

EXPÉRIENCE DE FIZEAU

a) $\delta = \frac{dx}{f'}$ franges rectilignes. interfrange $i = \frac{\lambda f'}{d}$

Nouvelle diff de marche $\delta' = \delta + (m_2 - m_1)L = \delta + (m_2 - m_1)L$

avec $n_2 = \frac{c}{v_2} = \frac{c}{\frac{c}{n} - v} = \frac{n}{1 - \frac{nv}{c}}$

$n_1 = \frac{c}{v_1} = \frac{c}{\frac{c}{n} + v} = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{nv}{c}}$

$m_2 - m_1 = m \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{nv}{c}} - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{nv}{c}} \right) \approx m \times \left[1 + \frac{nv}{c} - \left(1 - \frac{nv}{c} \right) \right] \approx 2m^2 \frac{v}{c}$

$\delta' = \delta + 2m^2 \frac{v}{c} L = \frac{dx}{f'} + 2m^2 \frac{v}{c} L = \frac{d}{f'} \left(x + 2m^2 \frac{v}{c} L f' \right)$

translat des franges de $2m^2 \frac{v}{c} L f' = \Delta x$

Le nombre de franges qui défilent est

$\Delta p = \frac{\Delta x}{i} = 2m^2 \frac{v}{c} \frac{L}{\lambda}$

A.N.: $\Delta p_c = 0,23$

ne correspond pas à la valeur mesurée.

c) $m_1 = \frac{c}{\frac{c}{n} + u} \times \left(1 + \frac{u}{c} \right) = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{u}{c}} \times \left(1 + \frac{u}{c} \right)$

$m_2 = \frac{n}{1 - \frac{u}{c}} \times \left(1 + \frac{u}{c} \right)$

$m_2 - m_1 = n \left[\frac{1 + \frac{u}{c}}{1 - \frac{u}{c}} - \frac{1 + \frac{u}{c}}{1 + \frac{u}{c}} \right]$

$\epsilon = u/c \quad \frac{1}{1 \pm \epsilon} = 1 \pm \epsilon + \epsilon^2$

$= n \left[\left(1 + \frac{\epsilon}{n} \right) \left(1 + \epsilon + \epsilon^2 \right) - \left(1 + \epsilon \right) \left(1 + \epsilon + \epsilon^2 \right) \right] = n \left[\epsilon \left(\frac{1}{n} + m^2 + m - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right]$

$= 2\epsilon [m^2 - 1]$

$\delta' = \delta + 2 \frac{u}{c} (m^2 - 1) L = \frac{dx}{f'} + 2 \frac{u}{c} (m^2 - 1) L = \frac{d}{f'} \left(x + \frac{2u}{c} \frac{f'}{d} (m^2 - 1) L \right)$

$\Delta p_{rel} = 2 \frac{u}{c} (m^2 - 1)$

$\Delta p_{rel} = \Delta p_{class} \times \frac{m^2 - 1}{m^2}$

A.N.: $\Delta p_{rel} = 0,10$ conforme à l'expérience.

ou calculer
la variation de
p en 0.