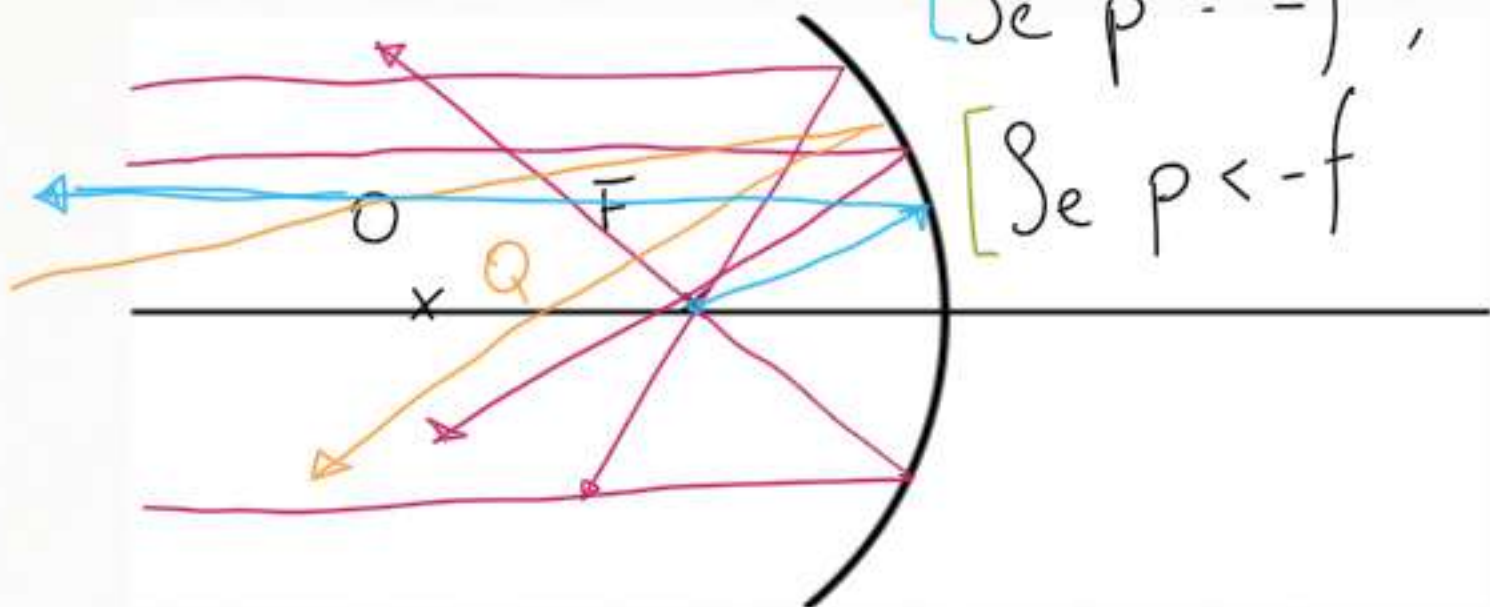


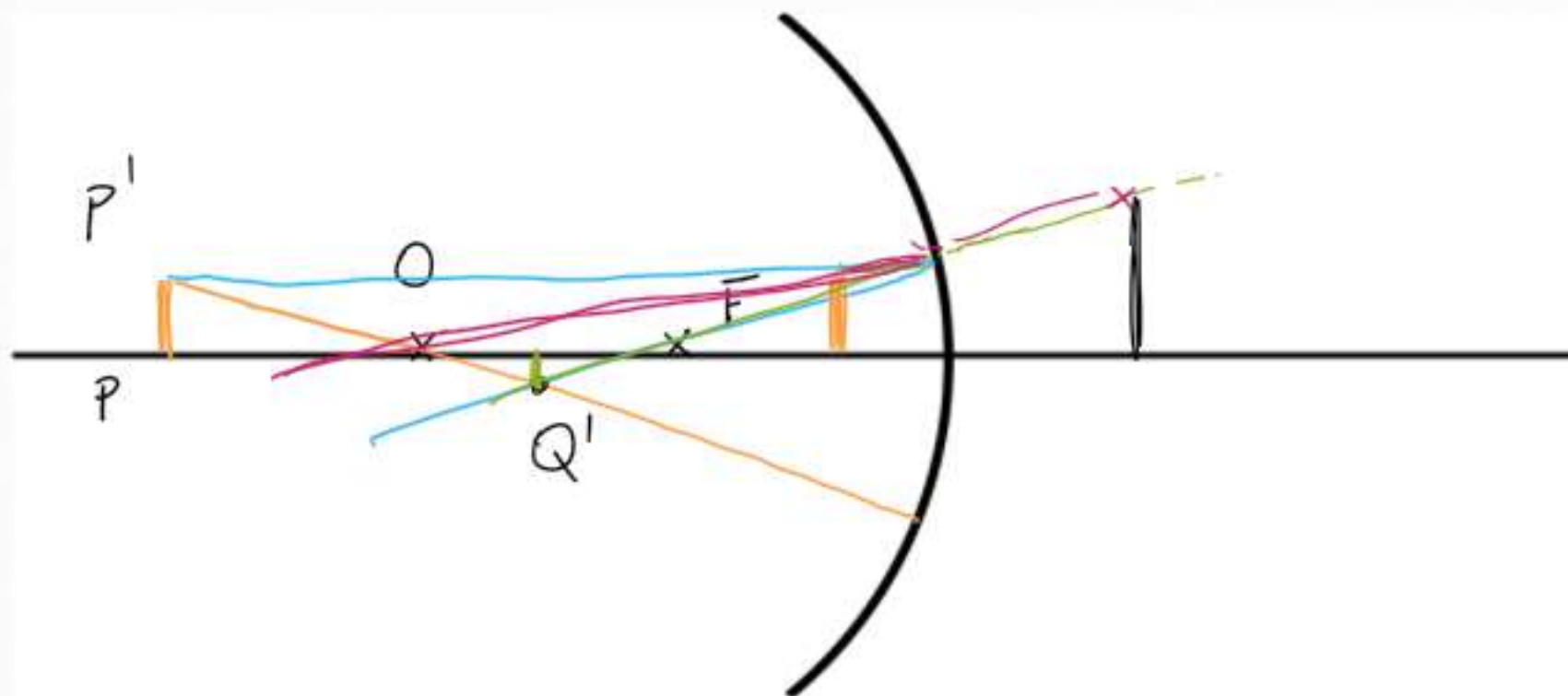
[Se  $p \rightarrow \infty$   
 $q = \frac{R}{2} \equiv f$  distanza focale

[Se p diminuisce, q aumenta

[Se  $p = -f$ ,  $q = \infty$

[Se  $p < -f$





1)  $E^-$  rimpicciolita

2)  $E^-$  capovolta

Quando  $P$  si trova oltre  $F$ :

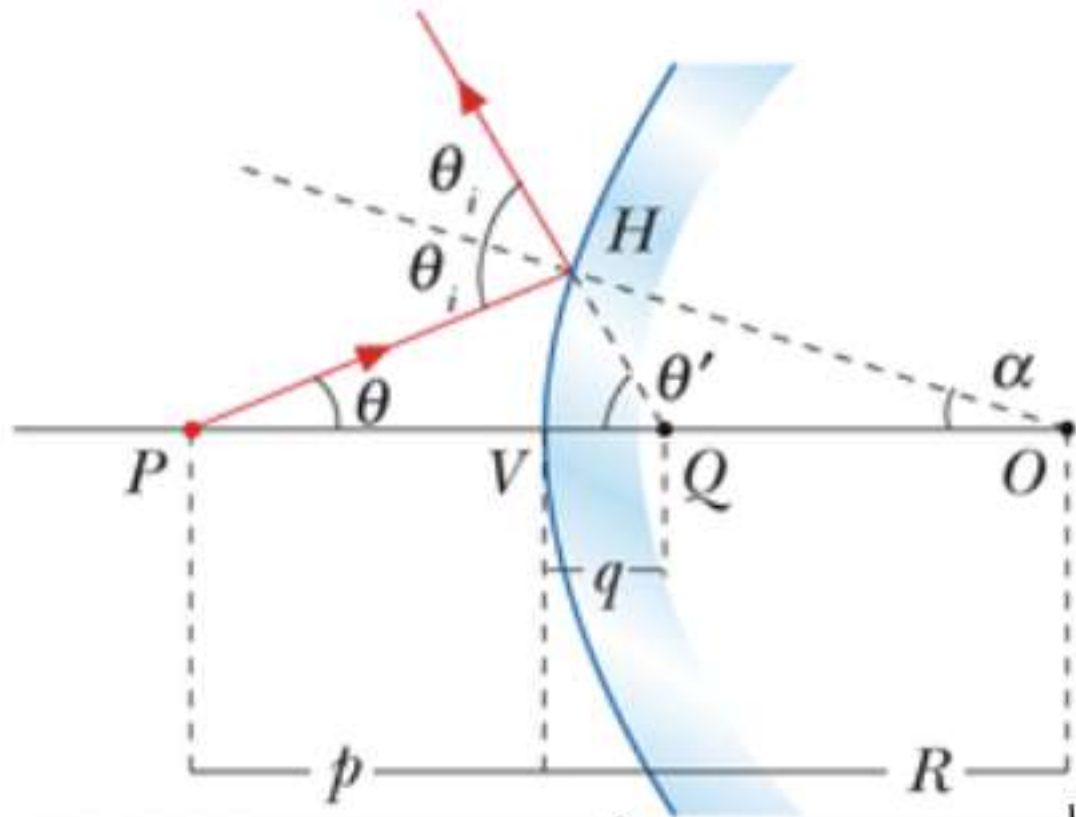
1)  $E^-$  virtuale

2)  $E^-$  ingrandita

3)  $E^-$  dritta



## SPECCHIO CONVESSO



nel caso di specchio piano,  
 $R \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$

$$p = q$$

$$2\alpha = \theta' - \theta$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = -\frac{2}{R}}$$

eq. dello specchio  
 convesso

la differenza è che in questo caso

$R > 0$ , in questo caso l'immagine è

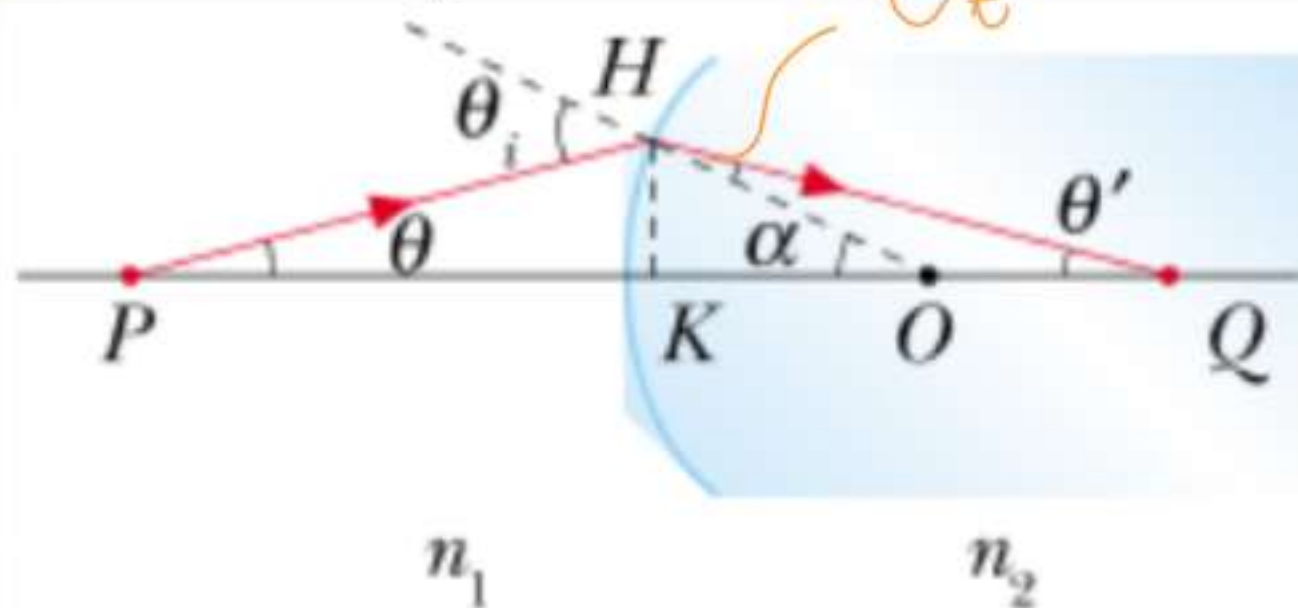
1) virtuale

2) dritta

3) rimpicciolita



DIOTTRI



LEGGE DI SNELL

$$n_1 \sin \theta_i = n_2 \sin \theta_t$$

$$\downarrow$$

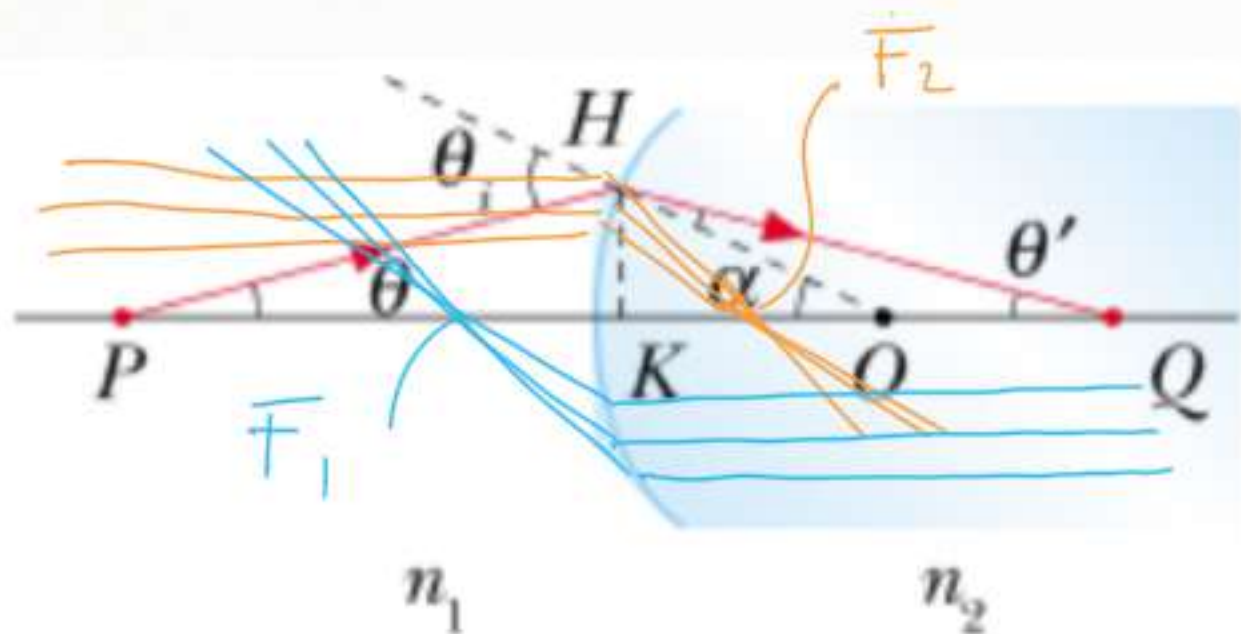
$$n_1 \theta_i \approx n_2 \theta_t \Rightarrow \theta_t = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \theta_i$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_i = \theta + \alpha \\ \alpha = \theta' + \theta_t \end{cases}$$

$$(n_2 - n_1) \alpha = n_1 \theta + n_2 \theta' \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\frac{n_1}{p} + \frac{n_2}{q} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}}$$

eq. del diootro sferico convesso



l'eq trovata è valida  
anche per i diotri  
concavi

$$\frac{n_1}{p} + \frac{n_2}{q} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}$$

Se  $p = \infty \rightarrow q_\infty = \frac{n_2 R}{n_2 - n_1} \equiv f_2$

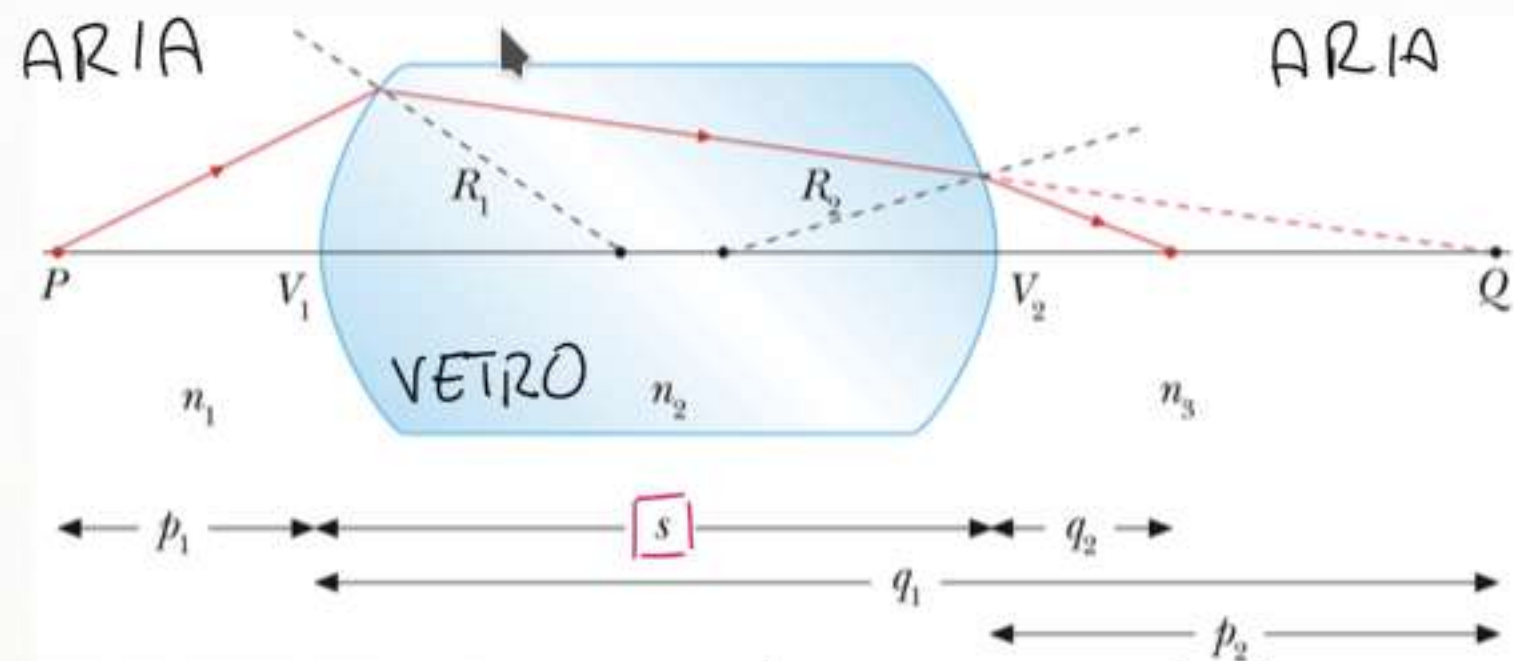
$f_2$  è la distanza tra V e il fuoco posteriore

Se  $q = \infty \rightarrow p_\infty = \frac{n_1 R}{n_2 - n_1} \equiv f_1$

$f_1$  è la distanza tra V e il fuoco anteriore

In generale  $f_1 = f_1(\lambda)$ ,  $f_2 = f_2(\lambda)$

# LENTI (SOTTILI)



↓ app. di lente sottile

$$n_1 = n_3$$

$$\frac{n_1}{p_1} + \frac{n_2}{q_1} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{n_2}{p_2} + \frac{n_1}{q_2} = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{R_2}$$

$$p_2 = s - q_1$$

$$s \approx 0, p_2 \approx -q_1$$

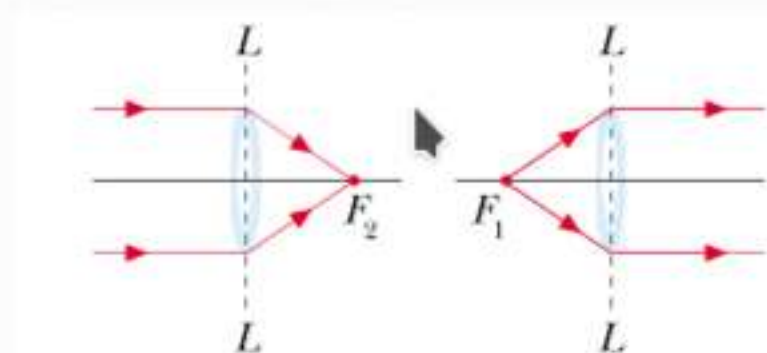
$$\boxed{\frac{n_1}{p_1} + \frac{n_1}{q_2} = (n_2 - n_1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)}$$

eq. delle lenti sottili

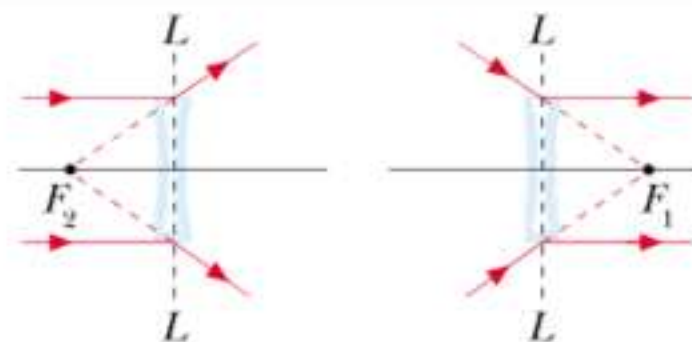
$$\frac{n_1}{p_1} + \frac{n_1}{q_2} = (n_2 - n_1) \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\text{se } p_1 = \infty \quad \frac{1}{q_2} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_1} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \equiv \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\text{se } q_2 = \infty \quad \frac{1}{p_1} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_1} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \equiv \frac{1}{f} \quad \left[ \frac{1}{f} \right] = \text{dioptrie}$$



(a)  $\frac{1}{f} > 0$   
lente convergente



(b)  $\frac{1}{f} < 0$   
lente divergente



# ABERRAZIONE CROMATICA

