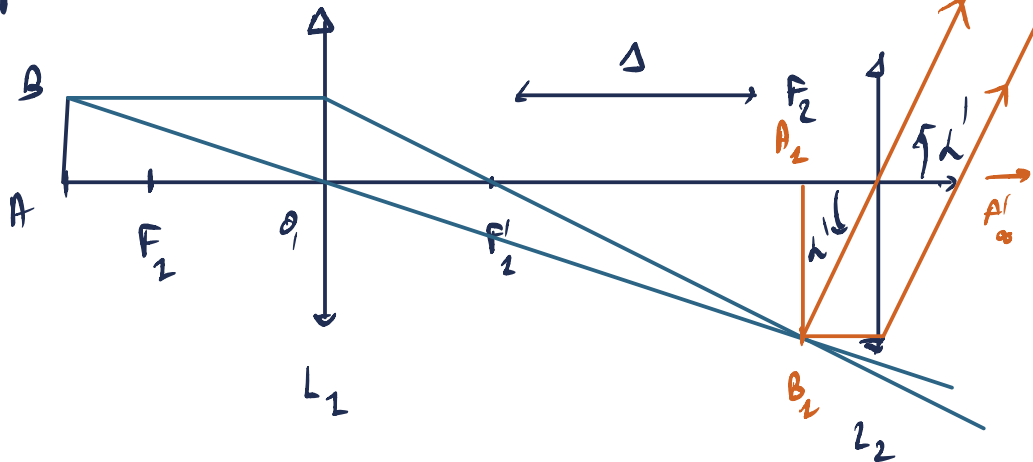


Exercício 1

L_1

Q1



$$A \xrightarrow{L_1} A_1 \xrightarrow{L_2} A'$$

- $n' \approx 1/\infty$, donc $A_1 = F_2$.
- $\overline{O_1 A_1} = \overline{O_2 F_2} = f_1' + \Delta$
- RCD $\frac{1}{f_1'} = \frac{1}{f_1' + \Delta} - \frac{1}{\overline{O_2 A}}$

$$\overline{O_2 A} = -\frac{(f_1' + \Delta) f_1'}{\Delta}$$

Q2 q a1.

$$Q3 \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{\overline{A_1 B_1}}{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\overline{O_1 A_1}}{\overline{O_1 A}}$$

$$\gamma_1 = -\frac{\Delta (f_1' + \Delta)}{f_1' (f_1' + \Delta)}$$

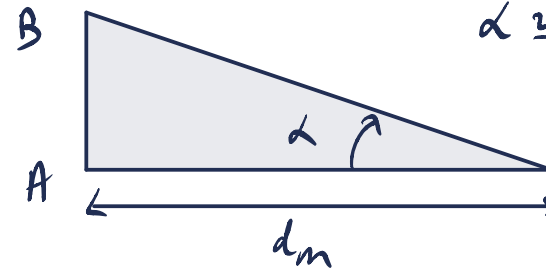
$$\gamma_1 = -\frac{\Delta}{f_1'}$$

Δ à définir en sus postif!

$$Q4 \quad \tan(\alpha') = -\frac{\overline{A_1 B_1}}{f_1'} = -\frac{\gamma_1 \overline{AB}}{f_1'}$$

$$\alpha' \approx \tan(\alpha') = \frac{\Delta}{f_1' f_2'} \overline{AB}$$

Q5



$$\alpha \approx \tan(\alpha) = \frac{\overline{AB}}{d_m}$$

$$\boxed{G_c = \frac{L'}{\lambda} = \frac{-\Delta d m}{f'_1 f'_2}}$$

$$\boxed{P_i = \frac{-\Delta}{f'_1 f'_2}}$$

pour avoir la meilleure puissance absolue (Δ étant fixé), il faut avoir f'_1 et f'_2 le + petit possible.