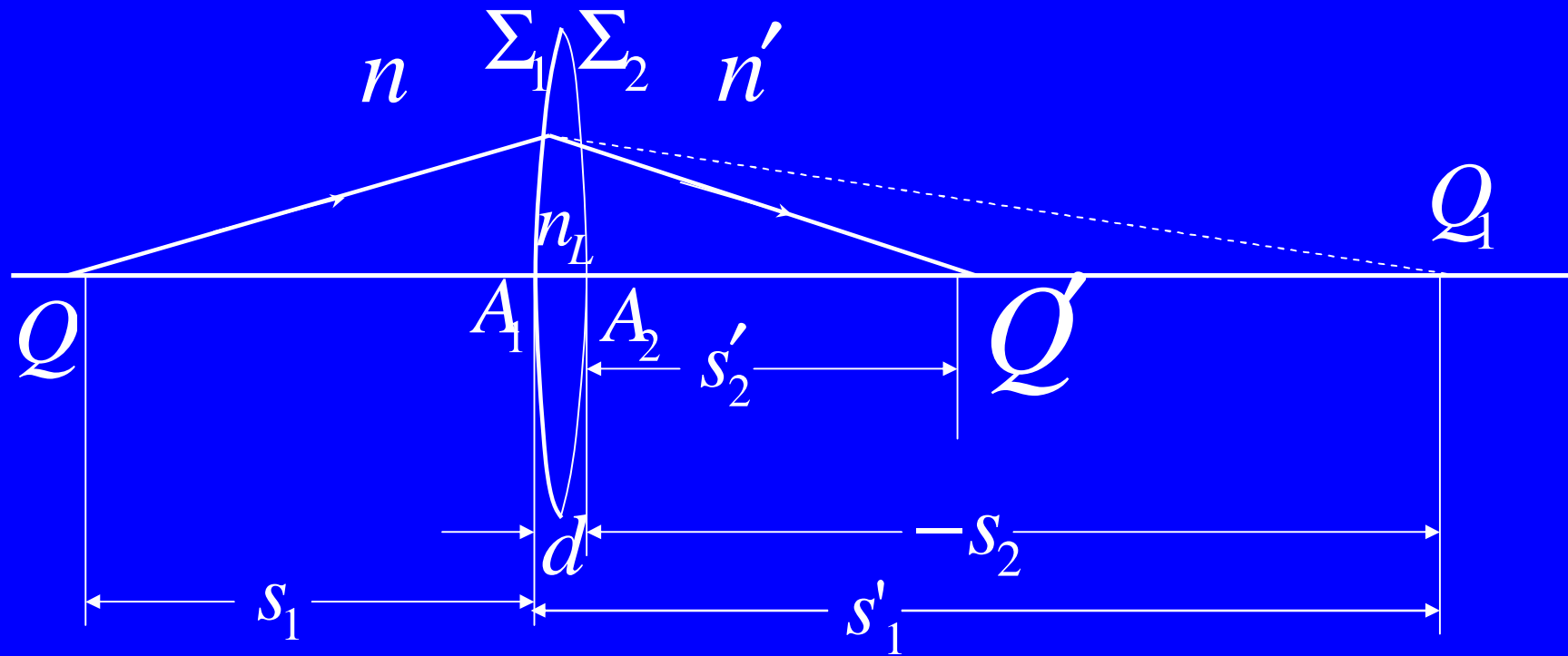
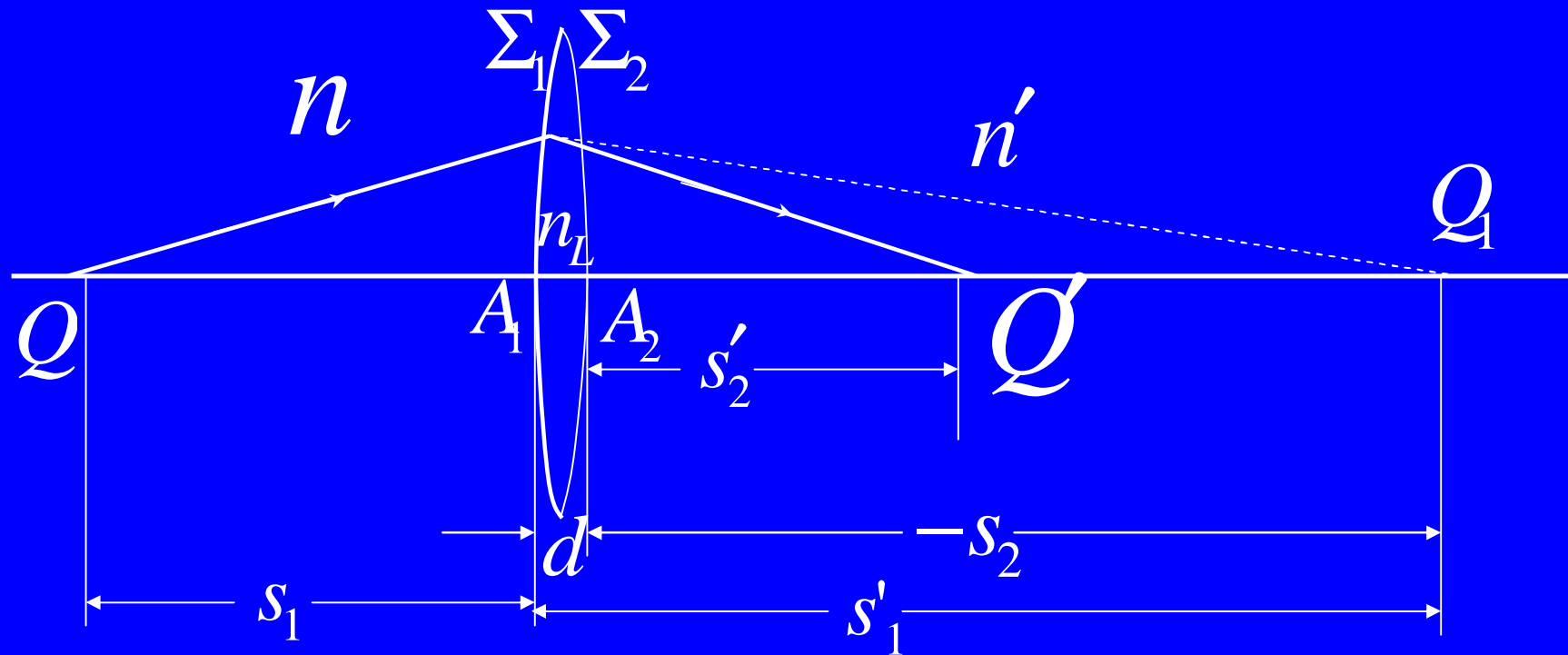


§ 6 薄透镜 (Thin Lenses)

6.1 薄透镜的焦距公式



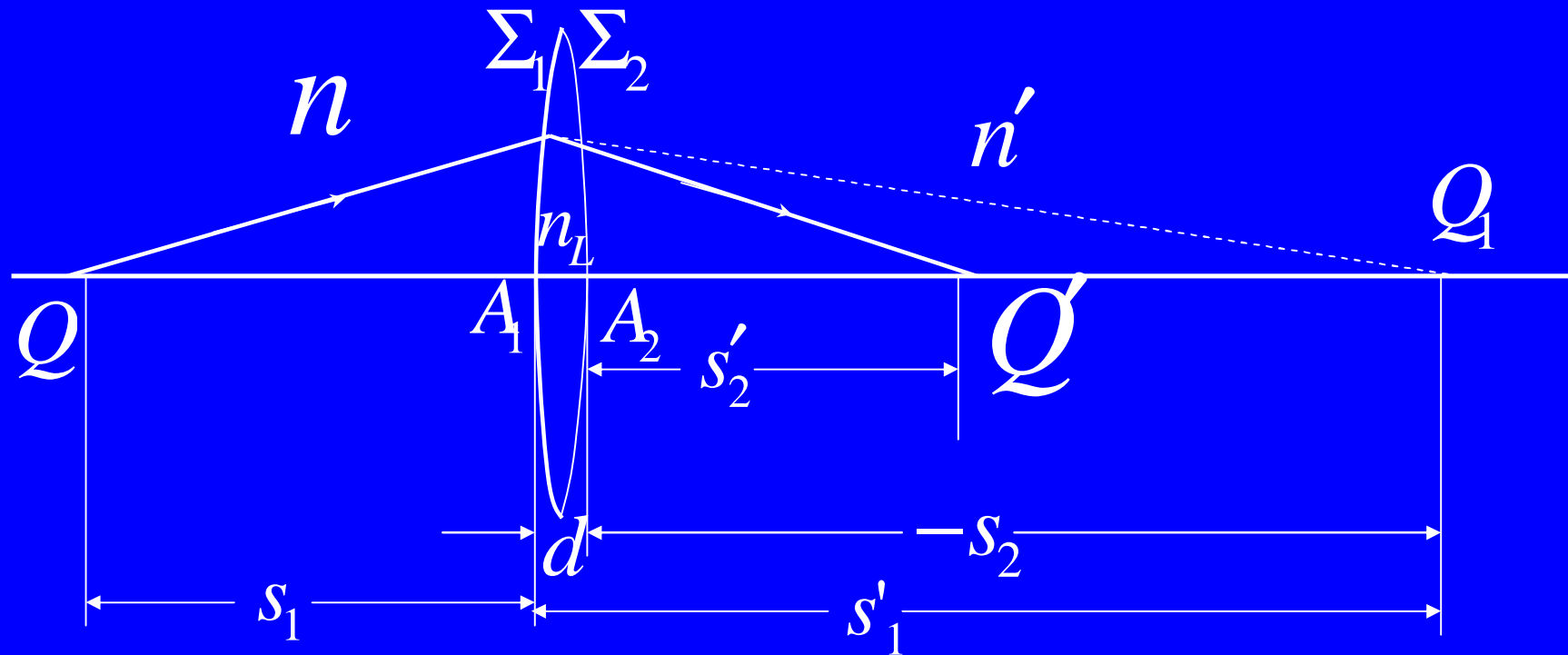


逐次成像: $\Sigma_1: \frac{n_L}{s'_1} + \frac{n}{s_1} = \frac{n_L - n}{r_1}$ $\Sigma_2: \frac{n'}{s'_2} + \frac{n_L}{s_2} = \frac{n' - n_L}{r_2}$

薄透镜: $s'_1 \approx -s_2$

令: $s = s_1$ $s' = s'_2$

得: $\frac{n'}{s'} + \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n_L - n}{r_1} + \frac{n' - n_L}{r_2}$



横向放大率:
$$V_1 = -\frac{s'_1/n_L}{s_1/n} \quad V_2 = -\frac{s'_2/n'}{s_2/n_L}$$

薄透镜:
$$s'_1 = -s_2$$

令:
$$s = s_1 \quad s' = s'_2$$

得:
$$V = V_1 V_2 = -\frac{s'/n'}{s/n}$$

焦距公式:

$$\frac{n'}{s'} + \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n_L - n}{r_1} + \frac{n' - n_L}{r_2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s' = \infty \Rightarrow f = \frac{n}{\frac{n_L - n}{r_1} + \frac{n' - n_L}{r_2}} \\ s = \infty \Rightarrow f' = \frac{n'}{\frac{n_L - n}{r_1} + \frac{n' - n_L}{r_2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = n' \Rightarrow f = f' = \frac{n}{(n_L - n)\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right)} \\ n = n' = 1 \Rightarrow f = f' = \frac{1}{(n_L - 1)\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right)} \end{array} \right.$$

磨镜者公式

透镜的光焦度:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s' = \infty \Rightarrow f = \frac{n}{\frac{n_L - n}{r_1} + \frac{n' - n_L}{r_2}} \\ s = \infty \Rightarrow f' = \frac{n'}{\frac{n_L - n}{r_1} + \frac{n' - n_L}{r_2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$P = \frac{n}{f} = \frac{n'}{f'} = \frac{n_L - n}{r_1} + \frac{n' - n_L}{r_2}$$

正透镜, 会聚透镜, 凸透镜:

(positive, converging, convex lens):

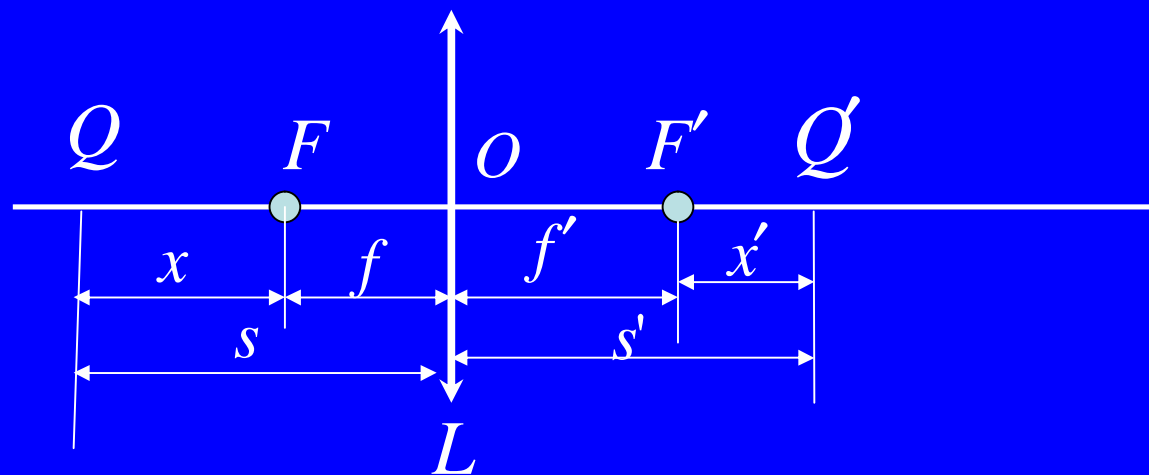
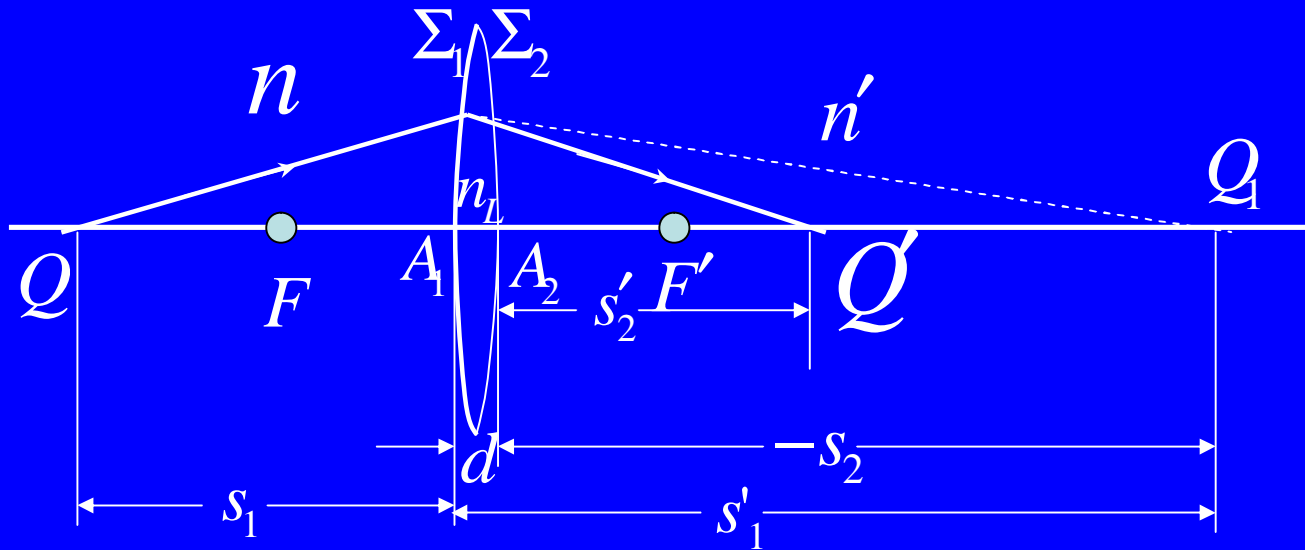
$f, f' > 0$ 中央厚, 边缘薄

负透镜, 发散透镜, 凹透镜

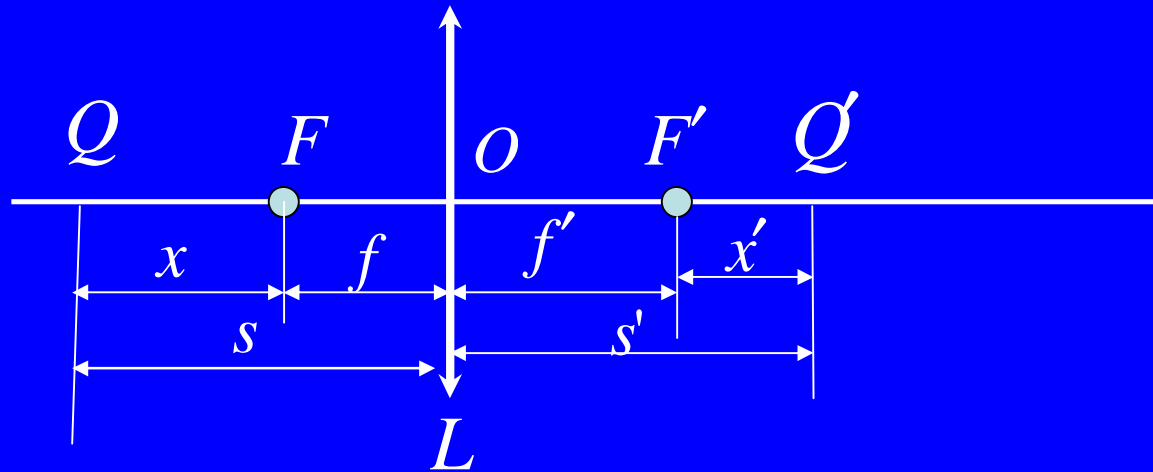
(negative, diverging, concave lens):

$f, f' < 0$ 中央薄, 边缘厚

6.2 薄透镜成像公式



符号法则



物点 Q 在焦点 F 之左, $x > 0$;

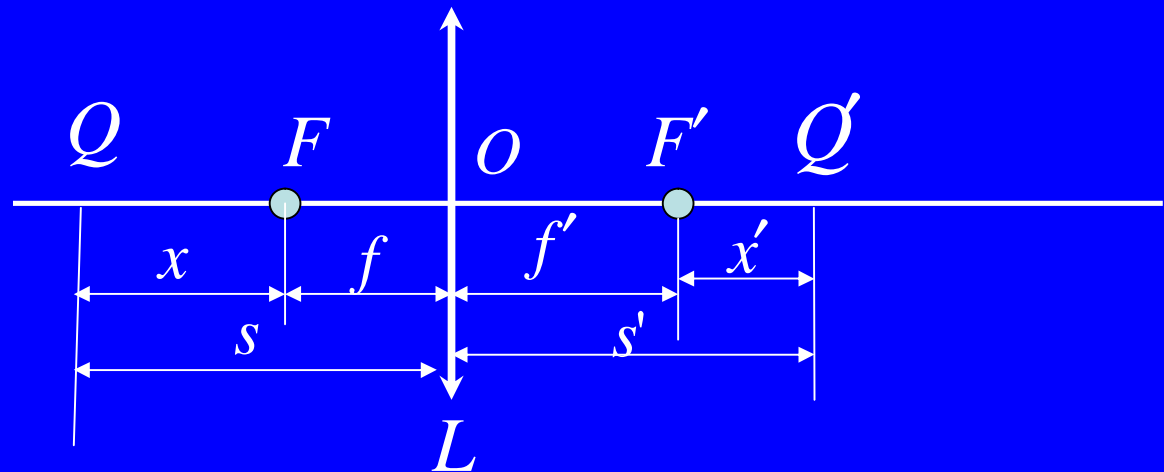
像点 Q' 在焦点 F' 之右, $x' > 0$

焦点 F 在光心 O 之左, $f > 0$;

焦点 F' 在光心 O 之右, $f' > 0$

其它方面与单球折射面的符号法则相同

成像公式:



$$\frac{n'}{s'} + \frac{n}{s} = \frac{n_L - n}{r_1} + \frac{n' - n_L}{r_2} \quad V = V_1 V_2 = -\frac{s'/n'}{s/n}$$

高斯公式(Gaussian lens formula):

$$\frac{f'}{s'} + \frac{f}{s} = 1 \quad V = -\frac{s'/f'}{s/f}$$

牛顿公式(Newtonian form):

$$xx' = ff' \quad V = -\frac{f}{x}$$

练习：推导牛顿公式

如图： $s = x + f$

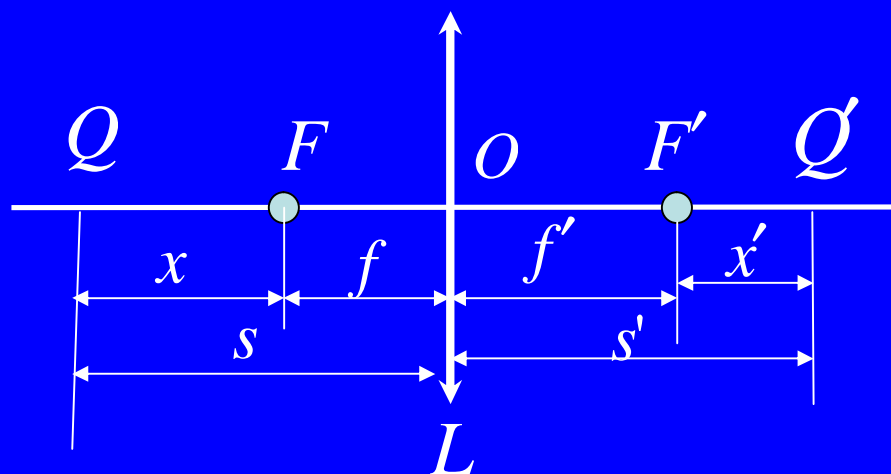
$$s' = x' + f'$$

代入高斯公式可得：

$$\frac{f}{x+f} + \frac{f'}{x'+f'} = 1$$

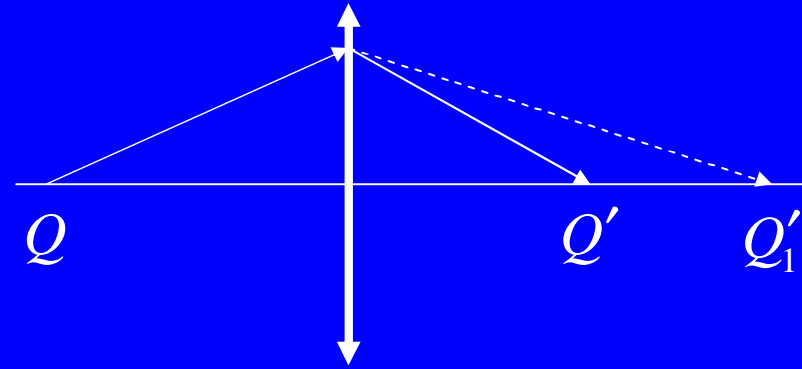
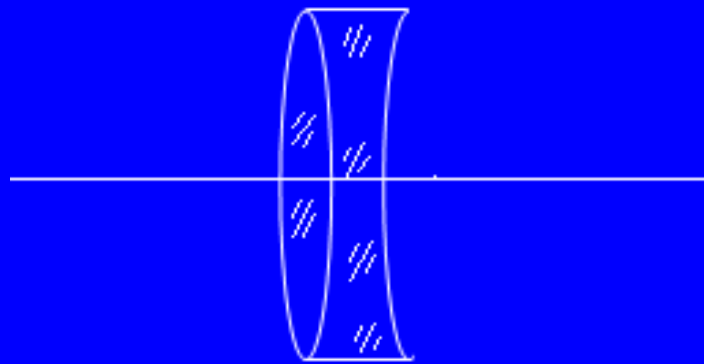
$$\frac{f}{x+f} = \frac{x'}{x'+f'}, \quad \frac{x}{f} = \frac{f'}{x'}$$

$$xx' = ff'$$



6.3 密接薄透镜组(复合透镜, compound lens)

多个薄透镜紧密接触在一起, 构成密接薄透镜组



焦距: $L_1: \frac{1}{s'_1} + \frac{1}{s_1} = \frac{1}{f_1}$ $L_2: \frac{1}{s'_2} + \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{f_2}$

$$-s_2 = s'_1, \quad s = s_1, \quad s' = s'_2$$

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{f}, \quad \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

光焦度与眼镜的度数

光焦度的单位是屈光度 (diopter, 记为D)

眼镜的度数是屈光度的100倍。

例如：凹透镜 $f = -50cm$

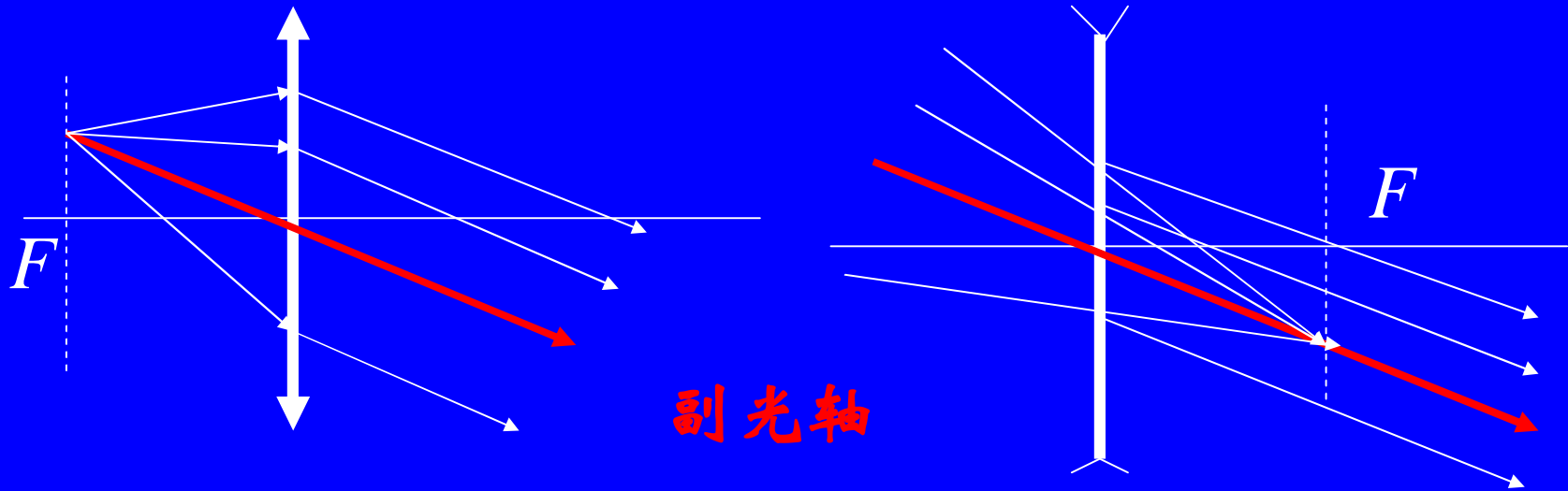
$$P = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{-0.5m} = -2.00D$$

这个眼镜的度数为200度

6.4 焦面

物方焦点与焦面

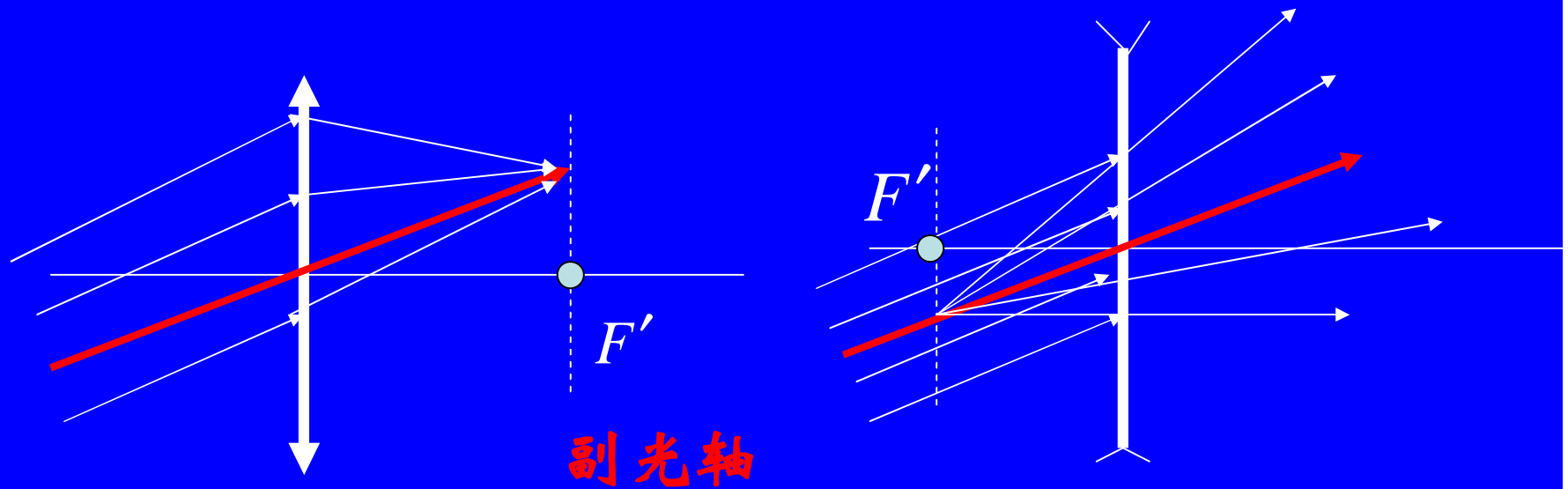
$$\frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f} \quad s' = \infty$$



从物方焦面发出的同心光束经过薄透镜后出射光束为平行光束

像方焦点与焦面

$$\frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{f} \quad s = \infty$$

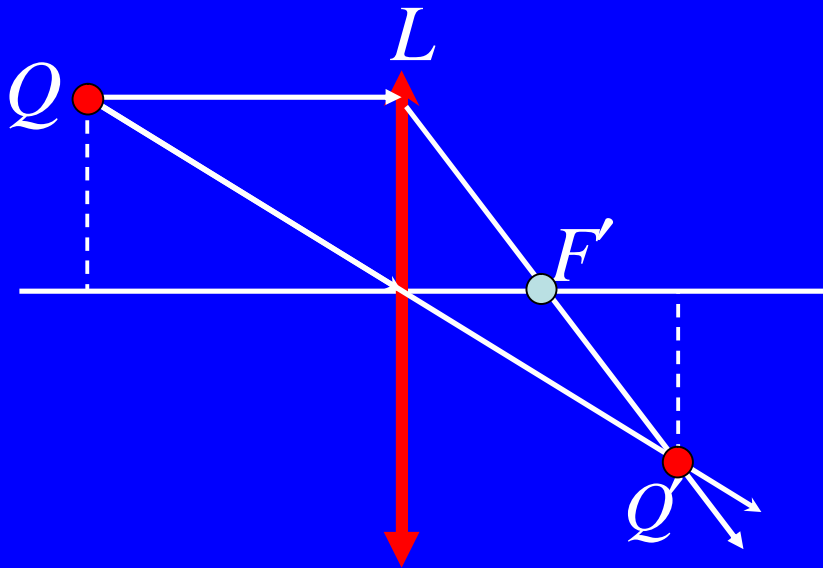


入射的平行光束经薄透镜后出射光束会聚在像方焦面上一点

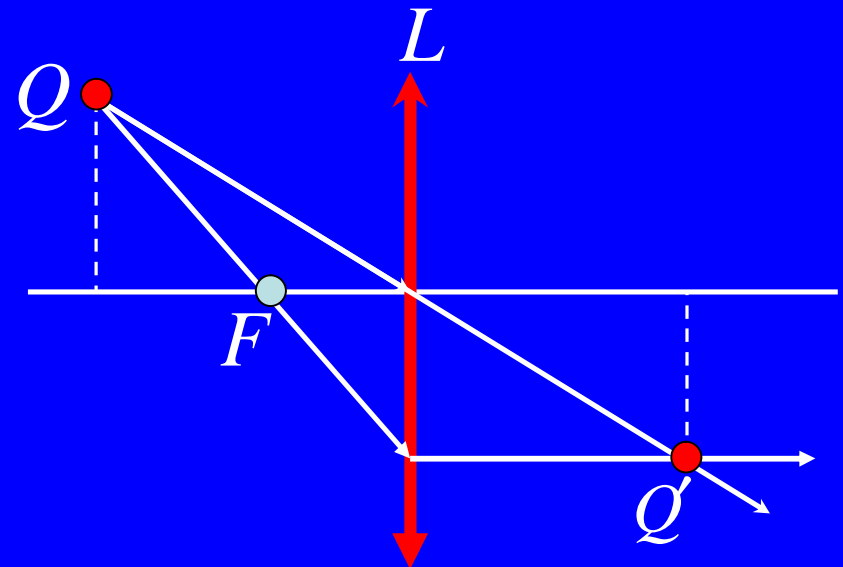
6.5 作图法

(1) 傍轴物点

凸透镜，实物成像

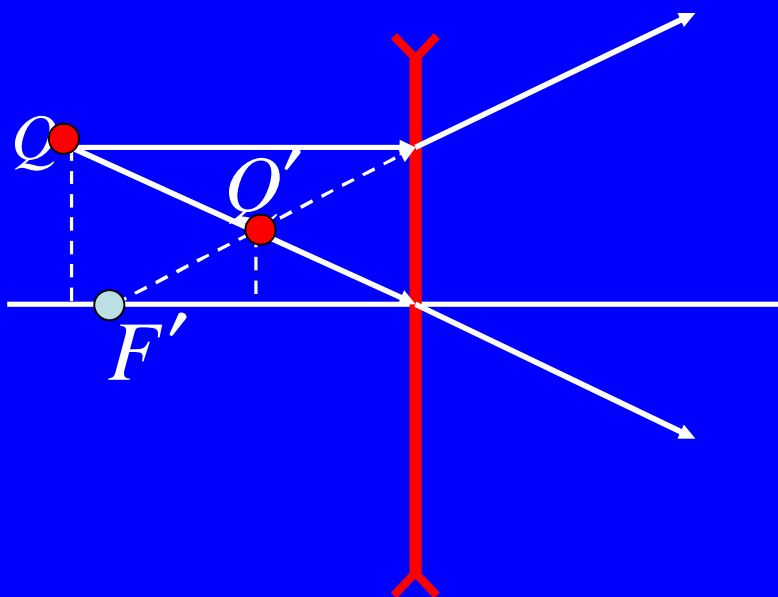


利用像方焦点

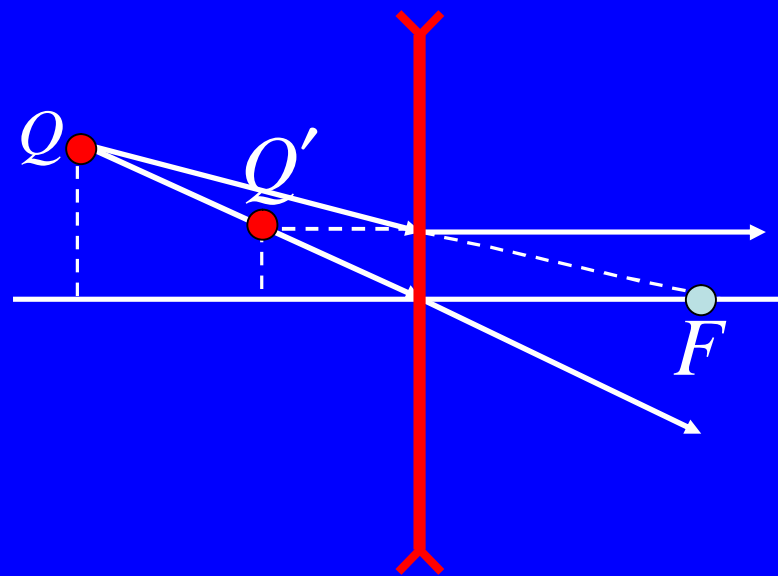


利用物方焦点

凹透镜，实物成像

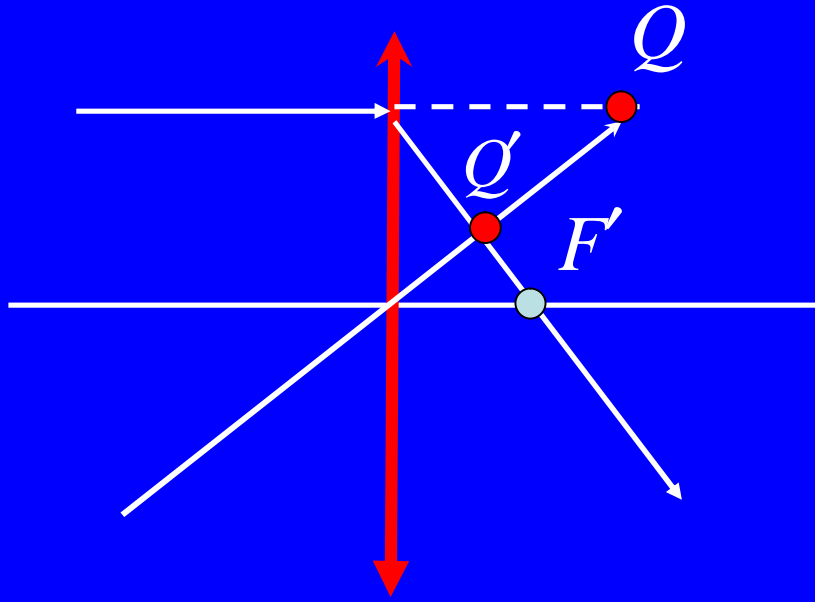


利用像方焦点

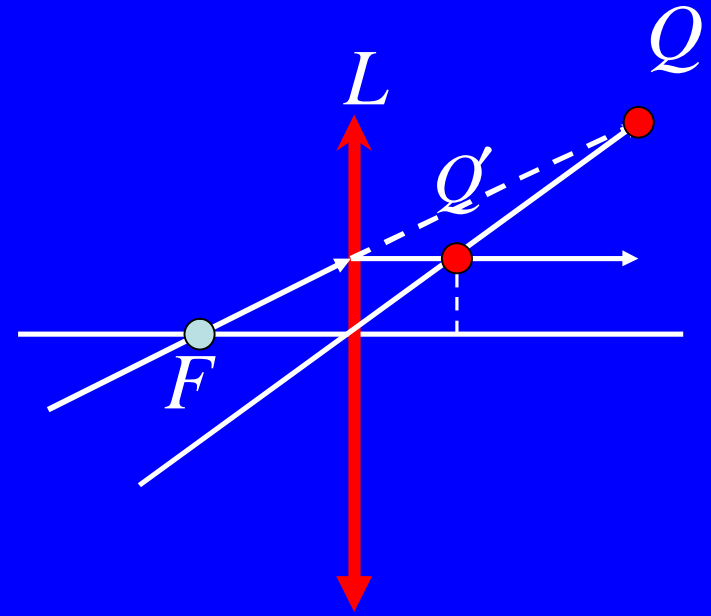


利用物方焦点

凸透镜，虚物成像

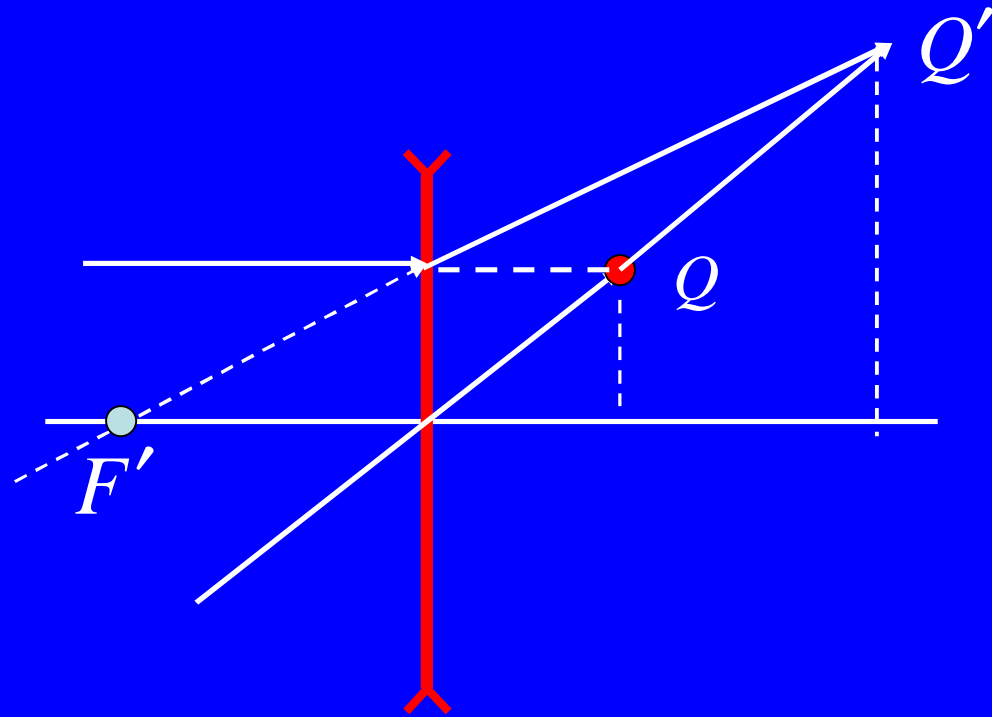


利用像方焦点

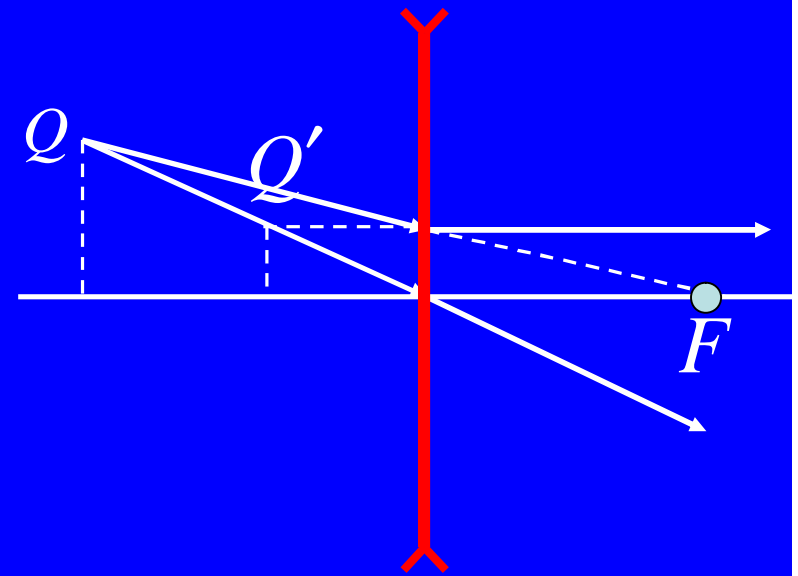


利用物方焦点

凹透镜，虚物成像



利用像方焦点

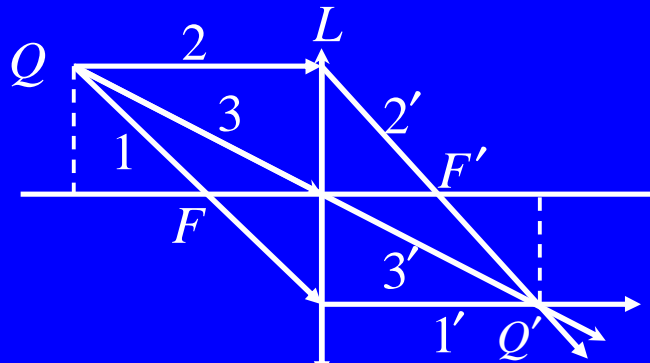


利用物方焦点

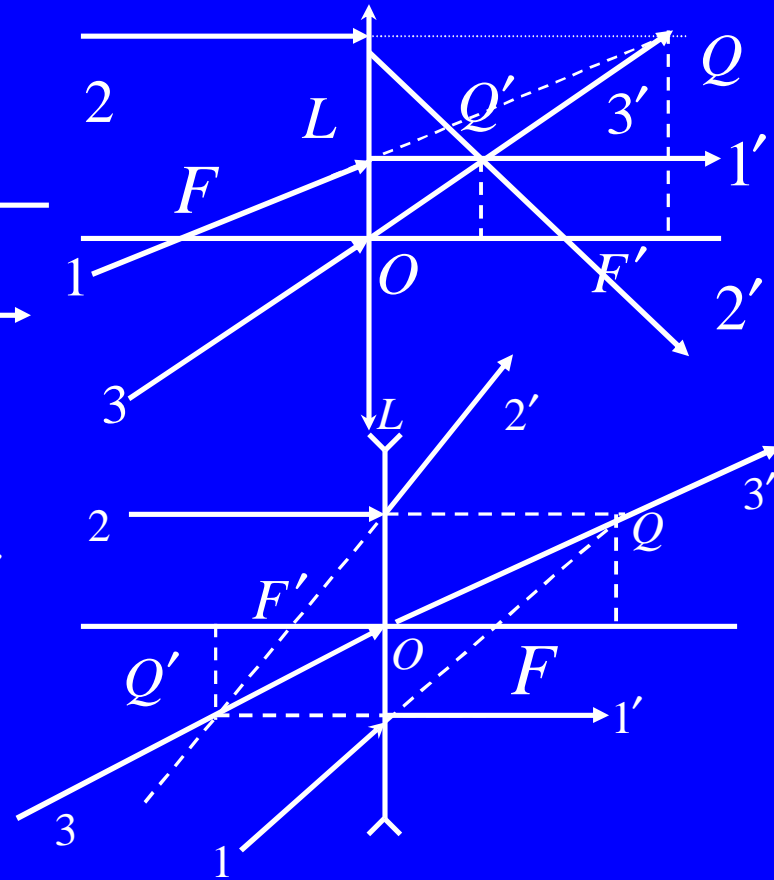
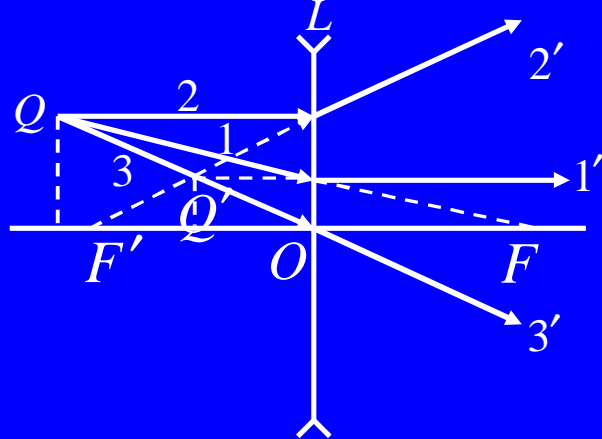
6.5 作图法

(1) 特殊光线作图法：利用三条特殊光线作图

凸
透
镜



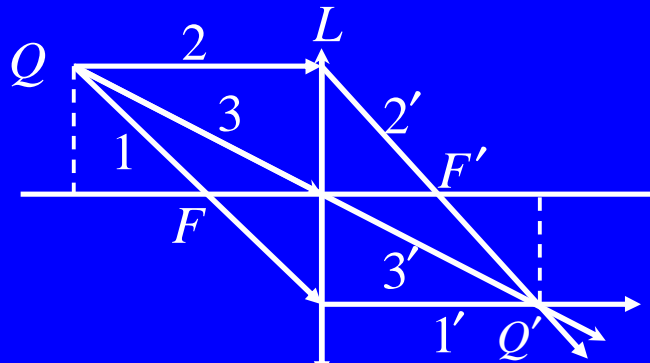
凹
透
镜



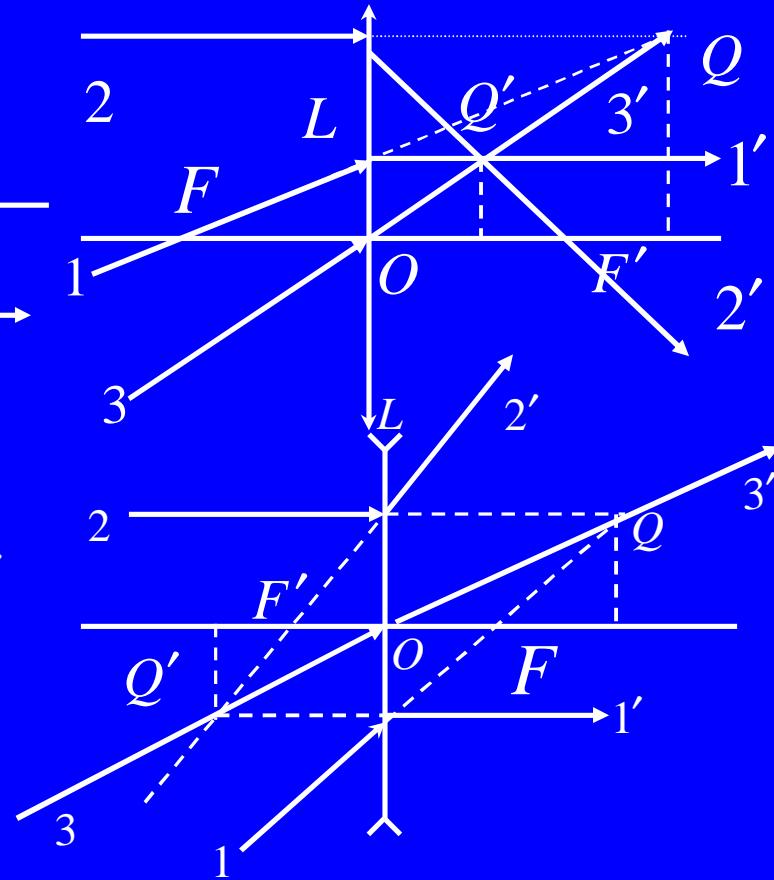
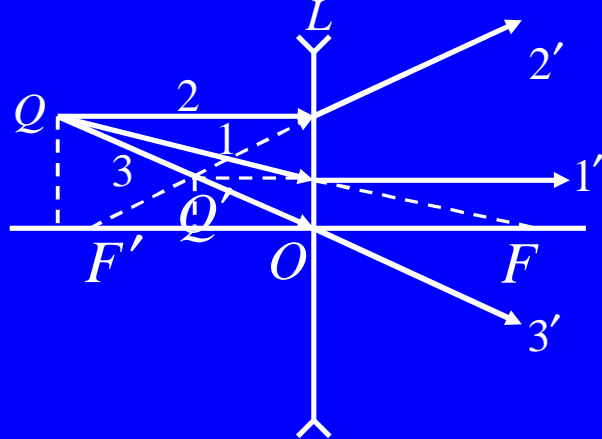
6.5 作图法

(1) 特殊光线作图法：利用三条特殊光线作图

凸
透
镜

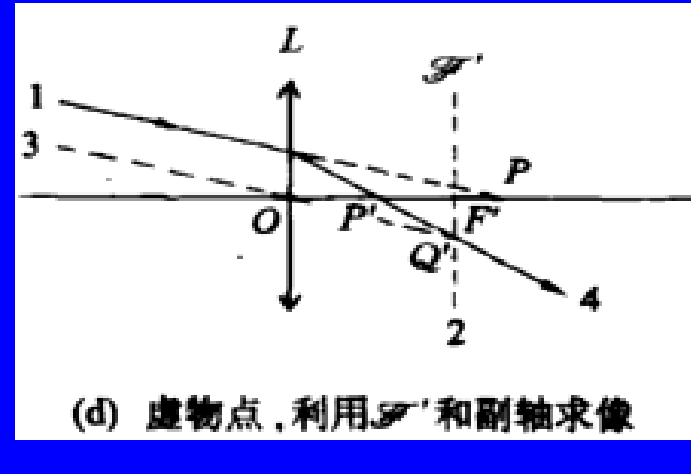
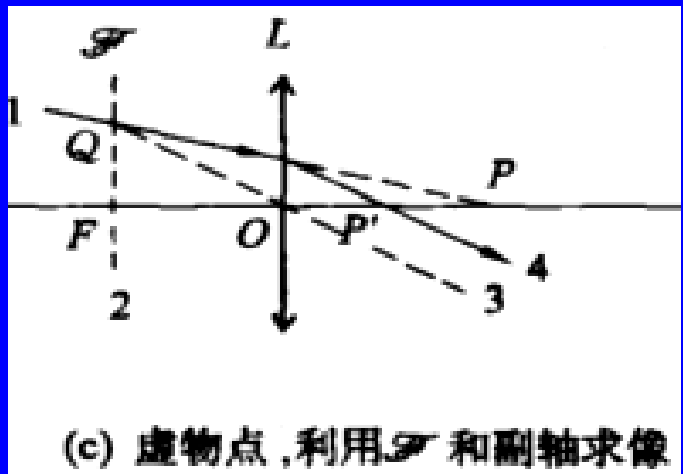
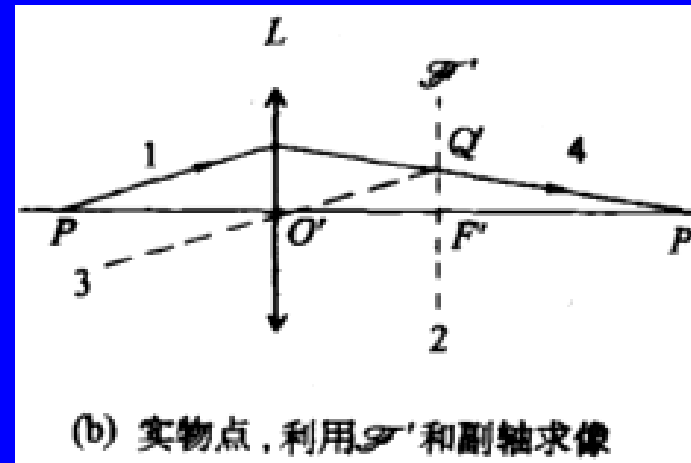
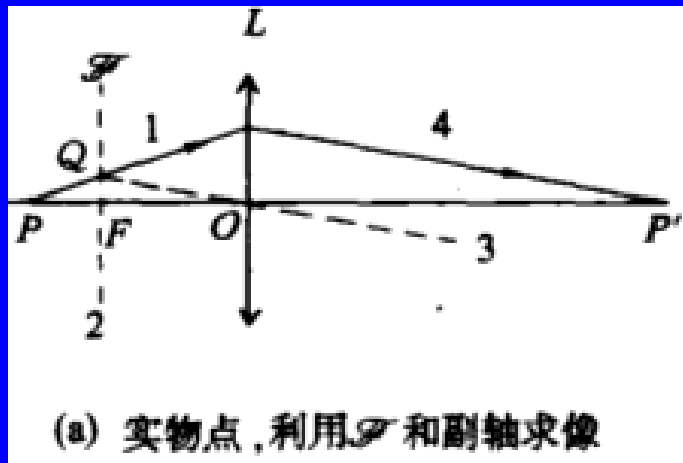


凹
透
镜



(2) 一般光线作图法：利用一条特殊光线和焦面性质，找到任意入射光线的出射共轭线。

作图法求轴上物点的像



6.9 薄透镜成像

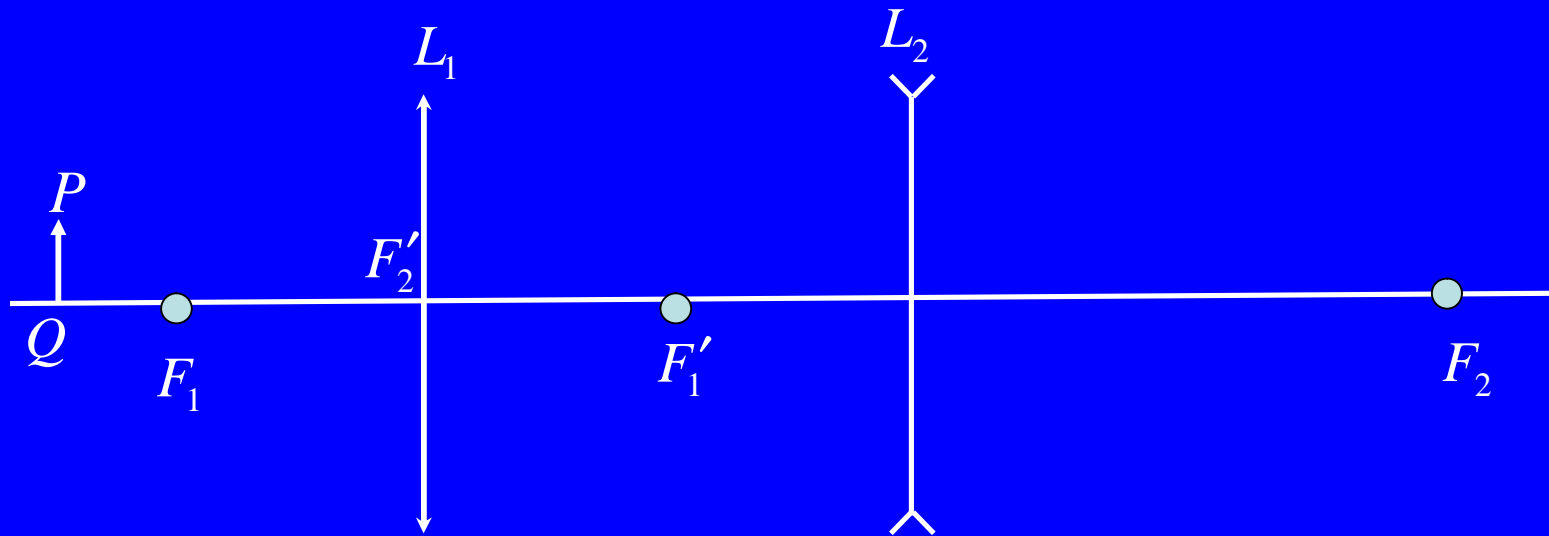
1) 计算法与单球折射面逐次成像的计算方法相同

2) 作图法的步骤如下:

- (1) 按比例绘出初始光路图, 在图中标出 F 、 F' 、 Q 等已知点和已知光线
- (2) 第一次利用特殊光线作图法做图
- (3) 以后各次均利用任意光线作图法做图
- (4) 按比例测量成像后的各个待求量的值
- (5) 每次均应检验, 再进行下一次做图

例题

如图，凸透镜 L_1 和凹透镜 L_2 的焦距分别为 20.0cm 和 40.0cm. L_2 在 L_1 右面 40.0cm 处. 傍轴小物放在 L_1 左面 30.0cm 处, 求它的像.



计算法:

第一次成像: $s_1 = 30$ $f_1 = 20$

$$\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{s'_1} = \frac{1}{20}, \quad s'_1 = 60, \quad V_1 = -\frac{s'_1}{s_1} = -2$$

倒立、
放大的实像

第二次成像: $s_2 = d - s'_1 = -20$, $f_2 = -40$

$$\frac{1}{-20} + \frac{1}{s'_2} = \frac{1}{-40}, \quad s'_2 = 40, \quad V_2 = -\frac{s'_2}{s_2} = +2$$

正立、
放大的实像

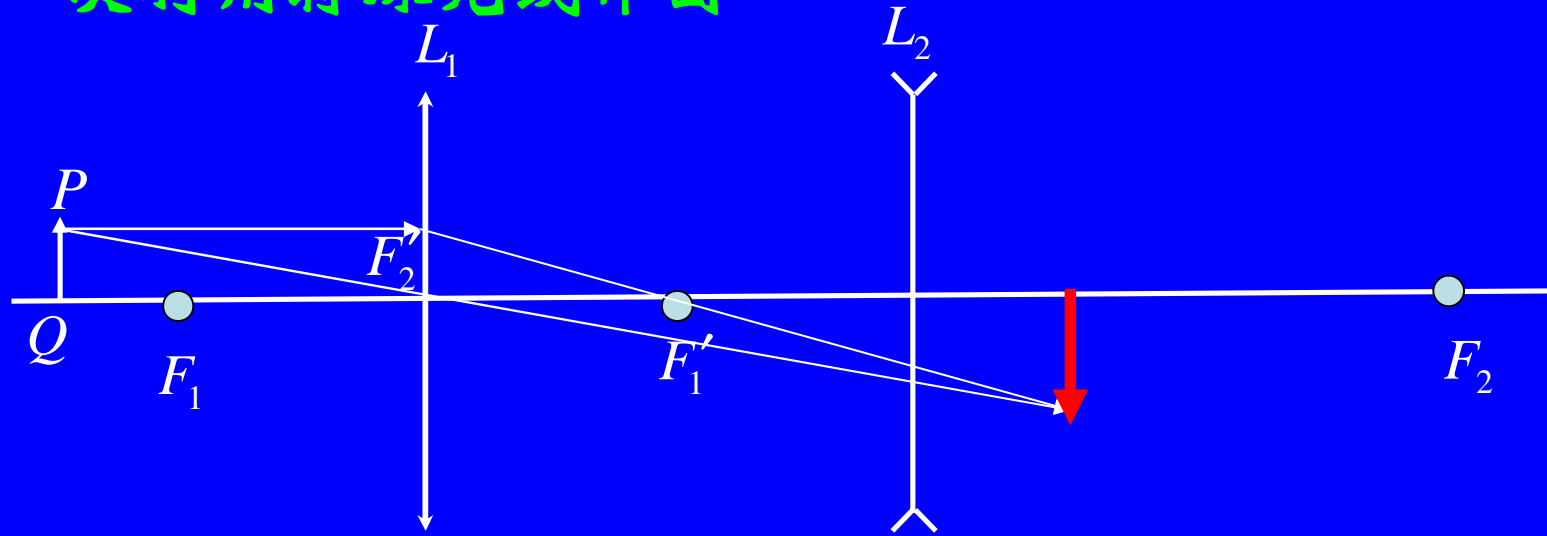
总放大率: $V = V_1 V_2 = -4$

最后成像为倒立、放大的实像,

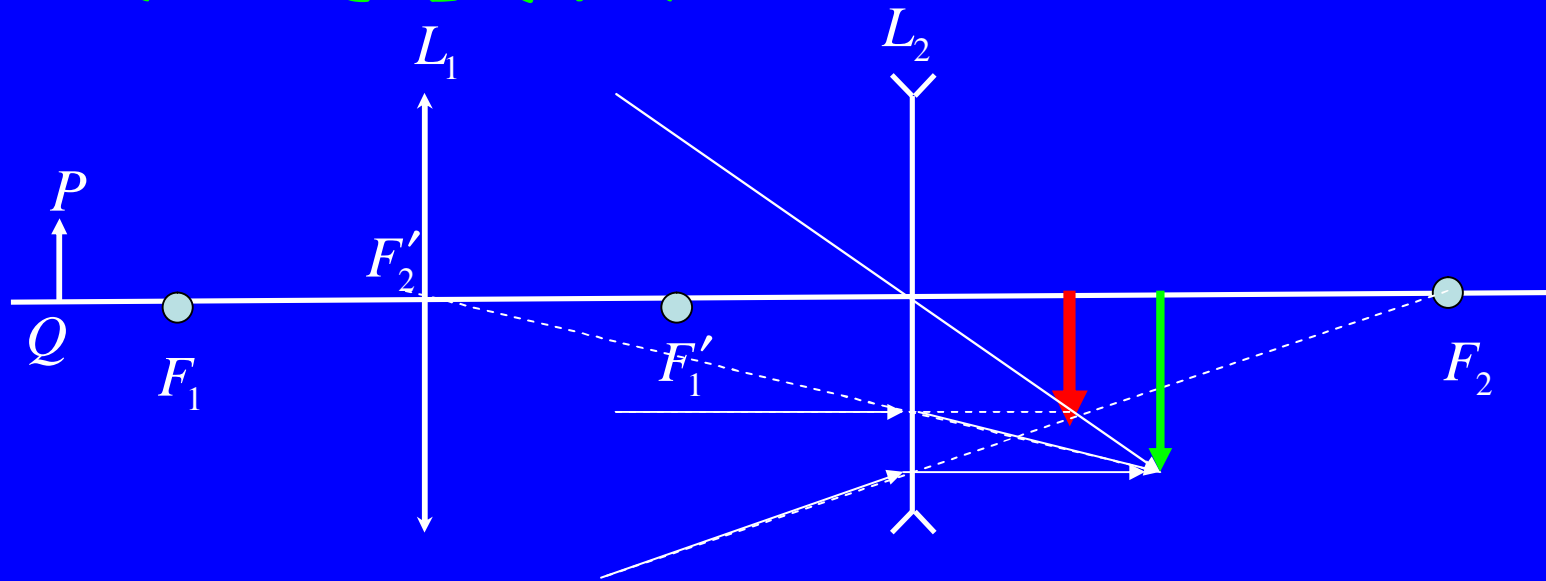
位于 L_2 右方40厘米处。

作图法:

第一次利用特殊光线作图



第二次利用任意光线作图



附：

习题9：证明要是透镜有两个成像位置，物和屏幕之间的距离必须大于4倍焦距。

证明：

设物和屏幕距离为 l

$$\begin{aligned} s + s' &= l \\ \frac{1}{s'} + \frac{1}{s} &= \frac{1}{f} \end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad s = \frac{l \pm \sqrt{l^2 - 4lf}}{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow \quad l \geq 4f$$