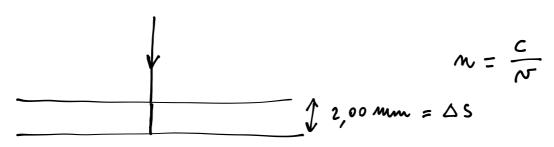
5 ★★★

Una lastra di vetro (indice di rifrazione n = 1,50) è spessa 2,00 mm.

Quanto tempo impiega la luce ad attraversarla in perpendicolare?

[10,0 ps]



$$N = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} = \sum_{N} \Delta t = \frac{\Delta S}{N} = \frac{\Delta S \cdot M}{R} = \frac{(2,00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}) \cdot (1,50)}{3,00 \times 10^{8} \text{ m}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}}{100 \times 10^{-11} \text{ D}} = \frac{1,00 \times 10^{-11}$$

6 ★★★

Un raggio di luce attraversa uno strato di acqua (indice di rifrazione assoluto $n_1 = 1,33$) spesso 0,50 m.

▶ Calcola qual è lo spessore dello strato di aria (indice di rifrazione assoluto $n_2 = 1,00$) che la luce percorre nello stesso tempo.

 $[0,67 \, \mathrm{m}]$

$$N = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} \implies \Delta S = N \Delta t$$

$$M_{A} = \frac{C}{N_{A}} \implies N_{A} = \frac{C}{M_{A}}$$
temps impregate for attraverse l'acqua \(\tilde{a}\) \(\Delta t = \frac{\Delta S}{N_{A}} = \frac{\Delta S \cdot M_{A}}{C}

SPESSORE DAVO STATO DI ARM
$$\Delta S' = N_{2}^{2} \Delta t = \frac{C}{M_{2}} \Delta t = \frac{C}{M_{2}} \Delta t = \frac{C}{M_{2}} \Delta S \cdot M_{4} = (0, 50 \text{ m}) \frac{1,33}{1,00} = 0,67 \text{ m}$$
The luce

7 ★★★ Un raggio luminoso impiega un tempo pari a $9,93 \times 10^{-11}$ s per attraversare perpendicolarmente una lastra di plexiglass, di spessore 2,00 cm.

▶ Calcola l'indice di rifrazione del plexiglass.

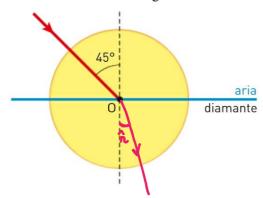
[1,49]

$$\Delta_{5} = 0,0200 \, \text{m} \quad \Delta t = 9,93.10^{-11} \, \text{s}$$

$$V = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$$

$$M = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\frac{\Delta s}{A}}} = \frac{C \cdot \Delta t}{\frac{\Delta s}{A}} = \frac{(300 \cdot 10^8 \text{m/s})(9,93 \cdot 10^8)}{0,02000 \text{m}} \approx 1,49$$

Un raggio di luce incide sulla superficie di separazione aria-diamante come mostra la figura.



- ▶ Calcola l'angolo di rifrazione.
- ▶ Disegna il raggio rifratto.

[17°] ARA $m_1 = 1,00$ DIAMANE $m_2 = 2,42$

LE44E SMEL

$$m_1 \sin \hat{\lambda} = m_2 \sin \hat{h}$$

$$\sin \hat{\lambda} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \sin \hat{\lambda} = \frac{1,00}{2,42} \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1,00}{2,42} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\hat{\pi} = \arcsin\left(\frac{1,00}{2,42} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 16,989.... \approx 17^{\circ}$$