

Módulo ④ REFRAÇÃO DA LUZ

Está associada à mudança da
velocidade devido à mudança
do meio óptico.

$$v_{\text{vácuo}} = c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \quad (\text{máxima}) \rightarrow n = 1$$

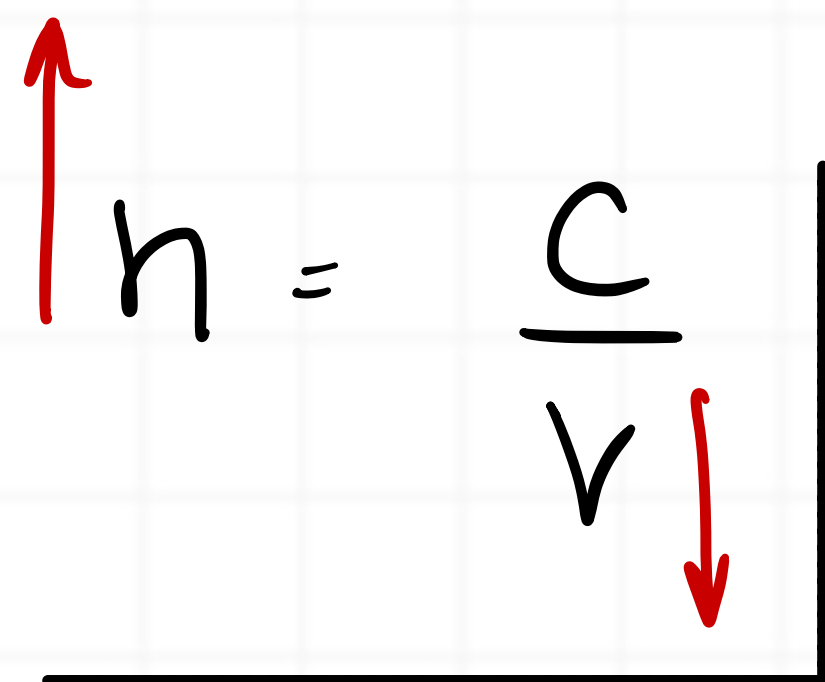
$$v_{\text{AR}} \cong c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow n \cong 1$$

$$v_{\text{ÁGUA}} = 2,25 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow n = 1,33$$

$$v_{\text{vidro}} = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow n = 1,5$$

01. Índice de Refração (n)

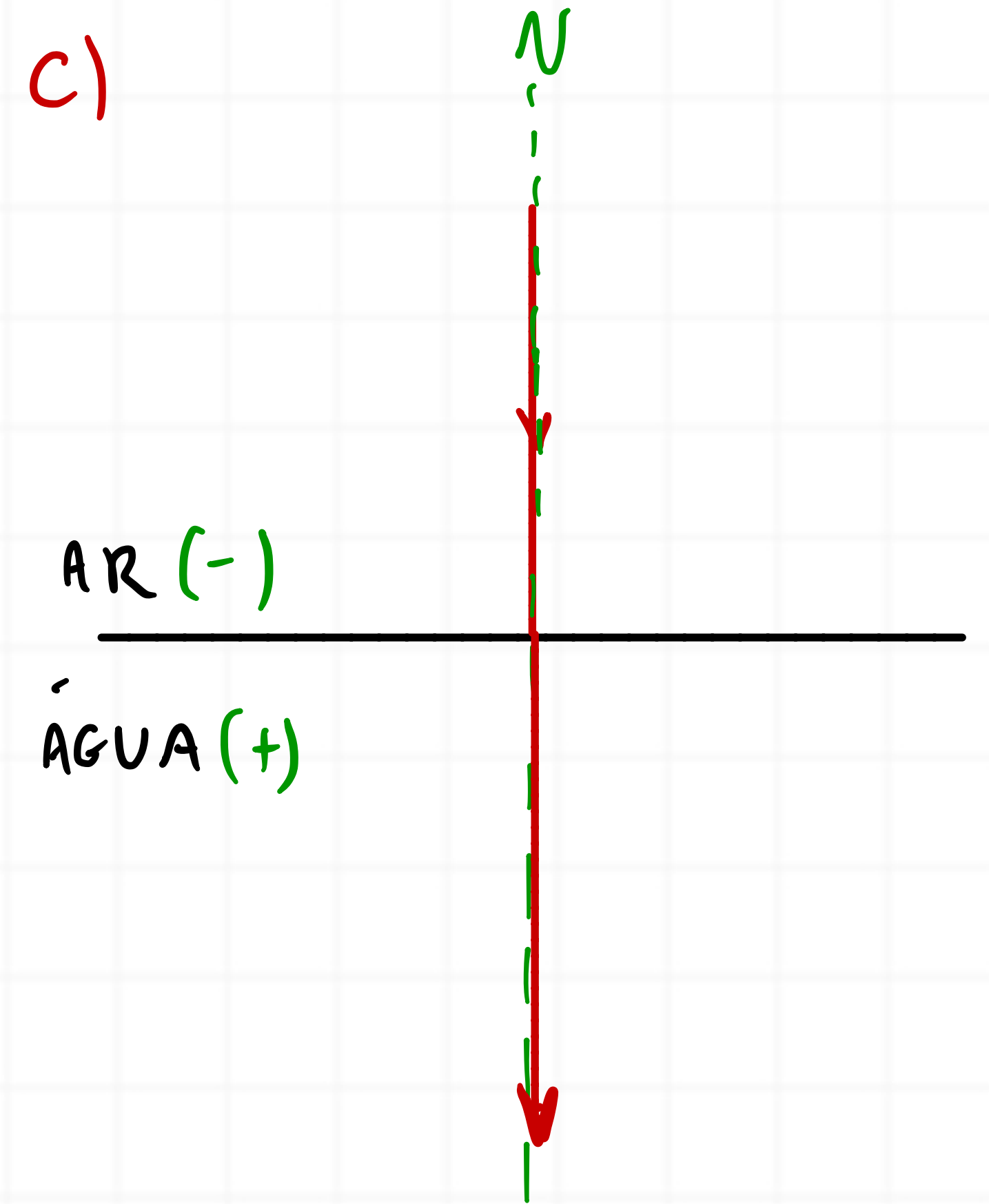
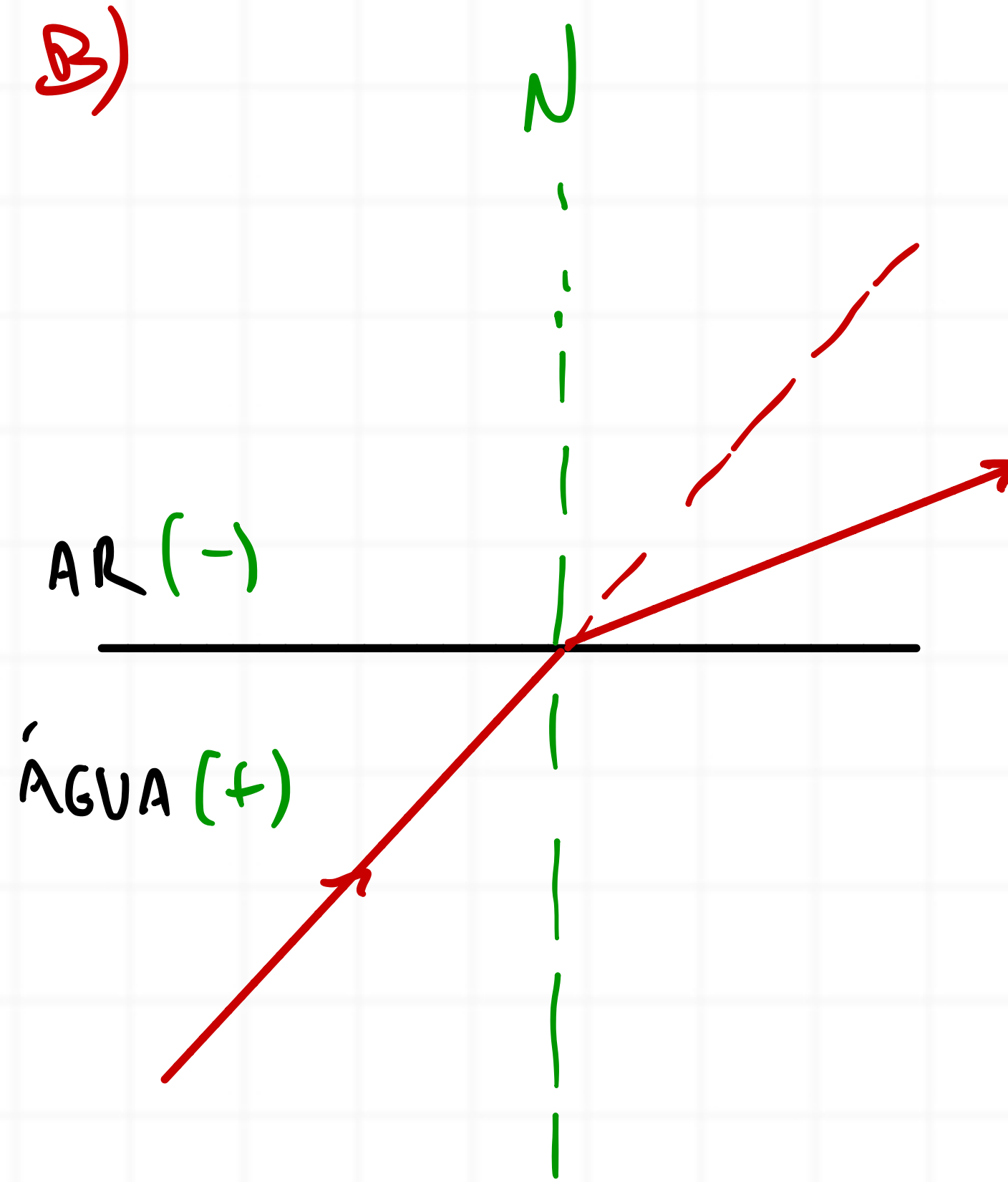
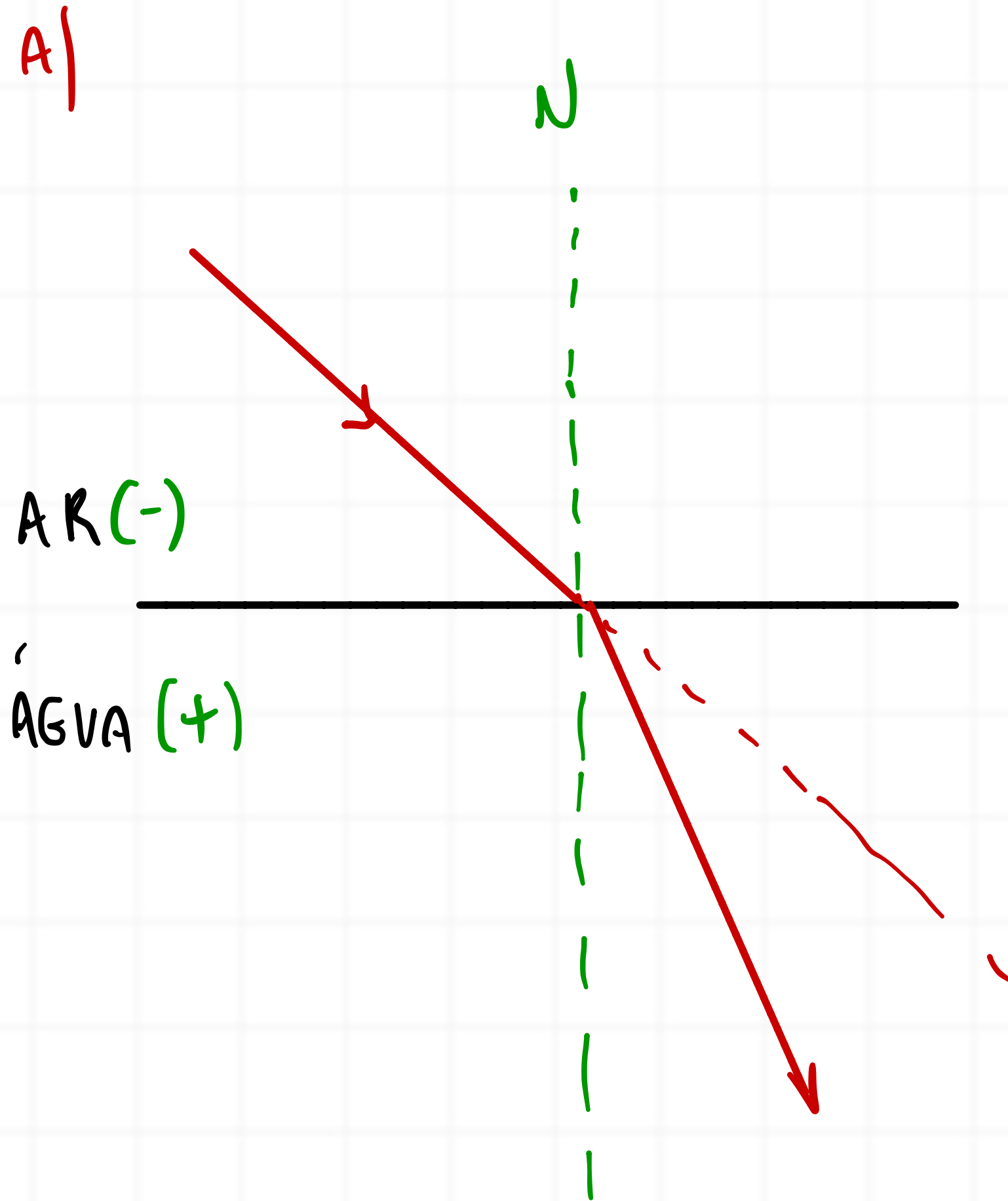
$$n = \frac{\text{VELOCIDADE DA LUZ NO VÁCUO}}{\text{VELOCIDADE DA LUZ NO MEIO}}$$



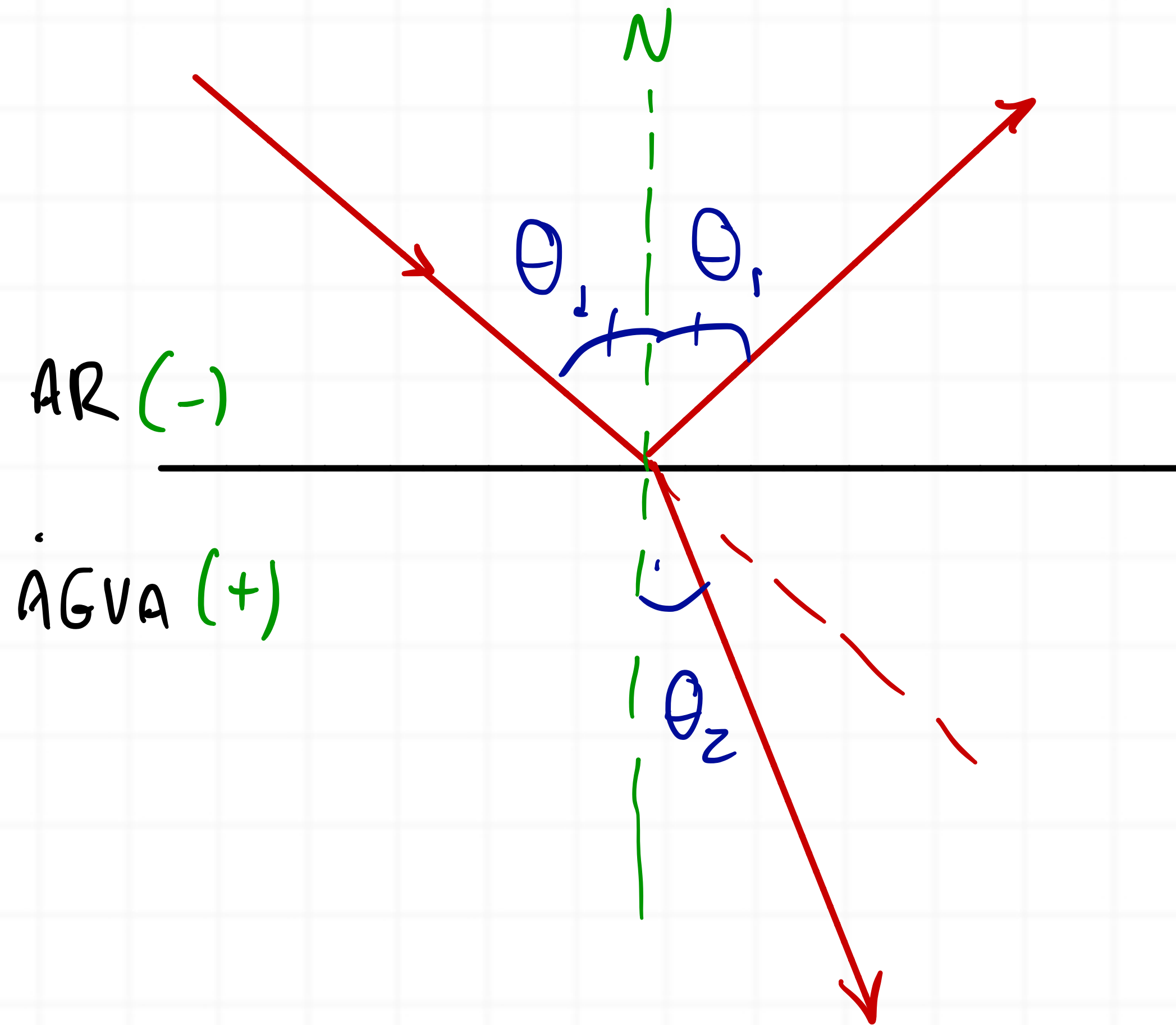
A diagram showing the formula $n = \frac{c}{v}$. The letter 'n' has a red arrow pointing upwards from its left side. The letter 'c' is positioned above a horizontal line, and the letter 'v' is positioned below it. A red arrow points downwards from the right side of the 'v'.

$$n = \frac{c}{v}$$

02. Comportamento do Raio de Luz

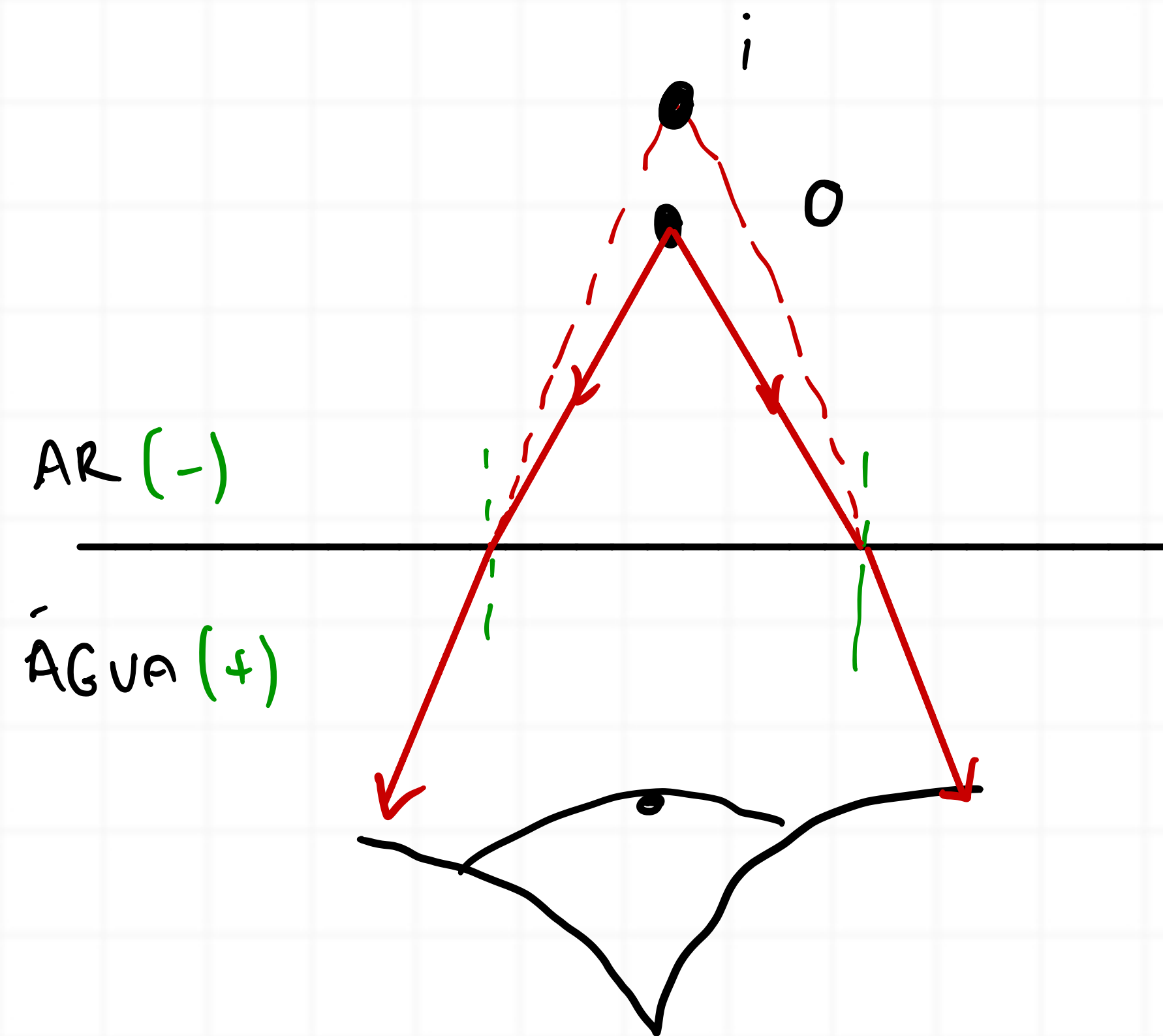
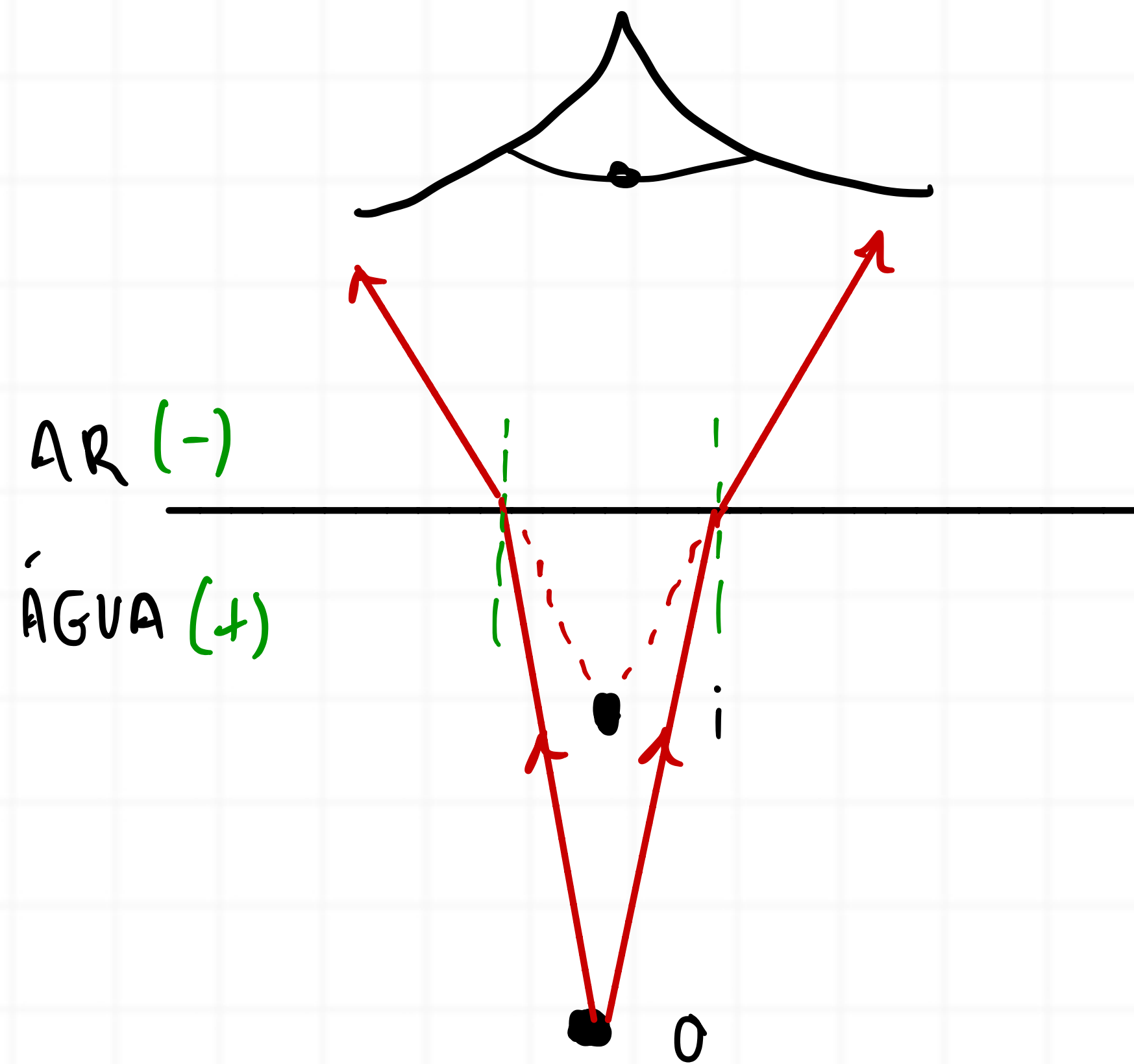


03. Lei de Snell



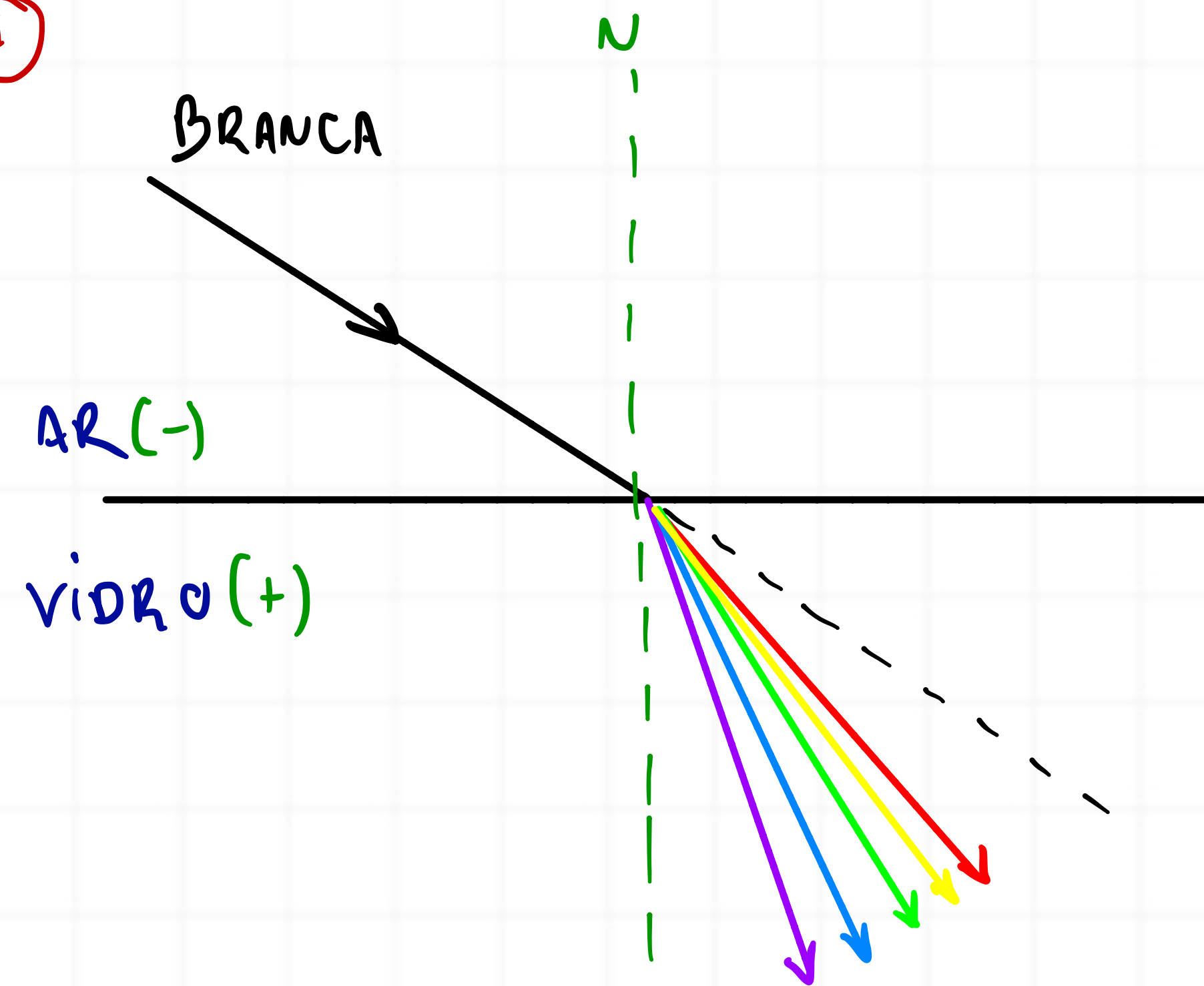
$$n_1 \cdot \text{sen} \theta_1 = n_2 \cdot \text{sen} \theta_2$$

04. Posição Aparente

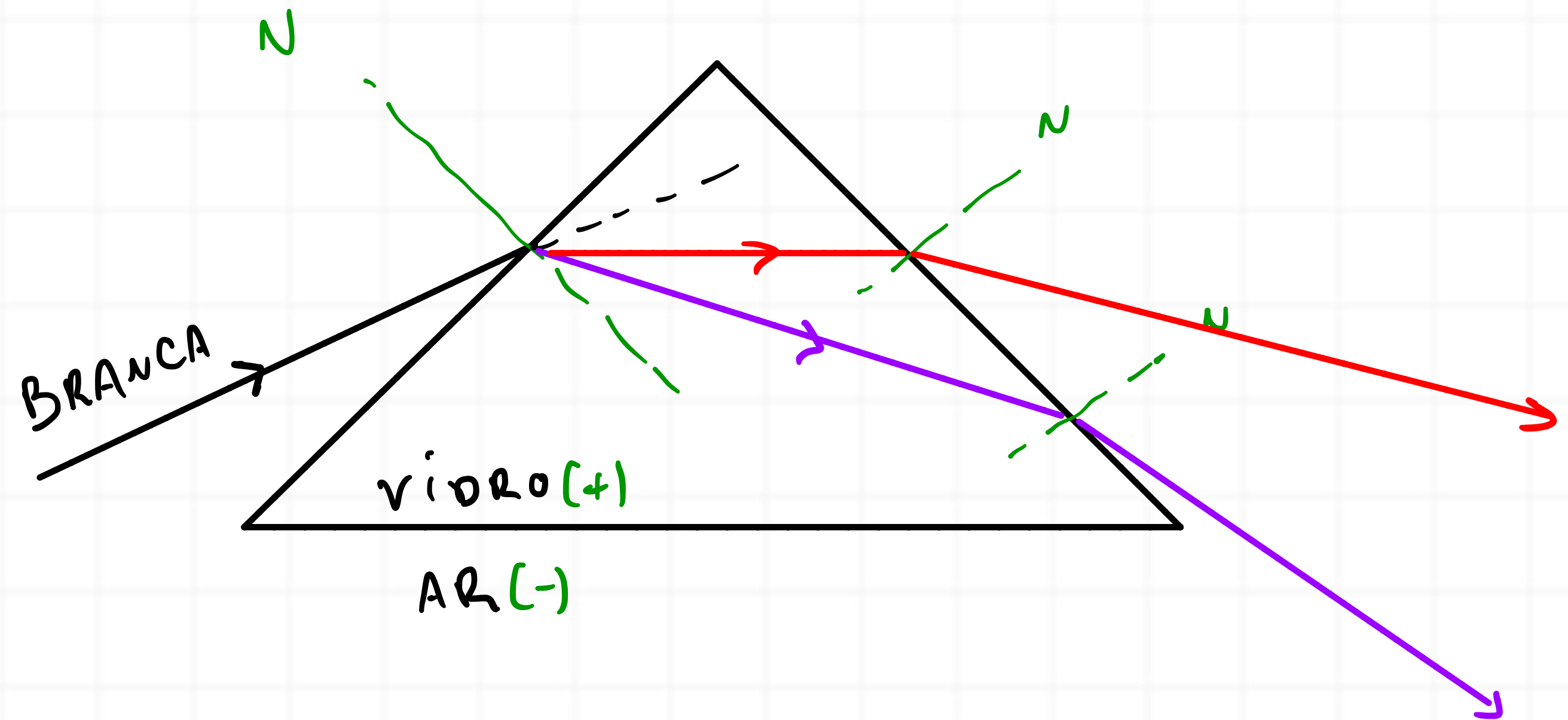


05. DISPERSÃO DA LUZ BRANCA

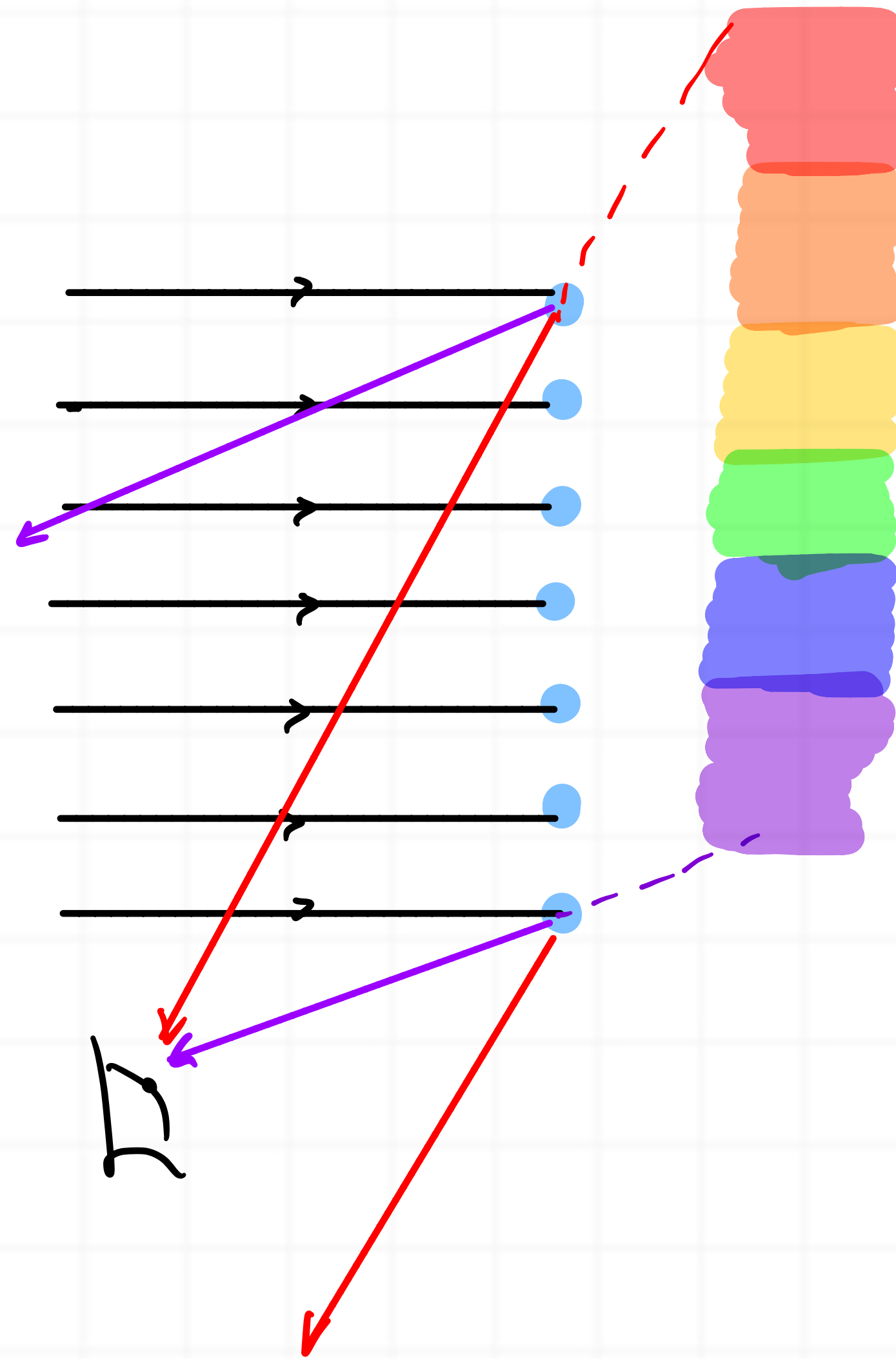
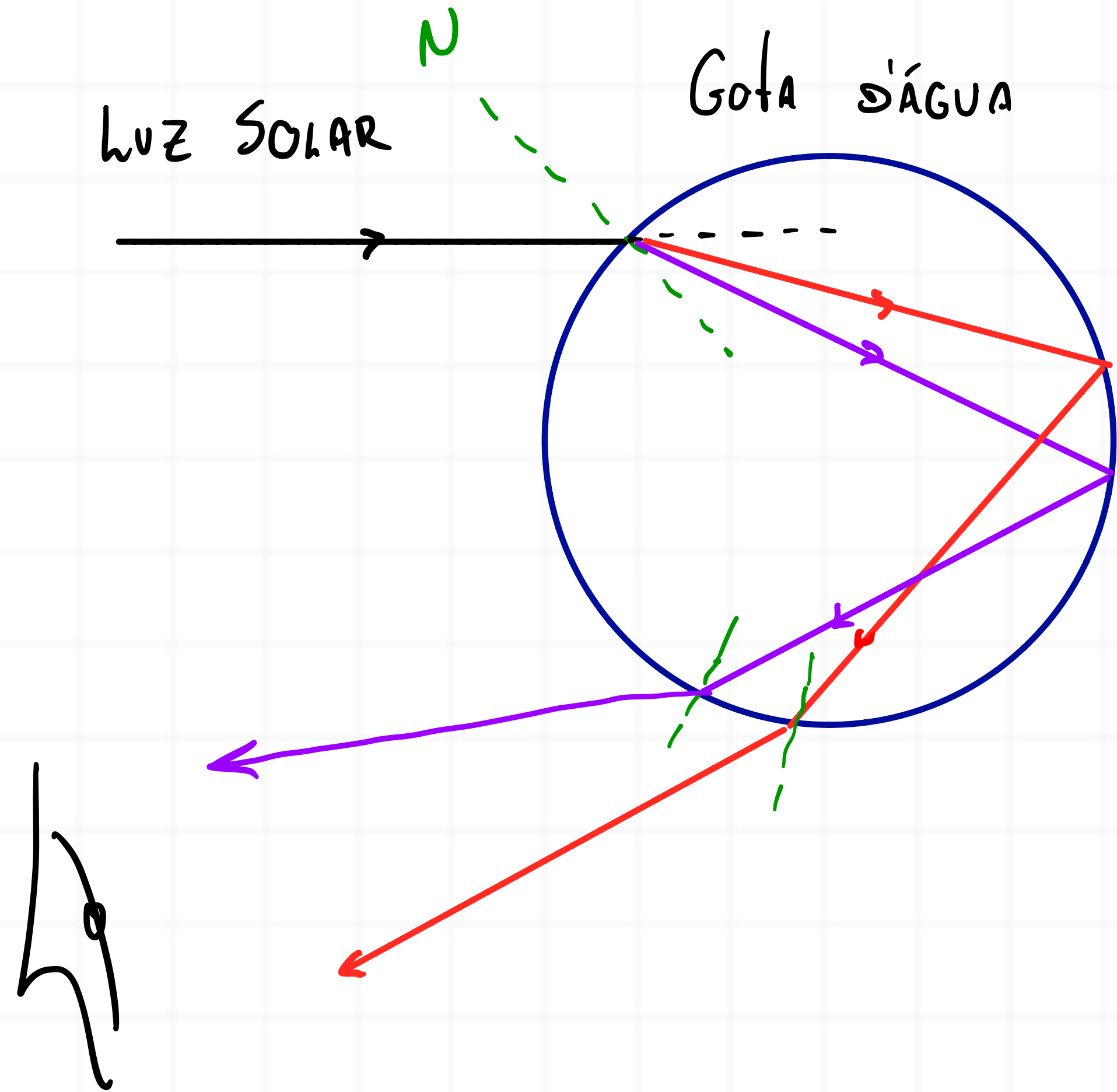
Ex. (1)



Ex. (2)

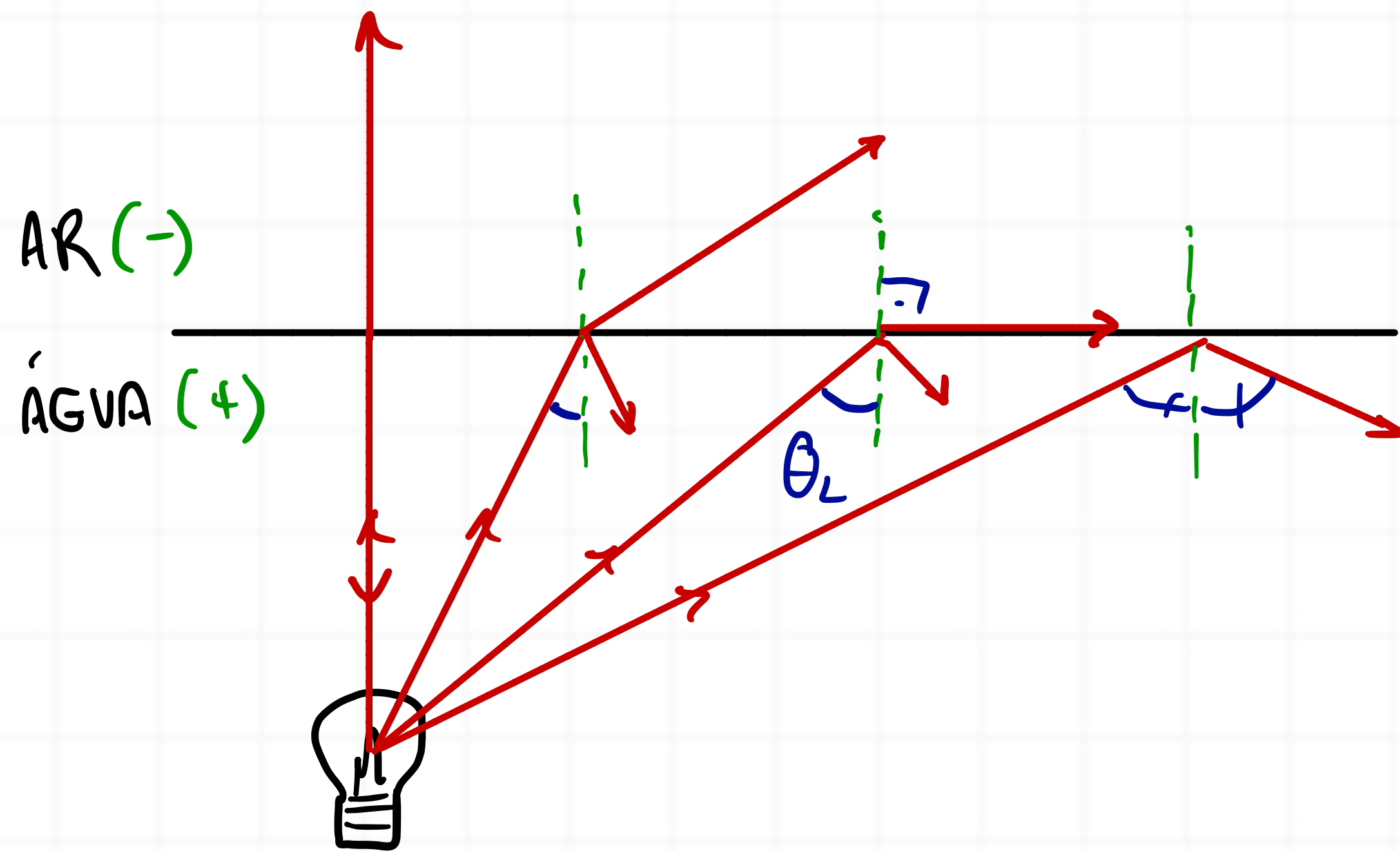


Ex. ③



06. REFLEXÃO TOTAL

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 0^\circ$$



Condições:

✓ (+) \rightarrow (-)

✓ $\theta_i > \theta_L$

$$\text{sen} \theta_L = \frac{n_{\text{menor}}}{n_{\text{maior}}}$$

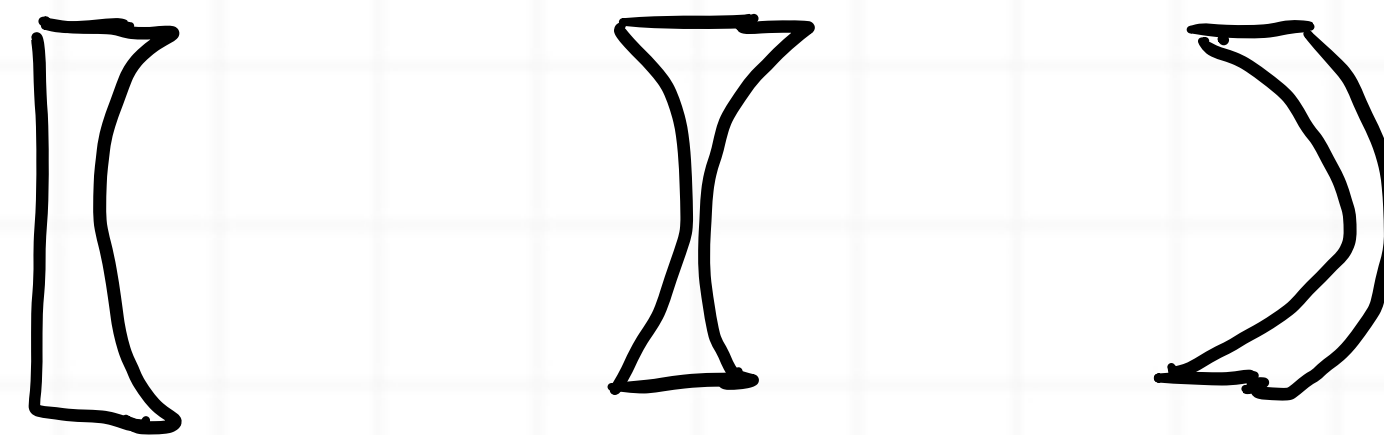
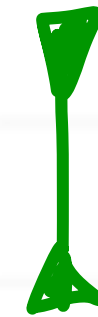
Módulo 5 Lentes ESFÉRICAS

01. CLASSIFICAÇÃO DAS LENTES

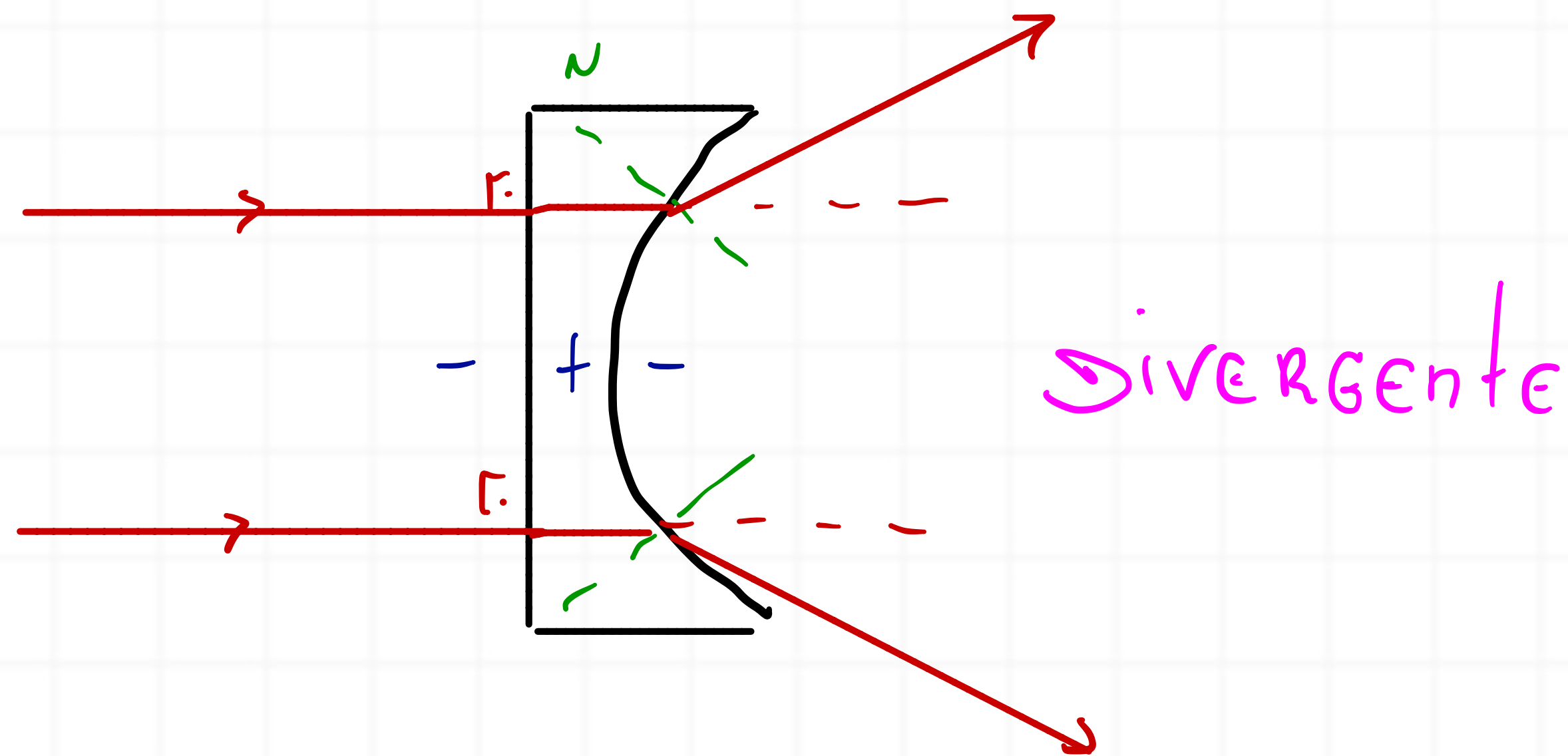
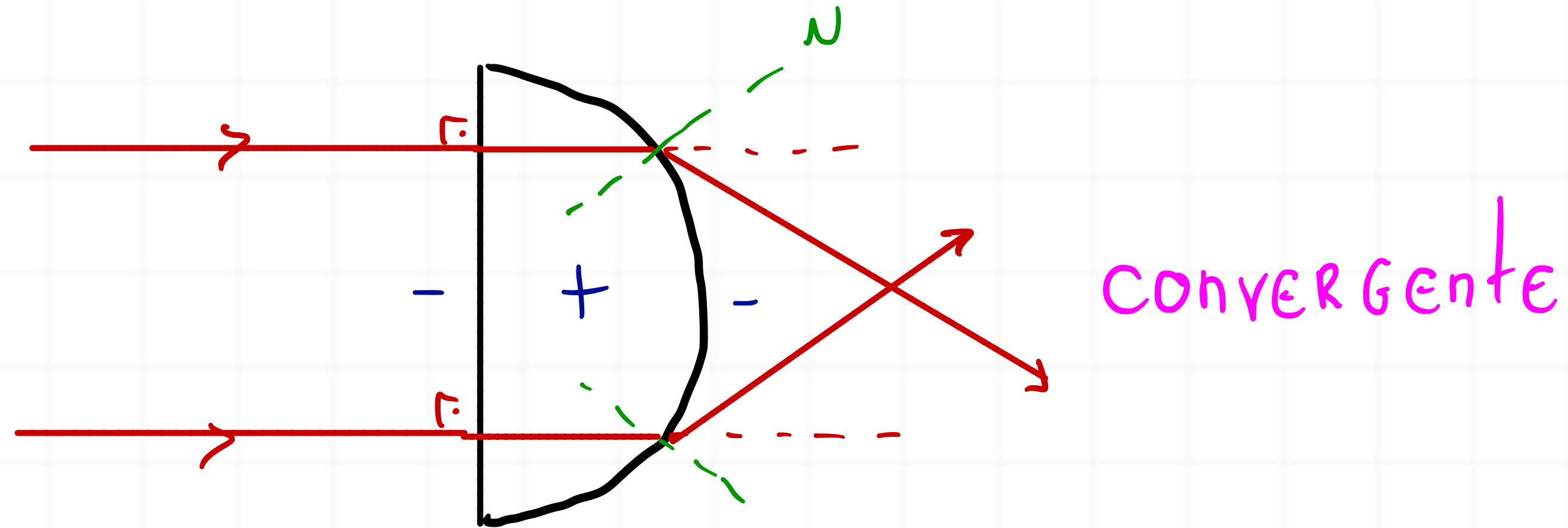
A) lentes CONVEXAS



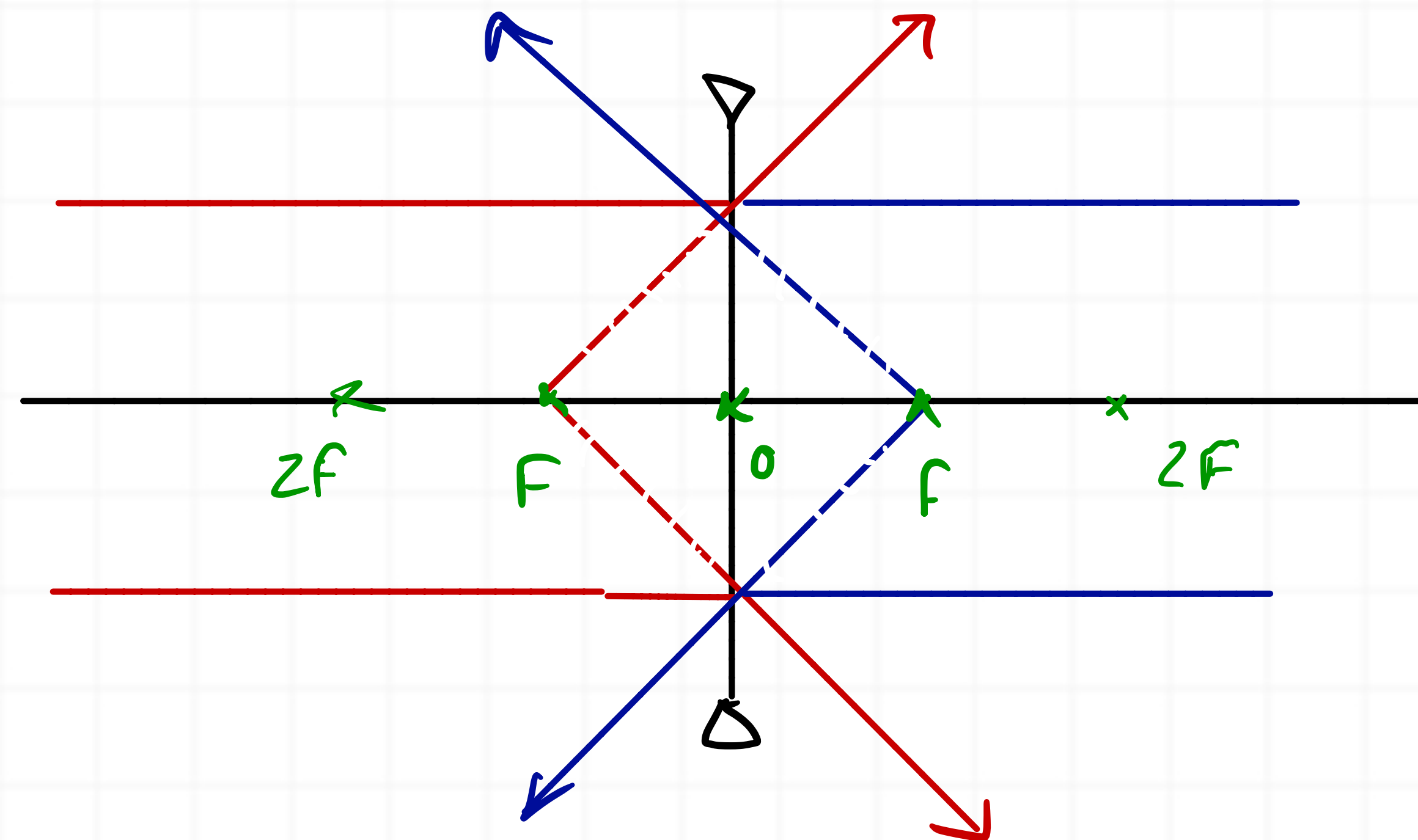
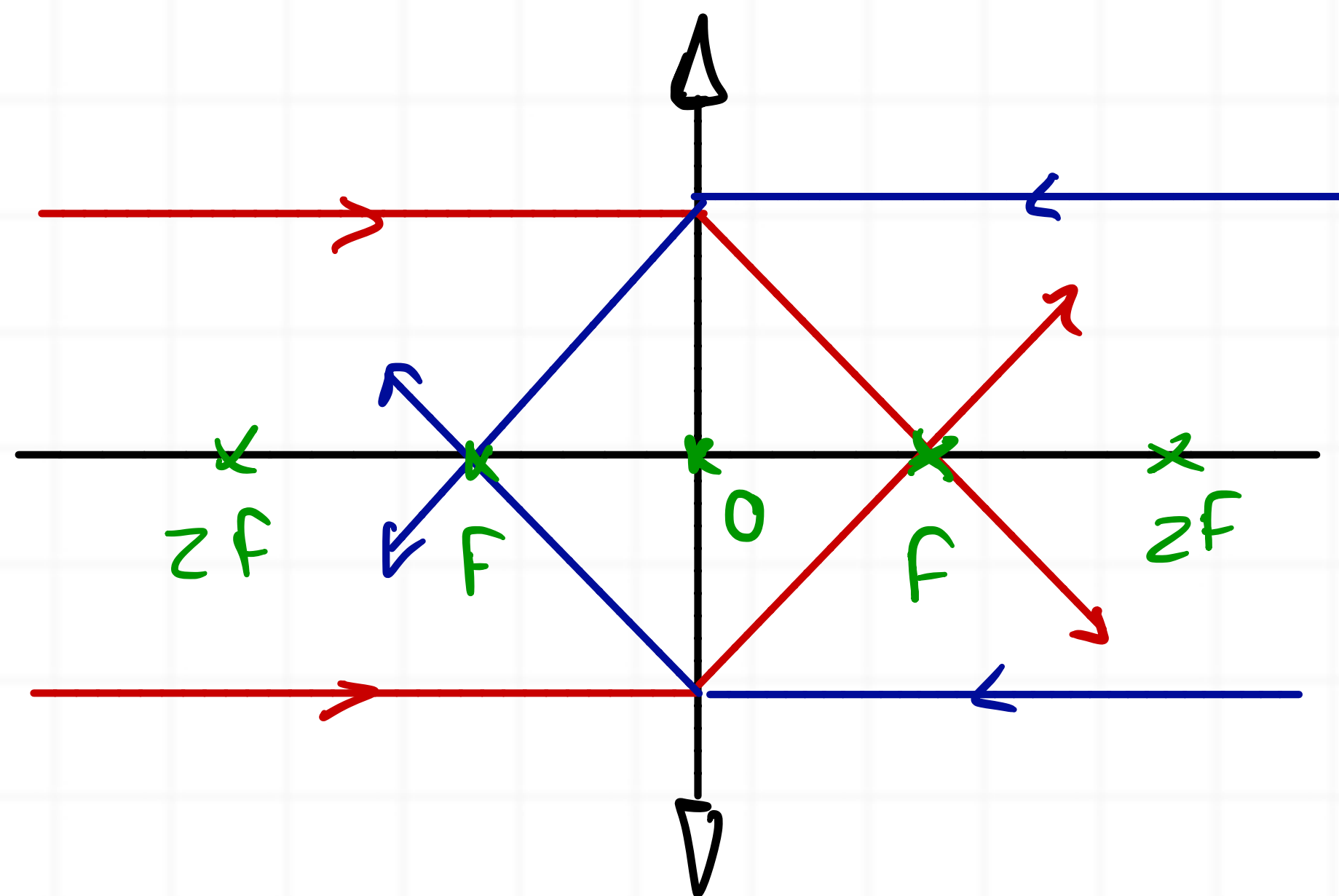
B) lentes CÔNCAVAS



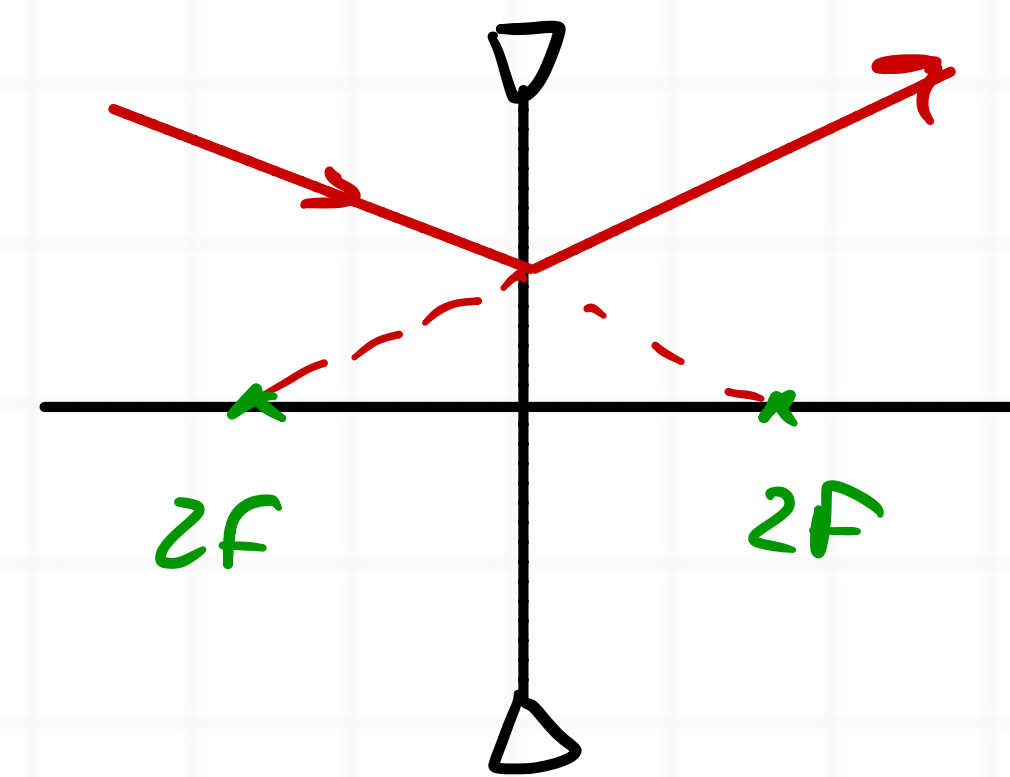
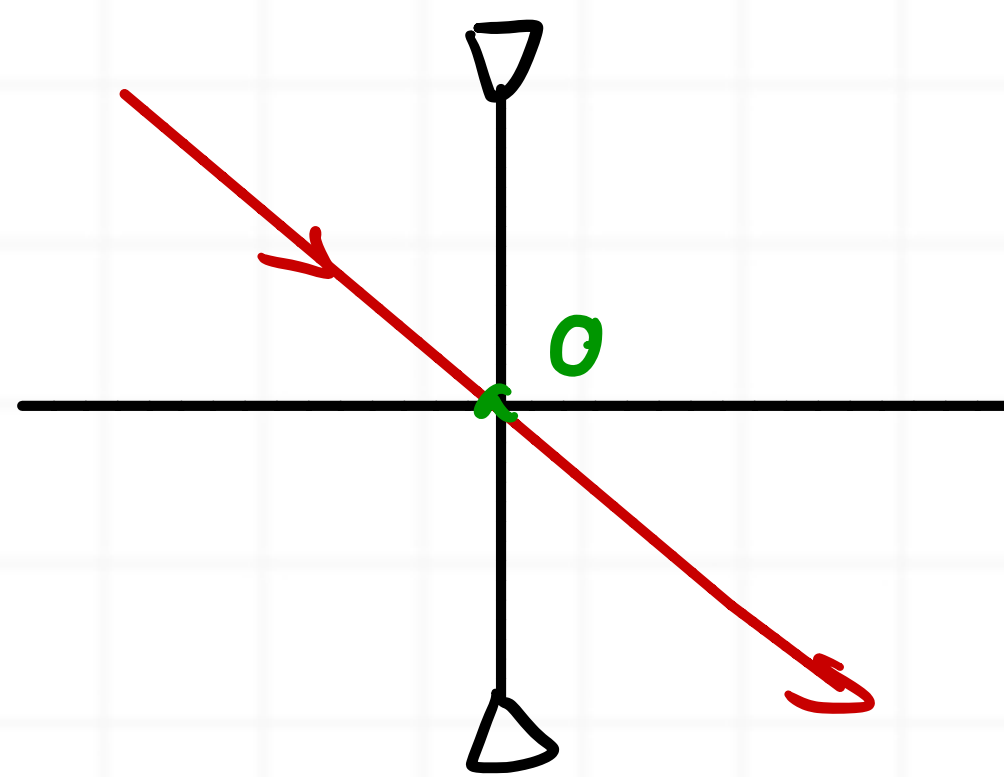
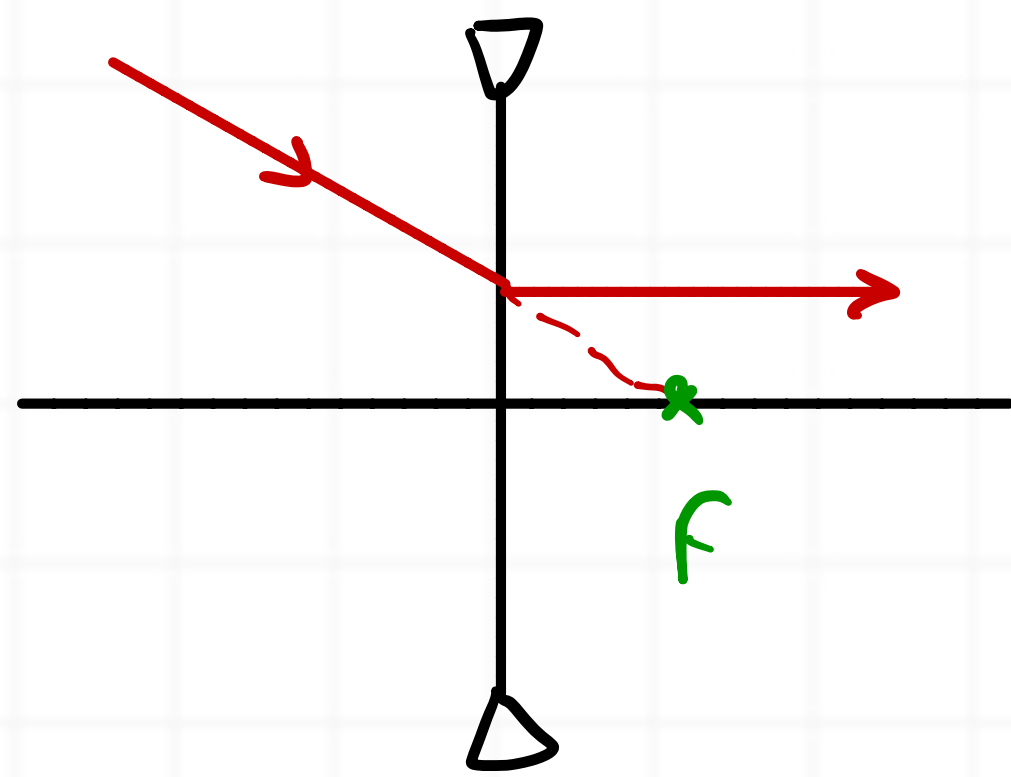
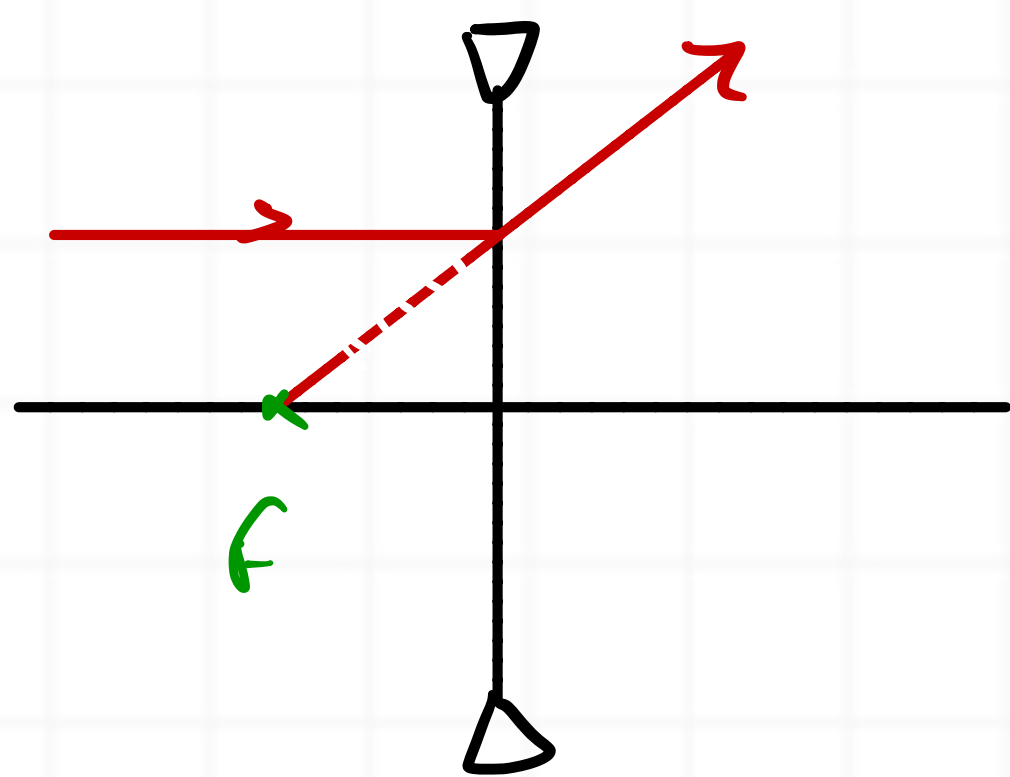
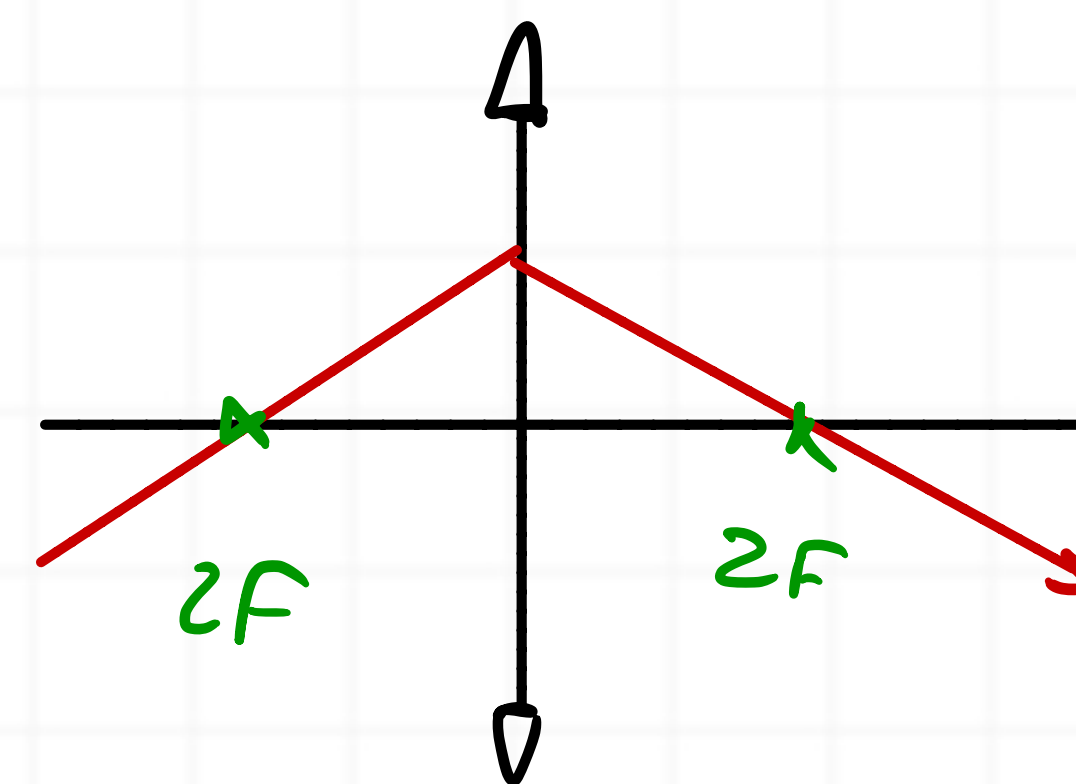
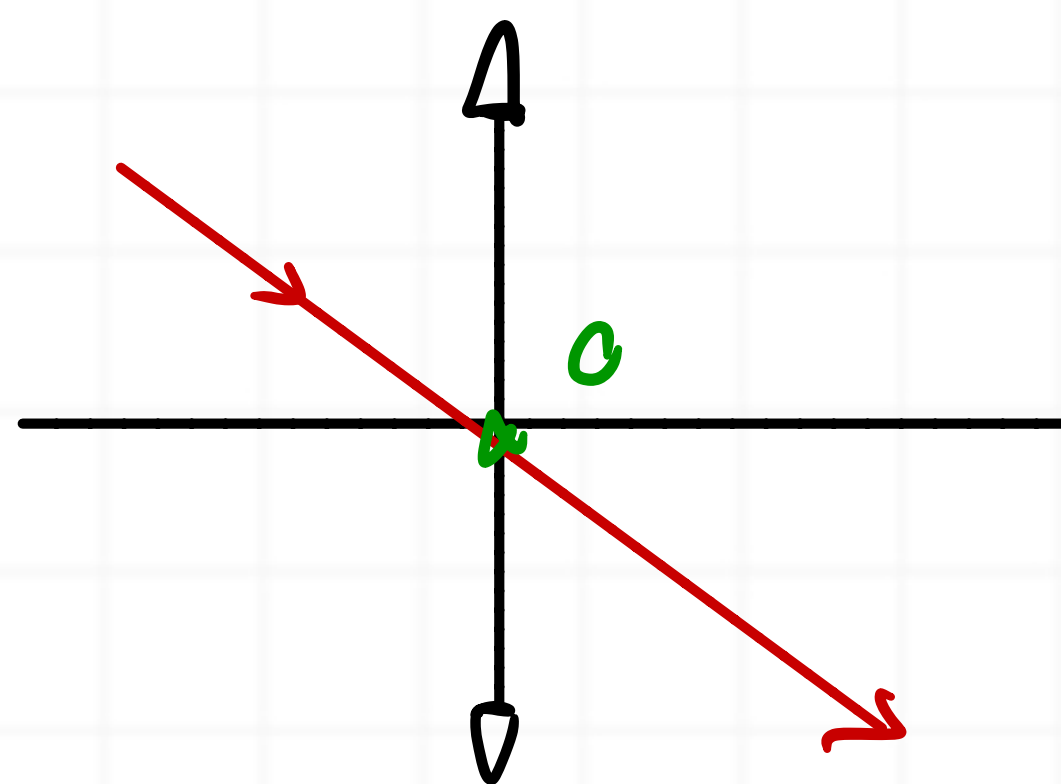
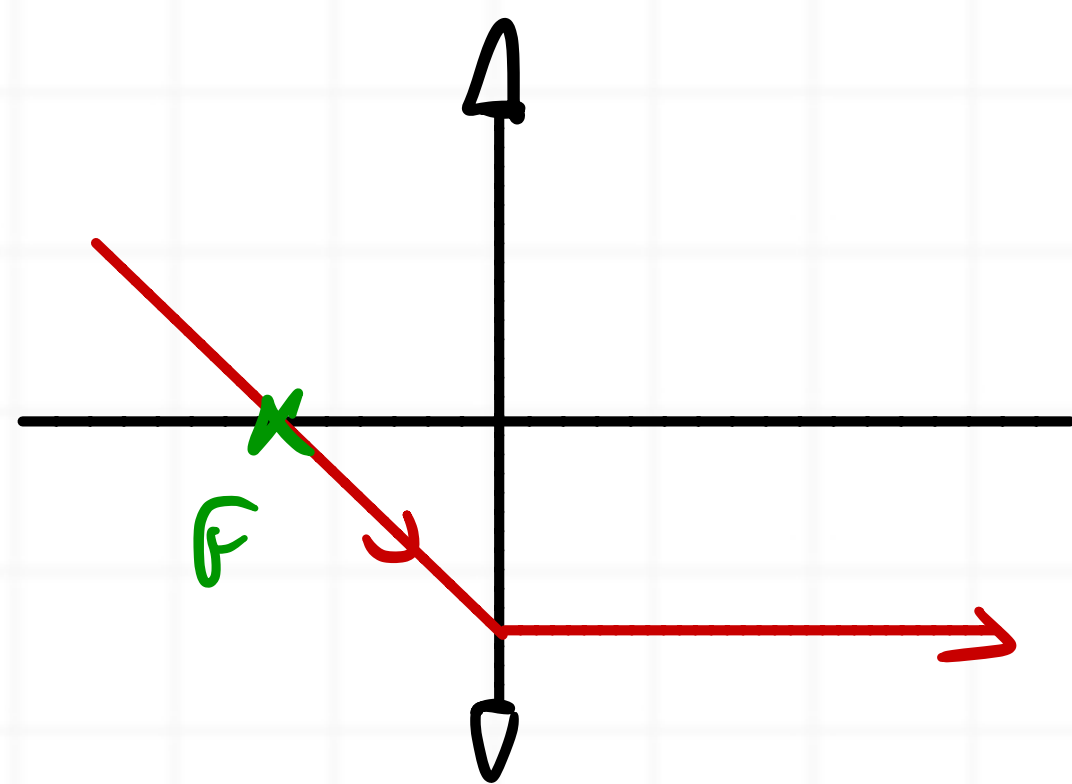
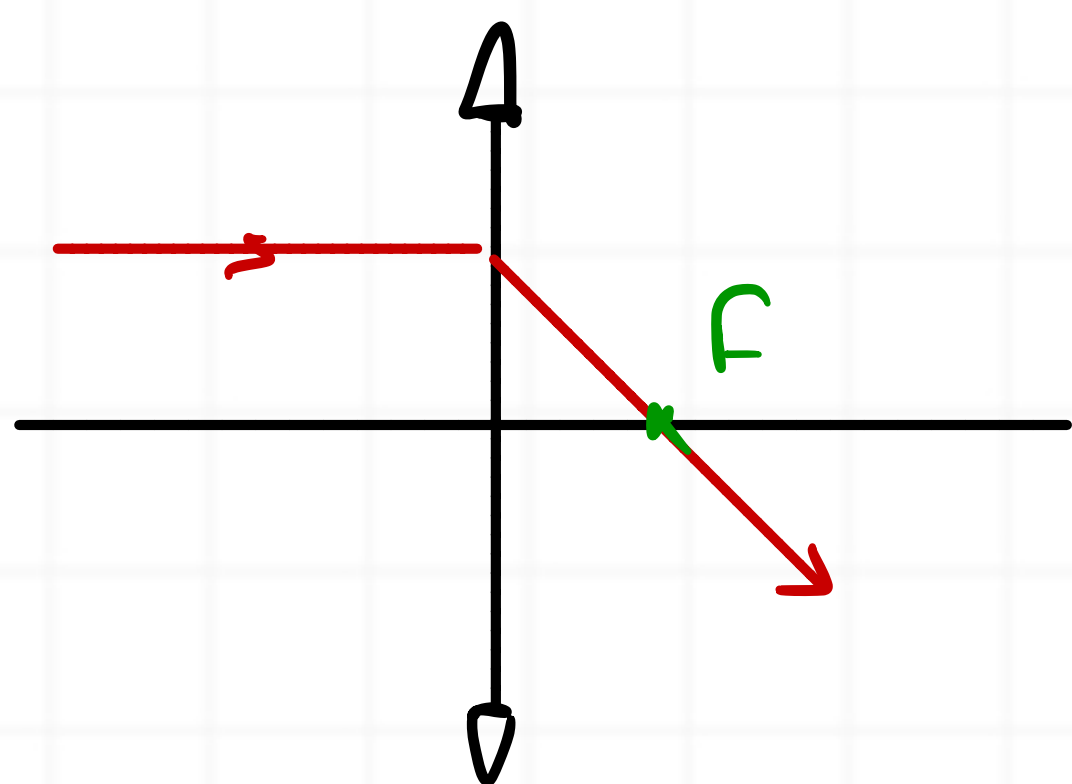
02. Comportamento Óptico



03. Elementos Principais

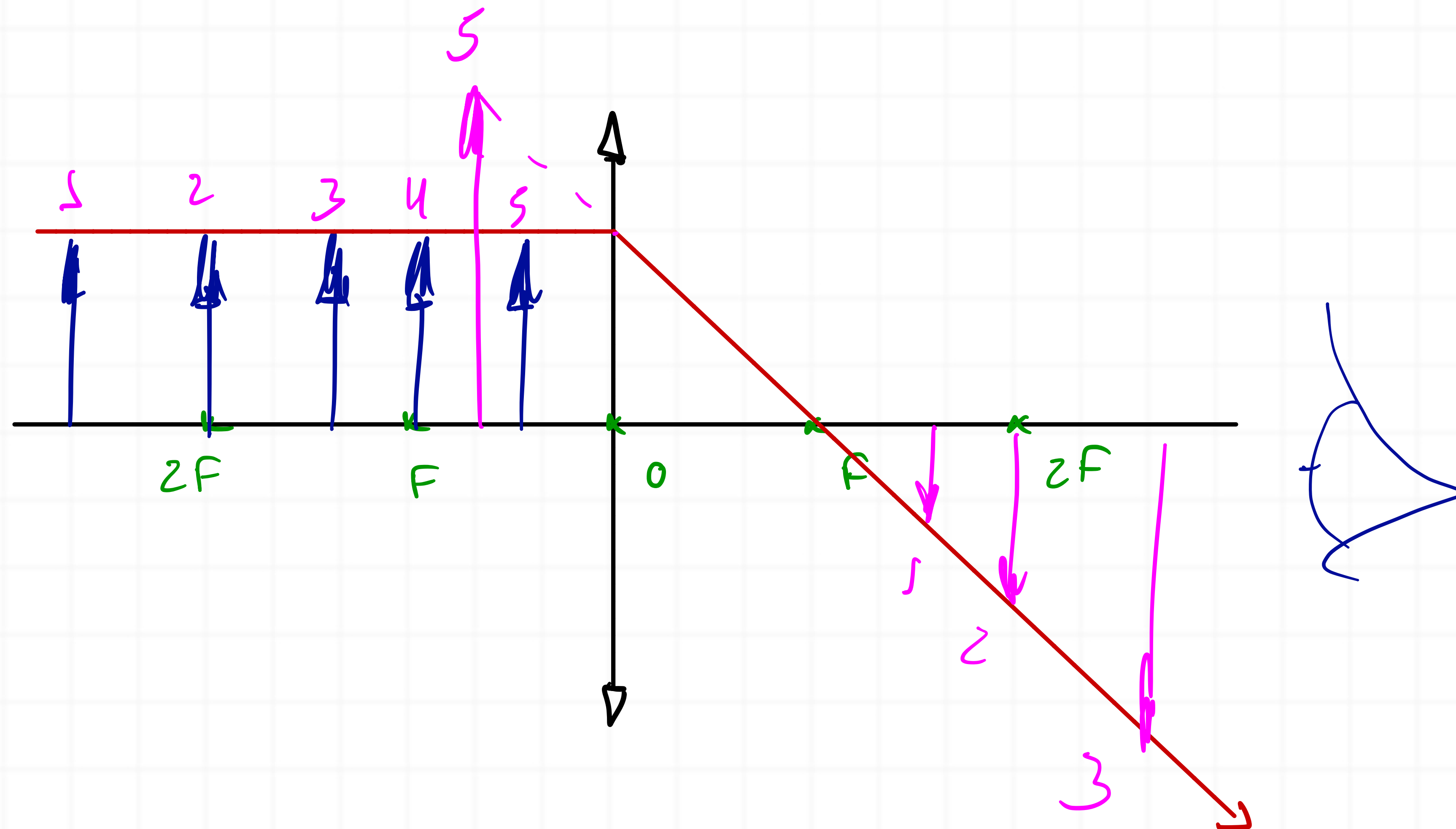


04. Raios Notáveis

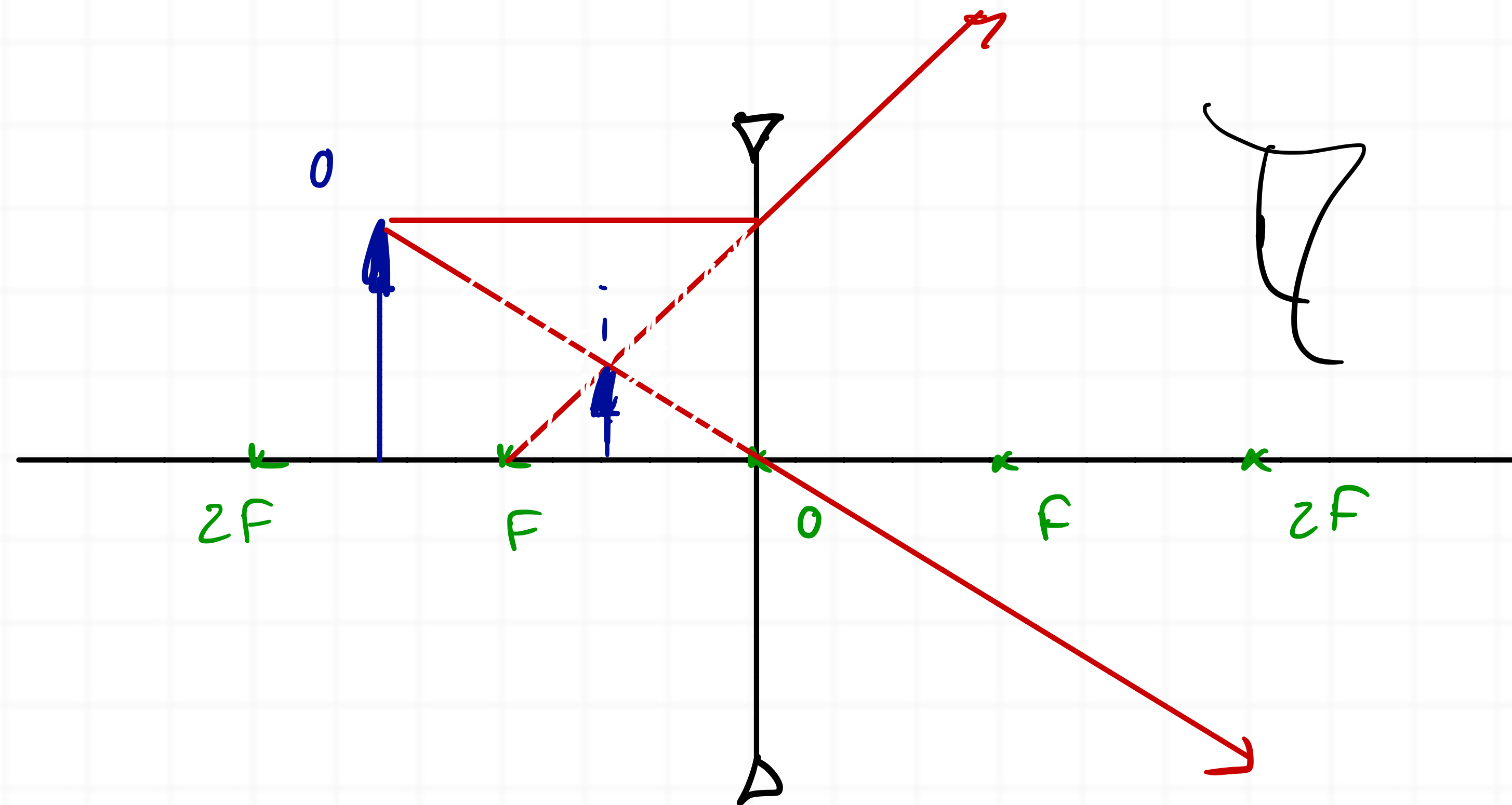


05. FORMAÇÃO DE IMAGEM

Lente Convergente



Lente Divergente



06. Estudo Quantitativo

A) EQUAÇÃO DE GAUSS

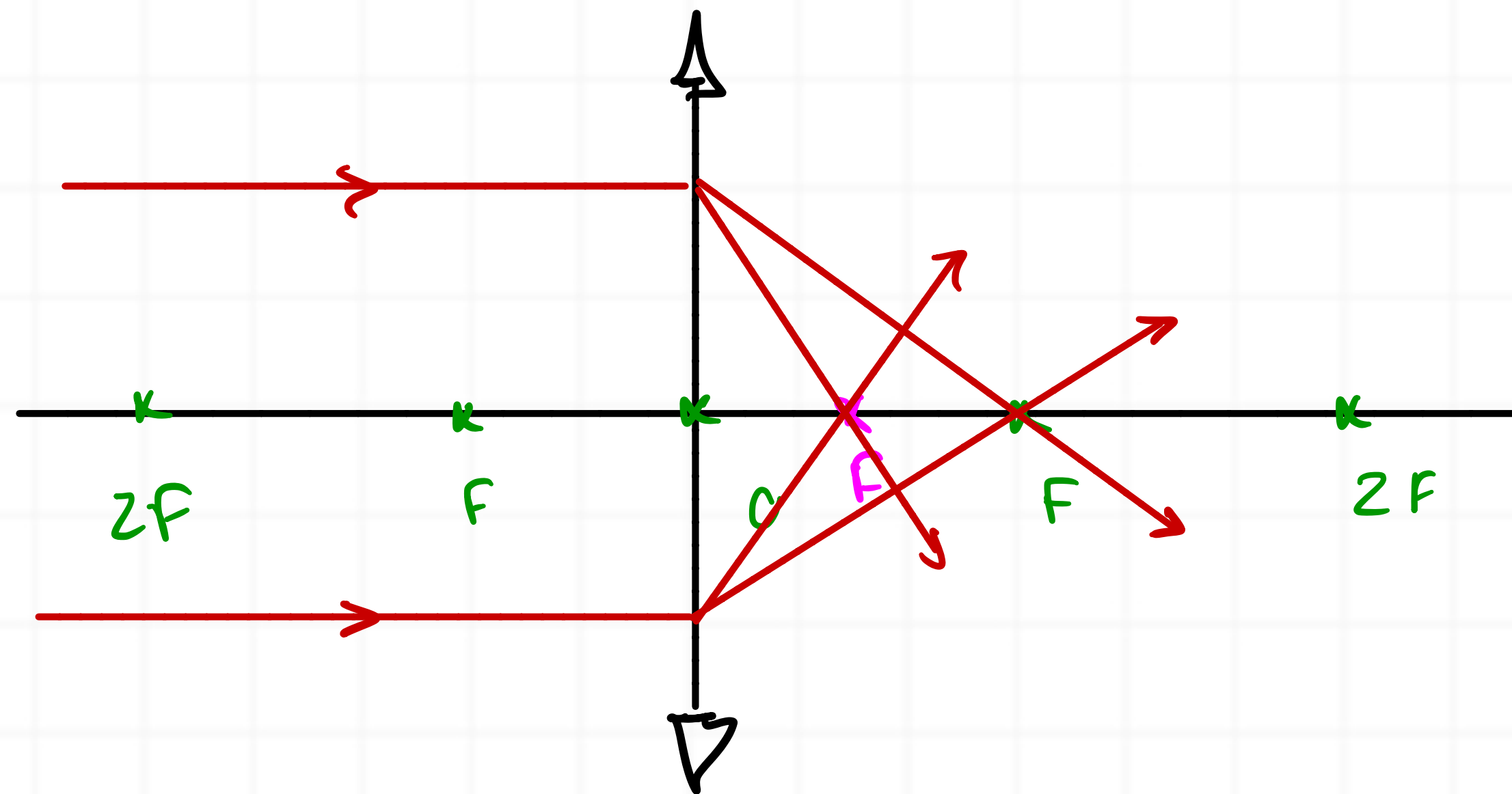
$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{D_i} + \frac{1}{D_o}$$

→ ⊕ CONVERG.
⊖ DIVERG.

B) EQUAÇÃO DE AUMENTO

$$A = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = -\frac{D_i}{D_o}$$

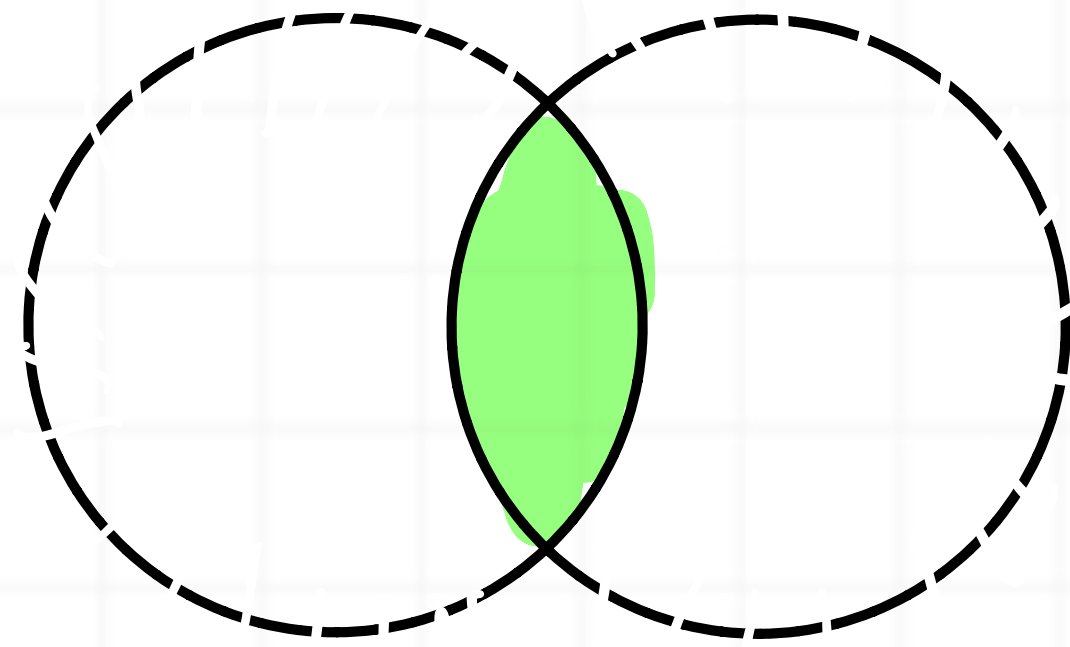
c) VERGÊNCIA (V)



$$V = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$[V] = \frac{1}{m} = di \begin{pmatrix} \text{dioptria} \\ \text{ou} \\ \text{GRAU} \end{pmatrix}$$

Equação dos fabricantes de lentes



$$V = \left(\frac{n_{\text{lente}}}{n_{\text{meio}}} - 1 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

