

$$I) 1) \overline{L_2 H_{oc}} = e \frac{b_{oc}}{b'_3} = 28 \times \frac{40}{56} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$\overline{L_3 H'_{oc}} = -e \frac{b_{oc}}{b'_2} = -28 \times \frac{40}{70} = -16 \text{ mm}$$

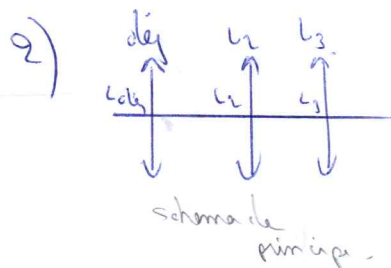
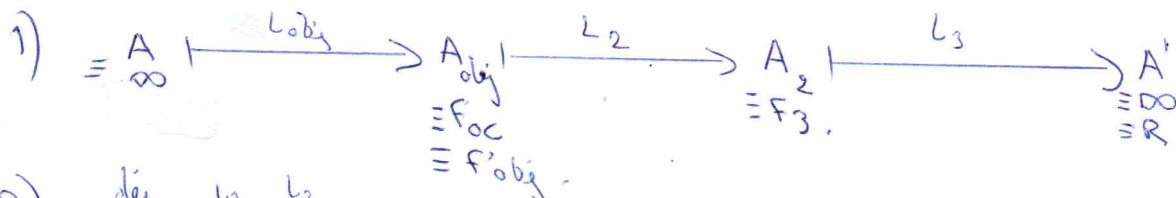
$$\overline{L_2 F_{oc}} = \overline{L_2 H_{oc}} + \overline{H_{oc} F_{oc}} = 20 - 40 = -20 \text{ mm}$$

$$\overline{L_3 F'_{oc}} = \overline{L_3 H'_{oc}} + \overline{H'_{oc} F'_{oc}} = -16 + 40 = 24 \text{ mm}$$

2) $\overline{L_2 F_{oc}} < 0$ donc oculaire positif.

3) $G_{oc} = \frac{|P_{ioc}|}{4}$ $P_{ioc} = \frac{1}{b'_{oc}} = \frac{1}{0,04} = 25 \text{ D}$ remplaçons $G_{oc} = \frac{25}{4} = 6,25$.

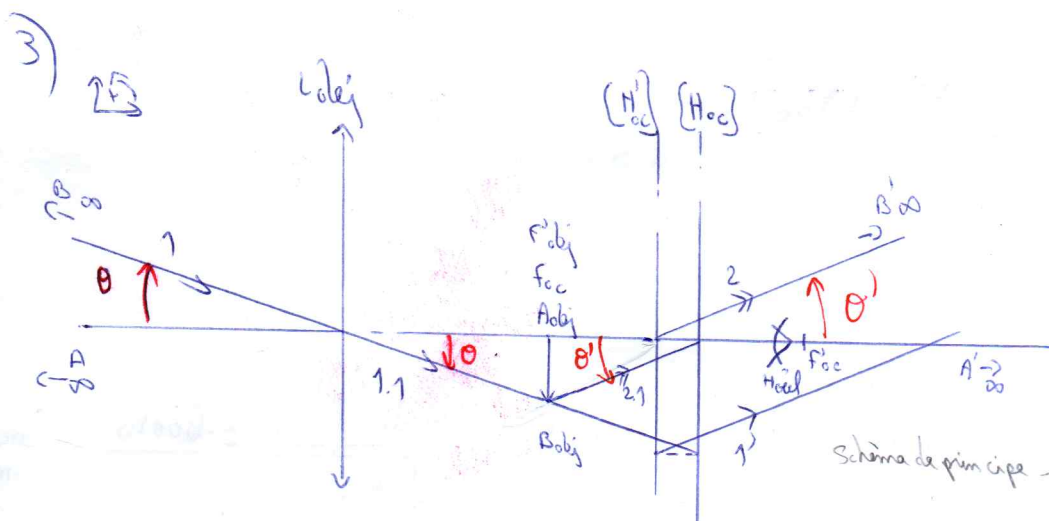
II)



$$\overline{L_{obj} L_3} = \overline{L_{obj} F'_{obj}} + \overline{F_{oc} L_2} + \overline{L_2 L_3}$$

$$= 600 + 20 + 28$$

$$\overline{L_{obj} L_3} = 648 \text{ mm}$$



$$\overline{H_{oc} H'_{oc}} = \overline{H_{oc} L_2} + \overline{L_2 L_3} + \overline{L_3 H_{oc}}$$

$$= -20 + 28 - 16$$

$$\overline{H_{oc} H'_{oc}} = -8 \text{ mm}$$

$$\overline{L_3 H_{oc}} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$\overline{F'_{oc} H_{oc}} = \overline{F'_{oc} L_3} + \overline{L_3 H_{oc}}$$

$$= -24 + 20 = -4 \text{ mm}$$

4) $G = \frac{\tan \theta'}{\tan \theta}$ $\tan \theta' = \frac{A_{obj} B_{obj}}{H_{oc} F_{oc}}$ et $\tan \theta = \frac{A_{obj} B_{obj}}{L_{obj} F'_{obj} +}$

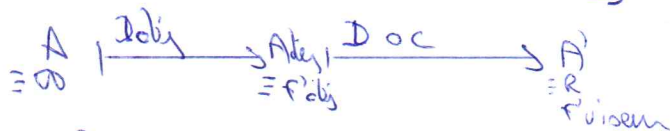
$$G = \frac{A_{obj} B_{obj}}{H_{oc} F_{oc}} \times \frac{L_{obj} F'_{obj}}{A_{obj} B_{obj}} = \frac{L_{obj} F'_{obj}}{H_{oc} F_{oc}} = \boxed{-\frac{b'_{obj}}{b_{oc}}}$$

$$G = -\frac{600}{40} = -15$$

$$1) A \xrightarrow{D_{\text{dig}}} A_{\text{dig}} \xrightarrow{L_2} A_2 \xrightarrow{L_3} A' \begin{matrix} = R \\ = S \end{matrix}$$

Diagram illustrating the relationship between focal length (f) and radius of curvature (R) for a spherical mirror. The diagram shows a horizontal line representing the principal axis. On the left, a point is labeled f (focal length). On the right, a point is labeled R (radius of curvature). An arrow points from f to R , indicating that $R = 2f$.

schéma de principe -


$$\overline{f_{oc} f'_{obj}} \times \overline{f'_{oc} R} = \overline{f_{oc} f'_{oc}} \quad \text{also} \quad \overline{f'_{oc} R} = \frac{\overline{f_{oc} f'_{oc}}}{\overline{f_{oc} f'_{obj}}} = \frac{-40 \times 40}{-5} = 320 \text{ mm}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{H_0 R} = \frac{1}{H_0 L_3 + L_3 f'_{oc} + f'_{oc} R} = \frac{1}{-20 \cdot 10^{-3} + 24 \cdot 10^{-3} + 38 \cdot 10^{-3}} = +3,088 \approx \underline{\underline{3 \delta}}$$

$$\rightarrow A_1 \xrightarrow{L_{obj}} A_{obj} = F_{oc} \xrightarrow{L_2} A_2 = F_3 \xrightarrow{L_3} A' = R = \infty$$

$$2) \overline{L_{obj} L_3} = \overline{L_{obj} F'_{obj}} + \overline{F'_{obj} F_{oc}} + \overline{F_{oc} L_2} + \overline{L_2 L_3}$$

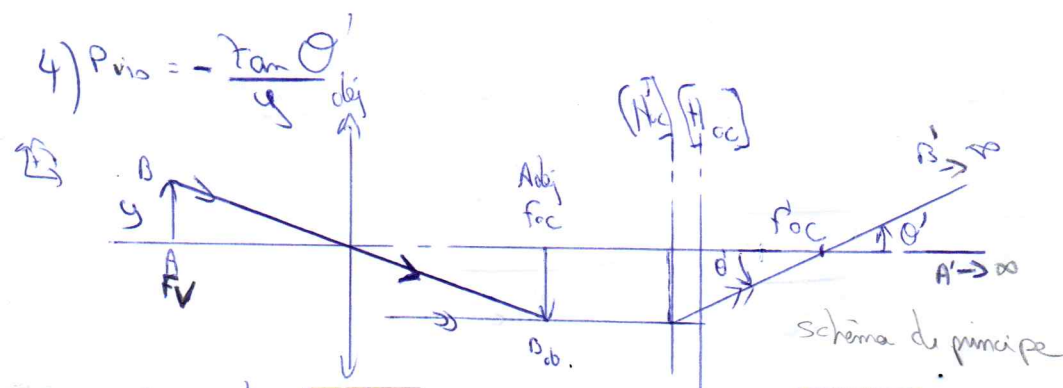
$$\overline{L_{\text{day}} L_3} = 600 + 200 + 20 + 28$$

$$L_{obj} L_3 = 848 \text{ mm.}$$

3) *Newton -

$$\overline{f_{obj}} \overline{f_{visu}} \times \overline{f_{obj}} \overline{f_{oc}} = f_{obj} f'_{obj} \quad \text{donc} \quad \overline{f_{ob}} \overline{f_{visu}} = \frac{f_{ob} f'_{ob}}{f_{obj} f_{oc}} = \frac{-600 \times 600}{200} = -1800 \text{ mm}$$

$$4) P_{vis} = - \frac{\tau_{\text{am}} \theta'}{u} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta}$$



Schema di principio

$$\tan \theta' = \frac{A_{ob} B_{ob}}{H_{oc} F_{oc}}$$

$$P_{vis} = - \frac{A_{ob} B_{ob}}{H_{oc} f_{oc}} \times \frac{1}{y} = - \frac{1}{H_{oc} f_{oc}} \times \frac{A_{ob} B_{ob}}{A B}$$

$$P_{vis} = \frac{1}{H_{oc} f_{oc}} \times g_{ydy} = P_{oc} \times g_{ydy} \quad \left(\text{car } P_{oc} = \frac{1}{f_{oc}} \right)$$

$$g_{y0j} = - \frac{F_{0j} f_{0c}}{f_{00j}} = - \frac{200}{600} = -9.33 \quad (\text{d'après Newton})$$

$$v_{12} = \frac{1}{904} \times -0,333 = \underline{\underline{-8,33 \text{ s}}}$$