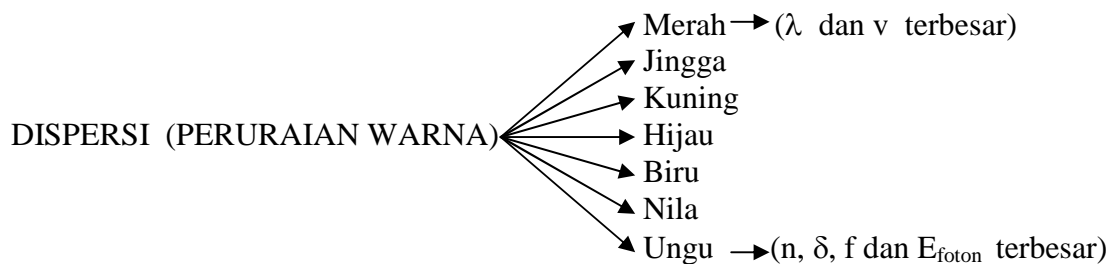
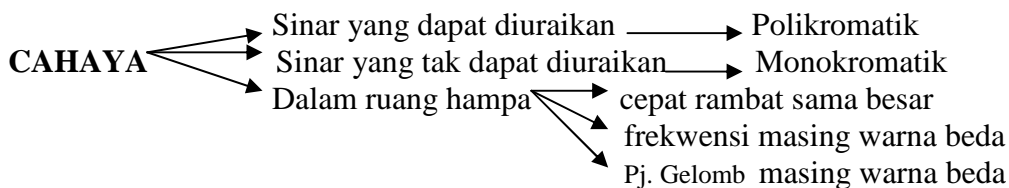


OPTIKA FISIS



Benda bening → $\Delta r = /r_m - r_u/$

Plan paralel → $\Delta t = /t_m - t_u/$

Prisma → $\Delta \varphi = \delta_u - \delta_m$

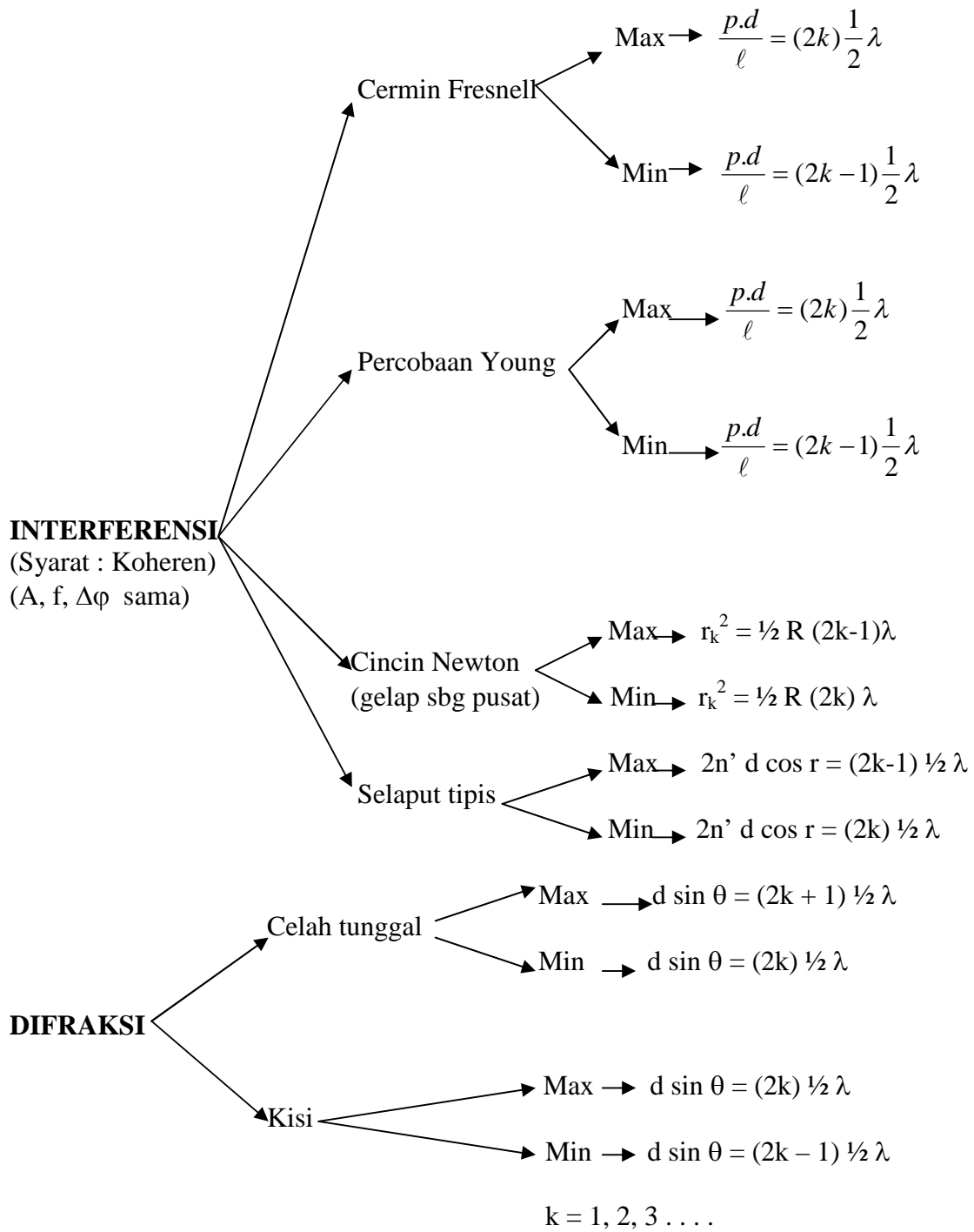
Lensa → $\Delta s' = /s'_m - s'_u/$
 → $\Delta f = /f_m - f_u/$

MENIADAKAN DISPERSI :
 → Prisma Akromatik
 $(n'_u - n'_m)\beta' = (n_u - n_m)\beta$
 → Lensa Akromatik.

$$\frac{1}{f_{\text{gabmerah}}} = \frac{1}{f_{\text{gabungu}}}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{n_m}{n} - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)}_{\text{Flinta}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{n_m}{n} - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)}_{\text{Kerona}} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{n_u}{n} - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)}_{\text{Flinta}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{n_u}{n} - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right)}_{\text{Kerona}}$$

PRISMA PANDANG LURUS → $(n_h' - 1)\beta' = (n_h - 1)\beta$



Daya Urai (d) → $d = 1,22 \frac{\lambda.L}{D}$

- L = jarak ke layar
- D = diameter lensa

- n = indeks bias
- δ = deviasi
- β = sudut pembias
- λ = panjang gelombang cahaya
- p = jarak terang dari pusat
- k = orde garis terang/gelap
- d = tebal lapisan
- r = sudut bias
- r_k = jari-jari cincin terang ke k
- R = jari-jari lensa
- θ = sudut difraksi/deviasi
- f = fokus

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