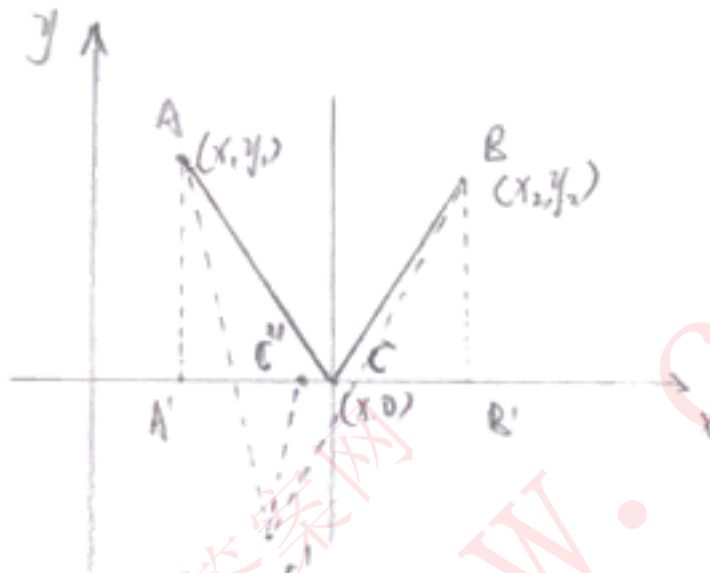


3-1. 证：设两个均匀介质的分界面是平面，它们的折射率为 n_1 和 n_2 。光线通过第一介质中指定的 A 点后到达同一介质中指定的 B 点。为了确定实际光线的路径，通过 A, B 两点作平面垂直于界面， $\overline{OO'}$ 是他们的交线，则实际光线在界面上的反射点 C 就可由费马原理来确



定（如右图）。

反正法：如果有一点 C' 位于线外，则对应于 C ，必可在 OO' 线上找到它的垂足 C'' 。由于 $\overline{AC'} > \overline{AC''}$, $\overline{C'B} > \overline{C''B}$, 故光程 $AC'B$ 总是大于光程 $AC''B$ 而非极小值，这就违背了费马原理，故入射面和反射面在同一平面内得证。

在图中建立坐 oxy 标系，则指定点 A, B 的坐标分别为 (x_1, y_1) 和 (x_2, y_2) ，未知点 C 的坐标为 $(x, 0)$ 。C 点在 A, B' 之间是，光程必小于 C 点在 $\overline{A'B'}$ 以外的相应光程，即 $x_1 < x < x_2$ ，

于是光程 ACB 为：

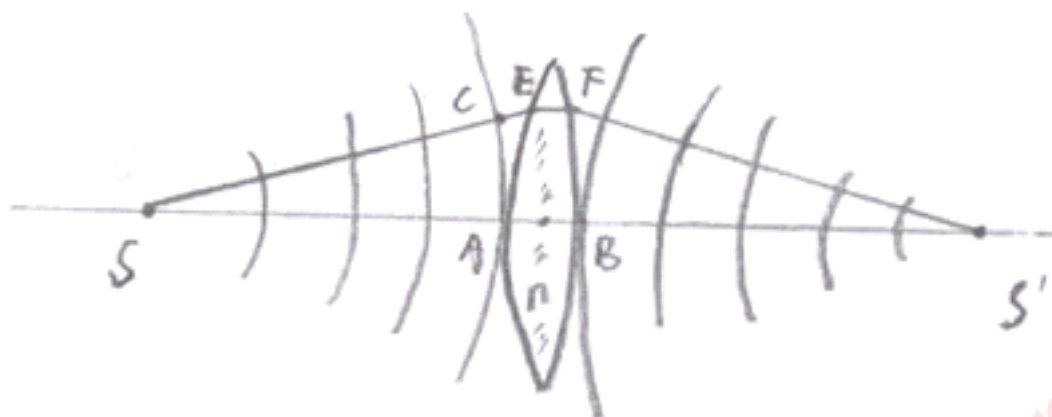
$$n_1 \overline{ACB} = n_1 \overline{AC} + n_2 \overline{CB} = n_1 \sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + y_1^2} + n_2 \sqrt{(x_2-x)^2 + y_2^2}$$

根据费马原理，它应取极小值，即：

$$\frac{d}{dx}(n_1 \overline{ACB}) = \frac{n_1(x-x_1)}{\sqrt{(x-x_1)^2 + y_1^2}} - \frac{n_2(x_2-x)}{\sqrt{(x_2-x)^2 + y_2^2}} = n_1 \left(\frac{\overline{AC}}{AC} - \frac{\overline{CB'}}{CB} \right) = n_1 (\sin i_1 - \sin i_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore i_1 = i_2, \therefore \frac{d}{dx}(n_1 \overline{ACB}) = 0$$

取的是极值，符合费马原理。故问题得证。



3-2.(1)证：如图所示，有位于主光轴上的一个物点 S 发出的光束

经薄透镜折射后成一个明亮的实象点 S' 。由于球面 AC 是由 S 点

发出的光波的一个波面，而球面 DB 是会聚于 S' 的球面波的一个

波面，固而 $SC = SB$ ， $S'D = S'B$ 。又 \because 光程 $CEFD = CE + n\overline{EF} + FD$,

而光程 $AB = n\overline{AB}$ 。根据费马原理，它们都应该取极值或恒定值，

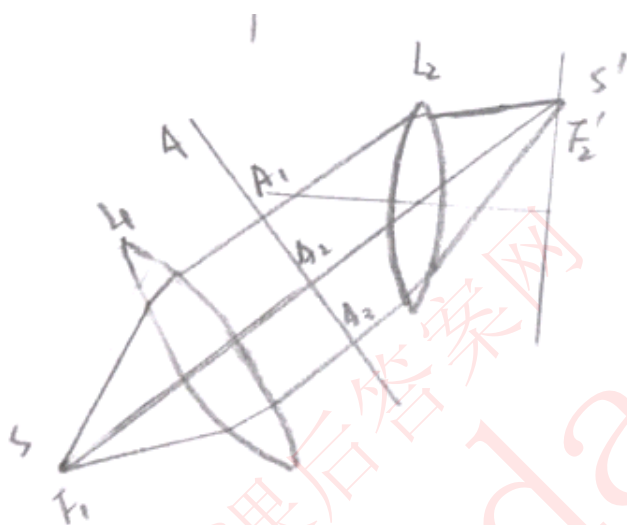
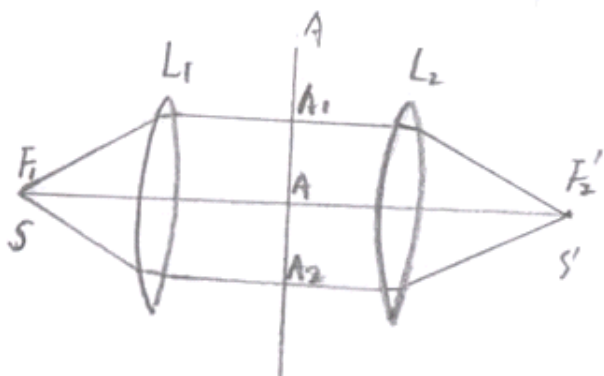
这些连续分布的实际光线，在近轴条件下其光程都取极大值或

极小值是不可能的，唯一的可能性是取恒定值，即它们的光程却相等。

由于实际的光线有许多条。我们是从中去两条来讨论，故从物点发出

并会聚到像点的所有光线的光程都相等得证。

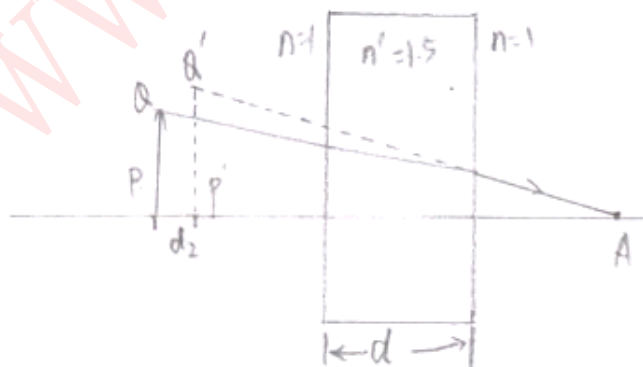
除此之外，另有两图如此，并与今后常用到：

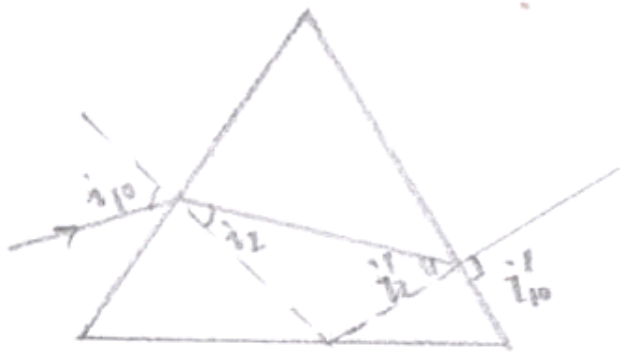


3-3.解：由 $P_{164} L 3^{-1}$ 的结果

$$\overline{PP'} = h\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ 得:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_2 &= d\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= 30 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{1.5}\right) \\ &= 10 \text{ (cm)} \end{aligned}$$





3-4.解：由 P_{170} 结果知：

(1) \because

$$n = \frac{\sin \frac{\theta_0 + A}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}, \quad n \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin \frac{\theta_0 + A}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \theta_0 &= 2 \sin^{-1} \left[n \sin \frac{A}{2} \right] - A \\ &= 2 \sin^{-1} \left[1.6 \times \sin \frac{60^\circ}{2} \right] - 60^\circ \\ &= 2 \sin^{-1} [0.8] - 60^\circ \\ &= 2 \times 53.13^\circ - 60^\circ \\ &= 46.26^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx 46^\circ 16'$$

$$(2) \quad i' = \frac{\theta_0 + A}{2} = \frac{46^\circ 16' + 60^\circ}{2} = 53^\circ 08'$$

$$(3) \quad \because n = \frac{\sin i_2}{\sin i_1}$$

$$\therefore \sin i_2 = \frac{\sin i_1}{n} = \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{1.6} = \frac{1}{1.6}$$

$$i_2 = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{1.6} = 38.68^\circ = 38^\circ 41'$$

$$\text{而 } i_2 = A - i_1 = 60^\circ - 38^\circ 41' = 21^\circ 19'$$

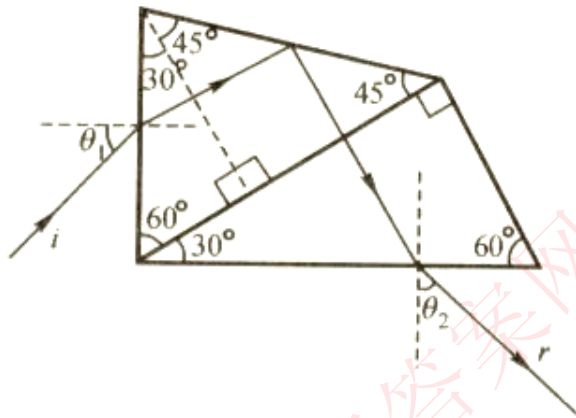
$$\frac{\sin i_2}{\sin i_{10}} = \frac{d}{n} \quad \sin i_{10} = n \sin i_2$$

$$\therefore i_{10} = \sin^{-1}(1 \sin 21^\circ 19')$$

$$= 35.57^\circ \approx 35^\circ 34'$$

$$\text{故: } i_{\min} = i_{10} = 35^\circ 34'$$

3-5.证:



$$\therefore \sin \theta_1 = n \sin i_2$$

$$\text{若 } \sin \theta_1 = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \sin i_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad i_2 = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{即: } i_2 = i_2 = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{而 } \sin \theta_2 n \sin i_2' = n \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \theta_1 = \theta_2 \quad \text{得证。}$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \theta_1 + \alpha_1 = 90^\circ \quad \text{而 } \theta_1 = \theta_2,$$

$$\therefore \theta_2 + \alpha_1 = 90^\circ \quad \text{即 } \gamma \perp i \text{ 得证。}$$

$$\text{or: 又 } \therefore \theta_2 + \alpha_2 = 90^\circ, \therefore \alpha_1 = \alpha_2,$$

$$\text{故: } \theta_1 + \theta_2 = 90^\circ \quad \text{即 } \gamma \perp i \text{ 得证。}$$

讨论: 1. 由此可推论 $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 45^\circ$

$$2. n = \sin \theta_1 = 2 \sin 45^\circ = 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} = 1.414$$

3-6.解:

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

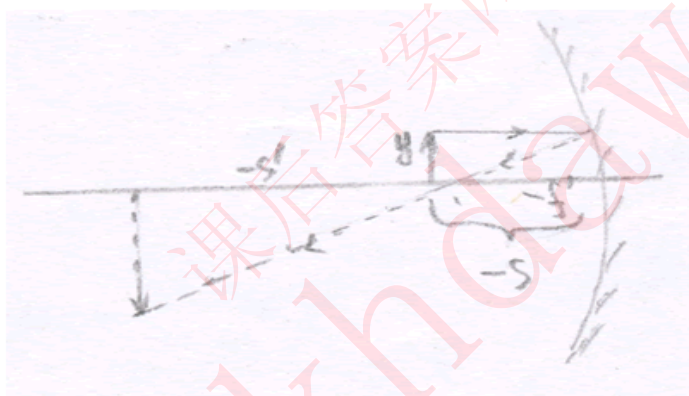
$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f'} - \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{-10} - \frac{1}{-12} = -\frac{1}{60}$$

$$\therefore s' = -60 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\text{又: } \frac{-y'}{y} = \frac{-s'}{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y' &= -\frac{s'}{s}y \\ &= -\frac{-60}{-12} \times 5 \\ &= -25 \text{ (cm)} \end{aligned}$$



3-7.解: (1)

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{s'}{s}$$

$$\therefore s' = -\frac{y'}{y}s = -\frac{1}{5} \times (-10) = 2 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\text{又: } \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{r}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{2}{r} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\therefore r = 5 \text{ (cm)}$$

(2) $\because r = 5 \text{ cm} > 0$
是凸透镜.

3-8.解:

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

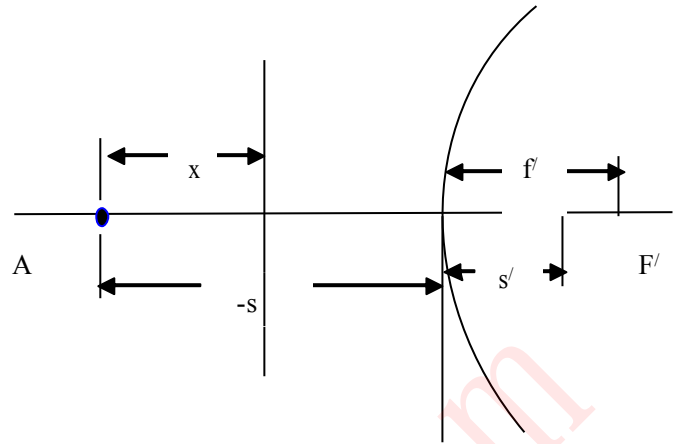
$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f'} - \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{(-40)}$$

$$= \frac{5}{40} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{即: } s' = 8(\text{cm})$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{s' + (-s)}{2} = \frac{8 + 40}{2} = 24(\text{cm})$$



3-9.证:

$$\therefore y' = \frac{n_2}{n_1} y$$

第一次折射:

$$n_2 = n, \quad n_1 = 1$$

$$y = \overline{DP_1}$$

$$\therefore y' = n \overline{DP_1}$$

第二次折射:

$$n_2 = 1, \quad n_1 = n$$

$$y = y'_1 - d, \quad y'_2 = \frac{1}{n}(y'_1 - d) = \overline{EP_1}$$

$$\therefore \overline{PP_1} = (-\overline{EP_1}) - (-\overline{EP}) = \overline{EP} - \overline{EP_1}$$

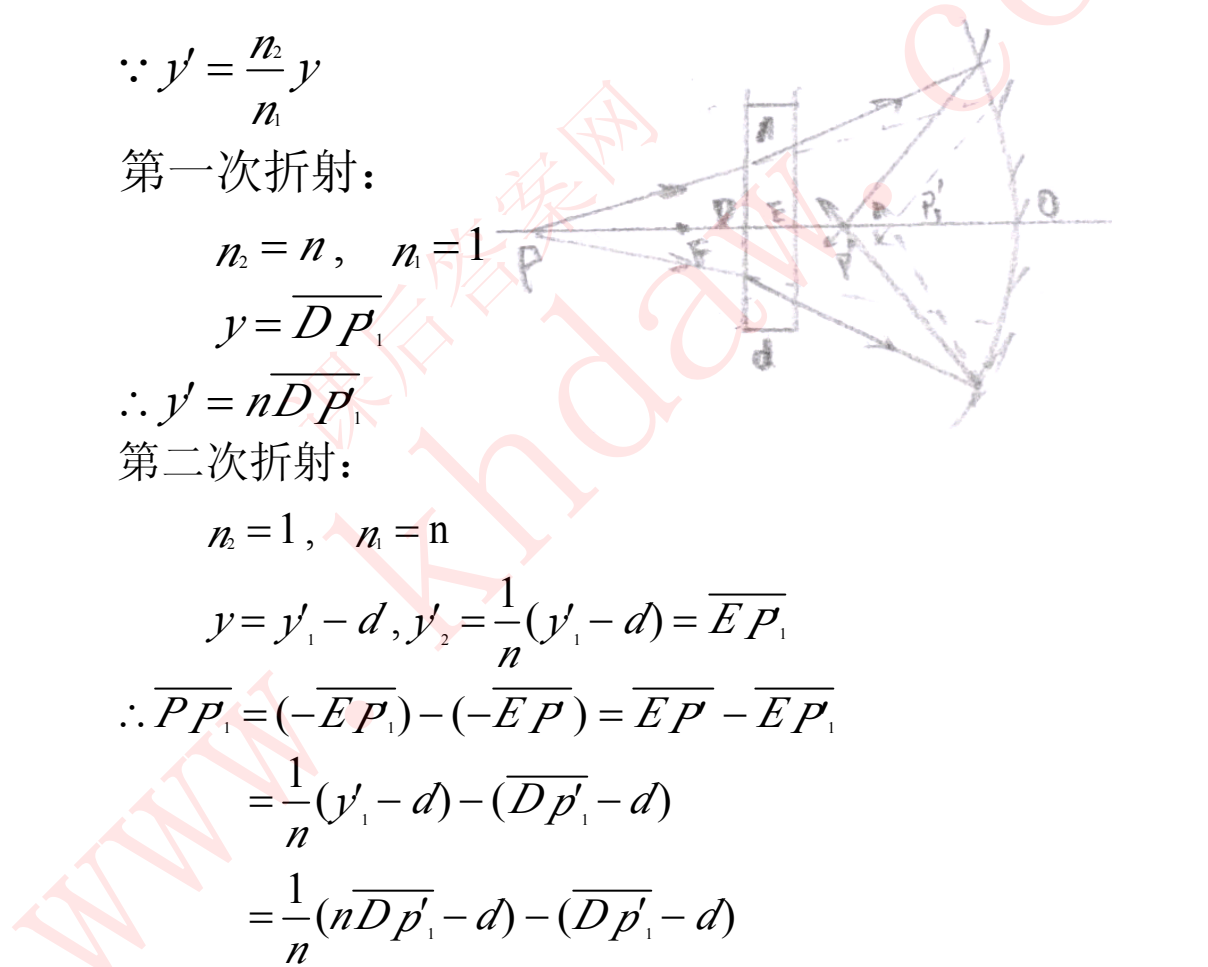
$$= \frac{1}{n}(y'_1 - d) - (\overline{DP_1} - d)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n}(n \overline{DP_1} - d) - (\overline{DP_1} - d)$$

$$= \overline{DP_1} - \frac{1}{n}d - \overline{DP_1} + d = d(1 - \frac{1}{n}) = d \frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$d \frac{n-1}{n}$$

由图可知, 若使凹透镜向物体移动 $d \frac{n-1}{n}$ 的距离亦可得到同样的结果。



3-10.解:

$$\therefore \frac{n}{s'} - \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n' - n}{\gamma}$$



而: $s = \infty$ $s' = 2\gamma$ $n = 1$

$$\therefore \frac{n'}{2\gamma} - \frac{n' - 1}{\gamma}, \quad \frac{n'}{2} = n' - 1 \quad n' - \frac{n'}{2} = 1$$

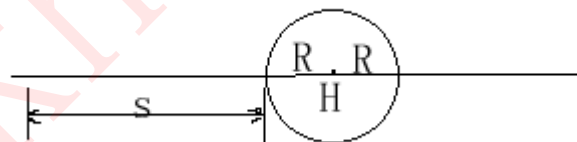
故 $n' = 2$

3-11.解:

(1) 由 $P_{208} L3-7$ 经导知:

$$f = \frac{nR}{2(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{1.5 \times 4}{2(1.5-1)} = 6 \text{ (cm)}$$



按题意, 物离物方主点 H 的距离为 $-(6+4)$,

于是由

$$\frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f} \quad \text{得}$$

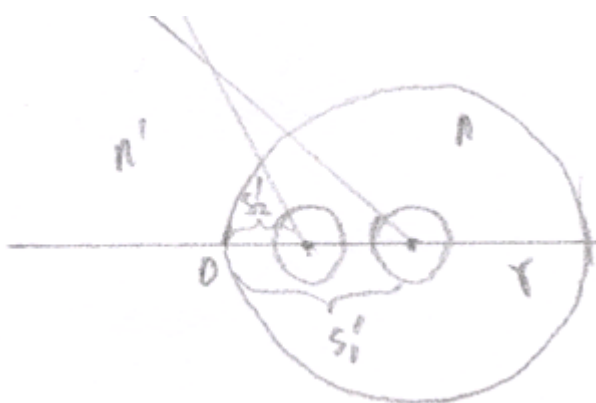
$$\frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{-10} = \frac{5-3}{30} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\therefore s' = 15 \text{ (cm)}$$

(2)

$$\beta = \frac{s'}{s} = \frac{15}{6+4} = 1.5$$

3-12.解:



$$\therefore \frac{n}{s'} - \frac{n'}{s} = \frac{n' - n}{r}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n'}{s'} - \frac{n' - n}{r}$$

(1)

$$\therefore s' = r$$

$$\therefore \frac{n}{s_1} = \frac{n'}{r} - \frac{n' - n}{r} = \frac{n}{r}$$

即 $s_1 = r$

仍在原处 (球心), 物像重合

(2)

$$\therefore s'_1 = \frac{r}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n}{s_2} = \frac{n'}{r/2} - \frac{n' - n}{r} = \frac{2n'}{r} - \frac{n' - n}{r} = \frac{n' + n}{r}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{nr}{n' + n} = \frac{nD}{2(n' + n)}$$

$$= \frac{1.57 \times 20}{2 \times (1.53 + 1)} \approx 6.05 \text{ (cm)}$$

3-13.解:

(1)

$$\therefore \frac{n'}{s'} - \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n' - n}{r}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n}{s_2} = \frac{n' - n}{r} + \frac{n}{s}$$

$$\text{又} \because s = r \quad \frac{n'}{s'} = \frac{n' - n}{r} + \frac{n}{r} = \frac{n'}{r}$$

$\therefore s' = r = 15 \text{ cm}$ 即鱼在原处

(2)

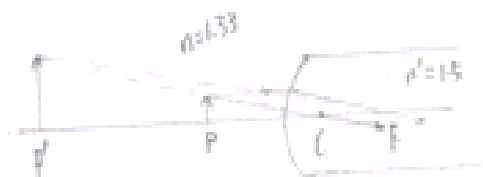
$$\therefore \beta = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \cdot \frac{n}{n'} = \frac{15}{15} \times \frac{1.33}{1} = 1.33$$

3-14 解:

(1)

$$\therefore f = \frac{n'}{n' - n} r = -\frac{1.33}{1.50 - 1.33} \times 2 = -15.647 \text{ cm}$$

$$f' = \frac{n'}{n' - n} r = \frac{1.50}{1.50 - 1.33} \times 2 = 17.647 \text{ cm}$$



$$\text{而 } \frac{f'}{s'} + \frac{f}{s} = 1 \quad \text{即 } \frac{f'}{s'} = 1 - \frac{f}{s} = \frac{s - f}{s}$$

$$\therefore s' = \frac{sf'}{s - f} = \frac{-8 \times 17.647}{-8 - (-15.647)} = -\frac{141.176}{7.647} \approx -18.46 \approx -18.5 \text{ cm}$$

(2)

$$\beta = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \cdot \frac{n}{n'} = \frac{-18.5}{-8} \times \frac{1.33}{1.50} \approx 2.046 \approx 2$$

(3)

光路图如右:

3-15 解:

(1)

$$\therefore f = \frac{-n}{\left(\frac{n-n_1}{r_1} - \frac{n-n_2}{r_2}\right)}, \quad n_1 = n_2 = n, r_1 = r_2 = r, n = n'$$

$$\therefore f_1 = \frac{-n}{\frac{n-n'}{r} + \frac{-n+n'}{-r}} = \frac{1.33 \times 10}{2 \times (1.5 - 1.33)} \approx -39.12 = -f_1'$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \frac{f'}{s'} + \frac{f}{s} = 1 \quad f_1' = -f_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{-f'}{s'} + \frac{f}{s} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{-20} - \frac{1}{-39.12} = -0.0244$$

$$\therefore s_1' = s_1 = -40.92 \text{ cm}$$

(2)

$$\because f = \frac{n}{\left(\frac{n-n'}{r_1} + \frac{n-n'}{r_2}\right)}, n_1 = n_2 = n, r_1 = r_2 = r, n = n'$$

$$\therefore f'_2 = \frac{n}{\frac{-n+n'}{-r} + \frac{n-n'}{r}} = -\frac{nr}{2(n'-n)} = -\frac{1.33 \times 10}{2 \times (1.5 - 1.33)} \approx -39.12 = -f_2$$

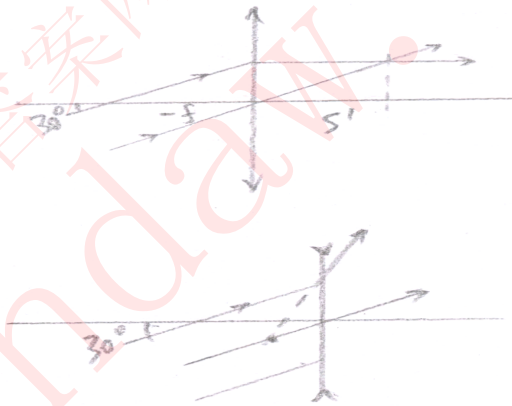
$$\text{又} \because \frac{f'}{s'} + \frac{f}{s} = 1 \quad f'_2 = -f_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{f'_2}{s'_2} + \frac{-f_2}{s} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{s'_2} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{f'_2} = \frac{1}{-20} + \frac{1}{-39.12} = -0.0756$$

$$\therefore s'_2 = s'_2 = -13.23 \text{ cm}$$

(3)



3-16.解：(1) 透镜在空气中和在水中的焦距分别为：

$$\frac{1}{f'_1} = (n-1)\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right) \quad \frac{1}{f'_2} = \frac{n-n'}{n'}\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{f'_2}{f'_1} = \frac{n'(n-1)}{n-n'} \quad n'(n-1) = (n-n')\frac{f'_2}{f'_1}$$

$$n'n - n' = n\frac{f'_2}{f'_1} - n'\frac{f'_2}{f'_1} \quad n\left(n' - \frac{f'_2}{f'_1}\right) = n'(1 - \frac{f'_2}{f'_1})$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{n'(1 - \frac{f'_2}{f'_1})}{n' - \frac{f'_2}{f'_1}} = \frac{1.33 \times (1 - \frac{136.8}{40})}{1.33 - \frac{136.8}{40}} = \frac{-3.22}{-2.09} \approx 1.54$$

$$\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{f'_1(n-1)} = \frac{1}{40 \times (1.54 - 1)} = \frac{1}{21.6}$$

(2) 透镜置于水 $C\mathcal{S}_2$ 中的焦距为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{f_3} &= \frac{n-n''}{n''} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1.54-1.62}{1.62} \times \frac{1}{21.6} = \frac{-0.08}{34.992} \\ \therefore f_3 &= -\frac{34.992}{-0.08} = -437.4 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

3-17.解:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f' &= \frac{n_2}{\frac{n-n_1}{r_1} + \frac{n_2-n}{r_2}} \quad n_1 = n_2 = n' \\ \therefore f' &= \frac{n'(n-1)}{n-n'} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1.33}{1-1.33} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{-25}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1.33}{-0.33 \times 0.09} \\ &\approx -44.78 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

3-18.解:

(1)

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$s = \infty$$

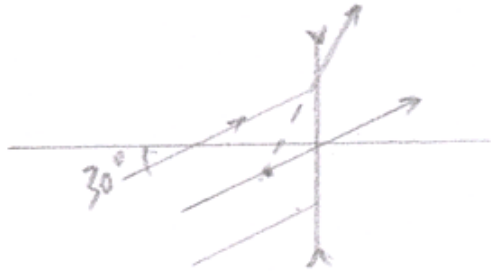
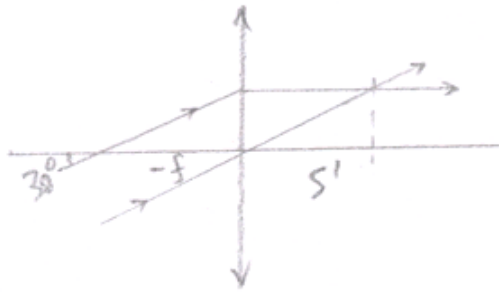
$$\therefore s'_x = f' = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$s'_y = s'_x \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ = 10 \times 0.577 \approx 5.77 \text{ cm}$$

考虑也可能去负值, 而平行光从光面射下射

\therefore 像点的坐标(10,5.77).

同理, 对于发散透镜其像点的坐标 (10,5.77) 。



(2)

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$s = -f$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{-f} = 0$$

$s' = \infty$ 即, 发射光束仍为平行光无像点

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f} \quad s = -f \quad s' = -f$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{-f} + \frac{1}{-f} = -\frac{2}{f}$$

$$\therefore s' = -\frac{f}{2} = -\frac{10}{2} = -5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{又} \therefore \beta = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s}$$

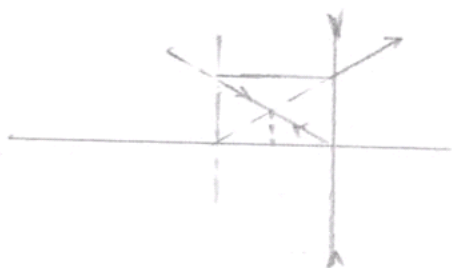
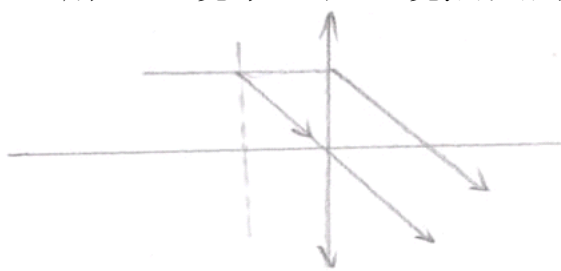
$$\therefore y' = \frac{s'}{s} y = \frac{-5}{-10} \times 1 = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

再考虑到像点另一种放置,

故像点的坐标为 $(-5, |0.51|)$ cm

其光路图如右

3-19.解：透镜中心和透镜焦点的位置如图所示：



3-20.解：

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{-300}$$

$$= \frac{1}{60}$$

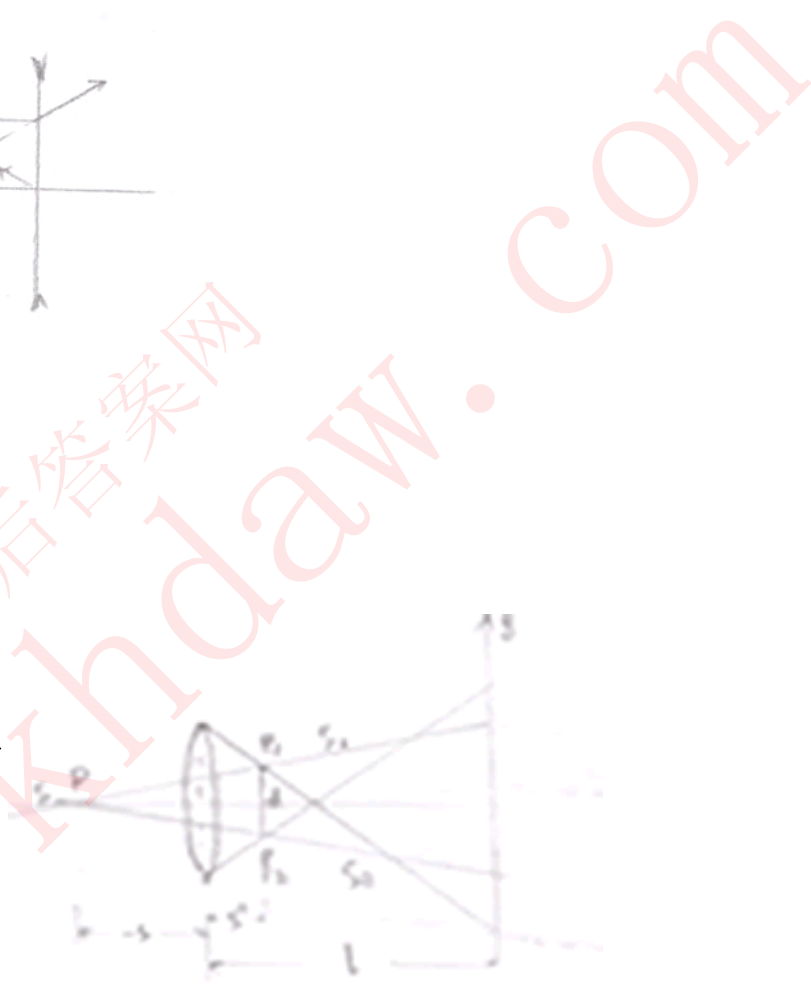
$$\therefore s' = 60(\text{cm})$$

$$\text{又} \because \operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{\theta/2}{-s} = \frac{d/2}{s' - s} \quad \text{即} : \quad d/2 = \frac{s' - s}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{s' - s}{s} t = \frac{300 + 60}{300} \times 0.1 = 0.12 \text{ cm}$$

p_1, p_2 这两个象点，构成了相干光源，故由双缝干涉公式知，干涉条纹的间距为

$$\Delta y = \frac{r_0}{d} \lambda = \frac{l - s'}{d} \lambda = \frac{450 - 60}{0.12} \times 6328 \times 10^{-8} \approx 0.206 \text{ cm} = 2.06 \text{ mm}$$



3-21.解:

∵该透镜是由 A,B; 两部分胶合而成的 (如图所示), 这两部分的主轴都

不在光源的中心轴线上, A 部分的主轴 $O_A P_A$ 在系统中心线下方 0.5cm 处, B 部分

的主轴 $O_B F'_B$ 则在系统中心线上方 0.5cm 处。由于点光源经凹透镜 B 的成像位置

P_B 即可 (为便于讨论, 图 (a) (b) (c) 是逐渐放大图像)

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f}$$

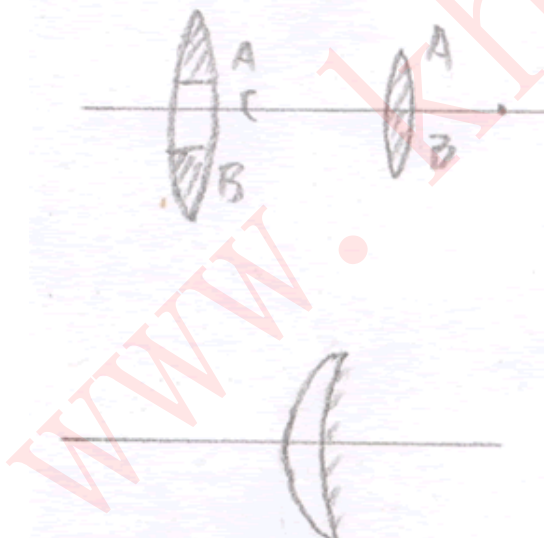
$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{-5} = -\frac{1}{10}$$

$$s' = -10$$

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s}$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{s'}{s} y = \frac{-10}{-5} \times 0.5 = 1 \text{ cm}$$

∴



式中 y' 和 $y's'$ 分别为点光源 P 及其像点 P_B 离开透镜 B 主轴的距离,

虚线 P_B 在透镜 B 的主轴下方 1cm 处, 也就是在题中光学系统对称轴下方 0.5 的地方

同理，点光源 P 通过透镜 A 所成的像 P_A ，在光学系统对称轴上方 0.5 的处，距离透镜 A

的光心为 10cm，其光路图 S 画法同上。值得注意的是 P_A 和 P_B 构成了相干光源

3-22.证：经第一界面折射成像：

$$\therefore \frac{n'}{s'} - \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n' - n}{r}$$

$$n' = 1.5, \quad n = 1, \quad r = r_1 = 5\text{cm}, \quad s' = s'_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{n'}{s'_1} = \frac{n' - n}{r_1} + \frac{n}{s} \quad \text{即：} \frac{1.5}{s'_1} = \frac{1.5 - 1}{5} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'_1} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{1.5s}$$

经第二界面（涂银面）反射成像：

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{r}$$

$$s' = s'_2, \quad s = s'_1, \quad r = r_1 = 15\text{cm}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{2}{r_2} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{15} - \left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{1.5s} \right) = \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{1.5s}$$

再经第一界面折射成像

$$\therefore \frac{n'}{s'} - \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n' - n}{r}$$

$$n = 1.5, \quad n' = 1, \quad r = r_1 = 5\text{cm}, \quad s' = s'_3, \quad s = s'_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'_3} = \frac{1 - 0.5}{r_1} + \frac{1.5}{s'_2} = \frac{1 - 1.5}{5} + 1.5 \times \left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{1.5s} \right)$$

$$\text{即：} \frac{1}{s'_3} = -0.1 + 0.1 - \frac{1}{s} = -\frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore s'_3 = -s$$

而三次的放大率由 $\beta = \frac{s'}{s}$ 分别得

$$\beta_1 = \frac{s'_1}{s_1} = \frac{s'_1}{-s} \quad \beta_2 = \frac{s'_2}{s'_1} \quad \beta_3 = \frac{s'_3}{s'_2}$$

$$\therefore \beta = \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \cdot \beta_3 = \frac{s'}{-s} \cdot \frac{s'_2}{s'_1} \cdot \frac{s'_3}{s'_2} = \frac{s'_3}{-s} = \frac{-s}{-s} = 1$$

又 \because 对于平面镜成像来说有:

$$s' = -s, \quad \beta = 1$$

可见, 当光从凸表面如射时, 该透镜的成像和平面镜成像的结果一致, 故该透镜作用相当于一个平面镜
证毕。

3-23.解:

依题意所给数据均标于图中

由于直角棱镜的折射率 $n=1.5$, 其临界角

$$i_c = \sin^{-1} \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{1.5} = 42^\circ < 45^\circ,$$

故, 物体再斜面上将发生全反射, 并将再棱镜左侧的透镜轴上成虚像。

有考虑到像似深度, 此时可将直角棱镜等价于厚度为 $h=1.6\text{cm}$ 的平行平板,

由于 $P_{164-166} L3-1$ 的结果可得棱镜所成像的位置为:

$$\Delta h = h \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = 6 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{1.5}\right) = 2 \text{ cm}$$

故等效物距为:

$$s_1 = -[6 + (6 - 2) + 10] = -20 \text{ cm}$$

对凹透镜来说:

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{s'_1} = -\frac{2}{f_2} + \frac{1}{s_1} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{-20} = 0$$

$\therefore s'_1 = \infty$, 即将成像无限远处。

对凸透镜而言,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{s'_2} = \frac{1}{f'_2} - \frac{1}{s'_1} = \frac{1}{-10} - 0,$$

$$\therefore s'_2 = -10 \text{ cm}$$

即在凹透镜左侧 10cm 形成倒立的虚像，

其大小为

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \quad \beta_1 = \frac{s'_1}{s_1} \quad \beta_2 = \frac{s'_2}{s_2} = \frac{s'_2}{s'_1}$$

$$\therefore \beta = \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 = \frac{s'_1}{s'_1} \cdot \frac{s'_2}{s_1} = \frac{s'_2}{s_1} = \frac{-10}{-20} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故: } y' = \beta y = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 0.5 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\text{or: } \therefore s_1 = -f'_1 = -20 \text{ cm}$$

$$s'_2 = f'_2 = -10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{即: } \beta = \frac{s'_2}{s_1} = \frac{f'_2}{f'_1}$$

$$\therefore y' = \beta y = \left| \frac{f'_2}{f'_1} \right| y = 0.5 \text{ (cm)}$$

3-24.解:

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f}, \quad s_2 = d - s'_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'_2} = \frac{1}{f'_2} + \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{f'_2} + \frac{1}{d - s'_1},$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{-(20 - s'_1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{20 - s'_1} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{25} = \frac{22}{75}$$

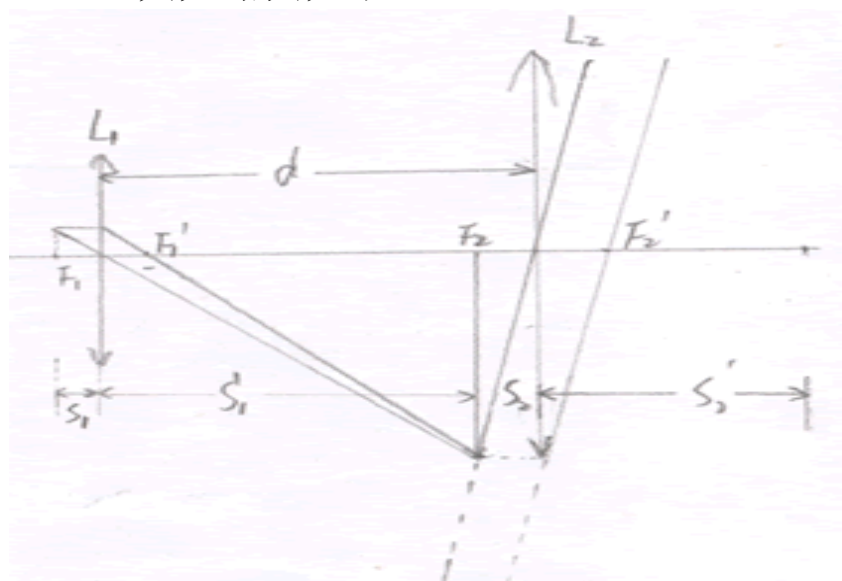
$$20 - s'_1 = \frac{75}{22} \approx -3.4 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\therefore s'_1 = 20 - 3.4 = 16.6 \text{ cm}$$

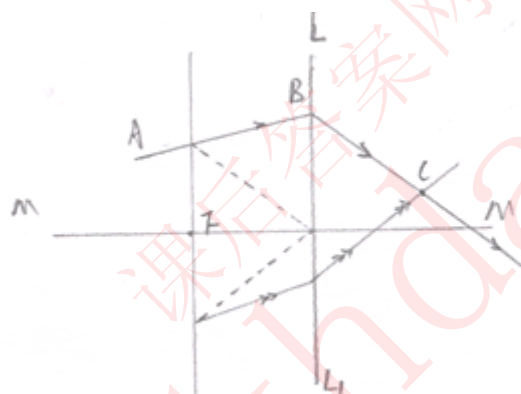
$$\text{又: } \frac{1}{s_1} = \frac{1}{s'_1} - \frac{1}{f'_1} = \frac{1}{16.6} - \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{15.6}{16.6} \quad (\approx -0.96)$$

$$\therefore s = s_1 = -\frac{16.6}{15.6} \approx -1.06 \text{ (cm)} \quad (\approx -1.0638)$$

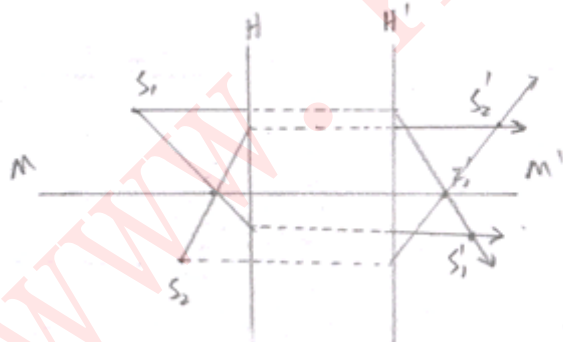
其光路图如下：



3-25.解：



3-26.解：



3-27.解：

经第一界面折射成像：

$$\therefore \frac{n'}{s'} - \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n' - n}{r}$$

$$n' = 1.5, \quad n = 1, \quad r_1 = 10 \text{ cm}, \quad s_1 = -20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n'}{s'_1} = \frac{n' - n}{r_1} + \frac{n}{s_1}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1.5}{s'_1} = \frac{1.5 - 1}{10} + \frac{1}{-20} = \frac{0.5}{10} - \frac{1}{20} = 0$$

$\therefore s'_1 \rightarrow \infty$, 即折射光束为平行光束。

经第二界面（涂银面）反射成像：

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{r}$$

$$s_2 = s'_1 \rightarrow \infty \quad r_2 = -15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'_2} = \frac{r_2}{2} = \frac{-15}{2} = -7.5 \quad (\text{cm})$$

再经第一界面折射成像

$$\therefore \frac{n'}{s'} - \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n' - n}{r}$$

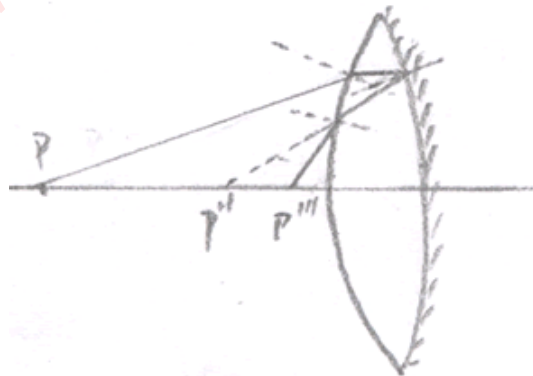
$$n = 1.5, \quad n' = 1, \quad r_1 = 10 \text{ cm}, \quad s'_2 = s_3 = -7.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n'}{s'_3} = \frac{n' - n}{r_1} + \frac{n}{s_3}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{s'_3} = \frac{1 - 0.5}{10} + \frac{1.5}{-7.5} = -\frac{0.5}{10} - \frac{1.5}{7.5} = -0.25$$

$$\therefore s'_3 = -4 \quad (\text{cm})$$

即最后成像于第一界面左方 4cm 处



3-28.解:

依题意作草图如下:

$$\text{令 } s'_2 = x,$$

$$\text{则 } s_1 = l - (d + x)$$

$$s_2 = l - x$$

第一次成像:

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'_1} - \frac{1}{s_1} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{d+x} - \frac{1}{-[l-(d+x)]} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{[l-(d+x)]+(d+x)}{(d+x)[l-(d+x)]} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\therefore f = \frac{(d+x)[l-(d+x)]}{l} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

第二次成像:

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'_2} - \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{-(l-x)} = \frac{1}{f}, \quad \frac{x+(l-x)}{x(l-x)} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$f = \frac{(l-x)x}{l} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

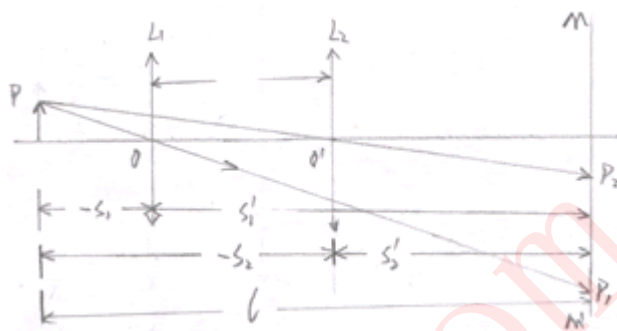
由 (1) (2) 得:

$$(d+x)[l-(d+x)] = x(l-x)$$

$$dl + xl - d^2 - xd - dx - x^2 = xl - x^2$$

$$l - d - 2x = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{l-d}{2} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$



$$\text{即: } s_1 = l - (d + x) = (l - d) - \frac{l - d}{2} = \frac{l - d}{2} \quad \dots$$

$$s'_1 = d + x = d + \frac{l - d}{2} = \frac{l + d}{2} \quad \dots$$

$$s_2 = l - x = l - \frac{l - d}{2} = \frac{l + d}{2} \quad \dots$$

$$s'_2 = lx = \frac{l - d}{2} \quad \dots(4)$$

1) 求两次象的大小之比:

$$\because \beta = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \quad \text{即 } \beta_1 = \frac{y'_1}{y_1} = \frac{\frac{l + d}{2}}{\frac{l - d}{2}} = \frac{l + d}{l - d}$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{y'_2}{y_2} = \frac{s'_2}{s_1} = \frac{\frac{l - d}{2}}{\frac{l + d}{2}} = \frac{l - d}{l + d}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} = \frac{\frac{l - d}{l + d}}{\frac{l + d}{l - d}} = \left(\frac{l - d}{l + d}\right)^2$$

$$\text{又 } \because \frac{y'_2}{y'_1} = \frac{y_2}{y_1} \cdot \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \quad \text{而 } y_2 = y_1 = y$$

故两次像的大小之比为:

$$\frac{y'_2}{y'_1} = \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} = \left(\frac{l - d}{l + d}\right)^2 \quad \dots(5)$$

2)

证 $f' = \frac{(l^2 - d^2)}{4l}$

将 (3) 代入 (4) :

$$f' = \frac{(d + \frac{l-d}{2})[(l-d) - \frac{l-d}{2}]}{l} = \frac{\frac{l-d}{2} \cdot \frac{l+d}{2}}{l} = \frac{l^2 - d^2}{4l}$$

或将 (3) 代入 (2) :

$$f' = \frac{(\frac{l-d}{2})(l - \frac{l-d}{2})}{l} = \frac{\frac{l-d}{2} \cdot \frac{l+d}{2}}{l} = \frac{l^2 - d^2}{4l}$$

故有 $f' = \frac{l^2 - d^2}{4l}$ 得证

3)

证 $l > 4f'$

由 (6) 得: $l^2 - d^2 = 4lf'$ $d^2 = l^2 - 4lf' = l(l - 4f')$

$$\therefore d = \sqrt{l(l - 4f')} \quad \dots \dots (7)$$

可见: 若 $l < 4f'$, 则 d 无解, 即得不到对实物能成实像的透镜位置

若 $l = 4f'$, 则 $d = 0$, 即透镜在 E 中央, 只有一个成像位置, $\beta = -1$

若 $l > 4f'$, 则可有二个成像位置。故, 欲使透镜成像, 物和屏的距离 l 不能小于透镜焦距的 4 倍

但要满足题中成两次清晰的像, 则必须有

$$l > 4f' \quad \text{证毕。}$$

注: 当 $l = 4f'$ 时, 有 $d = 0$, 则

$$x = \frac{d}{2} \quad s_1 = \frac{l}{2} \quad s_2 = \frac{l}{2} \quad s'_1 = \frac{l}{2} \quad s'_2 = \frac{l}{2}$$

即只有能成一个像的位置。

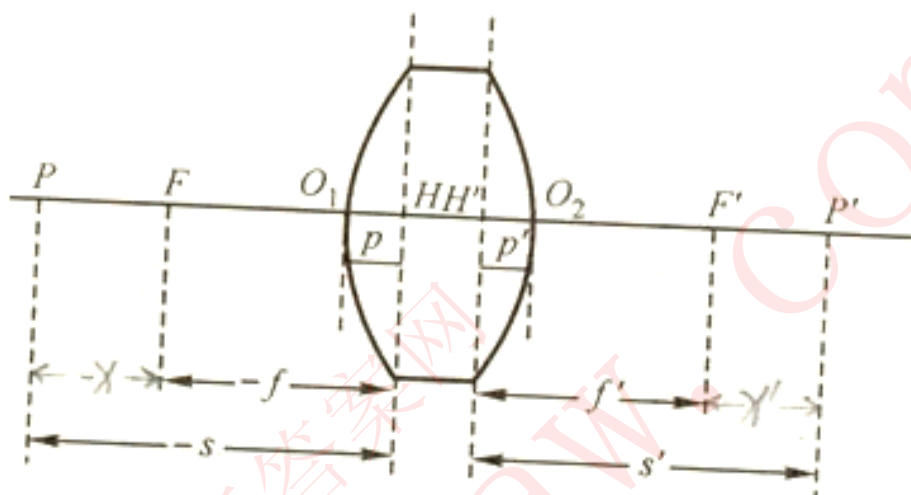
3-29.解:

$$\because xx' = ff'$$

由 (6) 得(作草图如下)

$$f = -60\text{cm}$$

$$f' = 60\text{cm}$$



\therefore (1)当 $x_1 = -20\text{mm}$ 时, 有

$$x'_1 = \frac{ff'}{x_1} = \frac{60 \times (-60)}{-20} = 180\text{mm}$$

$$s'_1 = f' + x'_1 = 60 + 180 = 240\text{mm} \quad (p', \text{实像})$$

(2)当 $x_2 = 20\text{mm}$ 时, 有

$$x'_2 = \frac{ff'}{x_2} = \frac{60 \times (-60)}{20} = -180\text{mm}$$

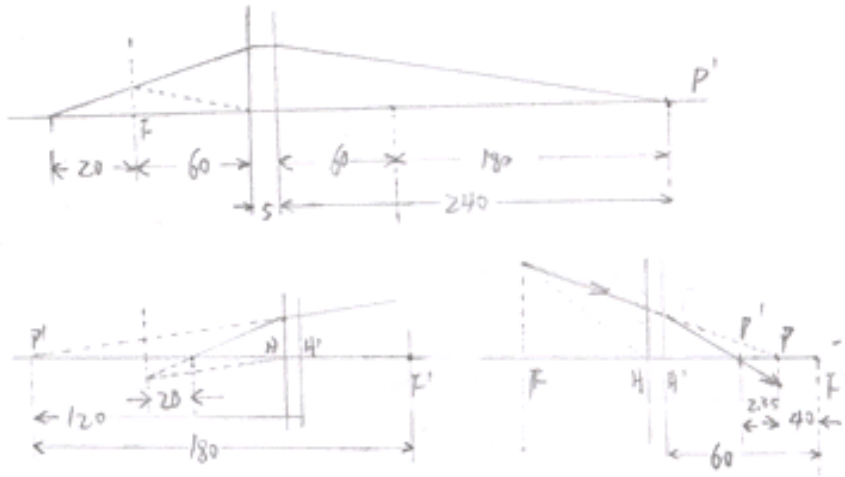
$$s'_2 = f' + x'_2 = 60 + (-180) = -120\text{mm} \quad (p', \text{虚像})$$

(3)当 $x_3 = 60 + 5 + 20 = 85\text{mm}$ 时, 有

$$x'_3 = \frac{ff'}{x_3} = \frac{60 \times (-60)}{85} \approx 42.35\text{mm}$$

$$s'_3 = f' + x'_3 = 60 + (-42.35) = 17.65\text{mm} \quad (p', \text{实像})$$

其光路头分别如下:



3-30.解:

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f}, \quad f = f'$$

\therefore 复合光学的焦距为:

$$\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{-80} = \frac{7}{240}$$

$$\text{即 } f' = \frac{240}{7} \approx 34.29 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} - \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{d}{f_1 f_2} \quad \text{及 } d = 0$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{7}{240} - \frac{1}{10} = -\frac{17}{240}$$

$$\text{故: } f_2 = -\frac{240}{17} \approx -14.12$$

3-31.解:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{f'} &= (n-1) \left[\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{t(n-1)}{nr_1r_2} \right] \\ &= (1.5-1) \left[\frac{1}{100} - \frac{1}{-200} + \frac{10 \times (1.5-1)}{1.5 \times 100 \times (-200)} \right] \\ &= 0.5 \times [0.01 + 0.005 - 0.00017] \\ &= 0.5 \times 0.01483 = 0.007415 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f' \approx 134.86 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$f = -f' = -134.86 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{又} \therefore \frac{1}{f'_1} = \frac{n-1}{r_1} = \frac{1.5-1}{100} = \frac{0.5}{100} = \frac{1}{200}, \text{ 即 } f'_1 = 200 \text{ (mm)}$$

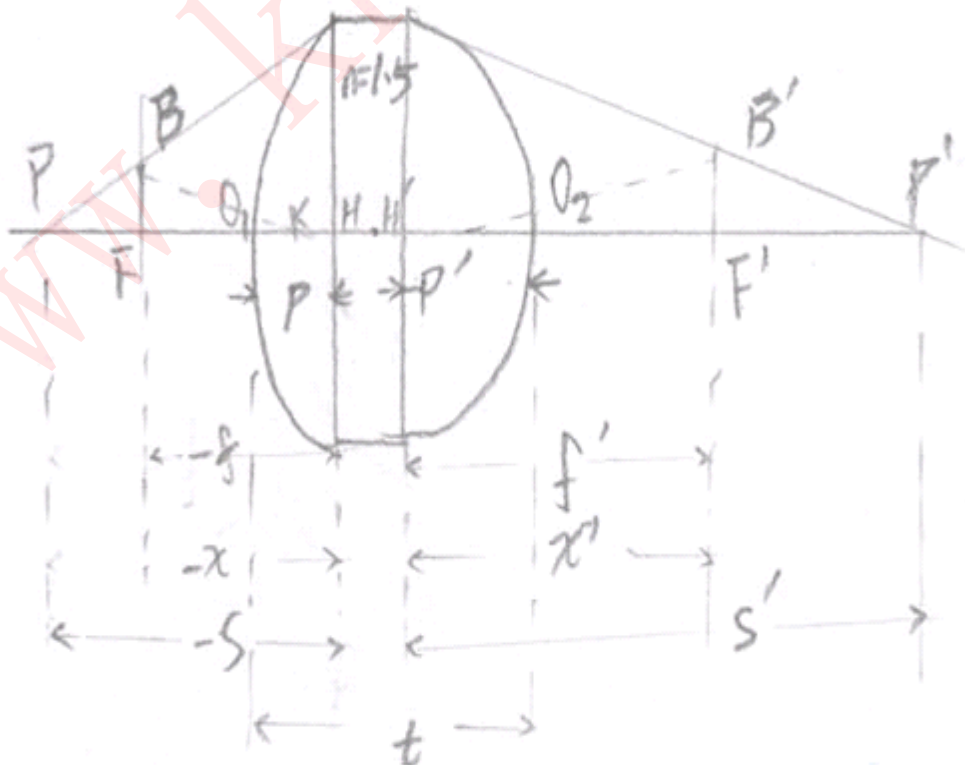
$$\frac{1}{f'_2} = \frac{n-1}{r_2} = \frac{1.5-1}{-200} = -\frac{1}{400}, \text{ 即 } f'_2 = -400 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{tf'}{nf'_2} = \frac{10 \times 134.86}{1.5 \times (-400)} = 2.2477 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$p' = -\frac{tf'}{nf'_1} = -\frac{10 \times 134.86}{1.5 \times 200} = -4.495 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$x = f' = 134.86 \text{ mm} \quad x' = f = -134.86 \text{ mm}$$

其草图绘制如下



3-32.解:

(1)

$$\therefore \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{d}{f_1 f_2}$$

$$f_1 = f_2 = 2\text{cm}$$

$$d = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{2 \times 2} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

\therefore

$$f' = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5(\text{cm})$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{fd}{f_2} = \frac{fd}{f_2} = \frac{1.5 \times \frac{4}{3}}{2} = 1(\text{cm})$$

$$p' = -\frac{fd}{f_1} = -\frac{1.5 \times \frac{4}{3}}{2} = -1(\text{mm})$$

$$x = \overline{FK} = f' = 1.5\text{mm} \quad x' = f = \overline{F'K'} = -1.5\text{mm}$$

(2)

$$\therefore f_1 = 6(\text{cm}), \quad f_2 = 2(\text{cm}), \quad d = 4(\text{cm})$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{6 \times 2} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{即 } f' = 3(\text{cm}) \quad f = -f' = -3(\text{cm})$$

$$p = \frac{3 \times 4}{2} = 6(\text{cm}),$$

$$p' = -\frac{3 \times 4}{6} = -2(\text{cm})$$

$$x = f' = 3\text{cm} \quad x' = f = -3\text{cm}$$

3-33.解:

$$\because f_1 = 20\text{cm} \quad f_2 = -20\text{cm} \quad d = 6\text{cm}$$

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{d}{f_1 f_2} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{2}{-20} - \frac{6}{20 \times (-20)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{200}$$

\therefore

$$f = \frac{200}{3}(\text{CM}) = \frac{2}{3}(\text{m}) \quad f = -f' = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{fd}{f_2} = \frac{fd}{f_2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times 6}{-20} = -0.2(\text{m})$$

$$p' = -\frac{fd}{f_1} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times 6}{-20} = -0.2(\text{m})$$

$$(2) \text{又} \because s = \bar{s} - p = -0.30 - (-0.20) = -0.10(\text{m})$$

$$\text{而} \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\text{即} \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{-0.10} = 1.5 - 10 = -8.5$$

$$\therefore s' \approx -0.117647 = -0.118(\text{cm})$$

$$\beta = \frac{s'}{s} = \frac{-0.118}{-0.10} = 1.18$$

注：该体也可用光心度发计算，
也可用逐次像发

3-34.解：

$$\because \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = 1$$

$$f' = 6\text{cm}$$

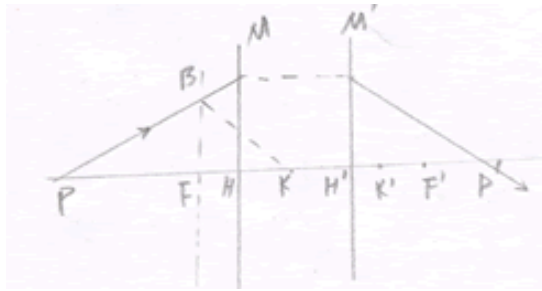
$$f = -5\text{cm}$$

$$s = -20\text{cm}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{6}{s'} + \frac{-5}{-20} = 1 \quad \frac{6}{s'} = 1 - \frac{5}{20} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore s' = \frac{6 \times 4}{3} = 8\text{cm}$$

其光路图如下：



3-35.解：(1) 由折射定律：

$$n \sin \alpha = \sin \beta$$

$$\text{所以 } \alpha = \sin^{-1}(\sin \beta / n)$$

$$\text{又 临界角 } \alpha_c = \sin^{-1}(1/n)$$

即 $\alpha < \alpha_c$ 故是部分反射。

$$(2) \text{ 由图知： } \alpha = (\phi - \alpha) + \theta, \text{ 即 } \theta = 2\alpha - \phi,$$

$$\text{而 } \delta = \pi - 2\theta, \text{ 所以 } \delta = \pi - 4\alpha + 2\phi.$$

$$(3) \text{ 因为 } d\delta/d\phi = -4d\alpha/d\phi + 2 = 0, \text{ 即： } d\alpha/d\phi = 1/2,$$

$$\text{而： } \alpha = \sin^{-1}(\sin \phi / n), d\sin^{-1}x/dx = 1/(1-x^2)^{1/2}.$$

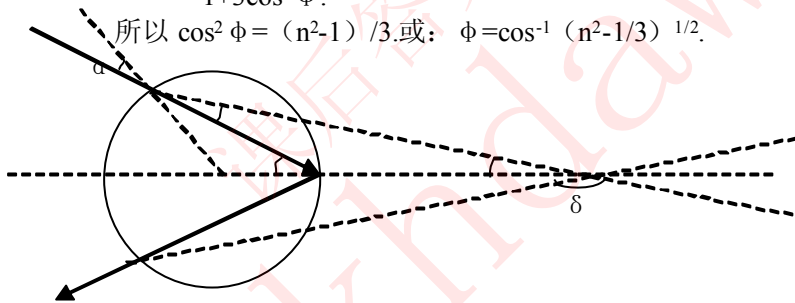
$$\text{即： } d\alpha/d\phi = \cos \phi / n(1 - \sin^2 \phi / n^2)^{1/2} = 1/2,$$

$$1 - \sin^2 \phi / n^2 = 4\cos^2 \phi / n^2$$

$$1 = \sin^2 \phi / n^2 + \cos^2 \phi / n^2 + /n^2$$

$$= 1 + 3\cos^2 \phi.$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos^2 \phi = (n^2 - 1) / 3. \text{ 或： } \phi = \cos^{-1} (n^2 - 1 / 3)^{1/2}.$$



36. 因为 $n'/s' - n/s = (n' - n)/r$.

$$(1) 1 \text{ 因为 } n' = 1.5, n = 1, s_1 = r_1 = 4(\text{cm})$$

$$\text{所以 } 1.5/s_1' - 1/4 = (1.5 - 1)/4, 1.5/s_1' = 1/4 + 0.5/4 = 3/8.$$

$$\text{所以 } s_1' = 8 \times 1.5/3 = 4(\text{cm}). \text{ 即在球心处。}$$

$$2 \text{ 因为 } n' = 1, n = 1, s_2 = s' + (9 - 8)/2 = 4.5 \text{cm.}$$

$$\text{所以 } 1/s_2' - 1/s_1' = 0, s_2' = s_2 = 4.5 \text{cm. 即像仍在球心处。}$$

$$(3) 1 \text{ 因为 } n' = 1.33, 1.5, r = 1.5 \text{mm}, s = 1 \text{mm.}$$

$$\text{所以 } 1.33/s_1' - 1.5/1 = (1.33 - 1.5)/1.5.$$

$$1.33/s_1' = 1.5 + 1.33/1.5 - 1 = 1.39.$$

$$\text{所以 } s_1' = 1.33/1.39 = 0.96(\text{mm})$$

$$\text{又 } s_2 = 50 - (1.5 - 0.96) = 49.46(\text{mm}).$$

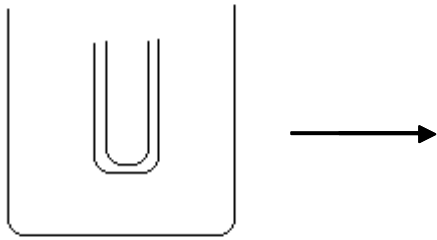
$$\text{故 } 1/s_2' - 1.33/49.46 = 1 - 1.33/50 \quad s_2' = 0.0203 \quad s_2' = 49.26 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\text{所以 } d(\text{内}) = 2r(\text{内}) = 2 \times (50 - 49.26) = 1.48 \approx 1.5 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$2 \text{ 由 } n' = 1 \quad n = 1.33 \quad r = 50 \text{mm} \quad s = 48.5 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\text{所以 } 1/s_1' - 1.33/48.5 = 1.33/50 \quad 1/s_1' = 1.33/48.5 + 1/50 - 1.33/50 = 0.0208$$

$$\text{所以 } s_1' \approx 48.1 \text{ (mm)} \quad d(\text{外}) = 2r(\text{外}) = 2 \times (50 - 48.1) \approx 4 \text{ (mm)}$$



(2) 1 $\because n'=1.5 \quad n=1.0 \quad r_1=4\text{cm}$

$$s_1=4-0.15=3.85\text{cm}$$

$$\therefore 1.5/s_1' - 1/3.85 = (1.5-1.0)/4$$

$$1.5/s_1' = 1/3.85 = 0.5/4 \approx 0.385$$

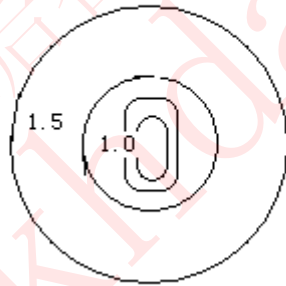
$$\therefore s_1' = 1.5/0.385 \approx 3.896(\text{cm})$$

2 又 $\because n'=1.0 \quad n=1.5 \quad s_2=3.896+0.5=4.396(\text{cm})$

$$\therefore 1/s_2' - 1.5/4.396 = (1-1.5)/4.5 \quad 1/s_2' = 1.5/4.396 - 0.5/4.5 \approx 0.23$$

$$\therefore s_2' \approx 4.348(\text{cm})$$

$$d = 2 \times (4.5 - 4.348) \approx 0.304(\text{cm}) \approx 3\text{mm}$$



3-37. (1) 证: \because 物像具有等光程性,

$$\text{即: } s_1 p s_1 = \Delta s_{o_1 o_2 s_2 s_1}$$

$$\Delta s_2 s_2 = \Delta s_{o_1 o_2 s_2}$$

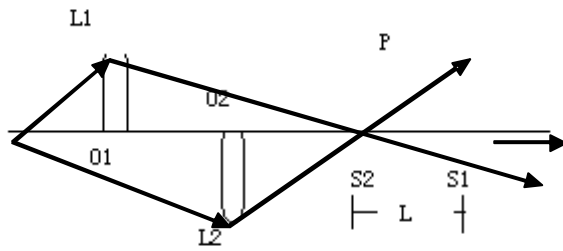
$$\Delta s_1 p = \Delta s_1 p s_1 - \Delta p s_1 = \Delta s_1 p s_1 - p s_1$$

$$\Delta s_2 s_2 p = \Delta s_2 s_2 + \Delta s_2 p = p s_2$$

$$\text{而 } \Delta s_{o_1 o_2 s_2 s_1} - \Delta s_{o_1 o_2 s_2} = s_1 s_2 = L = \Delta s_1 p s_1 - \Delta s_2 s_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \zeta &= \Delta s_1 p - \Delta s_2 s_2 p \\ &= (\Delta s_1 p s_1 - p s_1) - (+p s_2) \\ &= (\Delta s_1 p s_1 - \Delta s_2 s_2) - p s_1 - p s_2 \\ &= L - (p s_1 + p s_2) \end{aligned}$$

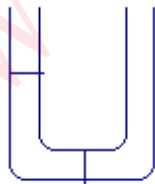
故有 $\zeta = L - (s_1 p + s_2 p)$ 得证。



(2) 当 $\zeta = j\lambda$ 时为干涉相长, 是亮纹。
 $\zeta = (2j+1)\lambda/2$ 时相消, 是暗纹。
 且条纹仅出现在光轴的上方 (s_1s_2p) 的区域内。
 故在 (s_1s_2p) 区域内放置的垂直于垂线的光屏上可看到亮暗相间的半圆形干涉条纹。
 (∵ 剖开后的透镜为半圆形)



(3) ∵ $n=1.0$ $n=1.5$ $r=1.5\text{mm}$
 $s=1\text{mm}$
 $\therefore 1/s' - 1.5/1 = (1-1.5)/1.5$
 $1/s' = 1.5 - 1/3 \approx 1.167$
 $s' \approx 0.857$
 $d(\text{内}) = 2 \times (1.5 - 0.857) \approx 1.268(\text{mm})$



3-38. ∵ $d \ll a$ $d \ll b$,
 该玻璃板可视为薄透镜, 且是近轴光线。
 圆板中心处的折射率为 $n(0)$,
 半径为 r 处的折射率为 $n(r)$,
 则由物像之间的等光程性知:
 $n_1L + n_2L' = n_1a + n(0)d + n_2b$,
 而: $n_1 = n_2 = 1$ $L = (a^2 + r^2)^{1/2}$ $L' = (b^2 + r^2)^{1/2}$

即: $(a^2+r^2)^{1/2}+n(r)d+(b^2+r^2)^{1/2}=a+b+n(0)d$

$\therefore n(r)d = n(0)d + a + b - (a^2+r^2)^{1/2} - (b^2+r^2)^{1/2}$

故 $n(r) = n(0) + \{a+b - (a^2+r^2)^{1/2} - (b^2+r^2)^{1/2}\} / d$

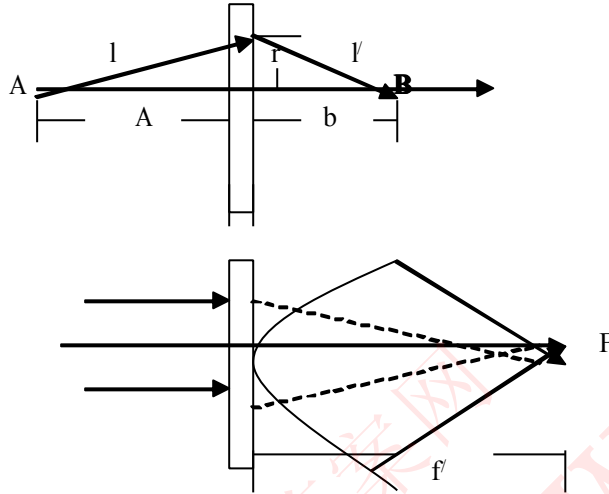
讨论: 若为平行光照射时, 且折射后会聚于焦点 F,

则有 $n(r)d + (f^2+r^2)^{1/2} = n(0)d + f$

即: $n(r) = n(0) + \{f - (f^2+r^2)^{1/2}\} / d$

当 $d \ll f$ 时, 有: $n(r) \approx n(0) - r^2 / 2df$

图示:



3-39. (1) $\therefore n'/s_1' - n/s_1 = (n' - n)/r_1$
 $n' = 1.5, n = 1.0, s_1 = -40\text{cm}, r_1 = -20\text{cm}$

$\therefore 1.5/s_1' = 1/(-40) + (1.5 - 1.0)/(-20) = -1/20,$

$s_1' = -20 \times 1.5 = -30(\text{cm}).$

(2) $\therefore 1/s_2' + 1/s_2 = 2/r_2, s_2 = s_1' = -30\text{cm}, r_2 = -15\text{cm}$

$\therefore 1/s_2' = 2/r_2 - 1/s_2 = 2/(-15) - 1/(-30) = -1/10, s_2' = -10(\text{cm}).$

(3) $\therefore n'/s_3' - n/s_3 = (n' - n)/r_1, s_3 = s_2' = -10\text{cm}, r_1 = -20\text{cm}$

$n' = 1.0, n = 1.5.$

$\therefore 1/s_3' = (1.0 - 1.5)/(-20) + 1.5/(-10) = -1/8$

(4) $\therefore \beta = \beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3, \beta = y'/y = ns'/n's.$

$\beta_1 = ns_1'/n's_1 = 1/2$

$\beta_2 = ns_2'/(-n's_2) = -s_2'/s_2 = -1/3$

$\beta_3 = ns_3'/n's_3 = 6/5.$

$\therefore \beta = 1/2 \times (-1/3) \times 6/5 = -1/5 = -0.2.$

故最后像在透镜左方 8cm 处, 为一大小是原物的 0.2 倍倒立缩小实像。

图示:



3-40. 证: $\therefore O_1P_1 = -s_1, O_2P_2 = s_2, P_1A_1 = L_1,$

$A_2P_2 = L_2, A_1M = A_2N = h, O_1O_2 = d.,$

$L_1 = \{[(-s_1) + O_1M]^2 + h^2\}^{1/2},$

$L_2 = \{[s_2 + O_2N]^2 + h^2\}^{1/2}.$

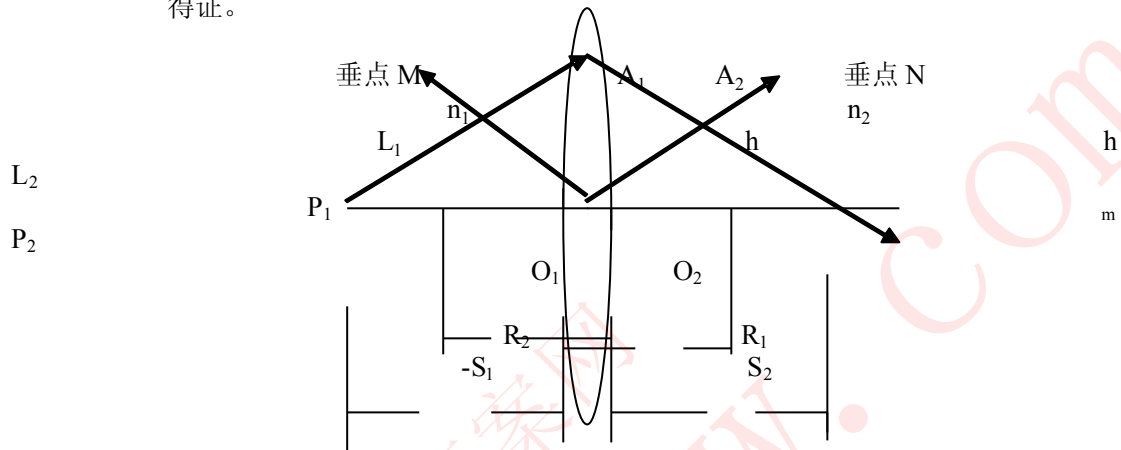
在近轴条件下, $O_1M \ll R_1, O_2N \ll -R_2$ 即: $O_1M \approx h^2/2R_1$

$O_2N \approx h^2/2(-R_2).$

$\therefore \Delta P_1A_1A_2P_2 = n_1L_1 + n[d - O_1M - O_2N] + n_2L_2$

$= n_1\{[(-s_1) + O_1M]^2 + h^2\}^{1/2} + n[d - O_1M - O_2N] + n_2\{[s_2 + O_2N]^2 + h^2\}^{1/2}$

$=n_1 \{[-s_1+h^2/2R_1]^2+h^2\}^{1/2}+n[d-h^2/2R_1-h^2/2(-R_2)]+n_2 \{[s_2+h^2/2(-R_2)]^2+h^2\}^{1/2}$
 当 A_1 点在透镜上移动时, R_1 和 R_2 是常量, h 是常量, 根据费马原理,
 对 h 求导, 并令其等于 0, 即 $d \Delta P_1 A_1 A_2 P_2 / dh = 0$, 得:
 $n_1 \{[-s_1+h^2/2R_1]h/R_1+h\} / L_1 - nh/R_1 - nh/(-R_2) + n_2 \{[s_2+h^2/2(-R_2)]h/(-R_2)+h\} / L_2 = 0$.
 \therefore 在近轴条件下, $h \ll R_1, h \ll (-R_2), L_1 \approx -s_1, L_2 \approx s_2$, 并略去 h^2 项, 得:
 $h[n_2/s_2 - n_1/s_1 - (n-n_1)/R_1 + n_2 - n/R_2] = 0$,
 即: $n_2/s_2 - n_1/s_1 = (n-n_1)/R_1 + (n_2-n)/R_2 = \phi$.
 又 $\therefore f_1 = \lim_{s_2 \rightarrow \infty} s_2 = -n_1/\phi, f_2 = \lim_{s_1 \rightarrow -\infty} s_1 = n_2/\phi$
 $\therefore f_1/s_1 + f_2/s_2 = 1$
 得证。



4-1

解:
$$l = -\frac{n}{n' - n} \cdot r = -\frac{1}{\frac{4}{3} - 1} \times 5.55$$

$$= -3 \times 5.55 \doteq -16.65 \text{ (mm)} \doteq -1.67 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$f' = \frac{n'}{n' - n} \cdot r = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{4}{3} - 1} \times 5.55$$

$$= 4 \times 5.55 = 22.20 \text{ (mm)} = 2.22 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\therefore y' = d \cdot \theta' \quad n' \theta' = n \theta \quad (\text{折射定理}), \quad d = f'$$

$$\therefore y' = f' \cdot \frac{n}{n'} \theta = 2.22 \times \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}} \times \frac{\pi}{180} \doteq 0.029 \text{ (cm)}$$

4-2

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: (1). } \therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} &= \frac{1}{f'} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{f'_{\text{远}}} &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{-300} = \frac{151}{300} \\ f'_{\text{远}} &= \frac{300}{151} = 1.987 \quad (\text{cm}) \\ \frac{1}{f'_{\text{近}}} &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{-100} = \frac{151}{100} \\ f'_{\text{近}} &= \frac{100}{51} = 1.961 \quad (\text{cm})\end{aligned}$$

(2) 此人看不清 1m 以内的物体, 表明其近点在角膜前 1m 处, 是远视眼, 应戴正光焦度的远视镜。要看清 25cm 处的物体, 即要将近点矫正到角膜前 0.25m (即 25cm) 处, 应按 $s' = -1.0\text{m}$ (即 -100cm) 和 $s = -0.25\text{m}$ (即 -25cm) 去选择光焦度。

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \Phi &= \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} \\ &= \frac{1}{-1.0} - \frac{1}{-0.25} \\ &= -1 + \frac{100}{25} \\ &= +3.0 \text{ (D)} = +300 \quad \text{度}\end{aligned}$$

即眼镜的光焦度 Φ 为 +3.0 (D) (屈光度), 在医学上认为

这副眼镜为 300 度的远视眼镜 (3.0×100)。

另：要看清远处的物体，则：

$$\Phi' = \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{-3.0} - \frac{1}{\infty} = -0.33 D \quad \text{即33度的凹透镜。}$$

$$3. \text{解: } \because \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

当看远物时有 $s_1 \rightarrow \infty, f'_{\max} = s'_1$

当看近物时，有

$$\frac{1}{s'_2} - \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$\frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{s'_2} - \frac{1}{f'} \leq \frac{1}{s'_2} - \frac{1}{s'_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{18} = -\frac{1}{180}$$

$$\therefore s_2 \geq -180 (cm)$$

即 目的物在镜前最近不得小于180cm.

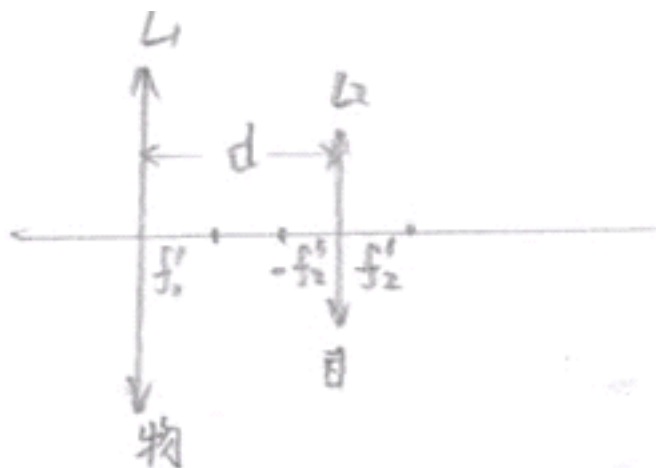
$$5. \text{解: } \because M = \beta M' = \left(-\frac{S'}{f'}\right) M'$$

$$\therefore M_{\max} = \beta_{\max} M'_{\max} = \left(-\frac{S'}{f'_{\min}}\right) M'_{\max}$$

$$= -\frac{160}{1.9} \times 10 \doteq -842$$

$$M_{\min} = \beta_{\min} M'_{\min} = \left(-\frac{S'}{f'_{\max}}\right) M'_{\min}$$

$$= -\frac{160}{16} \times 5 = -50$$



4-6.解: \because 最后观察到的象在无穷远出, 即 $s'_2 \rightarrow \infty$.

\therefore 经由物镜成象必定在目镜的焦平面上。

$$\text{即: } s_2 = -f'_2 = f_2 \quad (\because \frac{1}{s'_2} - \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{f'_2} \cdot f_2 = -f_2)$$

$$\text{故: } s'_1 = d - s_2 = d - f_2 = 22 - 2 = 20 \text{ (cm).}$$

$$\text{又: } \frac{1}{s'_1} - \frac{1}{s_1} = \frac{1}{f'_1} \quad \text{即: } \frac{1}{s'_1} = \frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{f'_1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'_1} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{0.5} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{40}{20} = \frac{41}{20}$$

$$s'_1 = -\frac{20}{39} \approx -0.51 \text{ (cm).}$$

$$\text{又: } \beta = \frac{s'_1}{s_1} = -\frac{20}{0.51} = -39.$$

$$M' = \frac{25}{f'} = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5$$

$$\therefore M = \beta M' = -39 \times 12.5 = -487.5$$

$$\text{or: 解: (1) } \because \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{f'_1} + \frac{1}{f'_2} - \frac{d}{f'_1 f'_2} = \frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{22}{0.5 \times 2} = -19.5$$

$$\text{即: } f' \approx -0.051 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\text{而: } \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s}, \quad s' \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\text{即: } s = -f' = 0.051 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$p = -\frac{fd}{f_2} = -\frac{-0.051 \times 22}{-2} = -0.561.$$

$$\therefore \bar{s} = s + p = 0.051 \times -0.561 = -0.51 \text{ (cm)}$$

此时是从 0 量起

$$(2) \quad M = \frac{25}{f} = 25 \times (-19.5) = -487.5$$

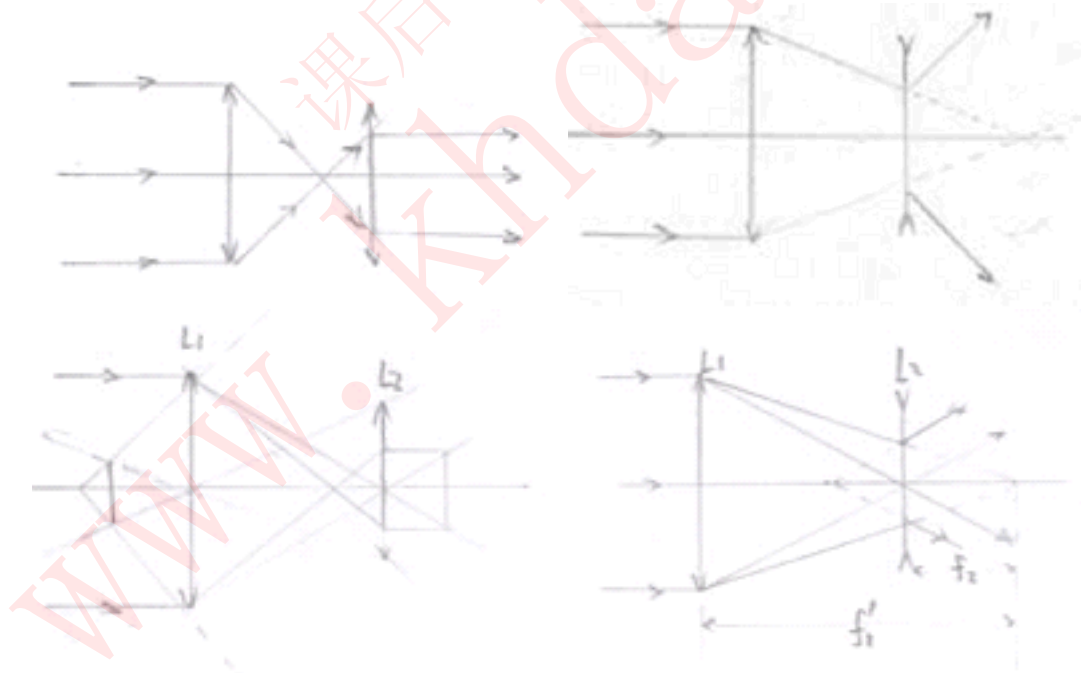
$$\text{或: } M = \frac{-25\Delta}{f_1' f_2'} = \frac{-25 \times 19.5}{0.5 \times 2} = -487.5$$

$$\Delta = d - f_1' + f_2' = 22 - 0.5 - 2 = 19.5$$

$$\text{或: } M \approx -\frac{l}{f_1'} \cdot \frac{25}{f_2'} = -\frac{22}{0.5} \times \frac{25}{2} = -550.$$

4-7. 证: \because 开氏和伽氏望远镜的物镜都是会聚透镜, 其横向放大率都小于 1, 在物镜和目镜的口径相差不太悬殊的情况下经过物镜边缘的光线, 并不能完全经过目镜, 在整个光具组里, 真正起限制光束作用光圈的是(会聚透镜)物镜的边缘。

\therefore 望远镜的物镜为有效光圈(从下面的图中可以清楚地看出。

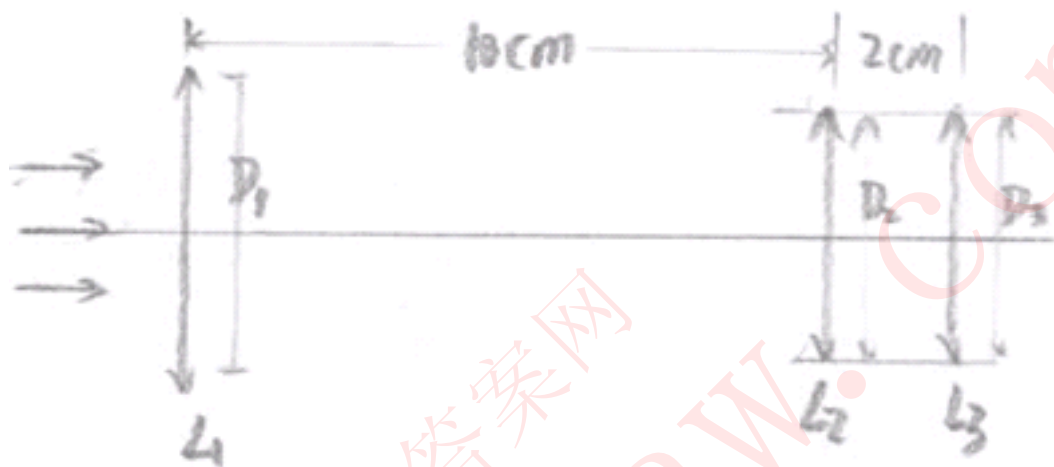


4-8. 解: \because 有效光阑是在整个光具组的最前面, \therefore 入射光瞳和它重合, 其大小就是物镜的口径, 位置就是物镜所在处。而有效光阑对于后面的光具组所成的象即为出射光瞳即 L_1 对 L_2 成的象为出射光瞳。

又 $\because -s = f_1 + (-f_2)$, $f_1 = -f_2$ 而 $\frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{f_2} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{-f_2} - \frac{1}{f - f}$

$$\text{即: } s' = \frac{f's}{f' + s} = \frac{(-f_2)(f_2 - f_1)}{(-f_2) + (f_2 - f_1)} = \frac{(f_2 - f_1)}{f'}$$

$$y' = \frac{s'}{s} y = \frac{f_2(f_2 - f_1) / f'}{f_2 - f'} \cdot y = \frac{f_2}{f_1} y$$



4-9.解: $\because L_1$ 是该望远镜的有效光阑和入射光瞳, 它被 L_2 、 L_3 所成的象为出射光瞳。

\therefore 把 L_1 对 L_2 、 L_3 相继成像, 由物象公式 $\frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f}$ 便可得出出射光瞳的位置。

即: $\frac{1}{s'_2} - \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{f'_2}$, $\frac{1}{s'_3} - \frac{1}{s_3} = \frac{1}{f'_3}$

而: $s_2 = 10 \text{ (cm)}$, $f'_2 = 2 \text{ (cm)}$, $f'_3 = 2 \text{ (cm)}$

$$s_3 = s'_2 - d = s'_2 - 2 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\frac{1}{s'_2} = \frac{1}{f'_2} + \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{-10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$s'_2 = \frac{2}{5} = 0.25 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$s'_3 = s'_2 - 2 = 2.5 - 2 = 0.5 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\frac{1}{s'_3} = \frac{1}{f'_3} + \frac{1}{s_3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{0.5} = \frac{5}{2}$$

故 $\therefore s'_3 = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \text{ (cm)} = 4 \text{ (mm)}$.

即 出射光瞳在 L_3 的右方 4 mm 处.

出射光瞳的大小为:

$$d' = \frac{f'_3}{f'_1} d_1 = \frac{2}{10} \times 4 = 0.8 \text{ (cm)} = 8 \text{ (mm)}$$

or

将

$$f' = f_1 f_2 / (f_1 - f_2 - d) = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = -cc = -2 \text{ cm}$$

$$p = -fd / f_2 = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$p' = -fd / f_1 = -2 \text{ cm}$$

将

$$f' = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = -2 \text{ cm}$$

$$s = -12 \text{ cm}$$

代入

$$f' / s' + f / s = 1$$

得

$$s' = 2.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\beta = s' / s = -1/5$$

$$h = 0.8 \text{ cm}$$

4-10.解: (1) \because 光阑放在了透镜后,
 \therefore 透镜束就是入射光瞳和出射光瞳, 对主
 轴上 P 点的位置

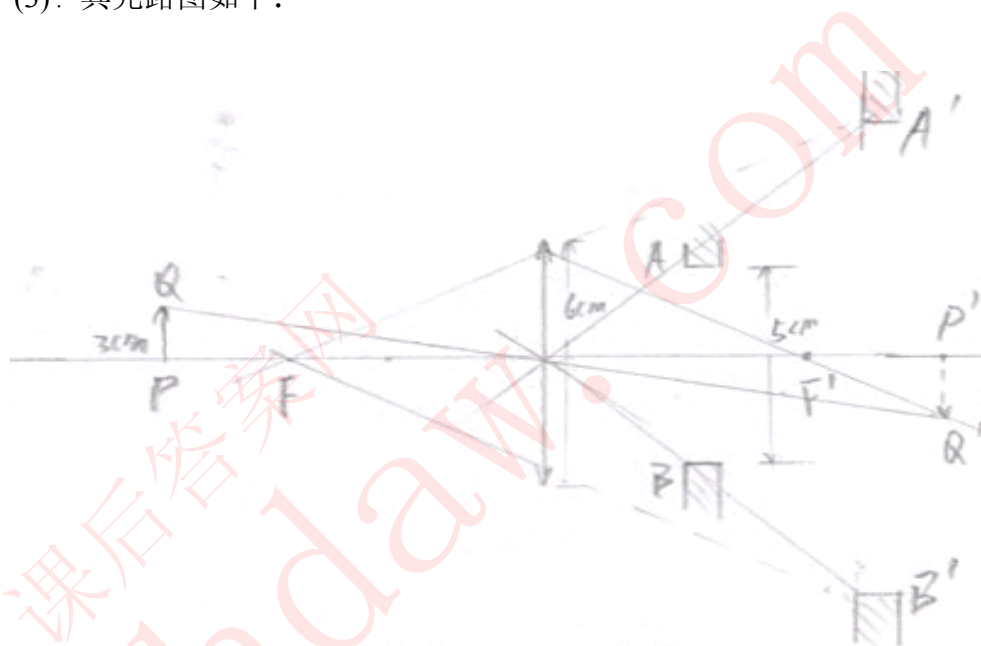
均为 12cm，其大小为 6cm.

$$(2) \because \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{-12} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{7}{60}$$

$$\text{故: } s' = \frac{60}{7} \doteq 8.57 \text{ (cm)} \doteq 8.6 \text{ (cm)} .$$

(3): 其光路图如下:



若为凹透镜，则 $s' = -3.53\text{cm}$

4-11. 解: $\because \overline{EO} = 2 \text{ cm}$

$$\overline{HP} = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{HF} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

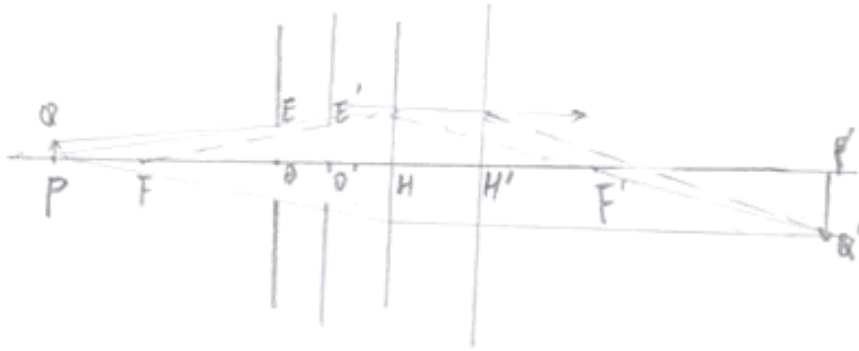
$$\overline{HO} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{H'F'} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{HH'} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{PQ} = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

\therefore 作光路图如由:



$$(1) \quad \therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'_1} = \frac{1}{f'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{-20} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$s'_1 = 60 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$(2) \quad \therefore \beta = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s}$$

$$\therefore y'_1 = \frac{s'_1}{s_1} y_1 = \frac{60}{-20} \times 0.5 = -1.5 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$(3) \quad u = \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{\overline{EO}}{\overline{PO}} = \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{\overline{EO}}{\overline{HP} - \overline{HO}} = \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{2}{15} = \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{2}{15} \\ \doteq 7.595^\circ \doteq 7^\circ 35' 42''$$

$$(4) \quad \therefore \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'} \quad f' = \overline{H'F'} = 15 \text{ cm}, s_2 = -\overline{HO} = -5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{s'_2} = \frac{1}{f'} + \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{-5} = -\frac{2}{15}$$

故 出射光瞳的位置为: $s_2' = -\frac{15}{2} = -7.5 \text{ (cm)}$.

出射光瞳的半径为:

$$R = \overline{E'O} = y_2' = \frac{s_2'}{s_2} y_2 = \frac{s_2'}{s_2} \times \overline{EO} = \frac{-7.5}{-5} \times 2 = 3 \text{ (cm)}$$

出射光瞳的孔径角为:

$$u' = \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{\overline{E'O}}{\overline{P'O}} = \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{3}{67.5} \doteq 2.545^\circ = 2^\circ 32' 42'' .$$

其中 $\overline{P'O} = s_1' - s_2' = 60 - (-7.5) = 67.5 \text{ (cm)}$

4-12.解: 设桌的边缘的照度为 E,

$$\text{则: } E = I_0 \frac{\cos \alpha}{\ell^2} = I_0 \frac{x/\ell}{\ell^2} = I_0 \frac{x}{\ell^3}$$

$$= I_0 \cdot \frac{x}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = I_0 \frac{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2} - x \cdot \frac{3}{2} (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2-1} \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + R^2)^3}$$

$$= I_0 \frac{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2} - 3x^2 (x^2 + R^2)^{1/2}}{(x^2 + R^2)^3}$$

$$= I_0 \frac{(x^2 + R^2) - 3x^2}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} = 0$$

$$\text{即: } x^2 + R^2 - 3x^2 = 0$$

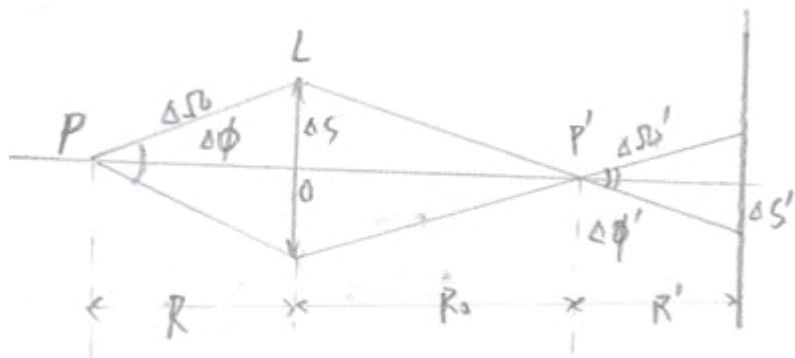
$$R^2 - 2x^2 = 0$$

$$\text{故: } x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R \text{ (h) .}$$

即灯应悬在离桌面中心 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} R$ 处。

4-13

$$\text{解: } \because \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f'} . \quad f' = 20 \text{ cm}, \quad s = -30 \text{ cm} .$$



or 设 B 出发光强度为 I_1 , P 处发光强的为 I_2 , 在立体角 Ω 内光源发出的光通过是在顶点为 P 的立体角 Ω_2 内传播, 是顶点在 P 和 P' 的二圆级在屏后结成来那个个相等的小块, 因此有:

$$\Omega s^2 = \Omega_2 s'^2 \quad \text{光能}$$

$$I_1 \Omega_1 = I_2 \Omega_2 \quad \text{联立得: } I_1 / I_2 = 1/4 \text{ 所以 } I_2 = 60(\text{cd})$$

$$\text{则从 } P \text{ 发出的光在屏上圆镜的中心的强度为 } E = I_2 \cos \alpha / R^2 = 0.15(\text{ph}) \text{ 所以 } \alpha = 0, R' = 20$$

4-14

$$\text{解: } \because \beta = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s}, \quad s' = \frac{y'}{y} s = \frac{-1}{5} \times (-50) = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} \cdot f' = \frac{s's}{s-s'} = \frac{10 \times (-50)}{(-50) - (10)} = \frac{500}{60} \doteq 8.33 \text{ (cm)}$$

又∵照相机在感光底版上所能分辨的最小距离为:

$$\Delta y' = f\theta \doteq 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{d/f}$$

通常定义 $R = \frac{1}{\Delta y'}$ 为照相物镜的分辨本领, 如果 $\Delta y'$ 的单位以 mm 来表示, 则 R 就表示 $1mm$ 内所能分辨的最小线对, 即: $R = \frac{1}{1.220\lambda} \left(\frac{d}{f}\right)$ (线对/ mm)

本题中的 $\Delta y' = 1mm$, 说明所成的象能分辨, 仍是清晰的。

$$\therefore \operatorname{tg} u' = \frac{d/2}{f'} = \frac{-y'}{x'}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{d}{f'} = -\frac{2y'}{x'} = -\frac{2y'}{s' - f'} = -\frac{2 \times (-1)}{100 - 83.3} \doteq 0.12$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{f'}{d} = \frac{1}{0.12} \doteq 8.33$$

15. 解: $\therefore \rho = \delta \frac{dn}{d\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda}$

$$\therefore \delta = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda} \bigg/ \frac{dn}{d\lambda} = \frac{5893}{(-6)} \bigg/ (-360) = 2.37 \text{ (cm)}$$

$$\delta \geq 2.73 \text{ cm}$$

16. 解: (1) $\therefore \rho = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda}$

$$\therefore N = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda} \bigg/ j = \frac{6000}{0.2 \times 2} = 15000 \text{ (条)}$$

(2) $\therefore d \sin \theta = j\lambda$

$$\therefore d = \frac{j\lambda}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2 \times 6000 \times 10^{-7}}{\sin 30^\circ} = 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mm)}$$

(3) ∴ 第三级缺级, $d = 3b$

$$\therefore b = \frac{d}{3} = 0.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mm)}$$

$$(4) \quad \delta = Nd = 15000 \times 2.4 \times 10^{-3} = 36 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$(5) \therefore d \sin \theta = j\lambda \quad \sin \theta = 1$$

$$\therefore j = \frac{d}{\lambda} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-3}}{6000 \times 10^{-7}} = 4$$

考虑到缺级 $j = \pm 3$, 则屏幕上现出的全部亮条纹数为 $2 \times (3 - 1) + 1 = 5$, 即 $j = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$.

这里 $j = \pm 4$ 级是 $\sin \theta = \pm 1$, 对应的衍射角等于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 故无法观察到。

17. 解: (1) ∴ $\Delta y = 0.610 \frac{\lambda}{n \sin u}$

$$\therefore n \sin u = 0.610 \times \frac{\lambda}{\Delta y}$$
$$= 0.610 \times \frac{5500 \times 10^{-7}}{0.000375} \doteq 0.895$$

$$(2) \therefore U' = 2' = \frac{2}{60} \times \frac{\pi}{180}, \quad U = \frac{\Delta y}{25}$$
$$M = \frac{U'}{U} = \frac{25U'}{\Delta y} = \frac{25 \times \frac{2}{60} \times \frac{\pi}{180}}{0.000375 \times 10^{-1}} = 387.65$$

18. 解: ∴ $U \doteq \text{tg} U = \frac{\Delta y}{l} = 0.610 \frac{\lambda}{R}$

$$\therefore l = \frac{\Delta y}{0.610 \lambda / R} = \frac{\Delta y \cdot R}{0.610 \lambda}$$
$$= \frac{1.5 \times 1.5}{0.610 \times 5500 \times 10^{-7}} = 6.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm} = 6.7 \text{ km}$$

$$19. \text{解: } \because \operatorname{tg} \theta_1 = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{d} = \frac{\Delta y}{\ell} \quad \lambda = \frac{\Delta y \cdot d}{1.220 \ell}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \frac{\Delta y \cdot d_1}{1.220 \ell} = \frac{500 \times 20 \times 10^{-2}}{1.220 \times 60 \times 6370 \times 10^3} = 2140 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_2 = \frac{\Delta y \cdot d_2}{1.220 \ell} = \frac{500 \times 160 \times 10^{-2}}{1.220 \times 60 \times 6370 \times 10^3} = 17150 \text{ \AA}$$

可见 $\lambda_1 < 3900 \sim 7600 \text{ \AA}$ 达不到可见光范围,
 \therefore 孔径为 20 cm 的则不能分辨, 而孔径为 160 cm 的则可以分辨。

$$4-20. \text{解: } (1) \quad \because 2u = 8^\circ \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ \AA} \quad n = 1$$

$$\therefore \Delta y = 0.610 \times \frac{\lambda}{n \sin u} = 0.610 \times \frac{1}{1.0 \times \sin 4^\circ}$$

$$\doteq 8.745 \text{ \AA} \approx 8.7 \text{ \AA}$$

$$(2) \quad M = \frac{\Delta y'}{\Delta y} = \frac{6.7 \times 10^{-2}}{8.7 \times 10^{-7}} = 7.7 \times 10^4 \text{ (倍)}$$

$$4-21, \text{解: } \because P = \lambda / \Delta \lambda = jN \quad L = Nd \quad D = d \theta / d \lambda = j / d \cos \theta = P / L \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore P = DL \cos \theta = 0.5 \times 10^{-2} \times 4 \times 10^7 \times \cos 60^\circ = 1 \times 10^5.$$

$$4-22, \text{解: } (1) \quad \because \theta_1 = 0.61 \lambda / R = 1.22 \lambda / R \quad (\text{注意: 中央亮度应为其他的 2 倍, 半角亮度 } \theta_1)$$

$$\therefore D_1 = 2(f \theta_1) = 2.44 \lambda \quad f/d = 2.44 \times 632.8 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.76 \times 10^5 / 2 = 290(\text{km}).$$

$$(2) \quad \because d_2 = 10^3 d_1 \quad \therefore D_2 = D_1 / 10^3 \approx 290(\text{m}).$$

$$(3) \quad \because d_5 = 2.5 \times 10^3 d_1, \therefore D_5 = D_1 / 2.5 \times 10^3 \approx 116(\text{m})$$

$$4-23, \text{解: } \because \theta_1 = 0.61 \lambda / R = 1.22 \lambda / d, \quad \theta' = \Delta y / l$$

而 $\theta' \geq \theta_1$, 即 $\Delta y / l \geq 1.22 \lambda / d$.

$$d \geq 1.22 \lambda l / \Delta y$$

$$\therefore d_{\min} = 1.22 \lambda l / \Delta y = 1.22 \times 550 \times 10^{-9} \times 200 \times 10^3 / 1 = 0.1342(\text{cm}).$$

$$4-24, \text{解: } \because \theta_1 = 1.22 \lambda / d, \quad \theta' = \Delta y / l$$

而 $\theta' \geq \theta_1$, 即: $\Delta y / l \geq 1.22 \lambda / d$.

$$\Delta y \geq 1.22 \lambda l / d.$$

$$\therefore \Delta y_{\min} = 1.22 \lambda l / d = 1.22 \times 555 \times 10^{-9} \times 3.8 \times 10^8 / 1.56 \approx 164.93(\text{m})$$

$$\approx 165(\text{m}).$$

$$4-25, \text{解: } \because P = \Delta y = jN, \quad L = Nd.$$

$$\lambda = 589 + 589.6 / 2 = 589.3(\text{nm})$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 589.6 - 589 = 0.6(\text{nm})$$

$$\therefore d = L / N = jL \Delta \lambda / \lambda = 2 \times 15 \times 0.6 / 589.3 \approx 0.031(\text{cm}) \approx 0.03 \text{ cm}$$

