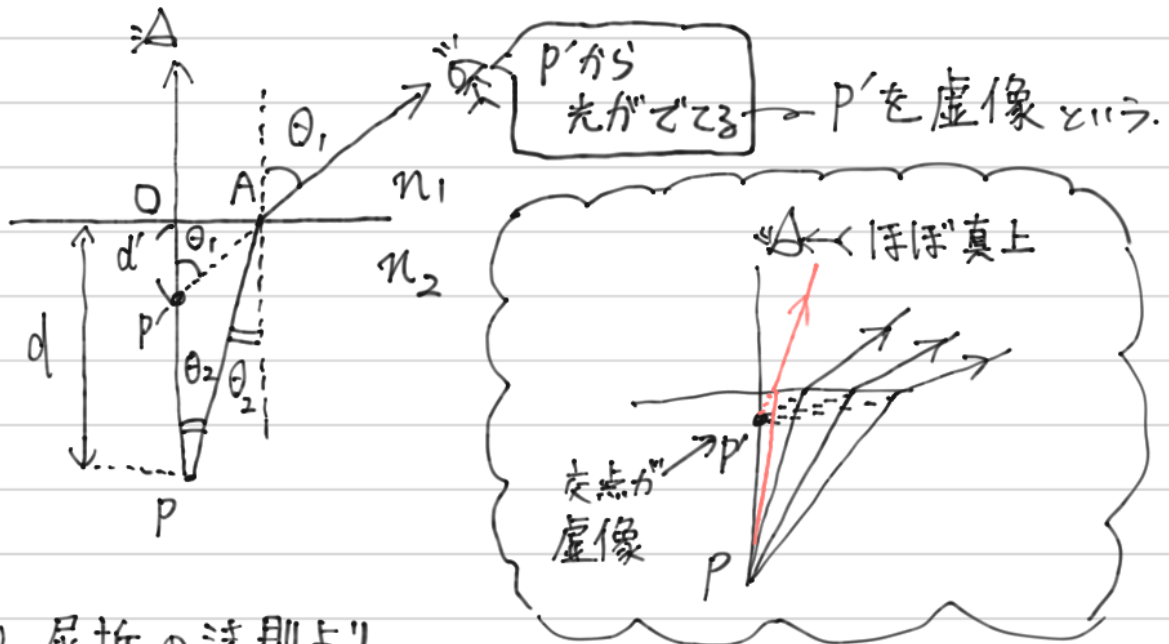


224



(1) 屈折の法則より

$$n_2 \sin \theta_2 = n_1 \sin \theta_1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

⊗ 形自的存立式より

$$d' \tan \theta_1 = \overline{OA} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$d \tan \theta_2 = \overline{OA} \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

②, ③より

$$d' \tan \theta_1 = d \tan \theta_2 \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

⇒ “θが非常に小さければ” $\sin \theta \doteq \tan \theta$ と近似できる

①より

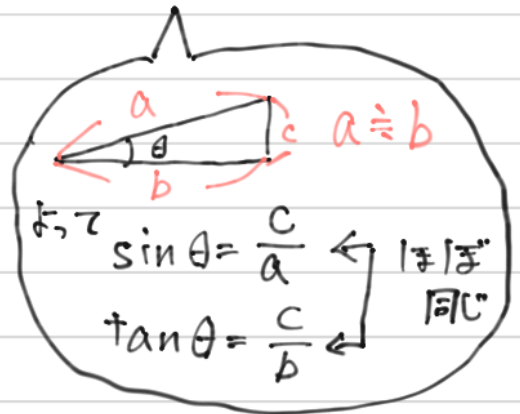
$$\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

④より

$$\frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{d}{d'}$$

よって

$$\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} \doteq \frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} \iff \frac{n_2}{n_1} \doteq \frac{d}{d'}$$



224 (1) 続き

$$d' = \frac{n_1}{n_2} d$$

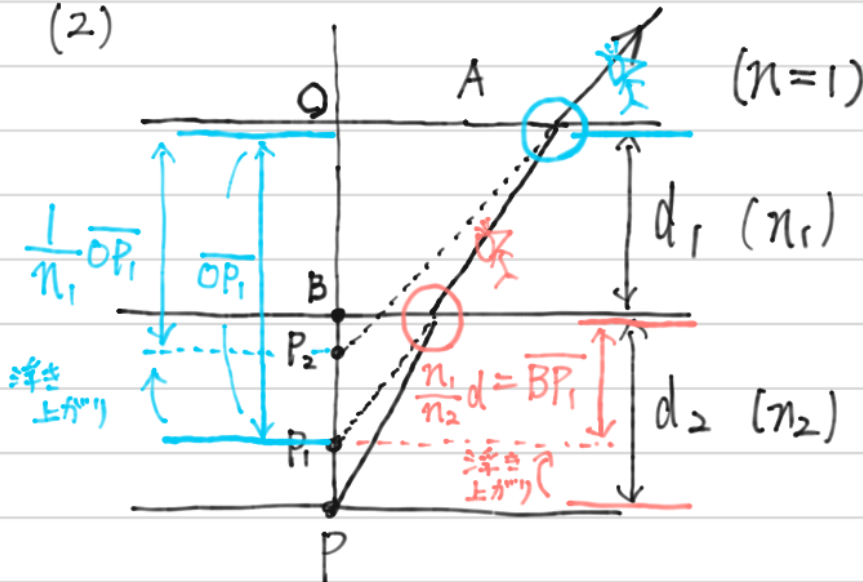
$$= \frac{d}{n_{12}} \quad (\because \frac{n_2}{n_1} = n_{12})$$

浮き上がりの距離は $d - d'$ なので

$$d - d' = d - \frac{d}{n_{12}}$$

$$= d \left(1 - \frac{1}{n_{12}} \right)$$

(2)



2回目の
浮きあがり
(光源 P₁)

1回目の
浮きあがり
(光源 P)

前問(1)で求めた虚像の位置の式 $d' = \frac{n_1}{n_2} d$ を利用

$$\overline{BP_1} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} d_2 \quad (1) \quad (\text{1回目の浮きあがり})$$

$$\overline{OP_1} = d_1 + \frac{n_1}{n_2} d_2 \quad (2) \quad (\text{図形的な関係})$$

$$\overline{OP_2} = \frac{1}{n_1} \cdot \overline{OP_1} = \frac{1}{n_1} \left(d_1 + \frac{n_1}{n_2} d_2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{d_1}{n_1} + \frac{d_2}{n_2} \quad (11)$$

(2回目の
浮きあがり)