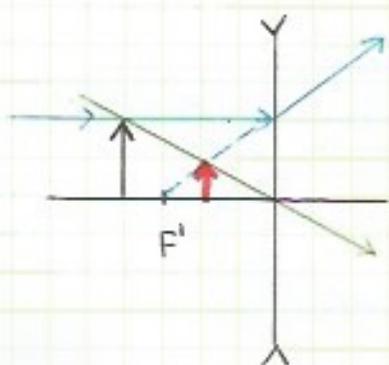
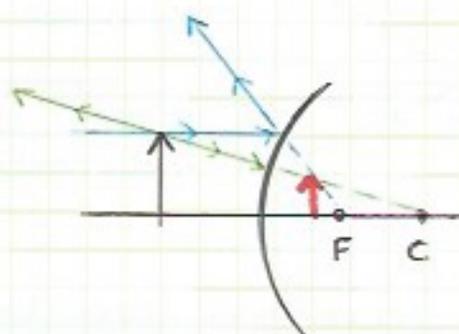


SOLUCIONES LENTES DELG.

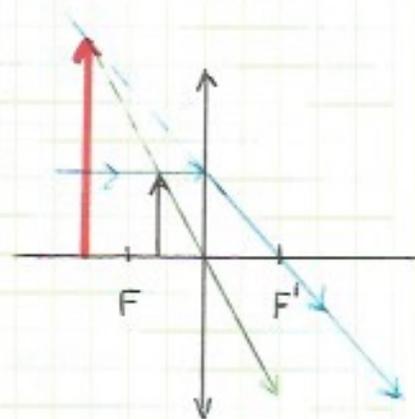
1)



a) V, D, m



b) V, D, m



c) V, D, m

Correcta **(c)**

2) Correcta **(b)**

Apartado c ejercicio anterior. \odot objeto estará situado entre lente e foco.

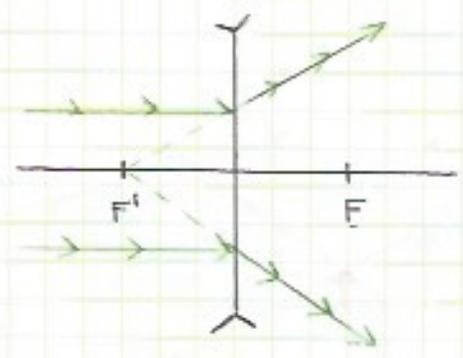
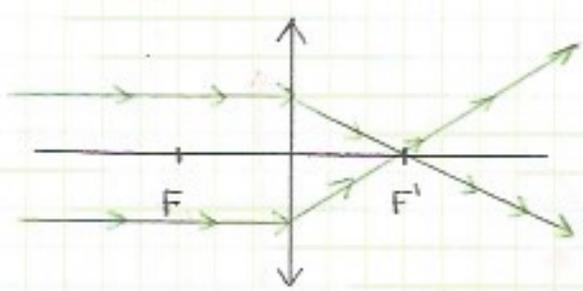
3) Correcta **(c)**

Apartado a ejercicio 4

4) Correcta **(a)**

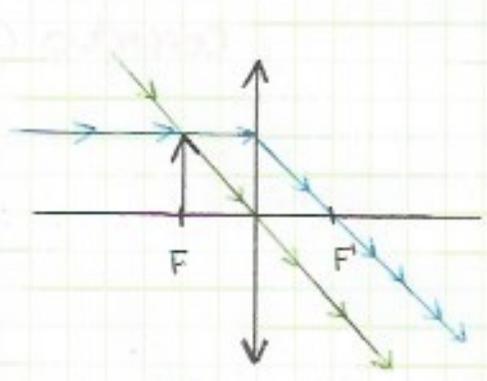
Segundo se puede ver no ejercicio 4, apartado a, las imágenes nas lentes divergentes son sempre virtuales, menores e dereitas.

5) Correcta ⑥

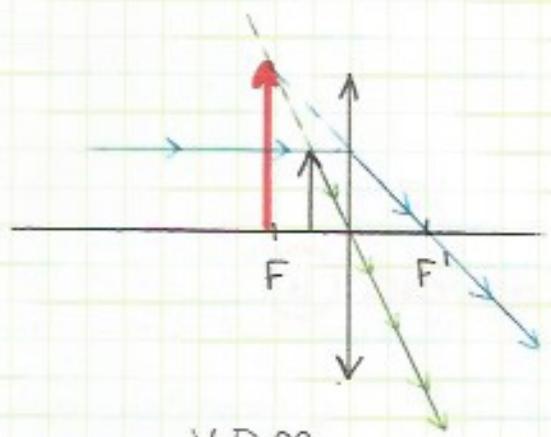


Desvia-se sempre e passa pelo foco imaxe

6)

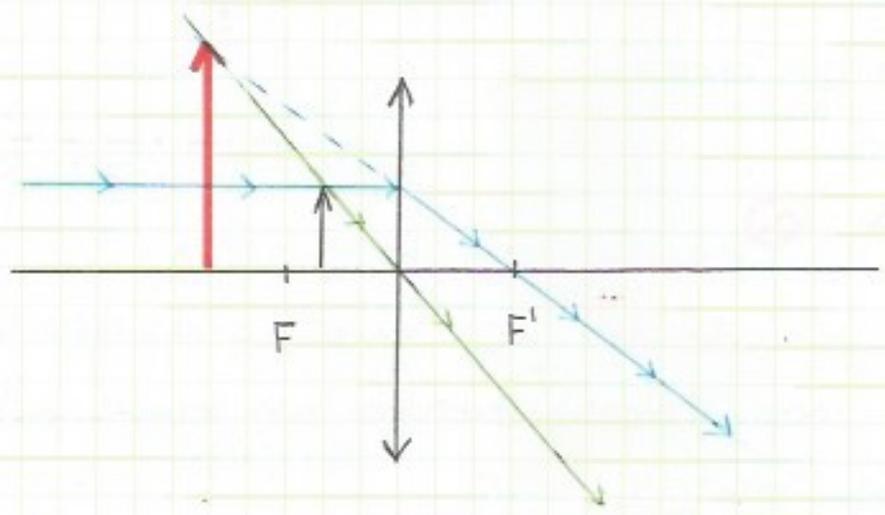


Não se forma imaxe



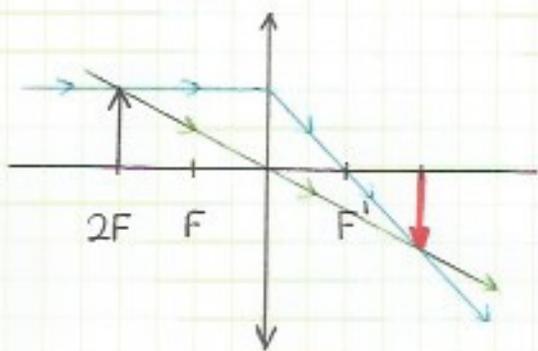
V, D, M.

7) Há que situar o objecto entre o foco e a lente.



8) $y = 3\text{cm}$
 $s = -20\text{cm}$

a) $f' = 10\text{cm}$



$$\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{Ec. Gauss}$$

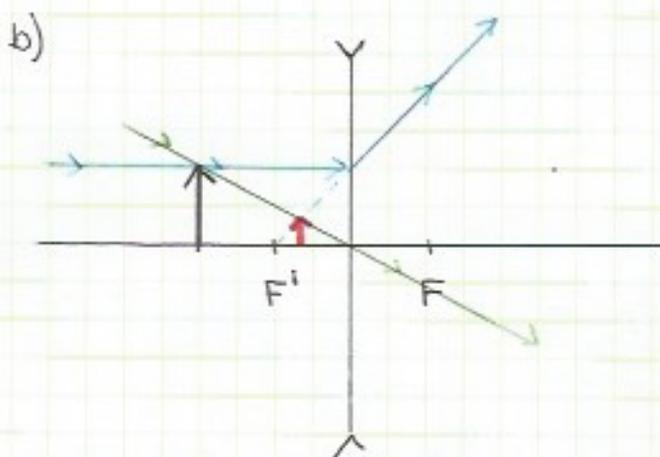
$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{-20}$$

$$s' = +20\text{cm} = 0,2\text{m}$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \Rightarrow y' = y \cdot \frac{s'}{s}$$

$$y' = 3\text{cm} \cdot \frac{20\text{cm}}{-20\text{cm}} = -3\text{cm} = -3 \cdot 10^{-2}\text{m}$$

A imaxe é real, invertida e de igual tamaño que o obxecto.



Divergente: $f' = -10\text{cm}$

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

$$\frac{1}{-10} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{-20}$$

$$s' = -6,67\text{cm} = -6,67 \cdot 10^{-2}\text{m}$$

$$y' = y \cdot \frac{s'}{s} \Rightarrow y' = 3\text{cm} \cdot \frac{-6,67\text{cm}}{-20\text{cm}} = 1\text{cm} = 0,01\text{m}$$

A imaxe é V, D, m.

9) a) Para que se forme unha imaxe real, de maior tamaño que o obxecto nun espello cóncavo, o aumento lateral é menor que cero (a imaxe é invertida).

$$A_L = -2$$

$$y = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$r = -15 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = -7,5 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$A_L = \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{s'}{s} = -2$$

$$\frac{-s'}{s} = -2 \Rightarrow s' = 2s$$

$$\frac{2}{-15} = \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{15} = \frac{3}{2s} \Rightarrow s = \frac{11,25 \text{ cm}}{(s' = -22,5 \text{ cm})}$$

b) lente converxente $f' > 0$

$$f' = 7,5 \text{ cm}$$

Nunha lente converxente, si a imaxe é real, deberá ser invertida, polo tanto $A_L = -2$

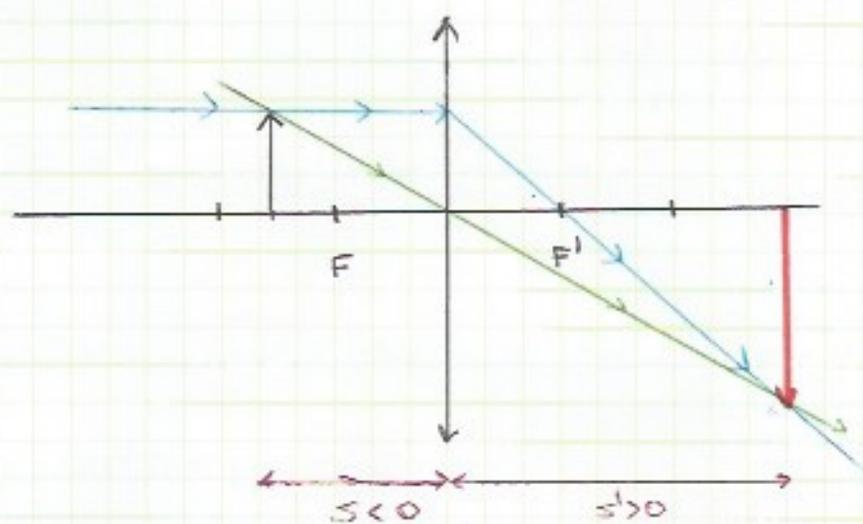
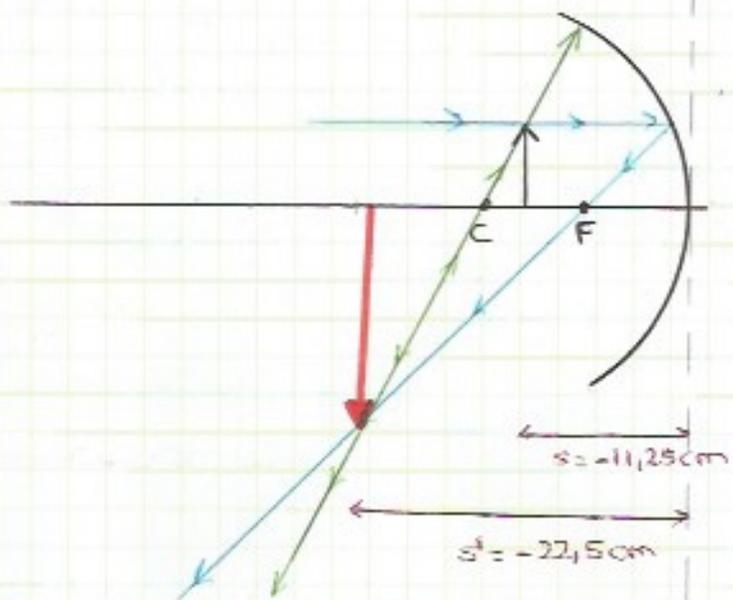
$$A_L = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \Rightarrow \frac{s'}{s} = -2 \Rightarrow s' = -2s$$

$$\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{7,5} = \frac{1}{-2s} - \frac{1}{s} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{7,5} = \frac{-3}{2s}$$

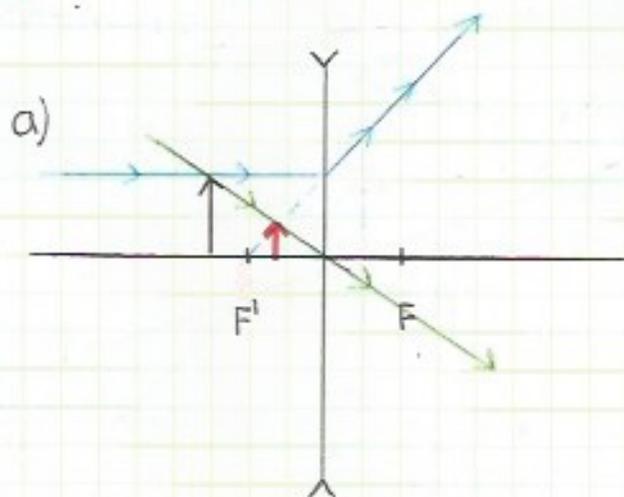
$$s = -11,25 \text{ cm} = \underline{\underline{-9,1125 \text{ cm}}}$$

$$(s' = 22,5 \text{ cm})$$

c)



10) $y = 1,5 \text{ cm}$
 $s = -15 \text{ cm}$
 $f' = -10 \text{ cm}$



b) $y = 1.5 \text{ cm}$ $\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s}$

$s = -15 \text{ cm}$

$f' = -10 \text{ cm}$ $\frac{1}{-10} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{-15} \Rightarrow s' = -6 \text{ cm}$
(Imaxe virtual)

$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \Rightarrow y' = y \cdot \frac{s'}{s} \Rightarrow y' = 1.5 \text{ cm} \cdot \frac{-6 \text{ cm}}{-15 \text{ cm}}$

$y' = 0.6 \text{ cm} = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$
(Direita e menor)

c) Non, sempre se cortan as prolongacións dos raios.

11) $y = 3 \text{ cm}$.

a) $\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s}$

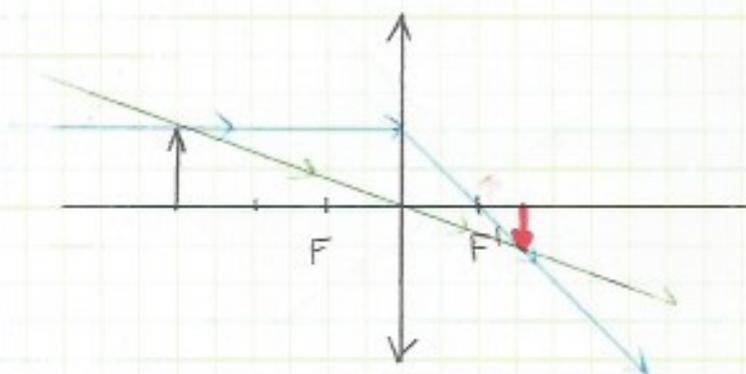
$s = -75 \text{ cm}$

$s' = 37.5 \text{ cm}$ (Real)

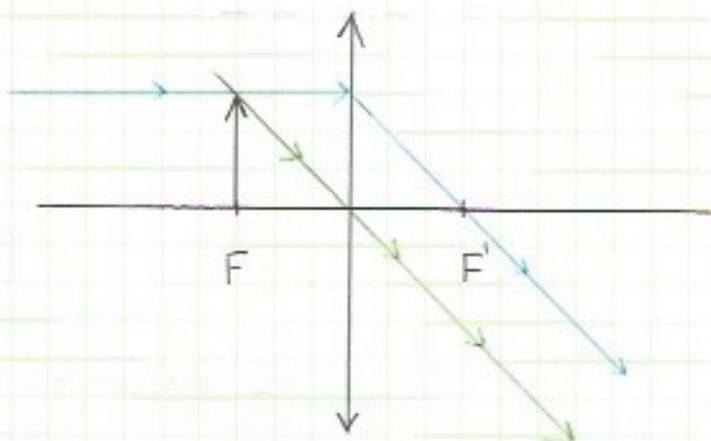
$\frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{37.5} - \frac{1}{-75} \Rightarrow f' = 25 \text{ cm}$

b) $\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \Rightarrow y' = y \cdot \frac{s'}{s} \Rightarrow y' = 3 \text{ cm} \cdot \frac{37.5 \text{ cm}}{-75 \text{ cm}} = -1.5 \text{ cm}$

Imaxe invertida, de menor tamaño que o obxecto



c) Non se forma imaxe se o obxecto está no foco porque os raios emerxen paralelos.



12)

a) lente convergente: $f' > 0$.

$$y = 3 \text{ cm}$$

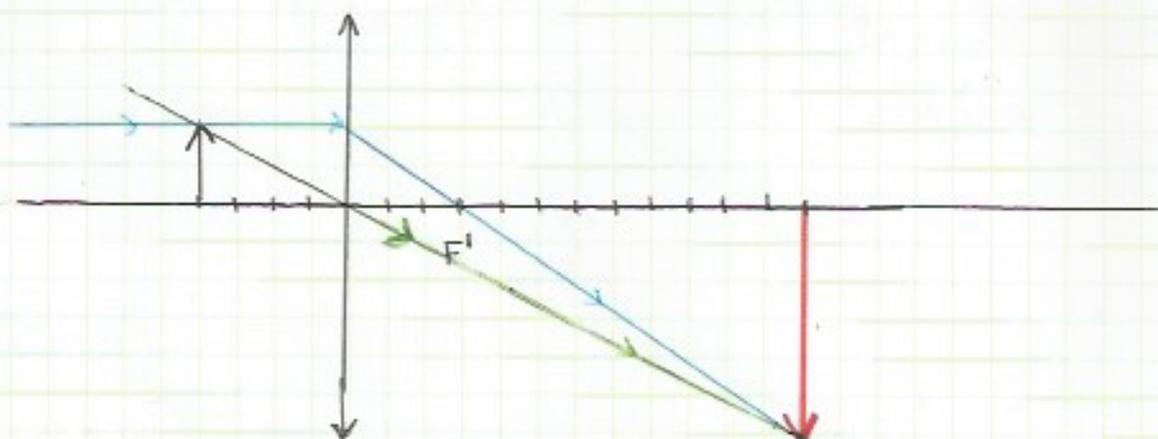
$$s = -20 \text{ cm}$$

$$f' = +15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{Eq Gauss}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{-20} \Rightarrow s' = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \Rightarrow y' = y \cdot \frac{s'}{s} = 3 \text{ cm} \cdot \frac{60 \text{ cm}}{-20 \text{ cm}} = -9 \text{ cm}$$



Imaxe real, invertida de maior tamaño que o obxecto.
 $s' > 0$ $y' < 0$

Encaixa o estudo gráfico e o analít.

b) Divergente $f' < 0$

$$y = 3\text{cm}$$

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

$$f' = -15\text{cm}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{Ec. Gauss}$$

$$\frac{1}{-15} = \frac{1}{s'} - \frac{1}{-20} \Rightarrow s' = -8,6\text{cm}$$

(virtual, a
imagem forma-se
à esquerda da lente)

$$\bullet \quad \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{s'}{s} \Rightarrow y' = y \cdot \frac{s'}{s} = 3\text{cm} \cdot \frac{-8,6\text{cm}}{-20\text{cm}} = 1,3\text{cm}$$

Deitada e de
menor tamanho que
o objecto. ($y' > 0$, deitada)

