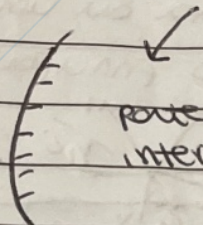


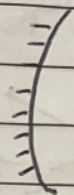
SUPERFICI SFERICHE

specchio sferico = riflettente



parte riflettente interna = **Concavo**

↓
convergente



parte rifl. int. = **Convesso**

↓
divergente

- centro

- raggio di curvatura

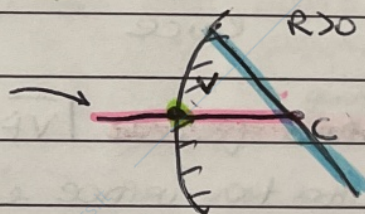
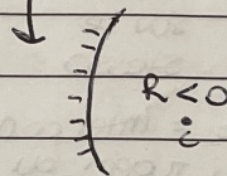
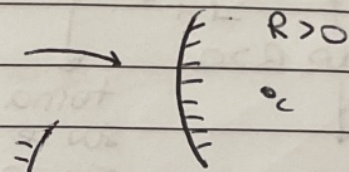
- **asse ottico principale**

- **vertice**

asse di simmet. che è anche raggio della sfera

- **asse ottico secondario**

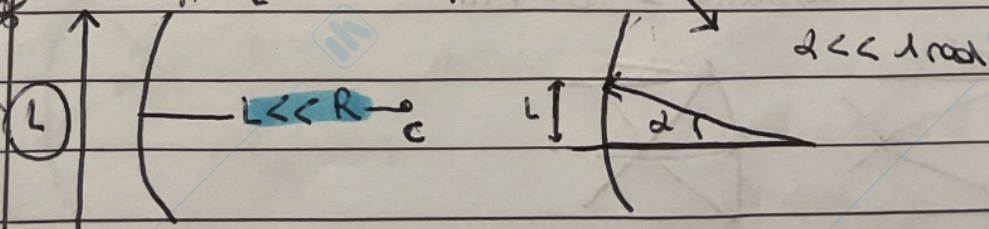
→ un raggio può essersi



FUOCO → i punti sono infiniti, serve **approssimazione parassiale**

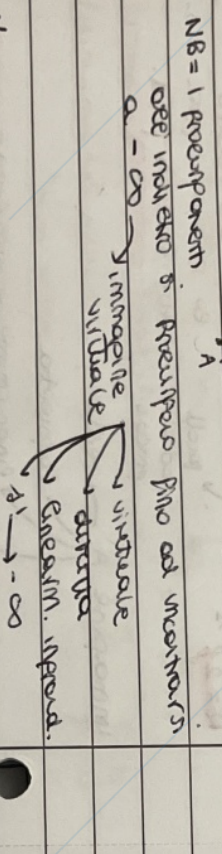
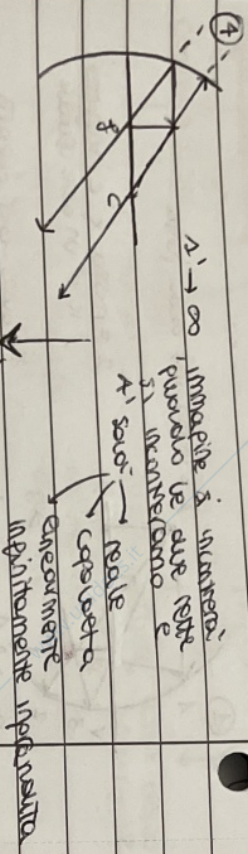
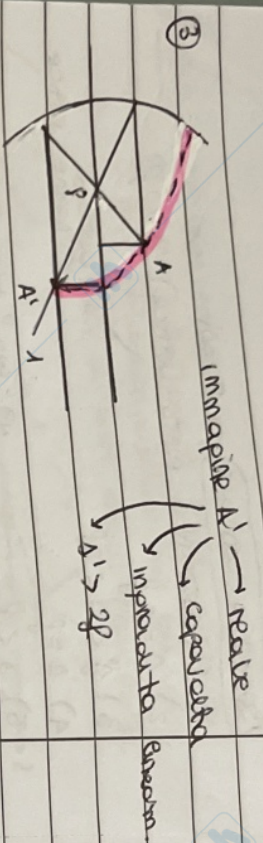
estensione specchio

Condizioni x parassiale (di Gauss)

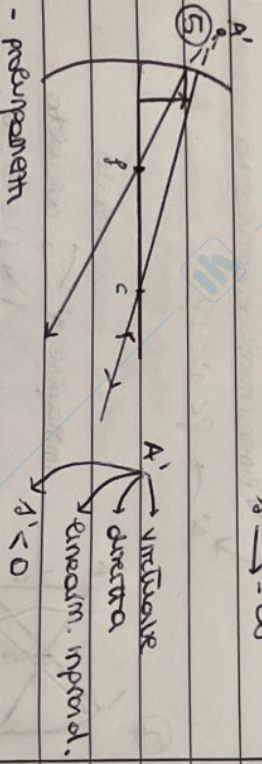


L è molto minore di R (α)

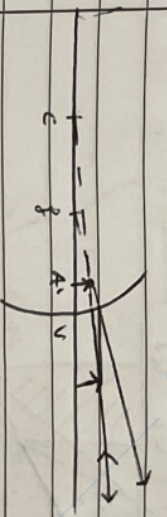
se \uparrow $\leftarrow C \rightarrow (x)$



- proceppament
oer indietro



Specchio convesso → unico caso



A' virtuale
diretta
Energim. rimpicciolita
 $A' < 0$

equazioni $A' = \frac{fS}{A-f}$ NB $\frac{1}{S} = \frac{1}{S'} + \frac{1}{f}$

① $\frac{1}{A'} + \frac{1}{A} = \frac{2}{R} = \frac{1}{f}$ **LEGGE DEI PUNTI CONIUGATI**

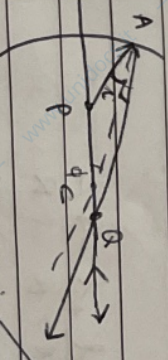
② $I = \frac{H_{imm}}{h_{og}}$ $H_{imm} = \frac{0}{1} = -\frac{A'}{A}$
ingrandimento angolare
trasversale
perpendicolare all'asse ottico
principale

$I_{og} = -I^2$

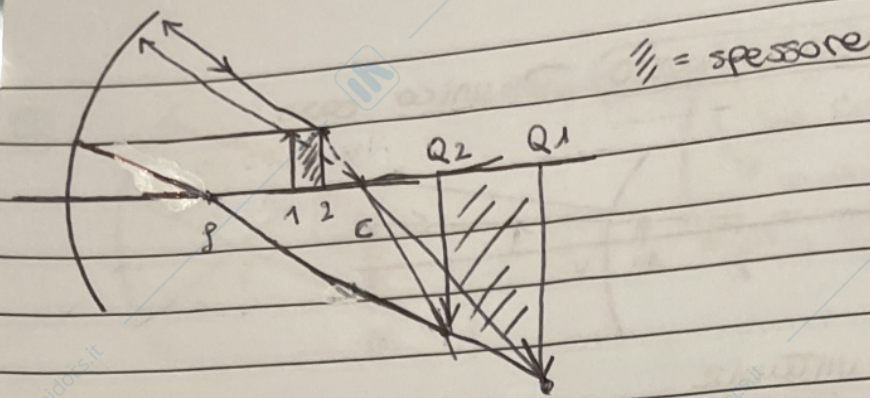
* dimostrazione

P = sigfente partegiane

-- = la normale



1) teorema dei seni $\frac{|CA|}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{|AP|}{\sin \beta}$
2) $\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$
 $\frac{|CA|}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{|AP|}{\sin \beta}$
 $\frac{|CA|}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{|AP|}{\sin \beta}$
 $\frac{|CA|}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{|AP|}{\sin \beta}$
 $\frac{|CA|}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{|AP|}{\sin \beta}$



* continuo dimostrazione

$$\frac{\sin \phi}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{|AP|}{|PC|} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \phi} = \frac{|PC|}{|AP|} \\ \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \phi} = \frac{|CQ|}{|AQ|} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{|AP|}{|PC|} = \frac{|CQ|}{|AQ|}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \phi} = \frac{|CQ|}{|AQ|}$$

$|AP| \approx \Delta$ (in approssimazione parassiale)

$$|PC| = R - \Delta$$

$$|CQ| = \Delta' - R$$

$$|AQ| \approx \Delta'$$

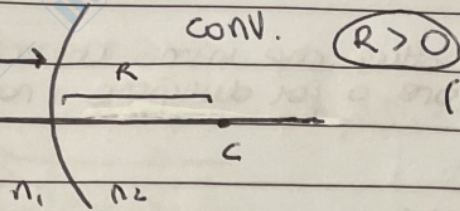
$$\frac{\Delta}{R - \Delta} = \frac{\Delta' - R}{\Delta'} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta' - R}{\Delta'} = \frac{R - \Delta}{\Delta}$$

divido x R \downarrow e spetto

$$\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{\Delta'} = \frac{1}{\Delta} - \frac{1}{R}$$

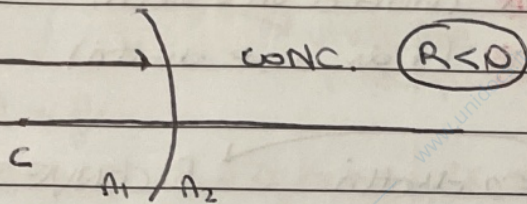
$$\frac{1}{\Delta} + \frac{1}{\Delta'} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} \rightarrow \frac{2}{R}$$

DIOTTRI



(vegge punti coniugati)

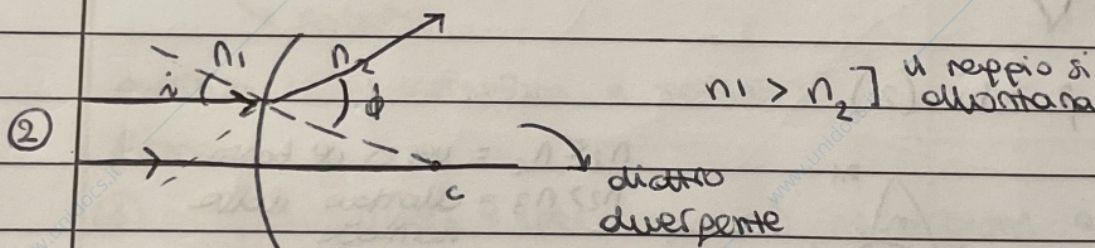
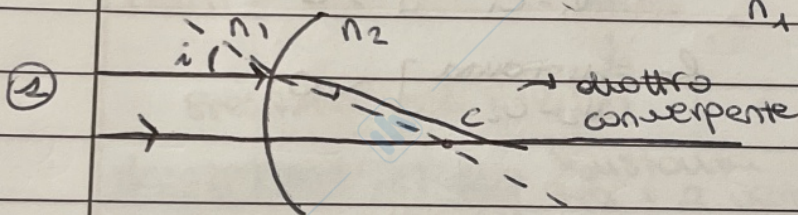
$$\frac{n_1}{s} + \frac{n_2}{s'} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}$$



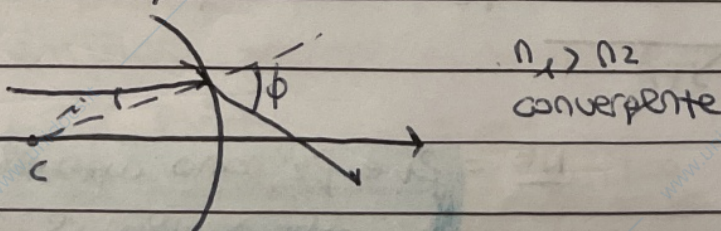
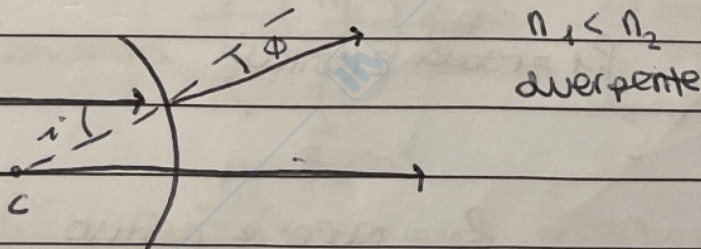
(inquadramento)

$$I = -\frac{s'}{s} \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

esempi convesso (converp. e diverp.)



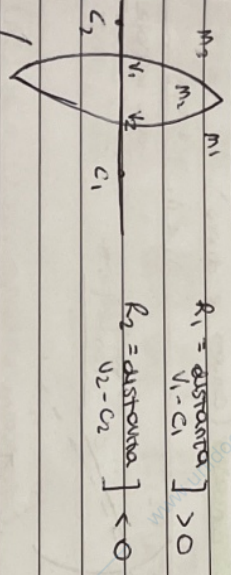
esempi concavo



lenti = dispositivi ottici che hanno lo scopo di concentrare o far divergere i raggi di luce

2 tipi → **SEMPLICE** (immerso in 2 mezzi) e **COMPOSITE** (+ di due distinti)

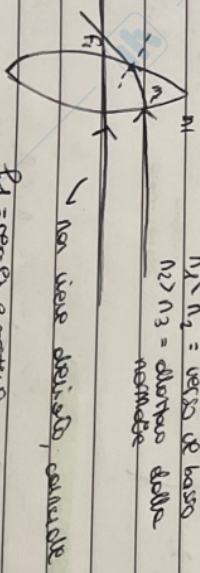
LENTI SEMPLICI = 2 distanti → **BICONVESSE**



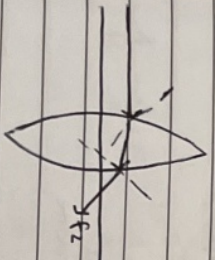
$R_1 = \text{distanza } v_1 - c_1 > 0$

$R_2 = \text{distanza } v_2 - c_2 < 0$

$n_1 < n_2$ = vetro di base
 $n_2 > n_3$ = distanza dalla normale



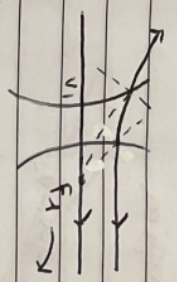
$f_1 = \text{reale e positivo}$



$f_2 = \text{reale e positivo}$

$n_1 < n_2$ = R_1 e R_2 sono uguali
 quindi se R_1 e R_2 sono
 netto solo uguali (aria - acqua - acqua)

Lente biconcava



$n_2 > n_3$ → δ distanza dalla normale

$v_1 - f_1 = p_1$

$f_2 = f_1$ → q e q' sono più stretti

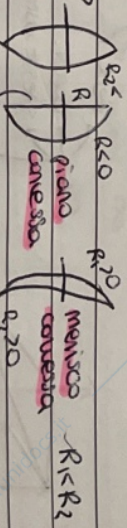
lenti → sempre **virtuali**

spessore $t = |v_1 - v_2|$

$t < |R_1|, |R_2|$ → p_1, p_2 → distanza tra i 2 vertici
 → sottrarre

esempi lenti sempre e sottrai:

① **POSITIVE** (lente x perimetria), convergenti e con fuoco reale, spesse al centro rispetto ai bordi



② **NEGATIVE** (x miovia), divergenti, fuoco virtuale, spesse ai bordi e sottrai al centro

