\* Determinas PSA':

$$A \longrightarrow A'$$

D'après la relation de conjugaison de Descartes =

8 up we sale lattle done de = de de = 
$$\frac{1}{8}$$
 =  $\frac{1}{9.65}$  =

8 ma me sele latille donc pls = ple et of = Ps A' = 51,28 mm.

or N = 8' done 
$$\phi P_e = \frac{8'}{8} = \frac{50}{36} = 8, 92 \text{ mm}.$$

Sinolement 6DE = 5X(1/30) x 51.58 = 0383 mm.

ou o o o d, = o t, = So www. sp o t, = 62 t,

or  $\phi P_s = \phi P_e$  at  $N = \frac{g'}{\phi P_e}$  done  $\phi P_e = \frac{50}{50} = 27,78 \text{ mm}$ 

( remerque: PDF= 2 E'N = 2 x = 2 x ? 8 = 0, 12 mm)

$$-N = \frac{3}{5}$$
 dere  $50 = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{50}{56} = \frac{3}{56} = \frac{3}{5$ 

$$A \mid \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{C}}} A'$$

$$|\partial\Omega| = \left|\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right| = \left|\frac{\partial\Omega}{\partial\Omega}\right|$$
 bin  $|\partial\Omega| = \left|\frac{-5000}{2\sqrt{58}}\right| = \frac{-5000}{2\sqrt{58}} = \frac{-5000}{2\sqrt{58}$ 

alor 
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon'}{|SS|} = \frac{(7/30)}{0,08564} = 7,30 \text{ mm}.$$

$$-\frac{1}{\overline{OA'}} - \frac{1}{\overline{OA}} = \frac{1}{8'} \quad \text{pus } \overline{OA'} = \left(\frac{1}{8'} + \frac{1}{\overline{OA}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{335} + \frac{1}{-2000}\right)^2 = 144,77 \text{ mm}.$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial \mathcal{S}}{\partial \mathcal{S}} \right| = \left| \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta A} \right| = \left| \frac{\overline{\partial A'}}{\delta A} \right| = \frac{144,77}{5000} = 0,0324$$

Ex3)

DH = 32 = 35 = 3062,5 mm. (23 m)

Ex3

Property of the solution of the property of the point of the poi

\* Par le calcul exact = D, = A, Pe = P, F+ Fpe De nome Dn = 2,4 m car Dh = DPe (voir octoma). vilison la relation de Wewton  $99 = -\frac{8}{5A} = \frac{\epsilon'}{5A}$ done Af = 8'E La mise au point est faite ou la distance hyperfocale donc pE = PPe.  $N = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \Phi P_{e} = \frac{3}{N}$  d'air  $A_{h}F = \frac{8}{N}$ Sinalemost ALPe = 24m. = 3121 + FPe 8,4 = (35.103) + 35.103 donc 2,4-35.10= (35.10=)  $N = \frac{(25.10^3)^{1/2}}{(2.4-35.10^3)^{1/2}} \times 50.10^{-6} = \frac{10.36}{10.36}$ 

Exs)

1) RaPa = f'2 x Amax Gc = P; = S. donc P; = Sx4 = 908. On P; = 7 donc 8 = 9,05 m.

finalement: RaPa = 0.05° x S = 0,0725 m = 735 mm.

=> la latitude de mise au point est de 12,5 mm.

2) maintenant F'Hoeil = - 10 mm. (et an veut Ra Pa = Ra F + F Pa) Ra laures Ras F'R. FRa = || = - || alon FRa = - || F'R

Pa 1 bupe > P

D'après Newton: F'P. FPa = \( \begin{align\*} \frac{1}{F'P} & = \frac{

FPa = -0,05 - 20, No = 90 N13 m = N,9 mm

=> la letitude de mise au point est de 11,0 mm.