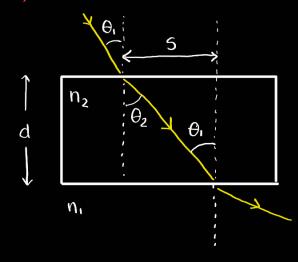
Sesión de ejercicios II

(i) Ángulo crítico de vidrio a agua. Solución. $n_v = 1.5$, $n_a = 1.33$ $\theta_c = \arcsin\left(\frac{n_a}{n_v}\right) = 62.46^\circ$



Solución. Es claro que

$$tan\theta_2 = \frac{5}{d}$$
 (2.1)

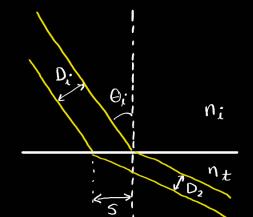
Además, $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$ de modo que $\sin \theta_2 = \frac{n_1 \sin \theta_1}{n_2}$. Por lo tanto,

$$tan\theta_2 = \frac{n_1 \sin \theta_1}{\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 \theta_1}}$$
 (2.2)

Igualando (2.1) y (2.2),

$$\frac{5}{d} = \frac{n_1 \sin \theta_1}{\sqrt{n_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 \theta_1}} \Rightarrow 5 = \frac{d \sin \theta_1}{\sqrt{\frac{n_2^2}{n_1^2} - \sin^2 \theta_1}}$$

(iii) Hallar el nuevo diámetro del láser.

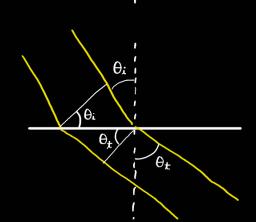


Solución. Se tiene que

$$\cos \theta_i = \frac{D_i}{5} \Rightarrow 5 = \frac{D_i}{\cos \theta_i} = D_i \sec \theta_i$$

Más aún, $\cos \theta_t = \frac{D_z}{5} \Rightarrow 5 = D_2 \sec \theta_t$.

Iqualando,



$$D_1 \sec \theta_i = D_2 \sec \theta_t$$

 $D_2 = D_1 \cos \theta_t \sec \theta_i$

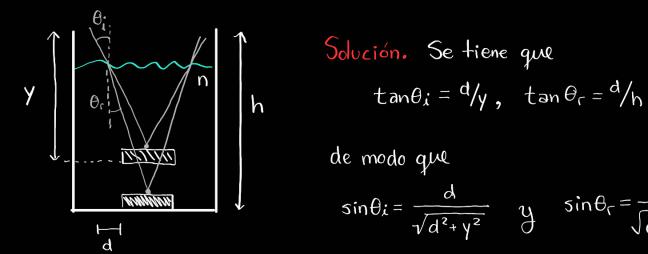
Además,

$$n_i \sin \theta_i = n_t \sin \theta_t \Rightarrow \sin \theta_t = \frac{n_i}{n_t} \sin \theta_i$$

por lo que
$$\cos \theta_{\pm} = \frac{\sqrt{n_{\pm}^2 - n_{\perp}^2 \sin^2 \theta_{\perp}}}{n_{\pm}}$$

Por lo que,
$$D_2 = \frac{D_1 \sec\theta_i \sqrt{n_t^2 - n_i^2 \sin^2\theta_i}}{n_t}$$
$$= D_1 \sec\theta_i \sqrt{1 - (n_i/n_t)^2 \sin^2\theta_i}$$

(iv) Moneda flotante. Hallar y.



$$\sin\theta_i = \frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2 + y^2}}$$
 y $\sin\theta_r = \frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2 + h^2}}$

Además, nisine: = nisinet por lo wal $\frac{n_1 d}{\sqrt{d^2 + y^2}} = \frac{n_2 d}{\sqrt{d^2 + h^2}} \implies \frac{d^2 + y^2}{n_1^2} = \frac{d^2 + h^2}{n_2^2}$

Suponiendo que d << y,h, entonces

$$\frac{y^2}{n_1^2} = \frac{h^2}{n_2^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{n_1}{n_2}h$$