

TD LENTILLES MINCES

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EXERCICE n° 1:

1. On peut dire que les doublets $(4; 6; 10)$ et $(2; 3; 5)$ sont convergents car $m = 4$ ou $m = 2$ et $p = 10$ ou $p = 5$.

On peut également constater que le paramètre a sera 2 fois plus grand pour le doublet $(4; 6; 10)$ que pour le doublet $(2; 3; 5)$.

2. Il n'est pas possible d'avoir 1 doublet $(2; -3; -2)$ car m est forcément > 0 (ou $e > 0$).

3. $f'_1 = 25 \text{ mm}$

Doublet $(5; 9; 2)$. $m = 5$ $m = 9$ $p = 2$.

$$\frac{f'_1}{5} = \frac{e}{9} = \frac{f'_2}{2} = a. \quad \text{avec } f'_1 = 5a = 25 \text{ mm}$$
$$a = \frac{25}{5} = 5 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\text{alors } e = 9a = 9 \times 5 = 45 \text{ mm}$$

$$f'_2 = 2a = 2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ mm.}$$

4. $f'_1 = 65 \text{ mm}$ $f'_2 = 16,75 \text{ mm}$ $e = 16,25 \text{ mm}$

Symbole du doublet:

$$\frac{f'_1}{m} \xrightarrow[e]{e} \frac{f'_2}{p} = a$$

$$m = \frac{f'_1}{a}$$

$$m = \frac{e}{a}$$

$$p = \frac{f'_2}{a}$$

$$\textcircled{1} m = \frac{65 \times m}{16,25} = 4m$$

$$\textcircled{2} p = \frac{16,75 \times m}{16,25} = 3m$$

Donc $(4; 1; 3)$ ou $(8; 2; 6)$...

EXERCICE n°2:

Doublet de symboles $(4, 3, 1)$. $\overline{L_2 F'd} = 20 \text{ mm}$.

1- Calcul de $f'd$:

2- Calcul de f'_1, f'_2 :

$$\overline{L_2 F'd} = \overline{L_2 H'd} + H'd F'd$$

$$\text{avec } \overline{L_2 H'd} = -L_1 L_2 \times \frac{f'd}{f'_1}$$

$$f'd = \frac{f'_1 \times f'_2}{f'_1 + f'_2 - e}$$

$$\frac{f'_1}{L_1} = \frac{e}{3} = \frac{f'_2}{1} = a$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'_1 = 4a \\ e = 3a = L_1 L_2 \\ f'_2 = a \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{alors } f'd = \frac{4a \times a}{4a + a - 3a} = \frac{4a^2}{2a} = 2a$$

$$\text{et } \overline{L_2 H'd} = -3a \times \frac{2a}{4a} = -\frac{3}{2}a$$

$$\overline{L_2 F'd} = -\frac{3}{2}a + 2a$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}a + \frac{4}{2}a = \frac{1}{2}a \quad \text{on sait } \overline{L_2 F'd} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{alors } \frac{1}{2}a = 20$$

$$a = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{d'où } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'_1 = 4 \times 40 = 160 \text{ mm} \\ e = 3 \times 40 = 120 \text{ mm} \\ f'_2 = 40 \text{ mm} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f'd = 2 \times 40 = 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$f'd = -f'd = -80 \text{ mm}$$

3- Elements cardinaux:

$$\overline{L_1 H'd} = e \times \frac{f'd}{f'_2} = 120 \times \frac{80}{40} = 240 \text{ mm}$$

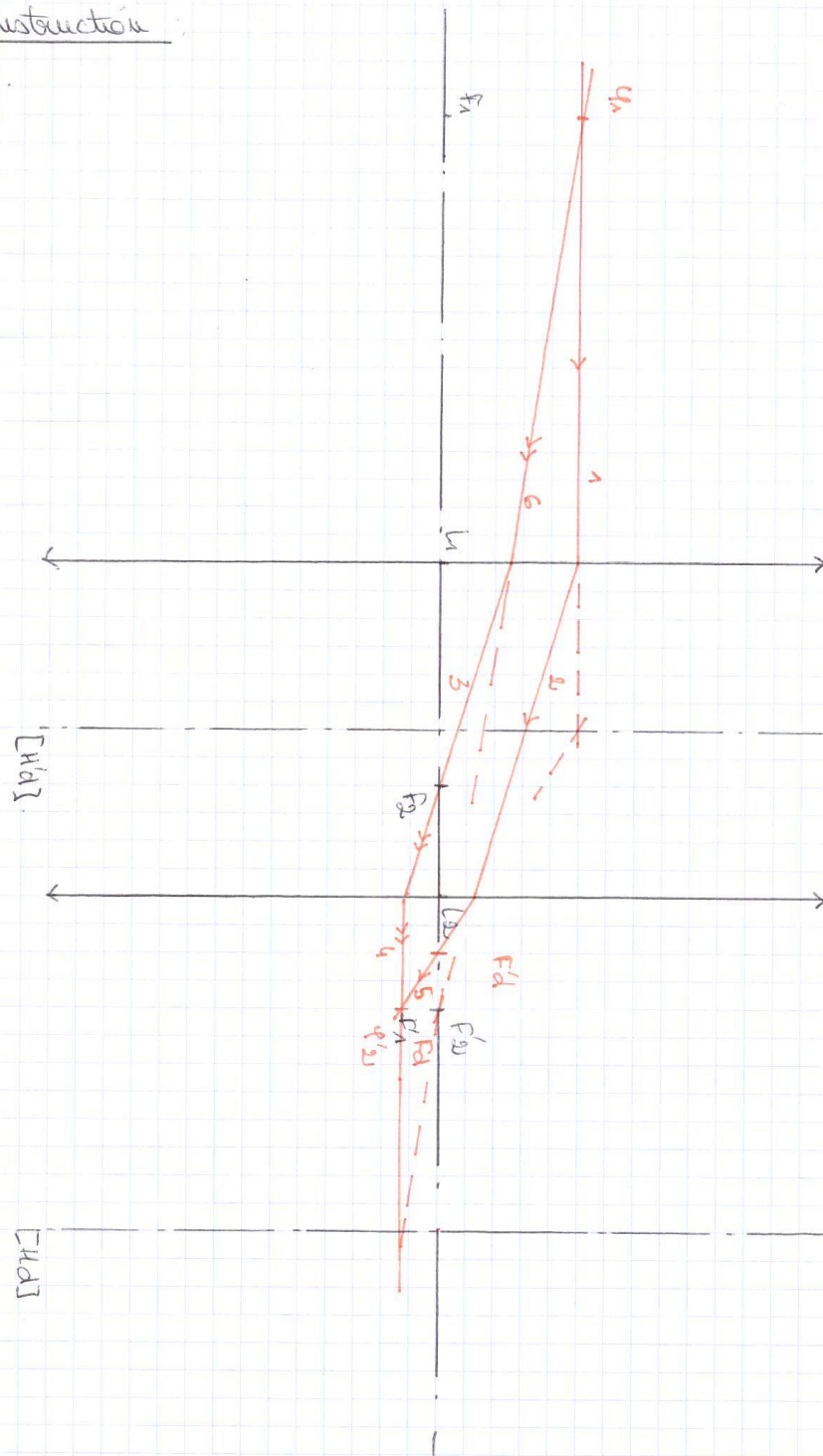
$$\overline{L_2 H'd} = -e \times \frac{f'd}{f'_1} = -120 \times \frac{80}{160} = -60 \text{ mm}$$

$$\overline{l_{fd}} = \overline{l_{td}} + \overline{h_{fd}} = 240 - 80 = 160 \text{ mm}$$

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u) Construction:

sch. 1/2.



EXERCICE n°3:

Doublet de symboles (2;3;5).

$$L_{t1d} = 20 \text{ mm.}$$

1. Calcul de $f'd$.

$$n=2$$

$$n=3$$

$$p=5.$$

$$\frac{f'_1}{2} = \frac{e}{3} = \frac{f'_2}{5} = a.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'_1 = 2a \\ e = 3a \\ f'_2 = 5a \end{array} \right.$$

$$f'd = \frac{f'_1 \times f'_2}{f'_1 + f'_2 - e} = \frac{2a \times 5a}{2a + 5a - 3a} = \frac{10a^2}{4a} = \frac{5}{2} a.$$

$$L_{t1d} = e \times \frac{f'd}{f'_2} = 3a \times \frac{5}{2} a \times \frac{1}{5a} = \frac{3}{2} a$$

on sait $L_{t1d} = 20 \text{ mm}$

$$\frac{3}{2} a = 20$$

$$a = 13,33 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\text{alors } f'd = \frac{5}{2} \times 13,33 = 33,33 \text{ mm}$$

2. Calcul de f'_1 , f'_2 et e :

$$f'_1 = 2 \times 13,33 = 26,67 \text{ mm}$$

$$e = 3 \times 13,33 = 39,99 \approx 40 \text{ mm.}$$

$$f'_2 = 5 \times 13,33 = 66,67 \text{ mm}$$

3. Éléments cardinaux:

$$\times L_{2H'd} = -L_{t2} \times \frac{f'd}{f'_1} = -39,99 \times \frac{33,33}{26,67} = -49,99 \approx -50 \text{ mm}$$

$$+ L_{tfd} = L_{t1d} + H_{tfd} = 20 - 33,33 = -13,33 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\times L_{2F'd} = L_{2H'd} + H_{2F'd} = -50 + 33,33 = -16,67 \text{ mm.}$$

4) Construction :

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sch 1:

