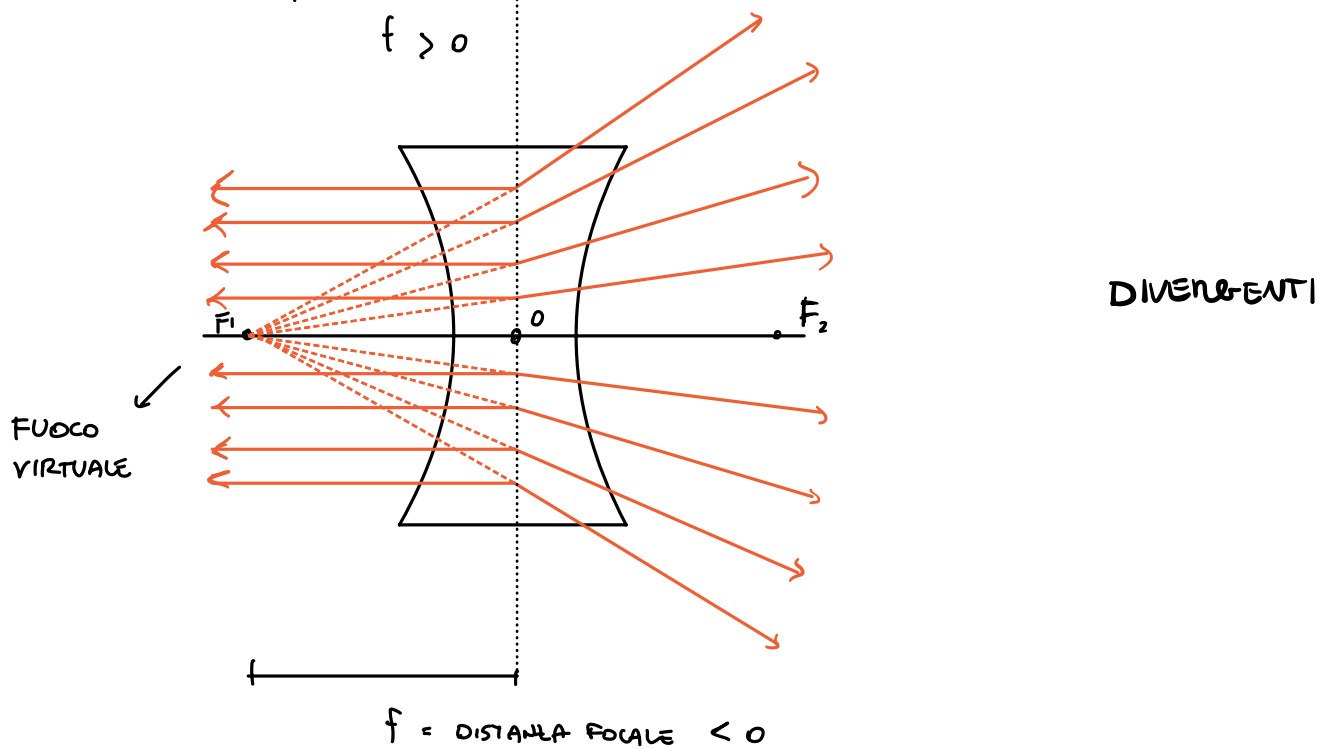
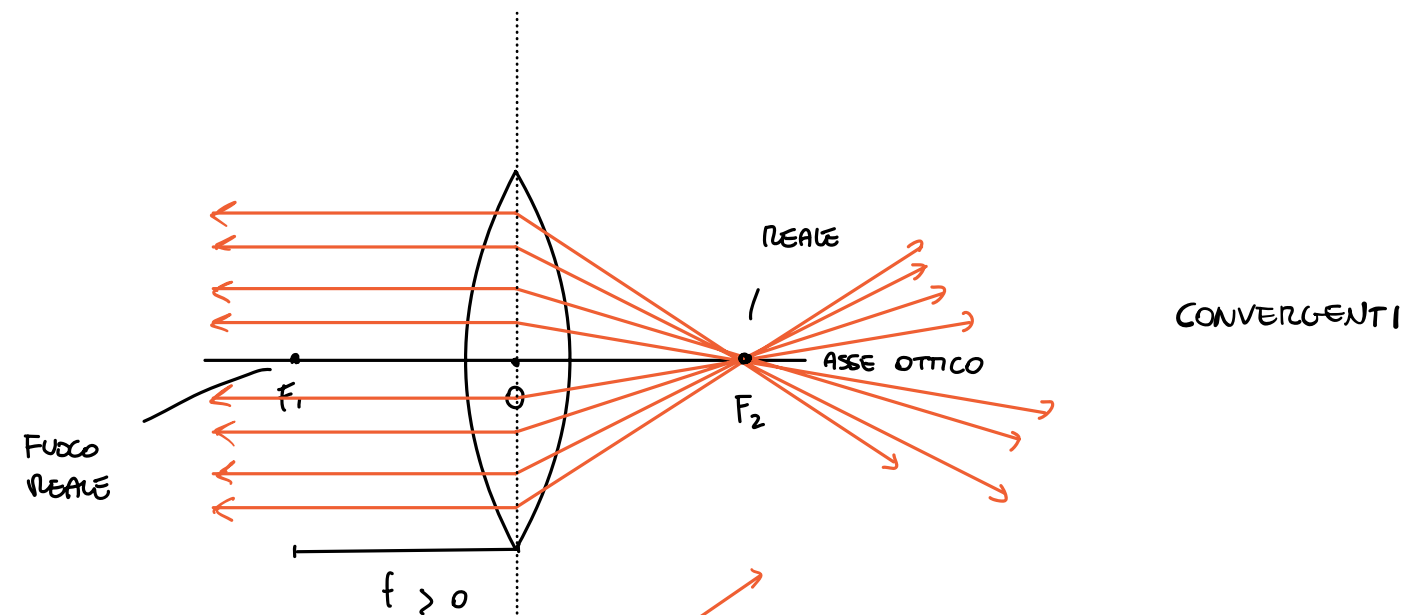
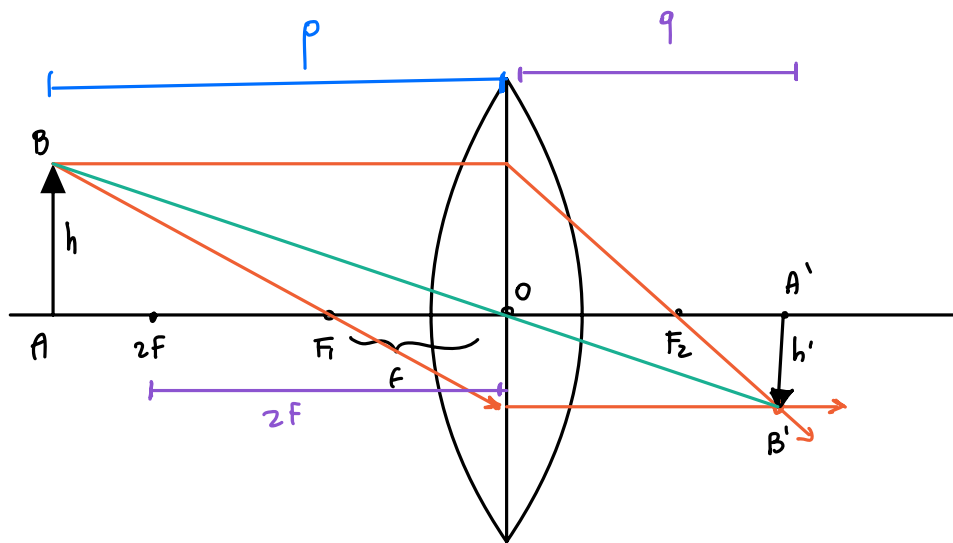




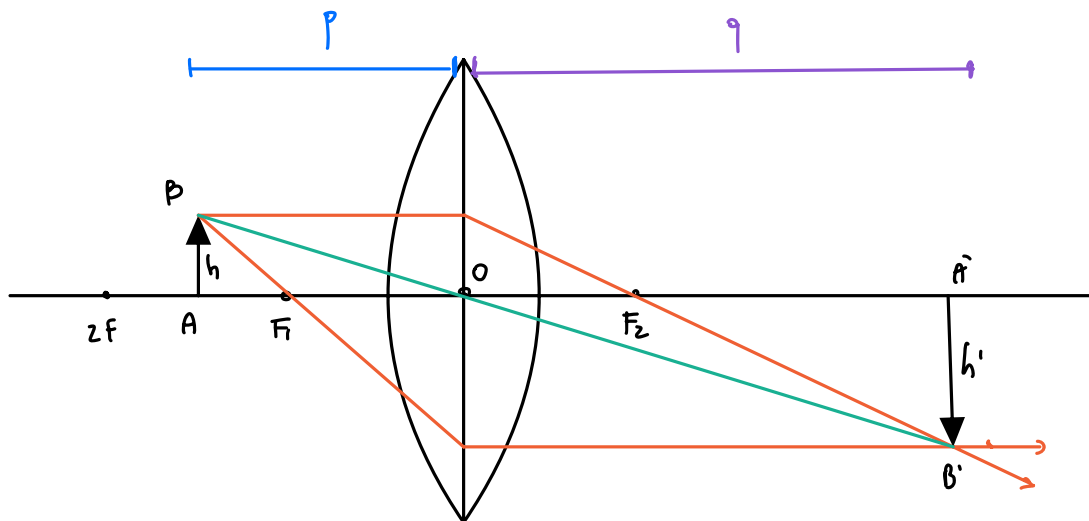
POTERE DIOTTRICO :

$$D = \frac{1}{f} \quad \left[\frac{1}{m} \right]$$



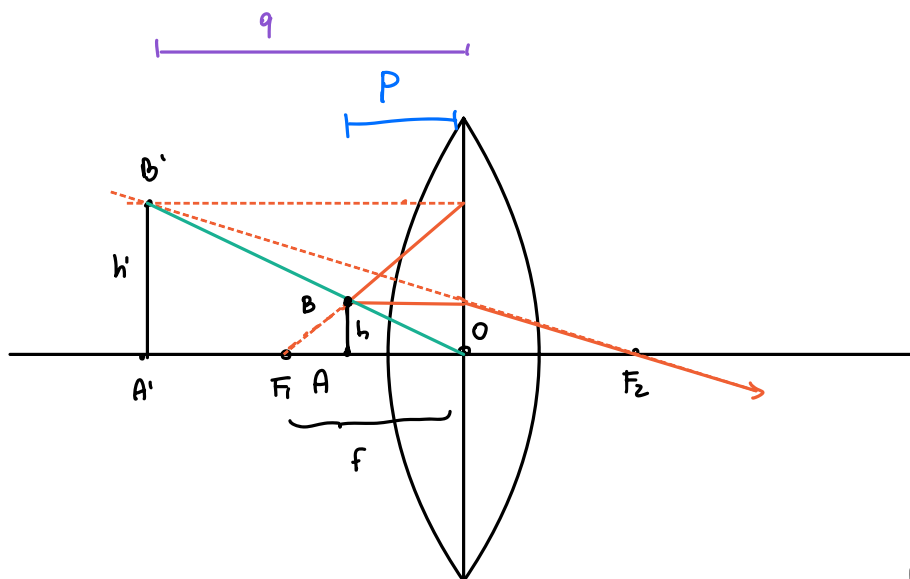
$$d > 2F$$

- IMMAGINE REALE
- IMMAGINE CAPovolta
- RIMPICCIOLITA
- $h' < h$



$$f < d < 2f$$

- IMMAGINE :
- REALE
- CAPovolta
- INGRANDITA
- $h' > h$



$$0 < d < f$$

- VIRTUALE
- DRITTA
- INGRANDITA
- $h' > h$

p = DISTANZA CENTRO - CORPO

q = DISTANZA IMMAGINE - CENTRO

f = DISTANZA FOCAL

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

h := altezza corpo

h' := altezza immagine

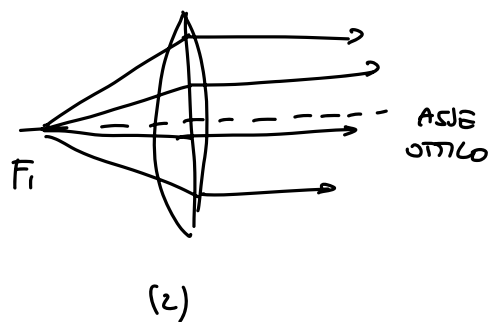
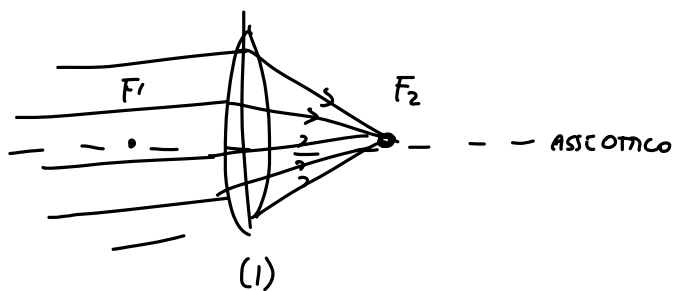
$$m = \frac{h'}{h} = -\frac{q}{p}$$

INGRANDIMENTO

DA AGGIUNGERE

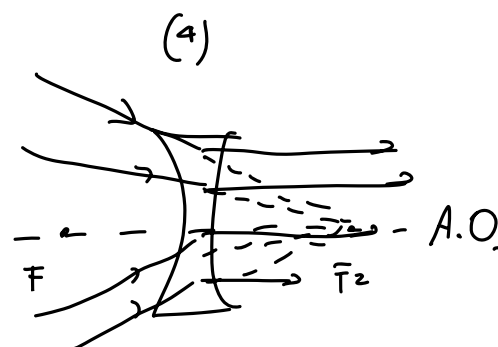
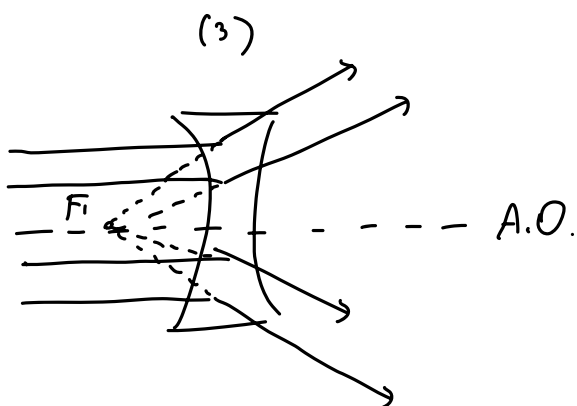
• NEL CASO DI LENTI CONVERGENTI, IN UN FASCIO DI RACCHI PARALLELI CHE ATTRAVERSANO LA LENTE, I RACCHI CONVERGONO IN UN FUOCO (F_2) (1)

INOLTRE, IN UNA LENTE CONVERGENTE, I RACCHI USCENTI DAL FUOCO (F_1) SONO DEVIATI PARALLELAMENTE ALL'ASSE OTTICO (2)



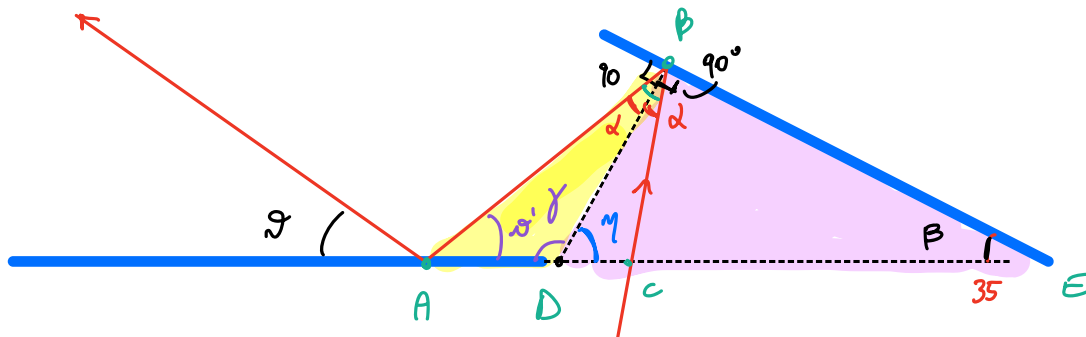
• NEL CASO DI LENTI DIVERGENTI ATTRAVERSADE DA UN FASCIO DI RACCHI PARALLELI, I LORO PROLUNGAMENTI CONVERGONO IN UN FUOCO (F_1). (3)

IN UNA LENTE DIVERGENTE, I RACCHI CHE HANNO PROLUNGAMENTI PASANTI PER F_2 (UN FUOCO) SONO DEVIATI PARALLELAMENTE ALL'ASSE OTTICO (4)



30. a

The diagram shows a diverging lens with a vertical center line. A horizontal dashed line represents the principal axis. A point O is marked at the center of the lens. Two focal points, F_1 and F_2 , are marked on the principal axis to the right and left of the lens, respectively. An object, represented by an upward arrow at point A , is placed to the left of the lens. A virtual image, represented by an upward arrow at point B' , is formed to the left of the lens. Three rays are shown: a red ray from the top of the object A parallel to the principal axis that diverges from the lens as if from F_1 ; a blue ray from the top of the object A through the optical center O that continues straight; and a dashed red ray from the top of the object A through the focal point F_2 that becomes parallel to the principal axis after the lens. The intersection of the blue and dashed red rays on the left side of the lens determines the position of the virtual image B' .



$\theta = \theta'$ x INCIDENZA DI RACCO (REFLESSIONE)

$$\theta' = 180 - \gamma - \alpha$$

$$\gamma = 180 - \eta = 125 \quad \text{ANULO PIATTO}$$

 $\beta = 35^\circ$

$$\eta = 180 - 90 - \beta = 55$$

