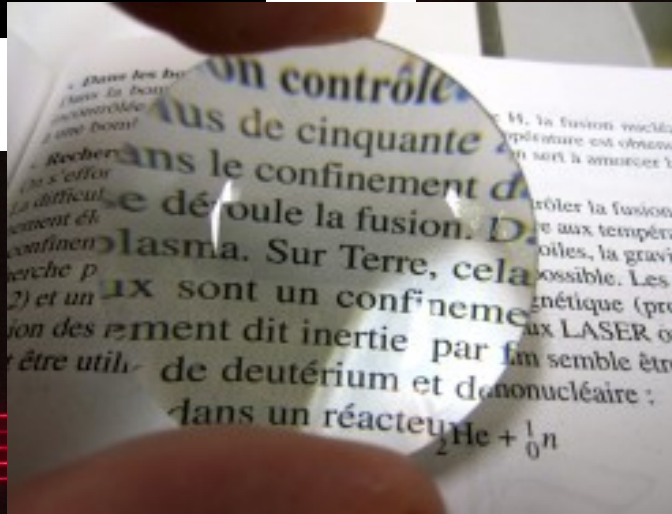
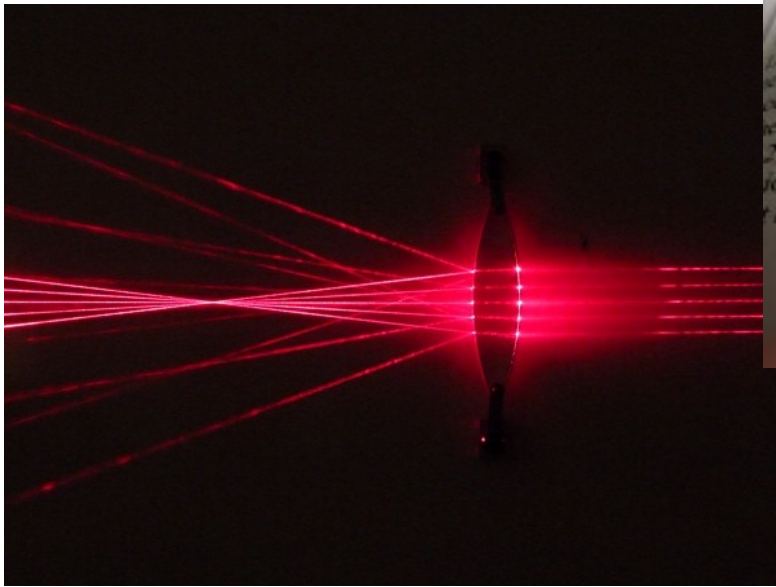
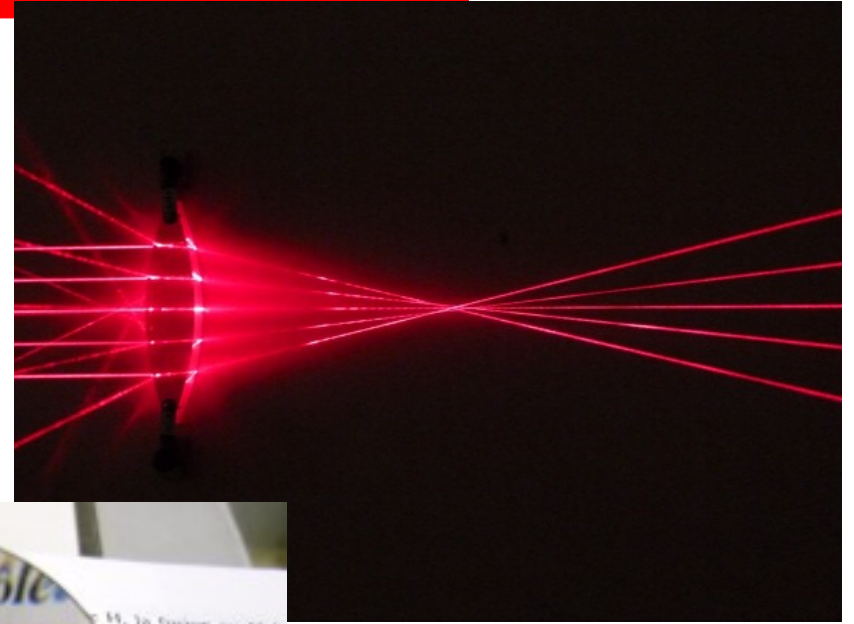


Physique – Optique

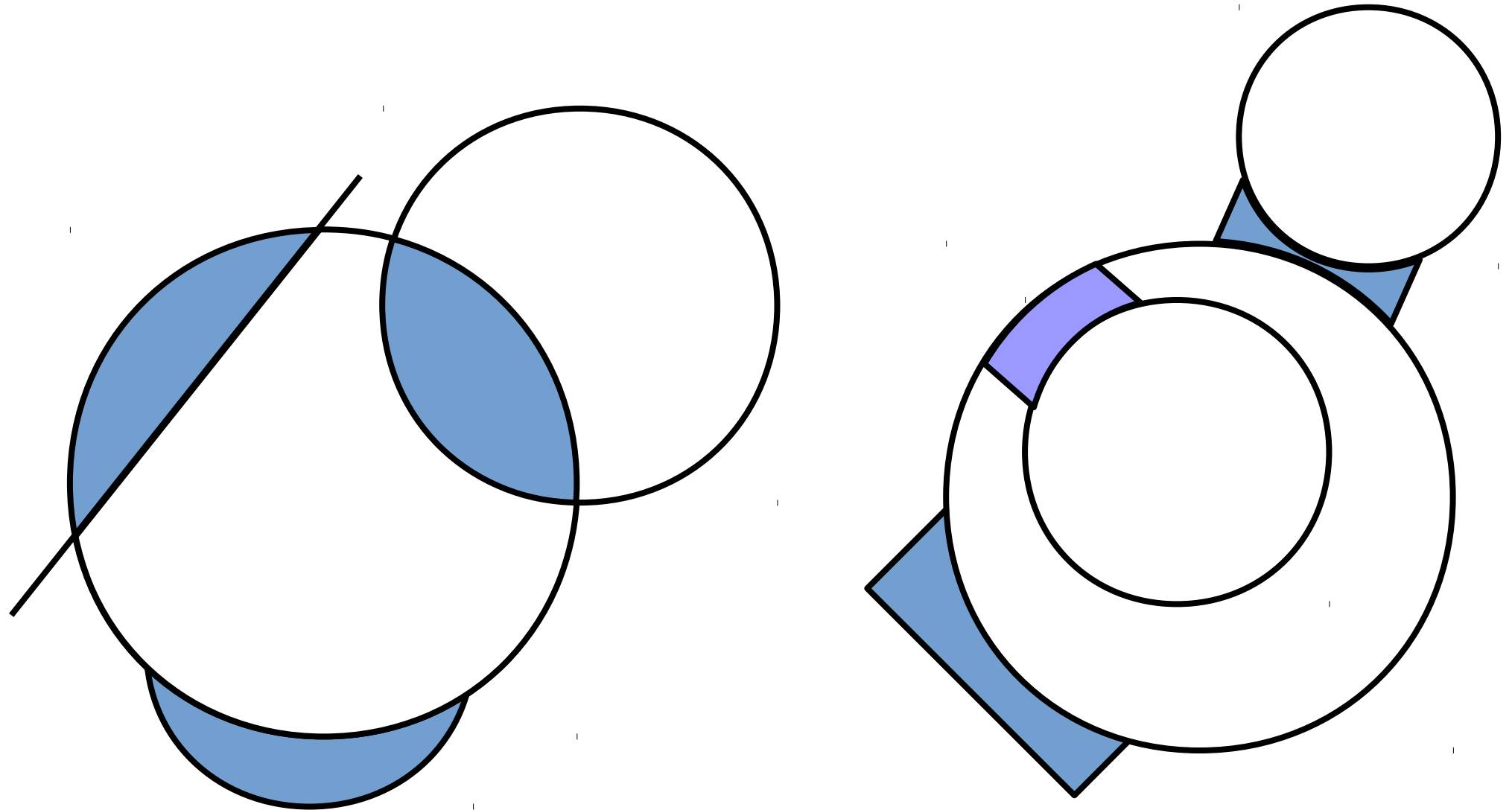
Chapitre 3 – Lentilles minces

- Introduction
- Définitions
- Relation de conjugaison
- Foyers objet et images
- Construction d'une image

Imagier...



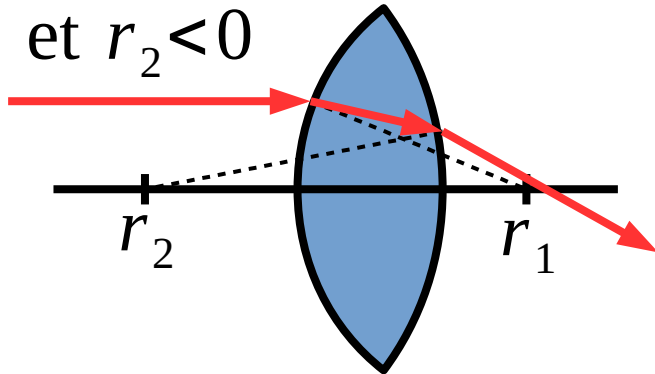
Définition générale



Les lentilles convergentes

Lentille bi-convexe :

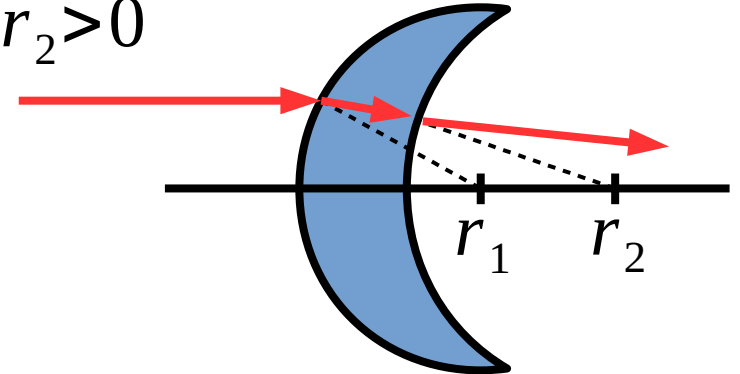
$$r_1 > 0 \text{ et } r_2 < 0$$



Lentille ménisque convergent :

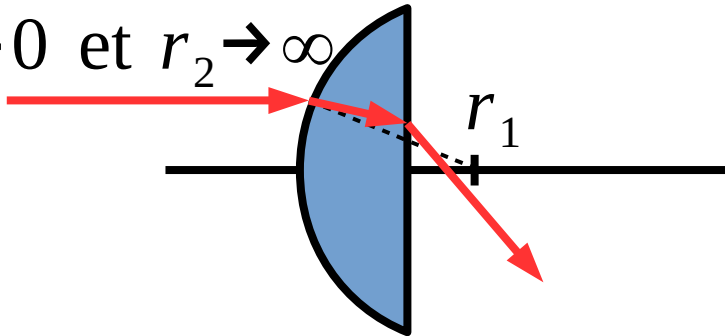
$$r_1 > 0 \text{ et } r_2 > 0$$

$$r_2 > r_1$$



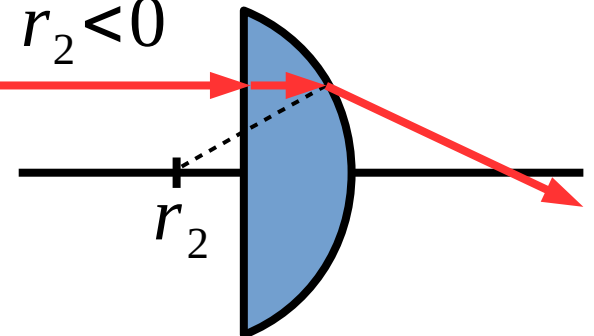
Lentille plan-convexe :

$$r_1 > 0 \text{ et } r_2 \rightarrow \infty$$



$$r_1 \rightarrow \infty \text{ et } r_2 < 0$$

ou



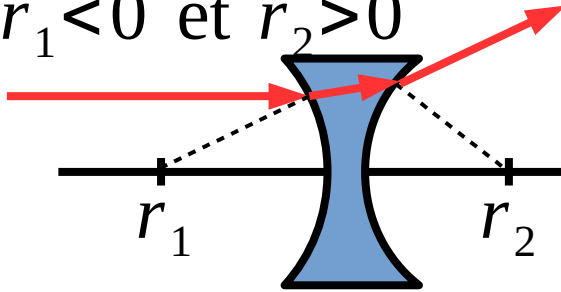
Symbole :



Les lentilles divergentes

Lentille bi-concave :

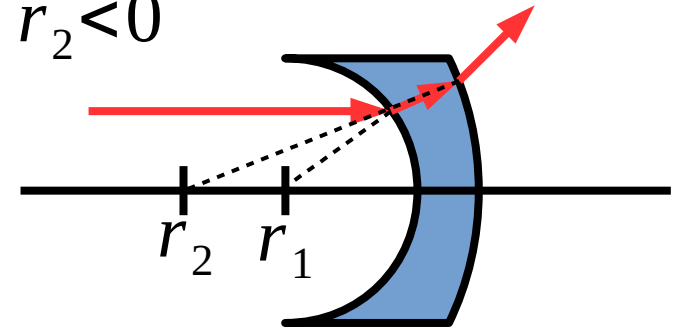
$$r_1 < 0 \text{ et } r_2 > 0$$



Lentille ménisque divergent :

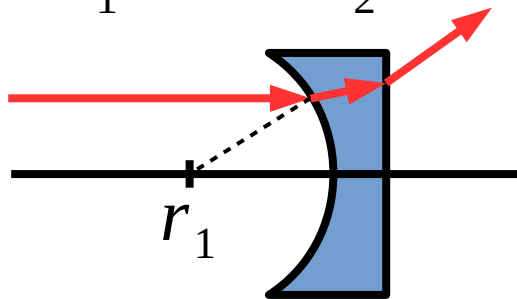
$$r_1 < 0 \text{ et } r_2 < 0$$

$$r_2 > r_1$$

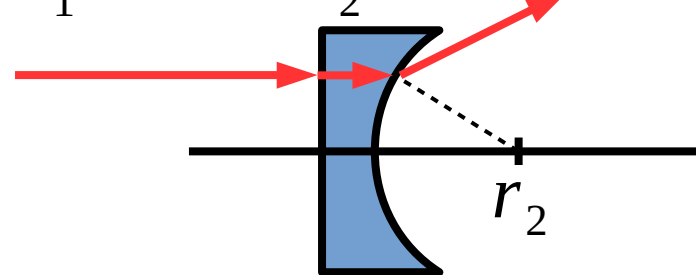


Lentille plan-concave :

$$r_1 < 0 \text{ et } r_2 \rightarrow \infty$$

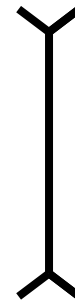


$$r_1 \rightarrow \infty \text{ et } r_2 > 0$$

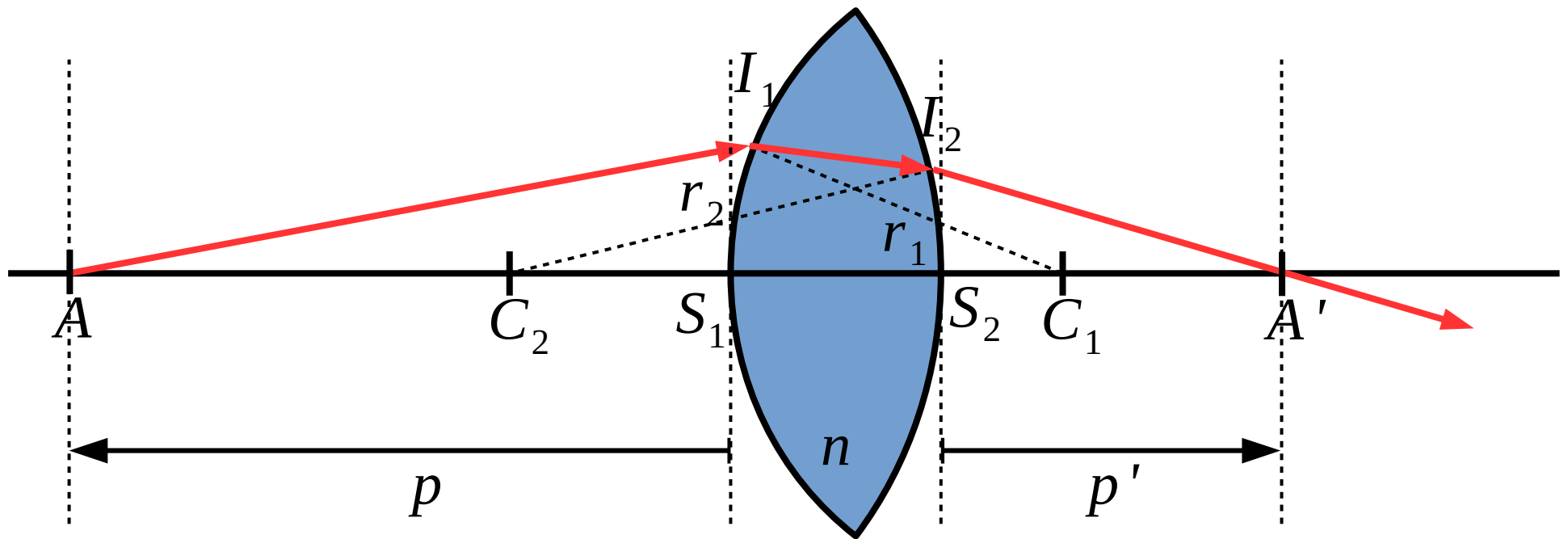


ou

Symbole :



Relation de conjugaison des lentilles minces



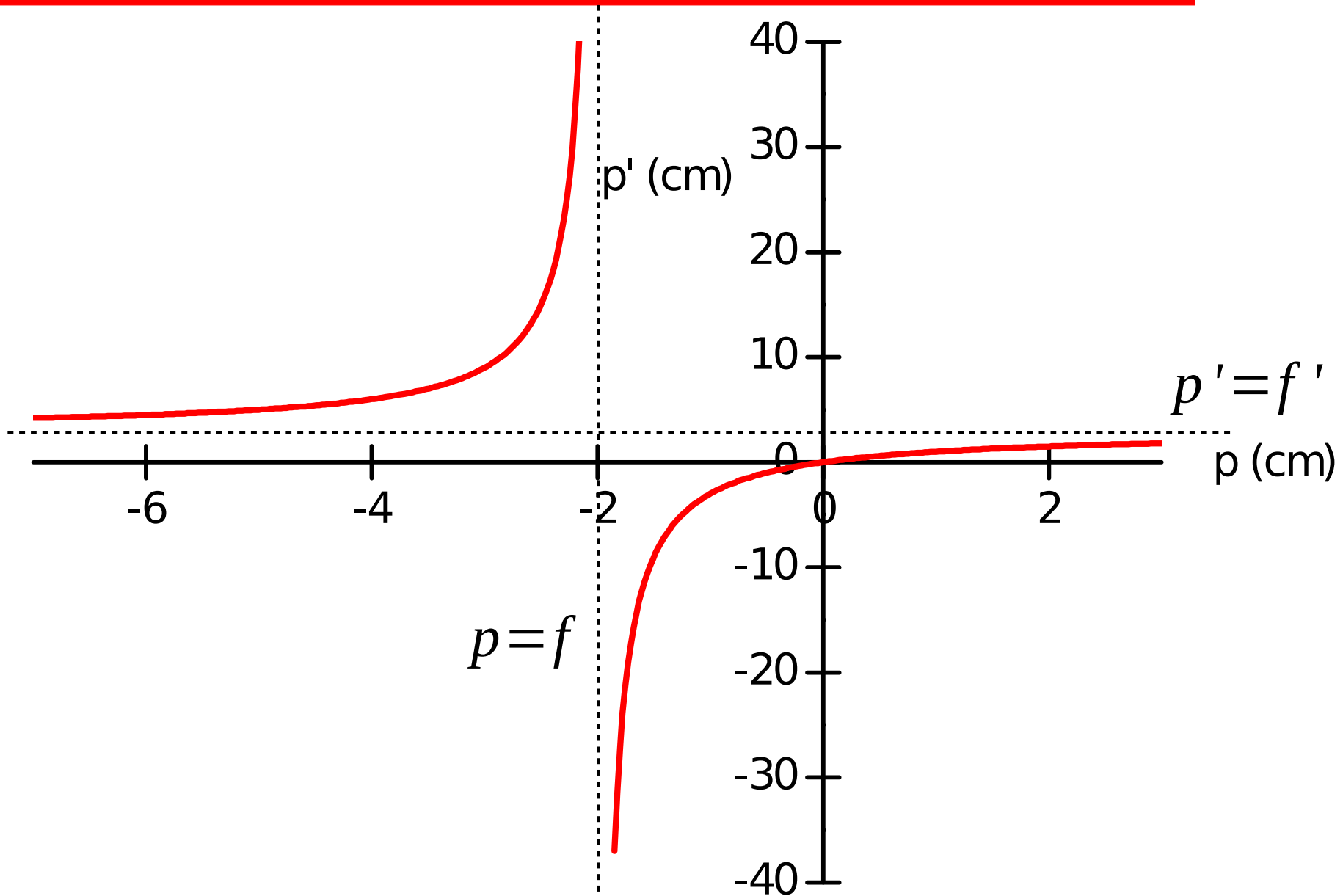
Relation de conjugaison :

$$\frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = (n - 1) \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

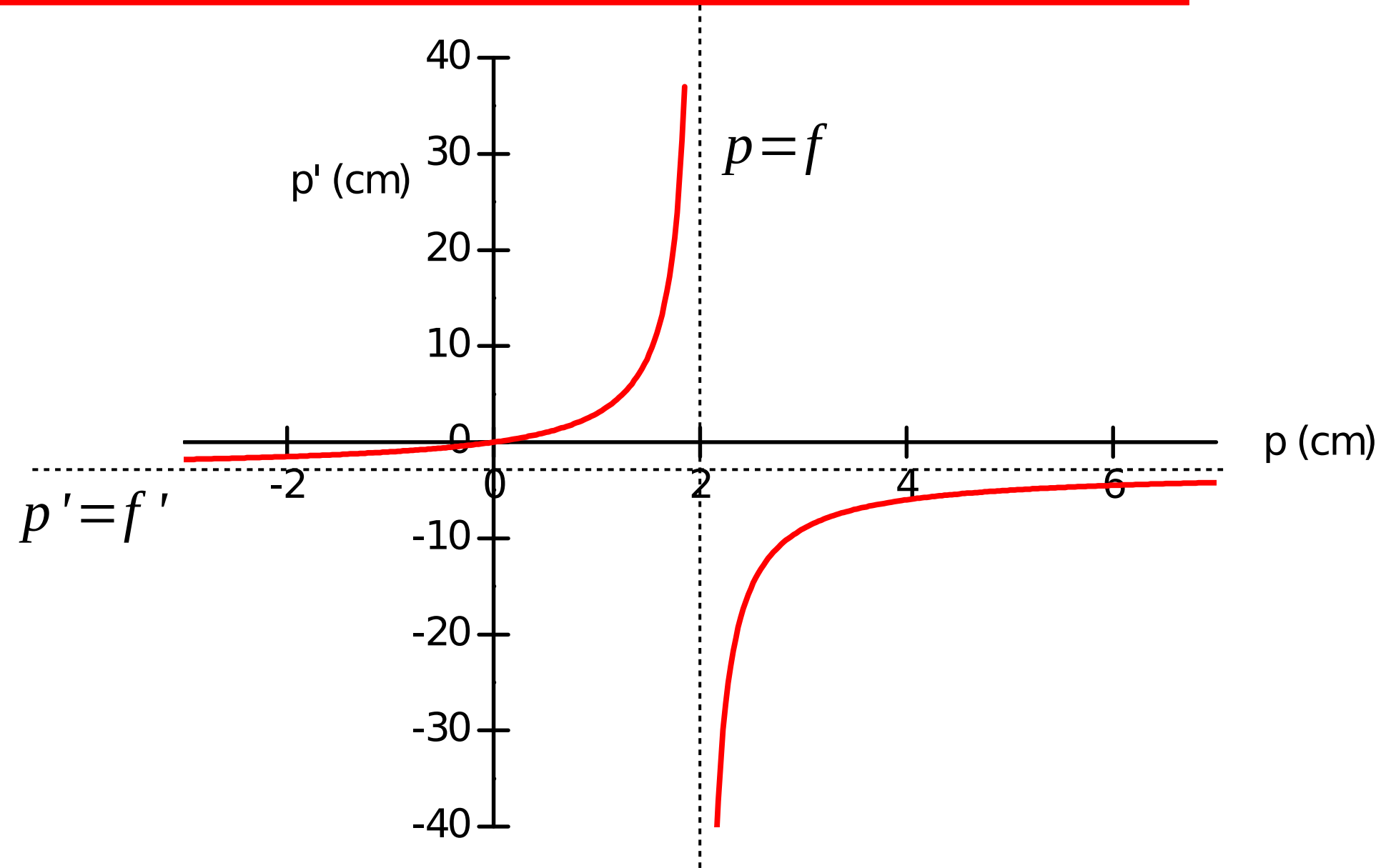
Vergence de la lentille :

$$\phi = (n - 1) \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

Lentilles convergentes



Lentilles divergentes



Foyer image F'

- Position de l'image lorsque l'objet est à l'infini

$$p \rightarrow \infty \text{ et } p' = f'$$

- Distance focale image

$$\overline{SF'} = f' = \frac{1}{\Phi}$$

Foyer objet F

- Position de l'objet pour envoyer l'image à l'infini

$$p = f \text{ et } p' \rightarrow \infty$$

- Distance focale objet

$$\overline{SF} = f = -\frac{1}{\Phi}$$

Lois de conjugaison

1ière forme

$$\frac{1}{p'_2} - \frac{1}{p_1} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r'} \right)$$

2e forme

$$\frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{f'} = -\frac{1}{f}$$

3e forme

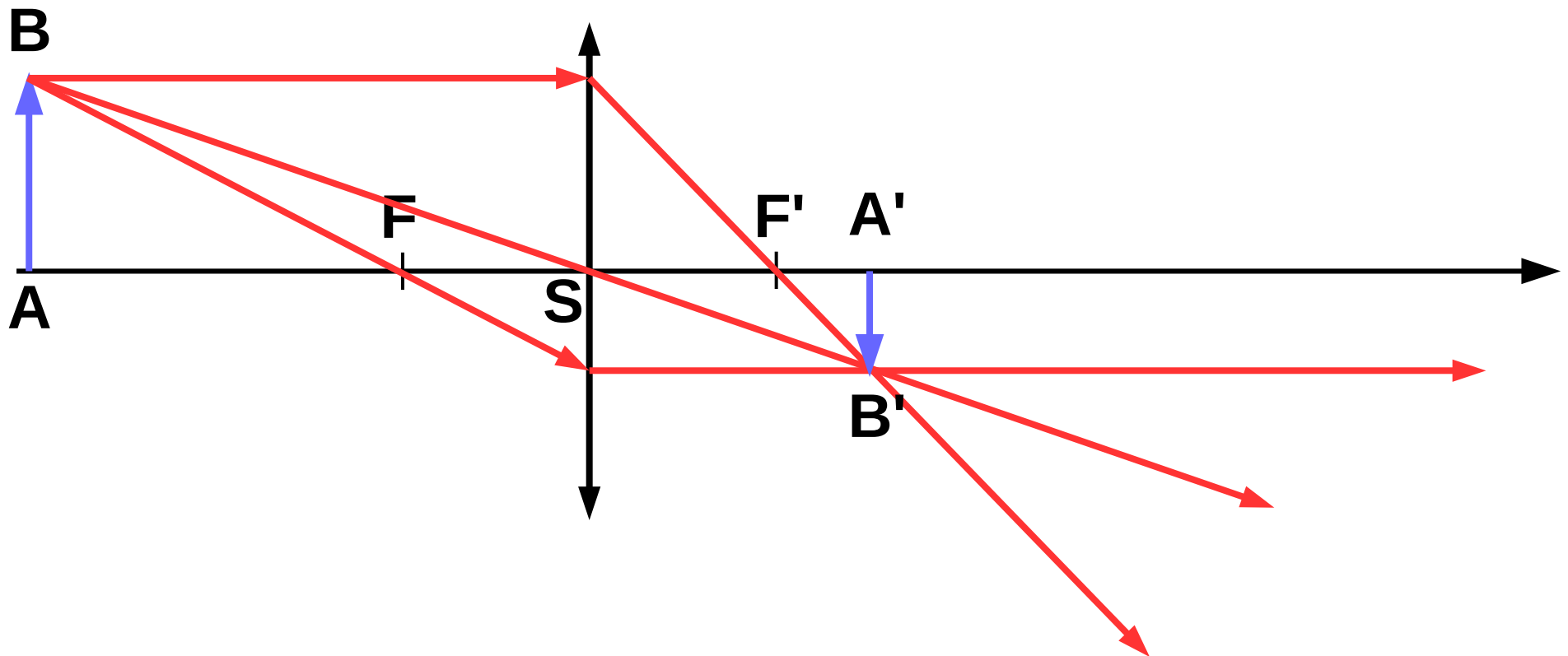
$$\frac{f'}{p'} + \frac{f}{p} = 1$$

Relation de Newton

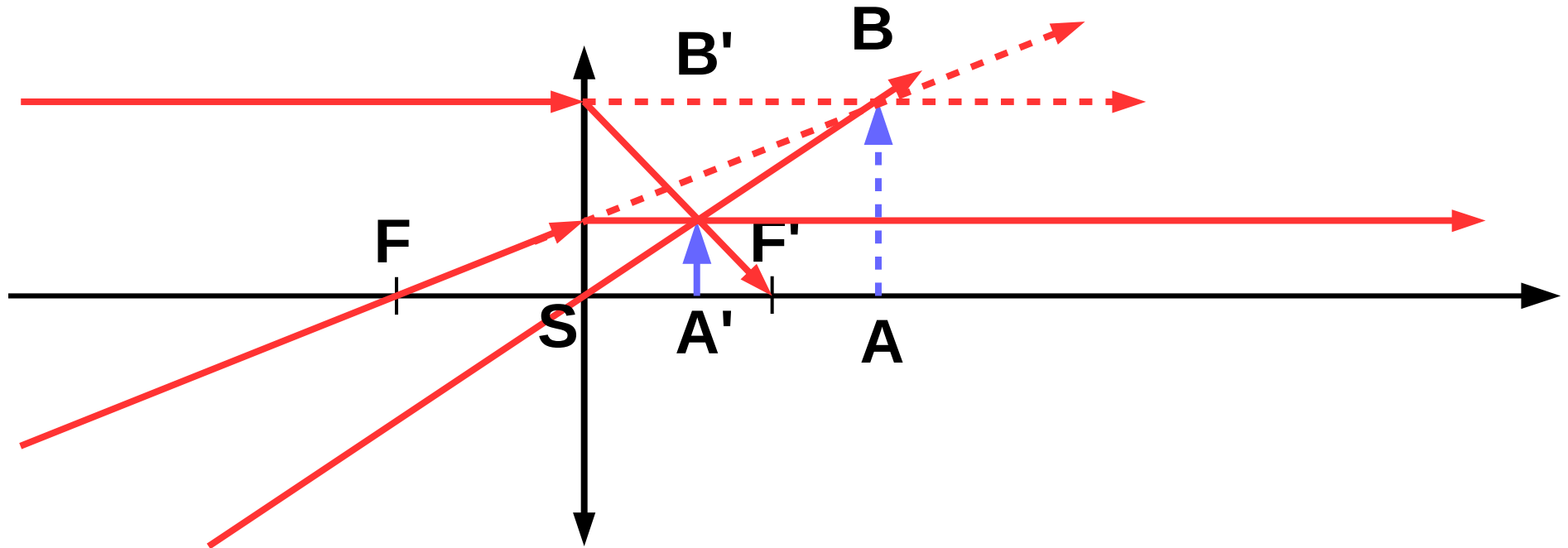
$$f f' = (p - f)(p' - f')$$

Même relation que
pour le dioptre

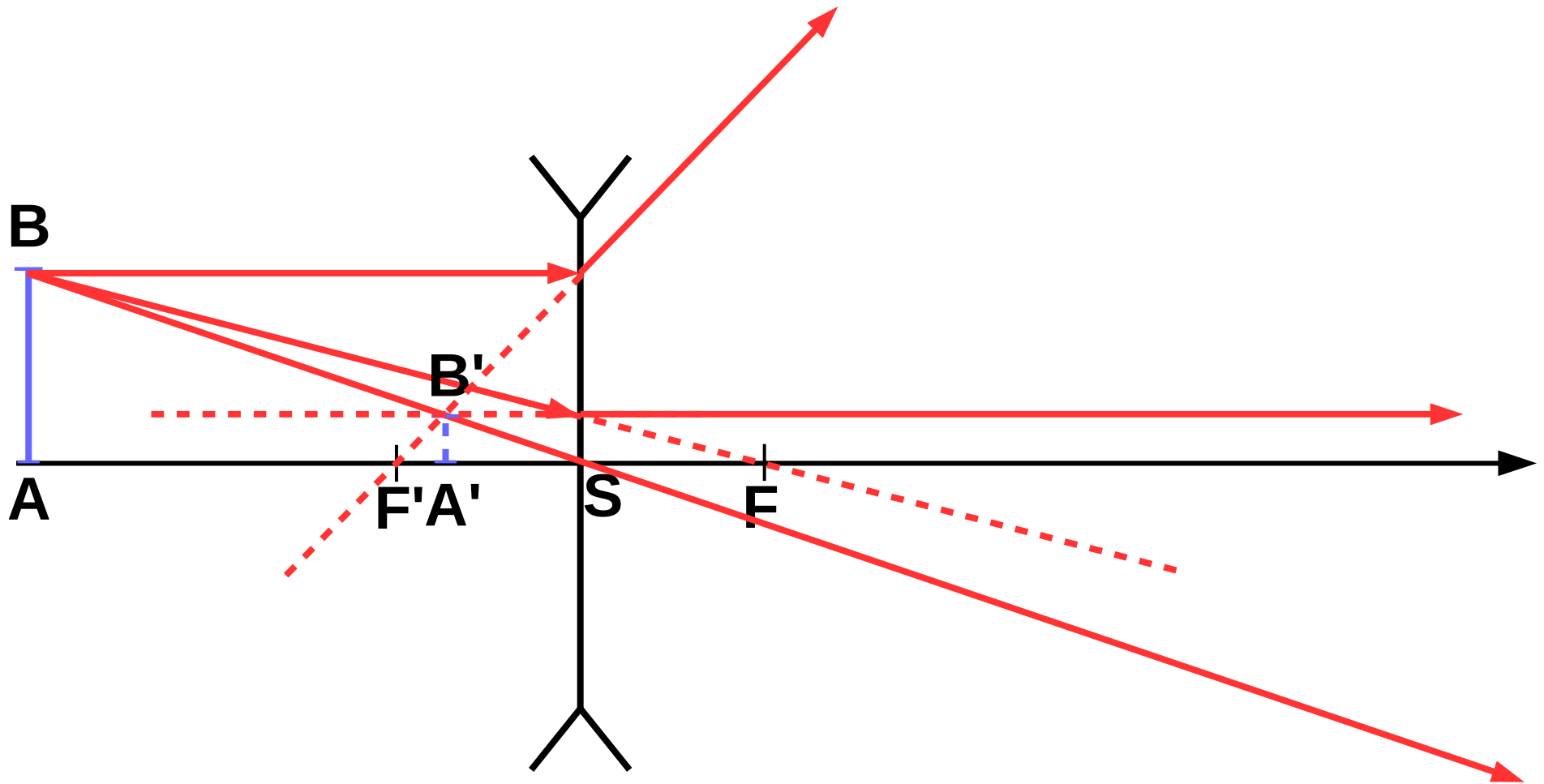
Lentille convergente – Objet réel



Lentille convergente – Objet virtuel



Lentille divergente – Objet réel



Lentille divergente – Objet virtuel

