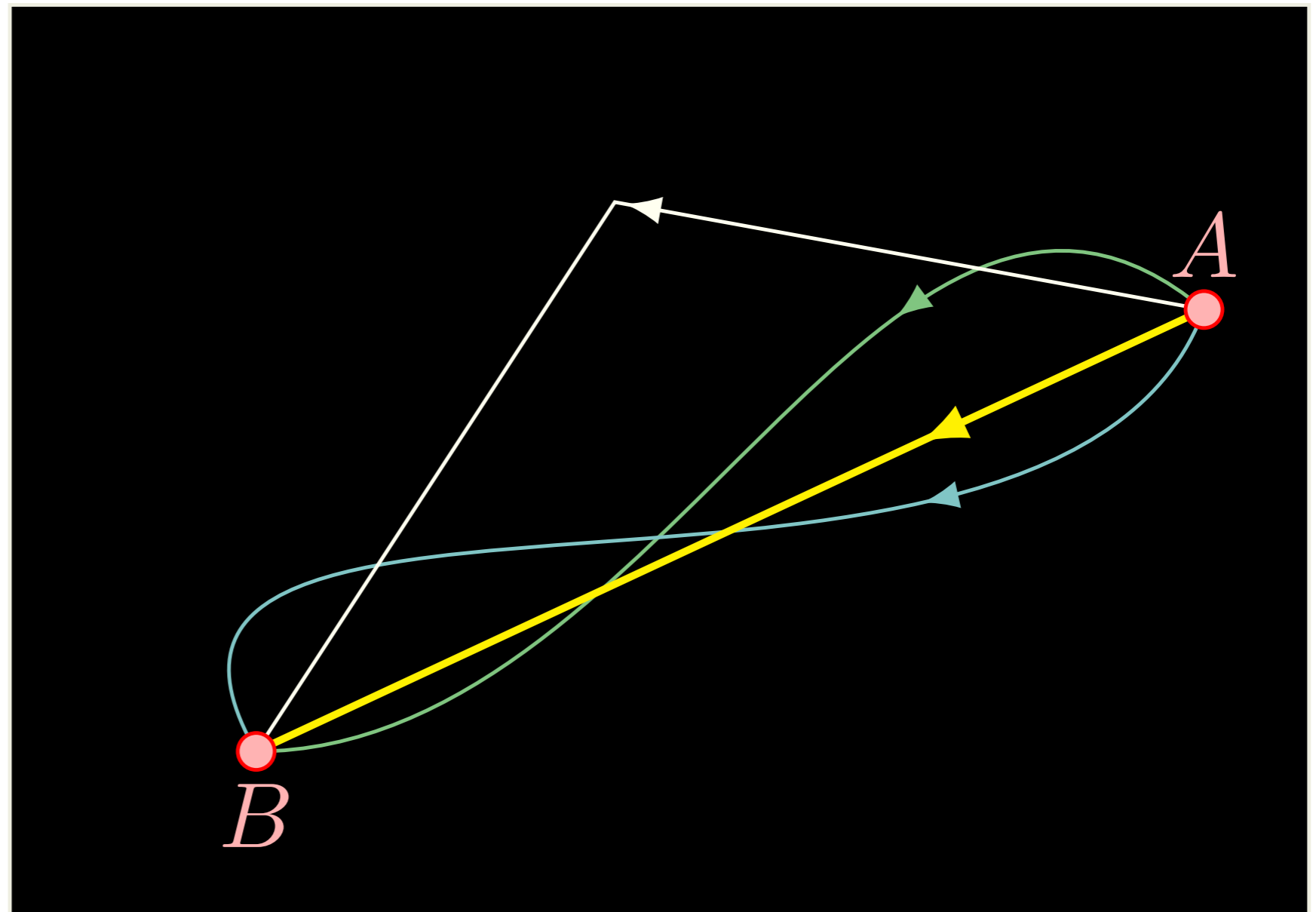


# Física IV

20 outubro 2020  
Ótica geométrica

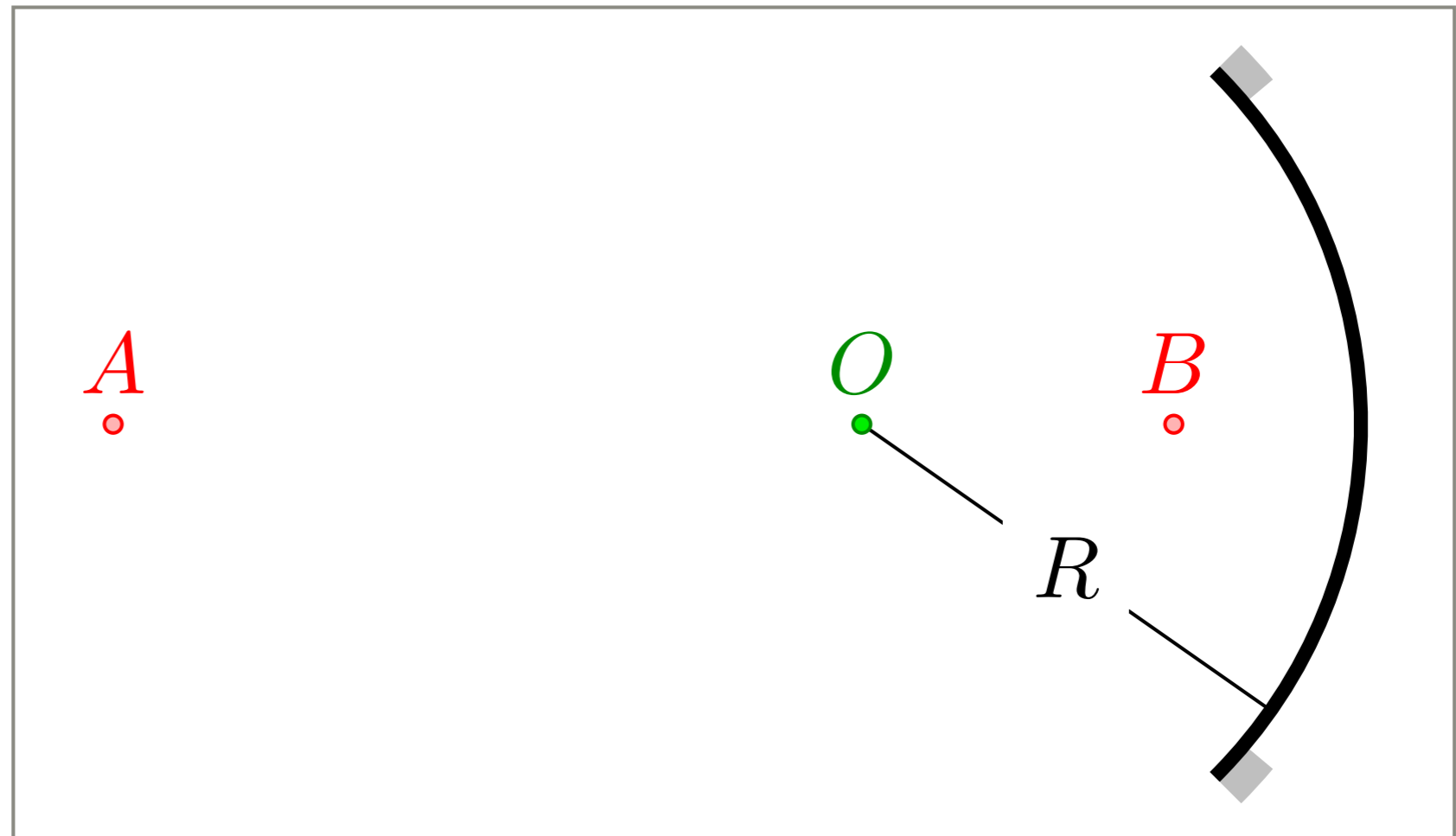
# Princípio de Fermat



Minimiza o tempo

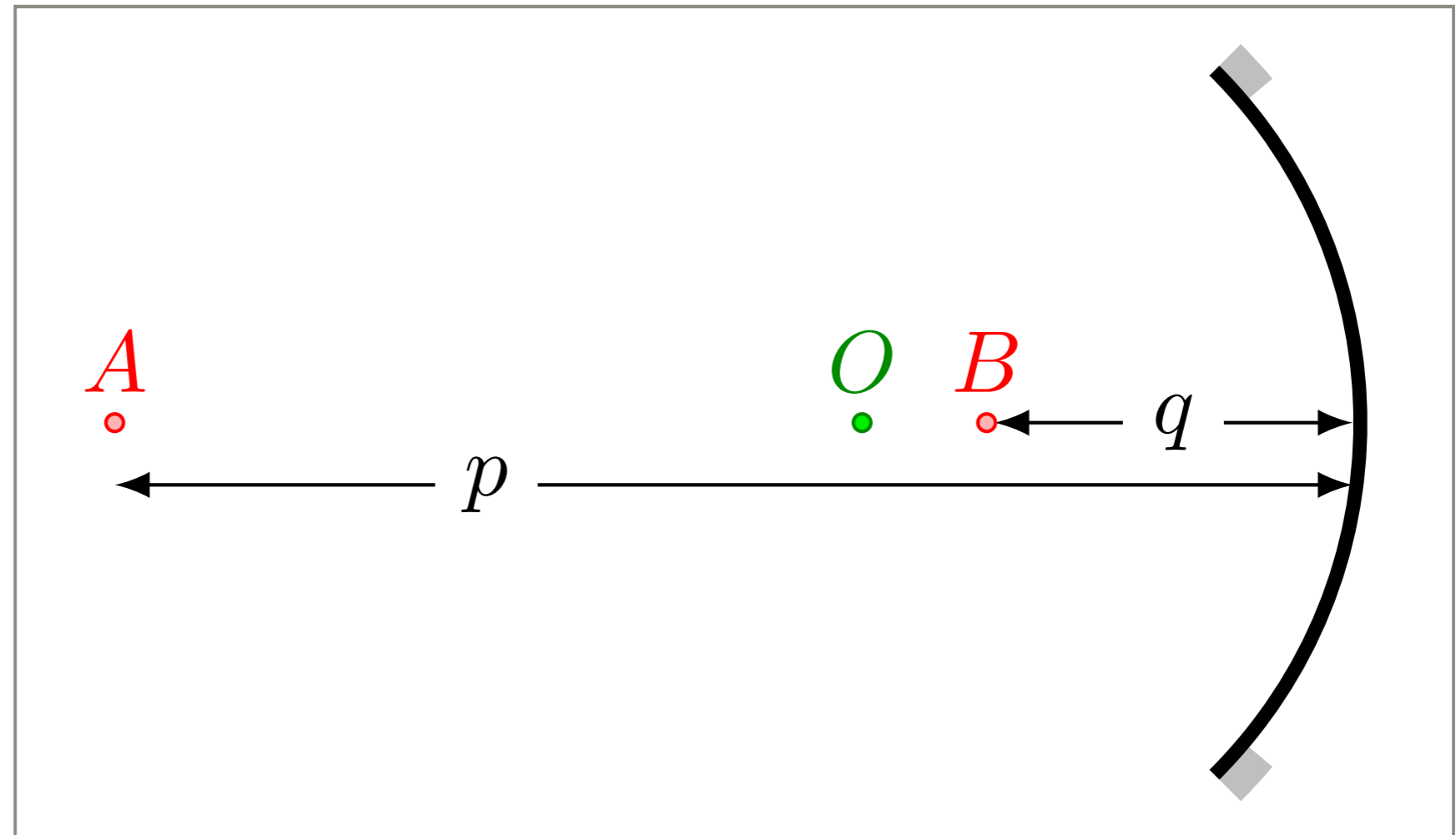
# Princípio de Fermat

## Espelho esférico



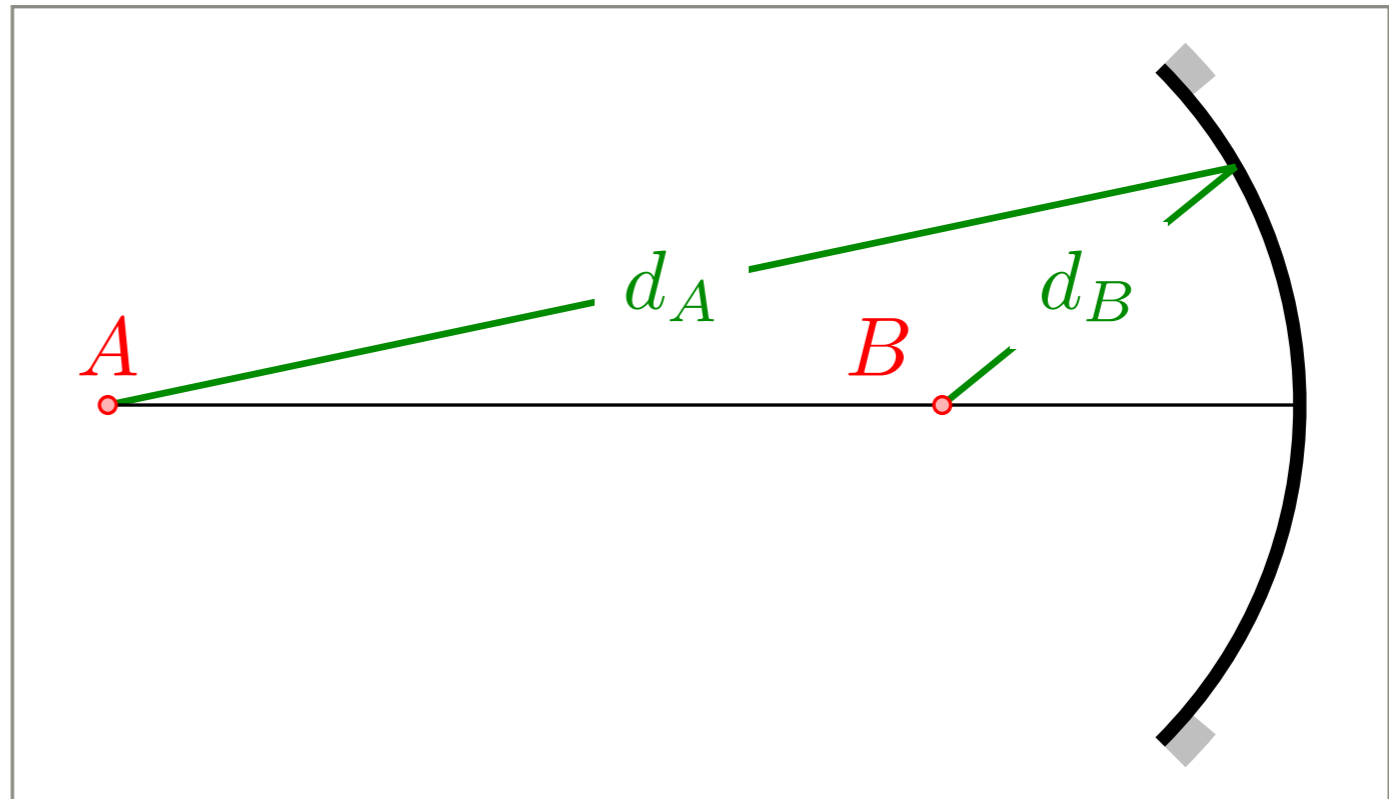
# Princípio de Fermat

## Espelho esférico



# Princípio de Fermat Espelho esférico

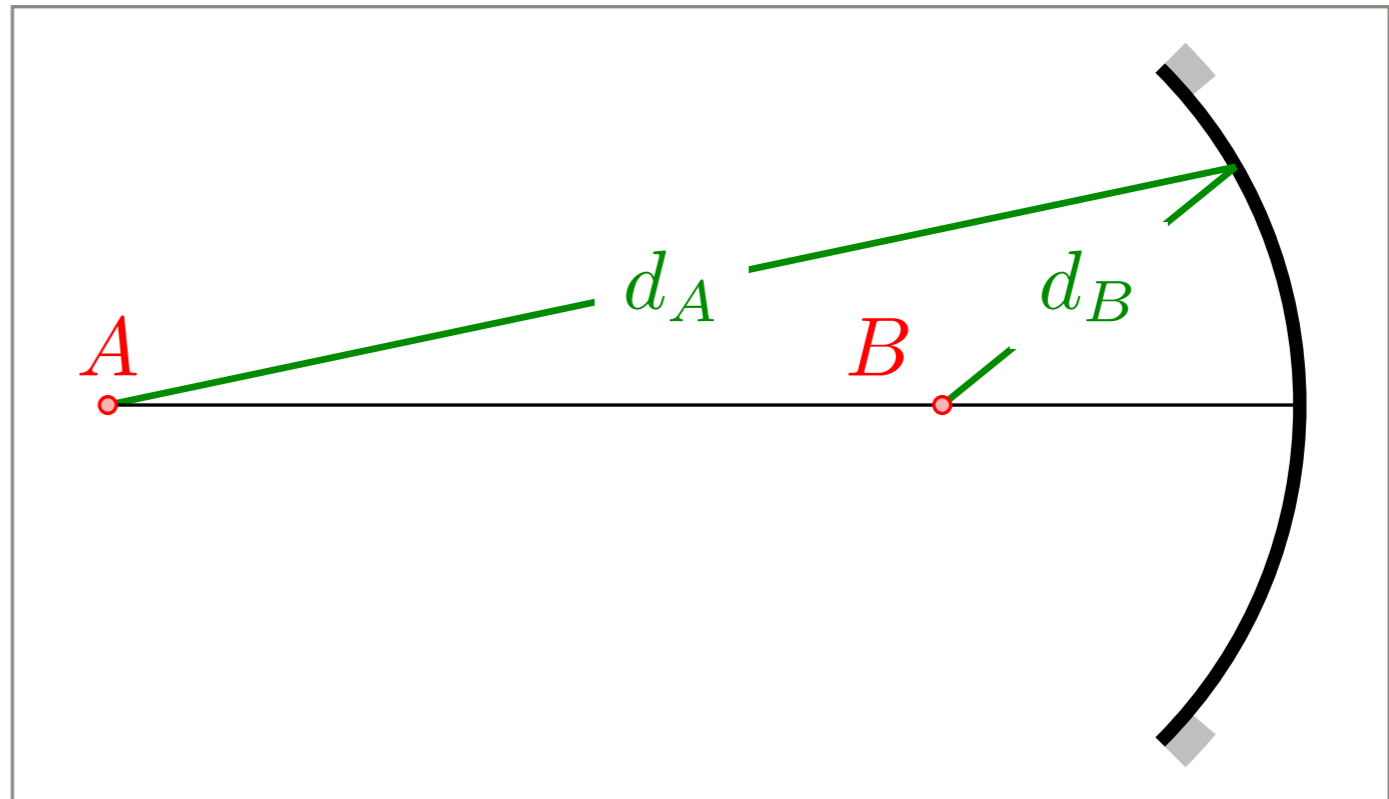
$$\Delta t = \Delta t_A + \Delta t_B$$



# Princípio de Fermat Espelho esférico

$$\Delta t = \Delta t_A + \Delta t_B$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{d_A + d_B}{c}$$

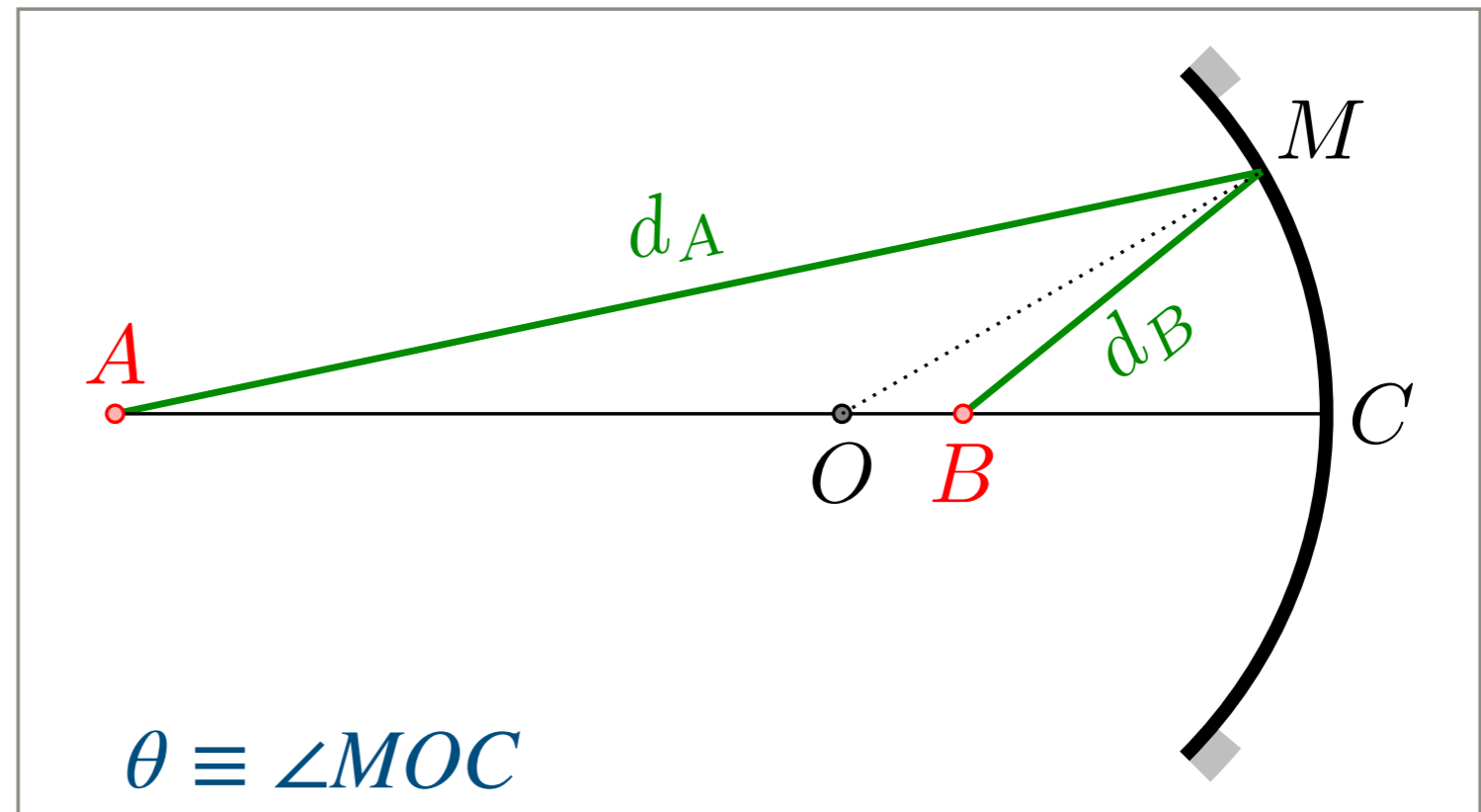


# Princípio de Fermat Espelho esférico

$$\Delta t = \Delta t_A + \Delta t_B$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{d_A + d_B}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dd_A}{d\theta} + \frac{dd_B}{d\theta} = 0$$

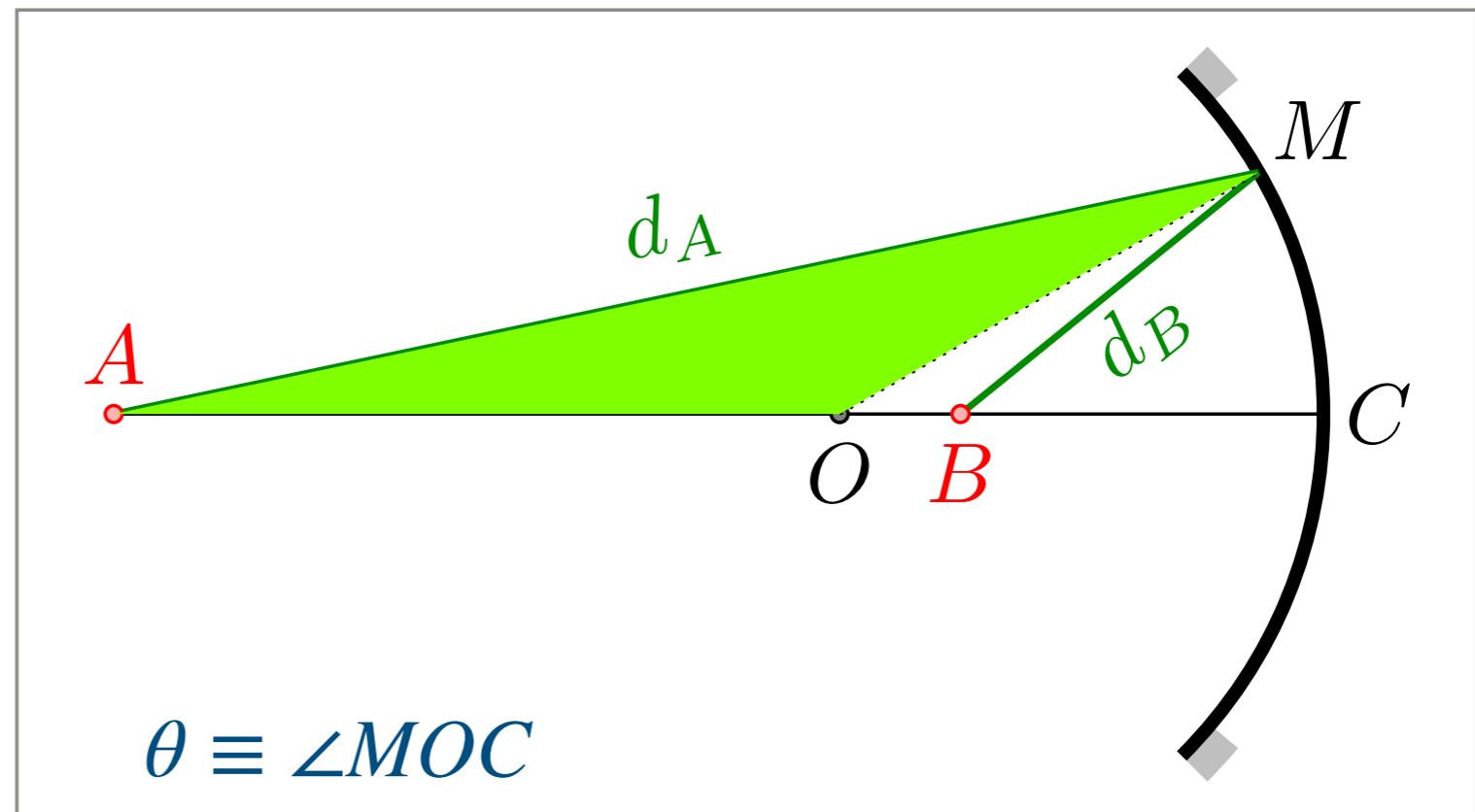


# Princípio de Fermat Espelho esférico

$$\Delta t = \Delta t_A + \Delta t_B$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{d_A + d_B}{c}$$

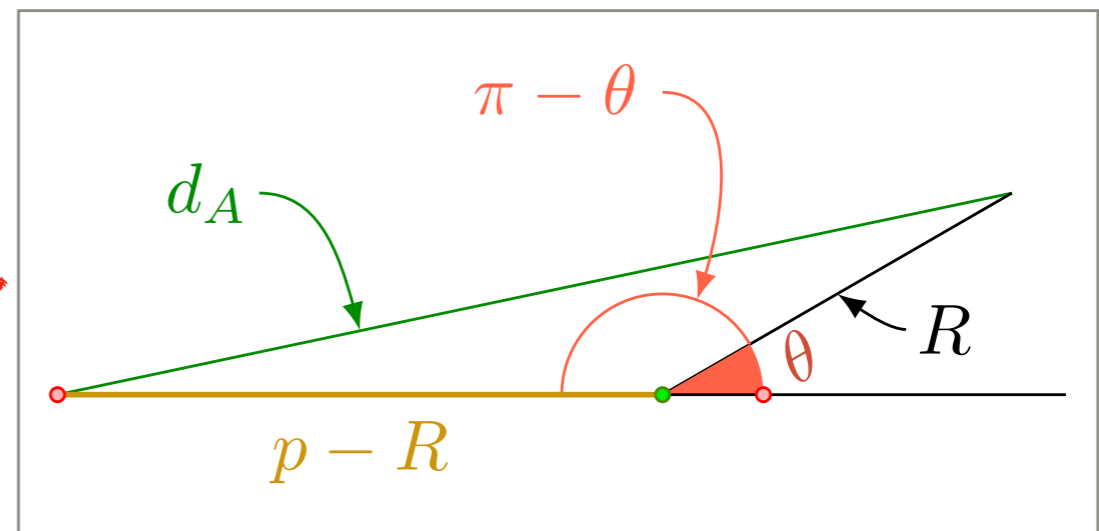
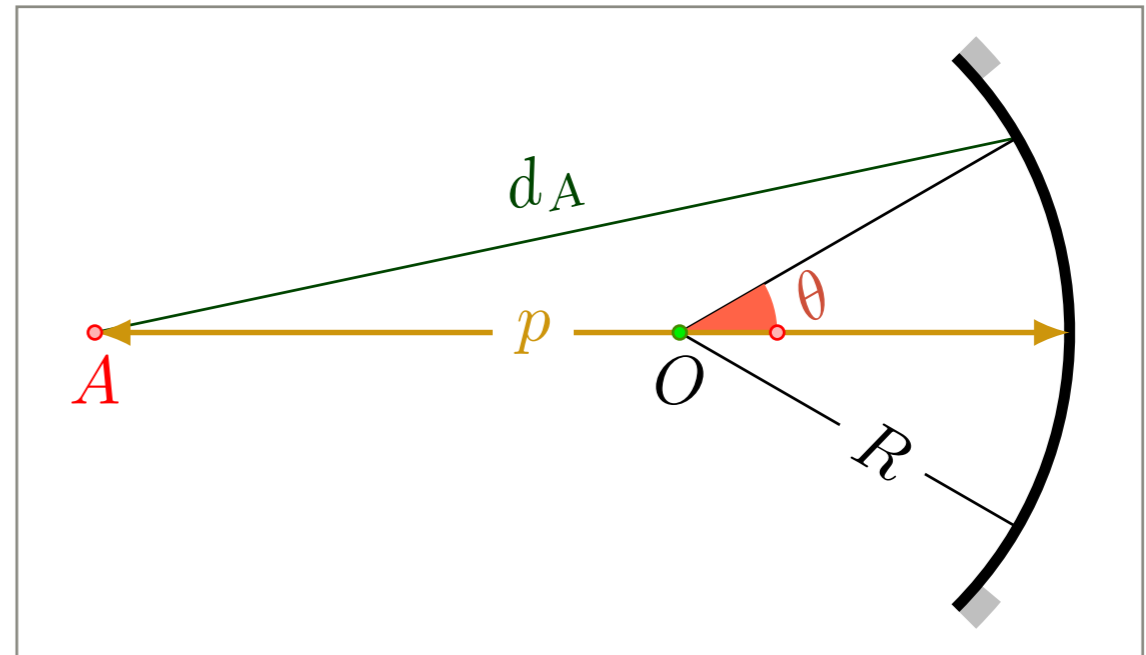
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dd_A}{d\theta} + \frac{dd_B}{d\theta} = 0$$





# Princípio de Fermat Espelho esférico

$$d_A^2 = R^2 + (p - R)^2 + 2R(p - R)\cos \theta$$

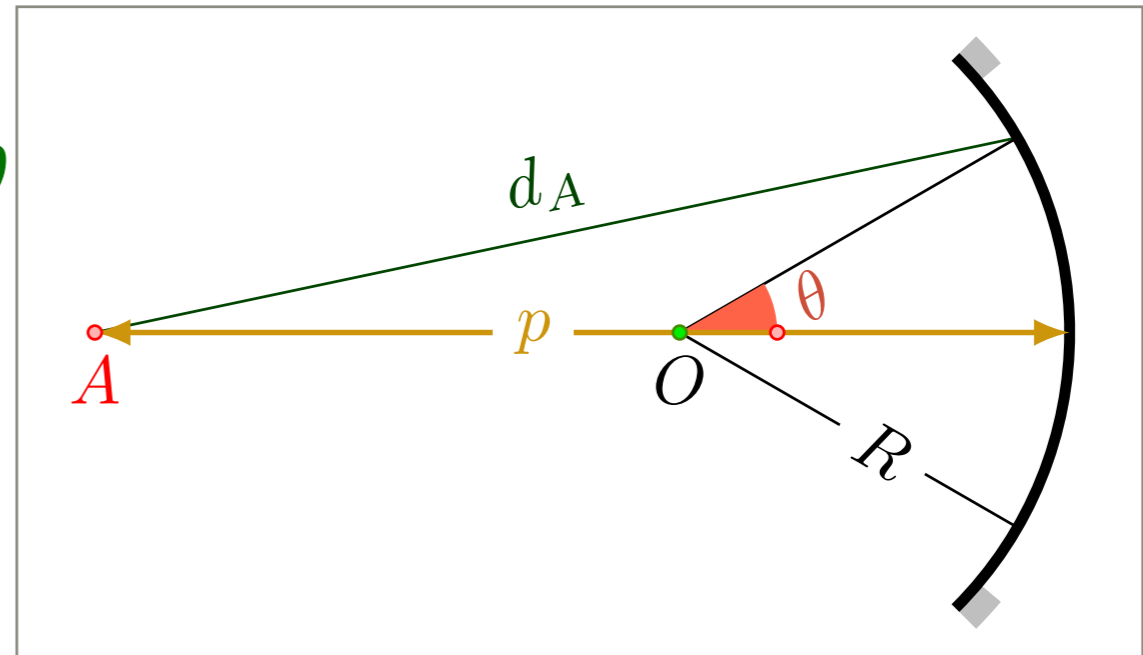


# Princípio de Fermat

## Espelho esférico

$$d_A^2 = R^2 + (p - R)^2 + 2R(p - R)\cos \theta$$

$$2d_A \frac{d_A}{d\theta} = -2R(p - R)\sin \theta$$

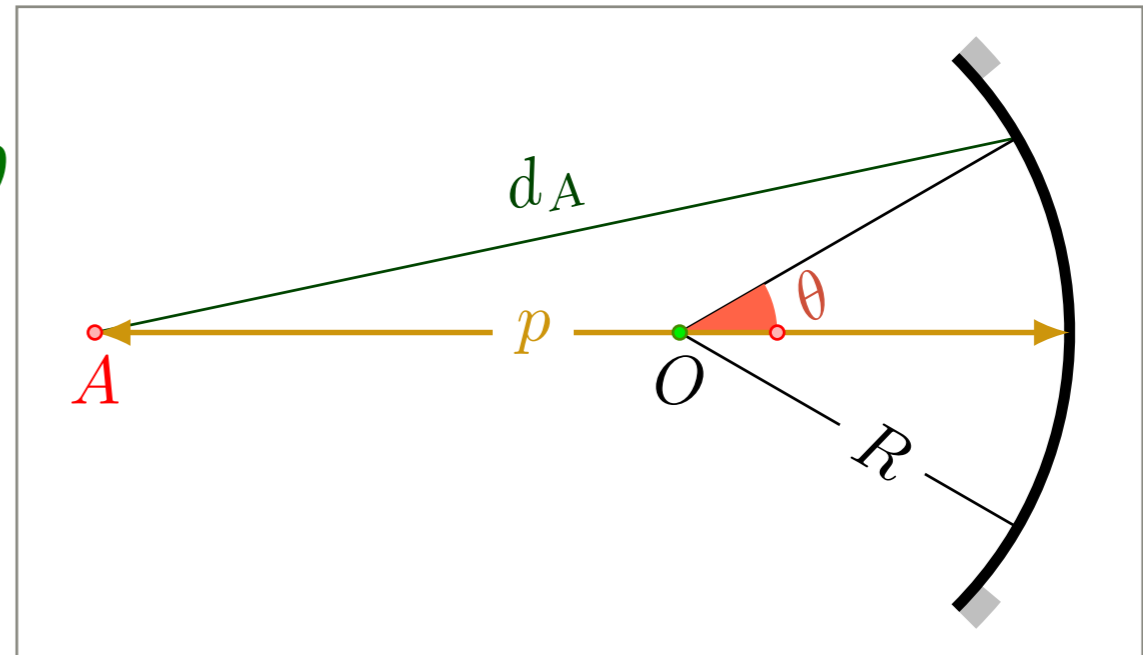


# Princípio de Fermat Espelho esférico

$$d_A^2 = R^2 + (p - R)^2 + 2R(p - R)\cos \theta$$

$$2d_A \frac{d_A}{d\theta} = -2R(p - R)\sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d_A}{d\theta} = -\frac{R(p - R)}{d_A} \sin \theta$$



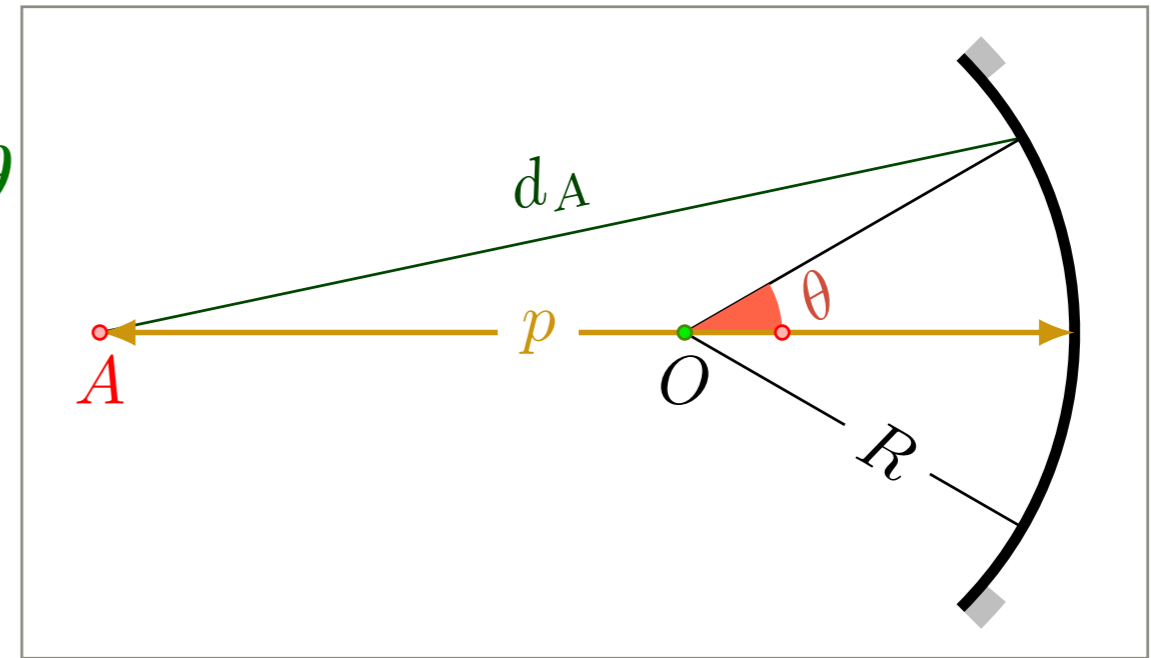
# Princípio de Fermat

## Espelho esférico

$$d_A^2 = R^2 + (p - R)^2 + 2R(p - R)\cos \theta$$

$$2d_A \frac{dd_A}{d\theta} = -2R(p - R)\sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dd_A}{d\theta} = -\frac{R(p - R)}{d_A} \sin \theta$$



$$\left( \theta \ll 1 \Rightarrow d_A \approx p \right)$$

# Princípio de Fermat

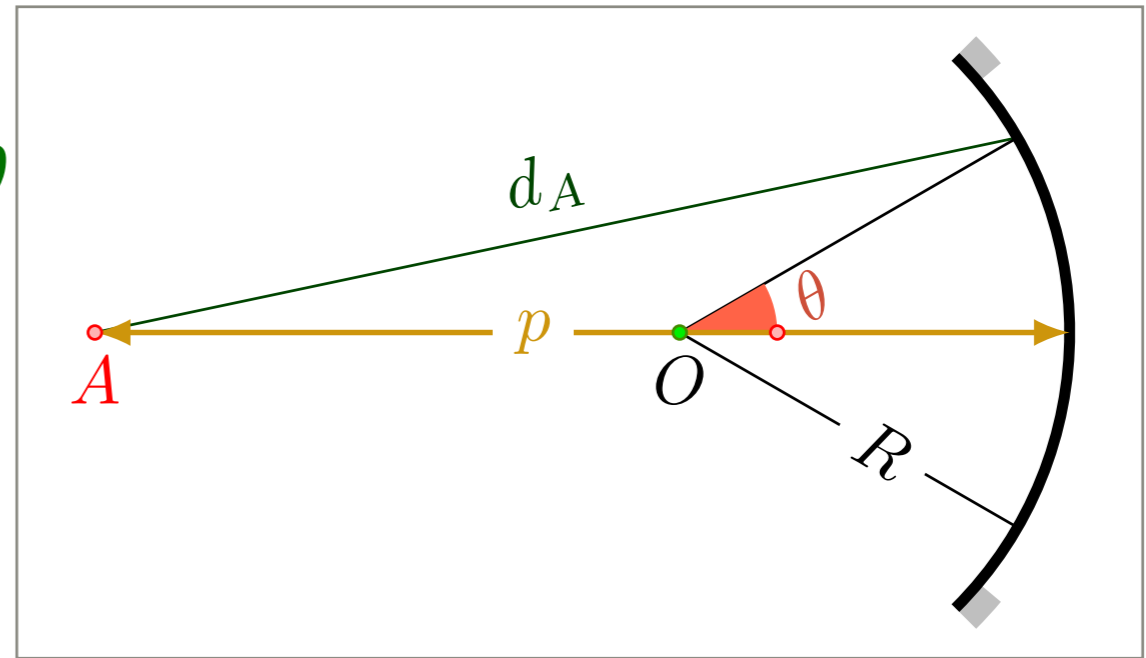
## Espelho esférico

$$d_A^2 = R^2 + (p - R)^2 + 2R(p - R)\cos \theta$$

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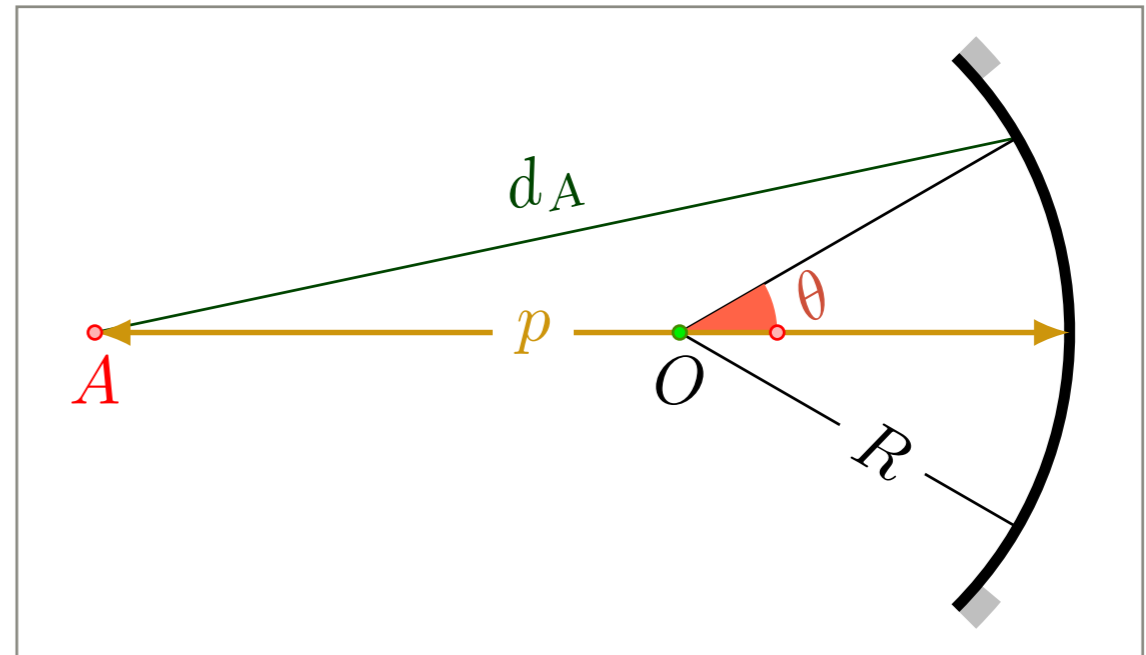
$$\frac{dd_A}{d\theta} = -\frac{R(p - R)}{p} \sin \theta$$



$$\left( \theta \ll 1 \Rightarrow d_A \approx p \right)$$

# Princípio de Fermat Espelho esférico

$$\frac{dd_A}{d\theta} = -\frac{R(p-R)}{p} \sin \theta$$

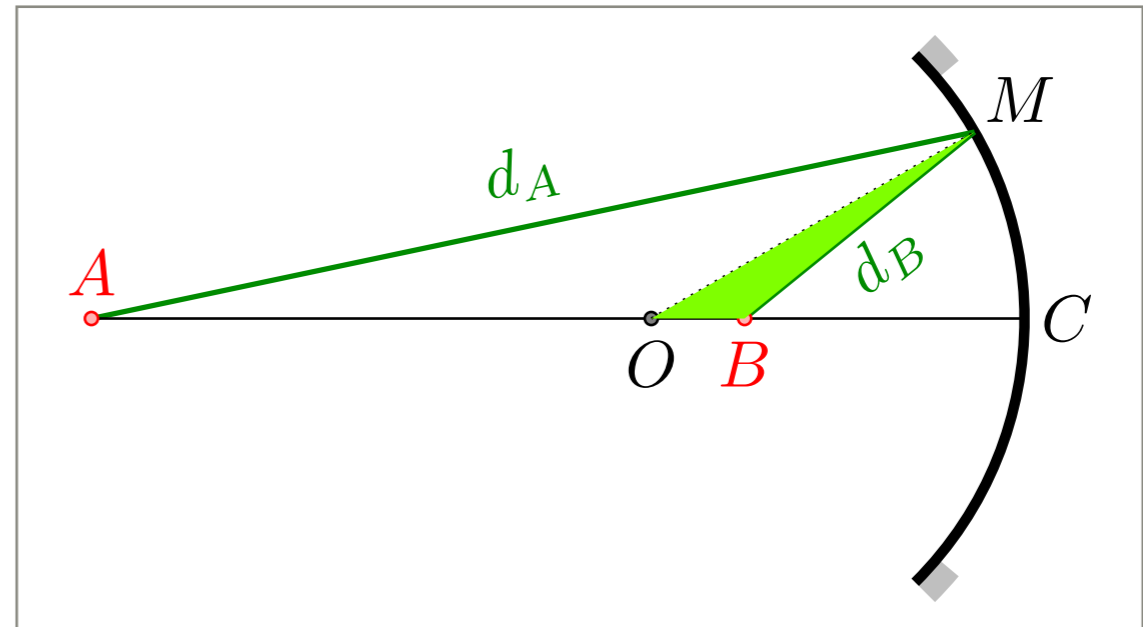


# Princípio de Fermat

## Espelho esférico

$$\frac{dd_A}{d\theta} = -\frac{R(p-R)}{p} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dd_B}{d\theta} = -\frac{R(q-R)}{q} \sin \theta$$



# Princípio de Fermat

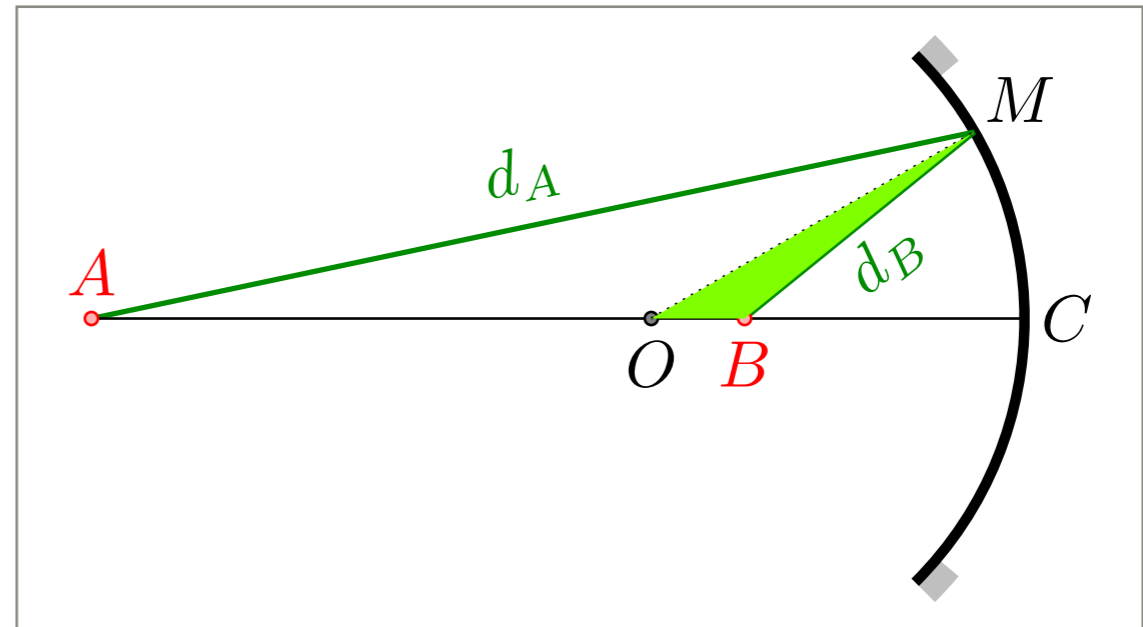
## Espelho esférico

$$\frac{dd_A}{d\theta} = -\frac{R(p-R)}{p} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dd_B}{d\theta} = -\frac{R(q-R)}{q} \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p-R}{p} + \frac{q-R}{q} = 0$$

$$2 - \frac{R}{p} - \frac{R}{q} = 0$$



$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{2}{R}$$



# Princípio de Fermat

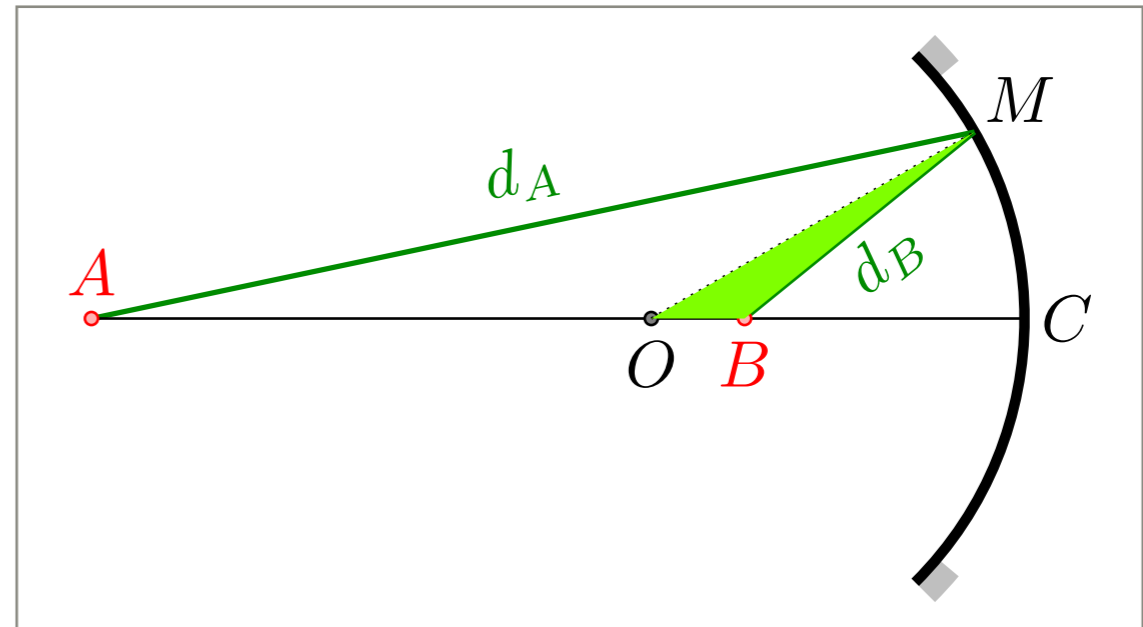
## Espelho esférico

$$\frac{dd_A}{d\theta} = -\frac{R(p-R)}{p} \sin \theta$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{p-R}{p} + \frac{q-R}{q} = 0$$

$$2 - \frac{R}{p} - \frac{R}{q} = 0$$

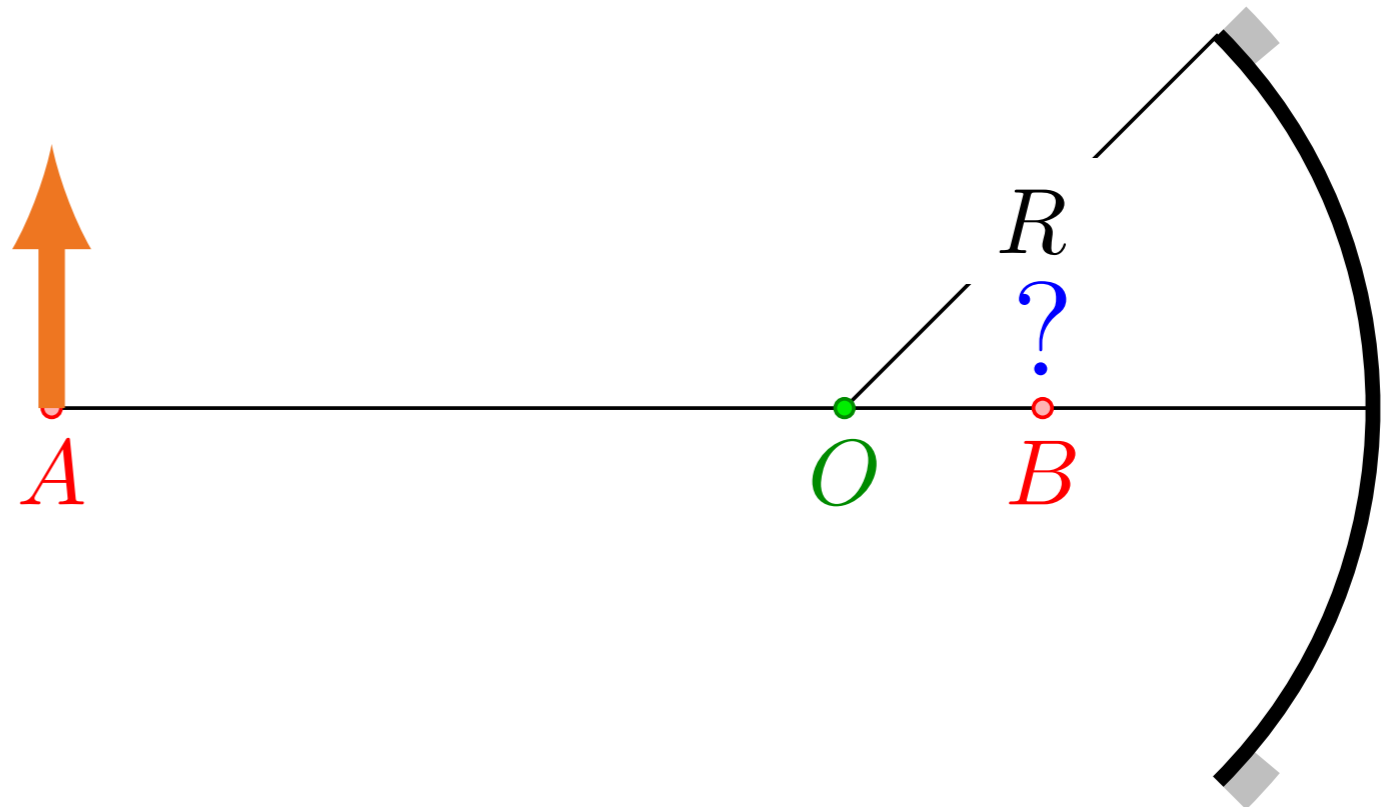


$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{2}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

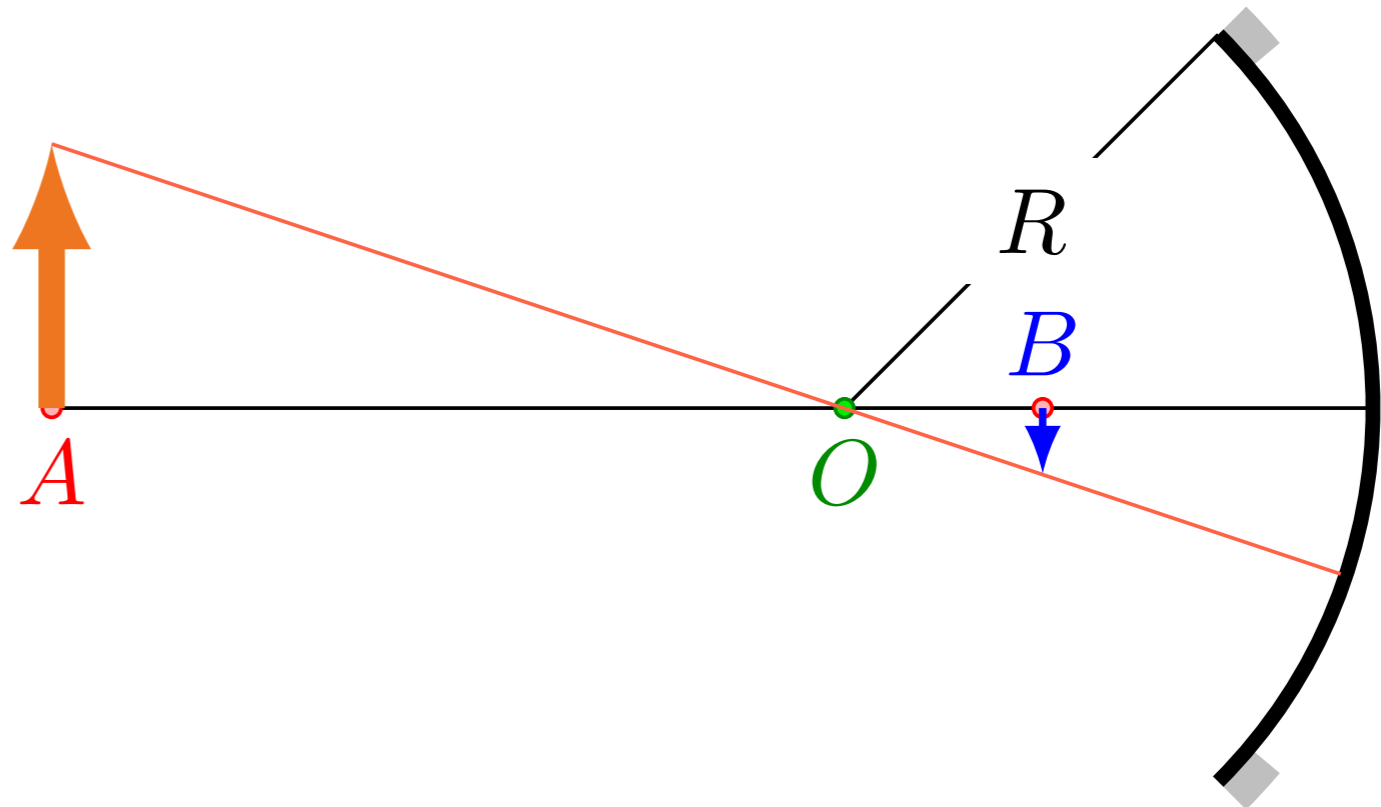
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu



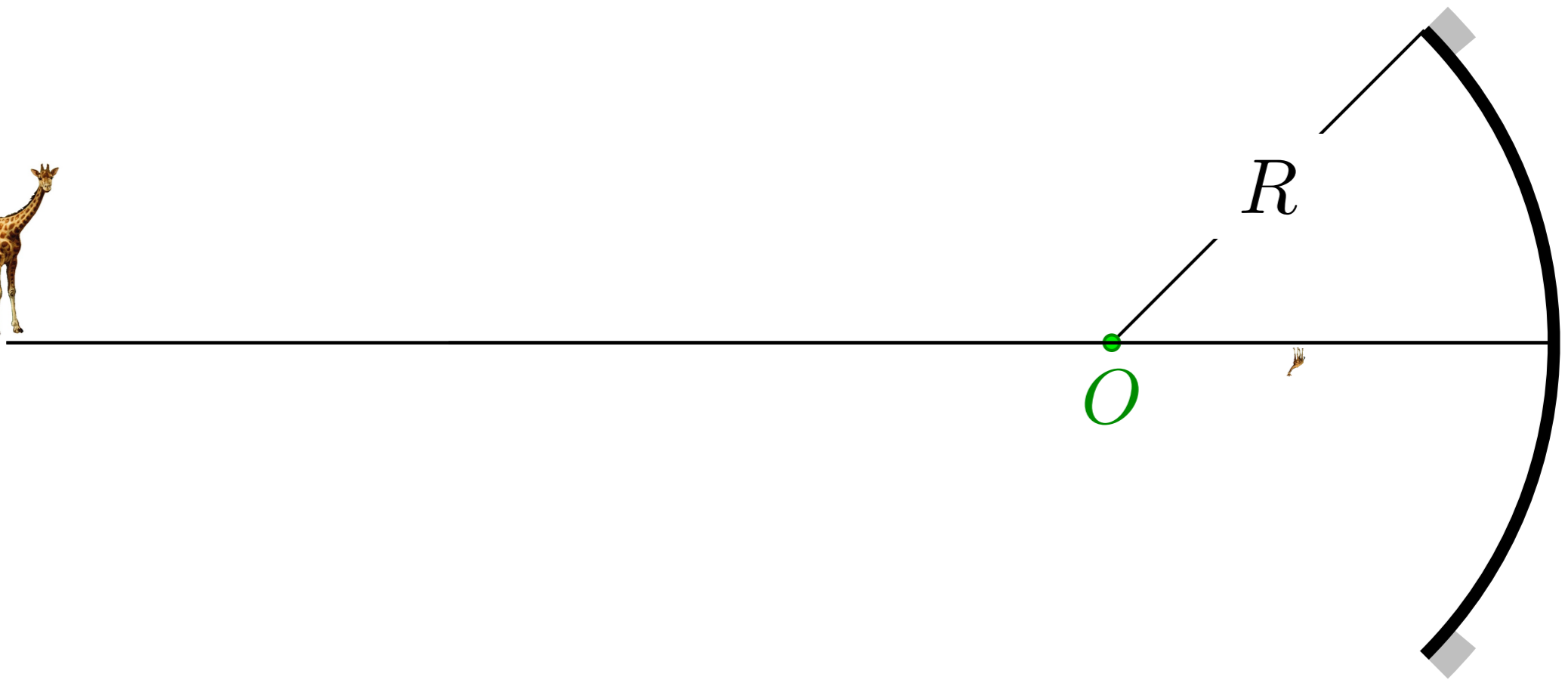
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu



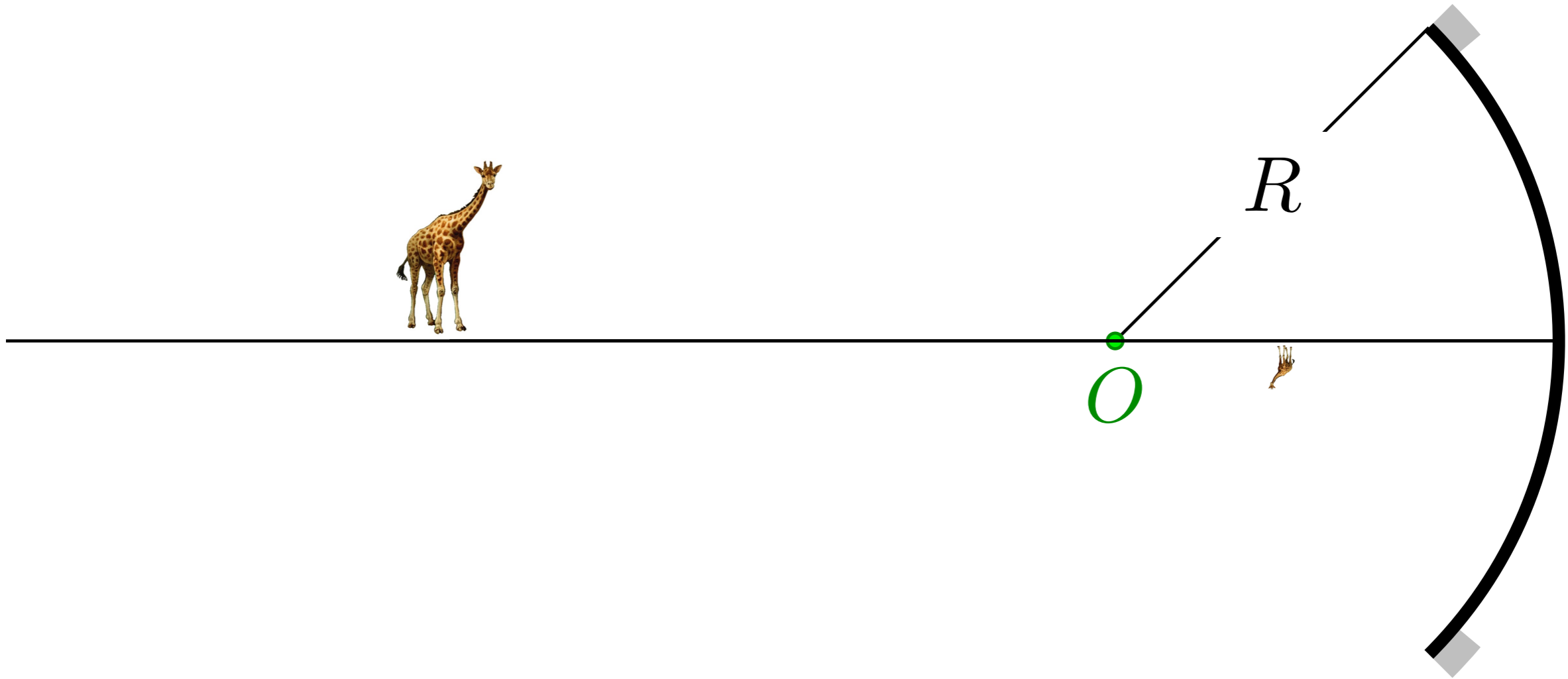
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu



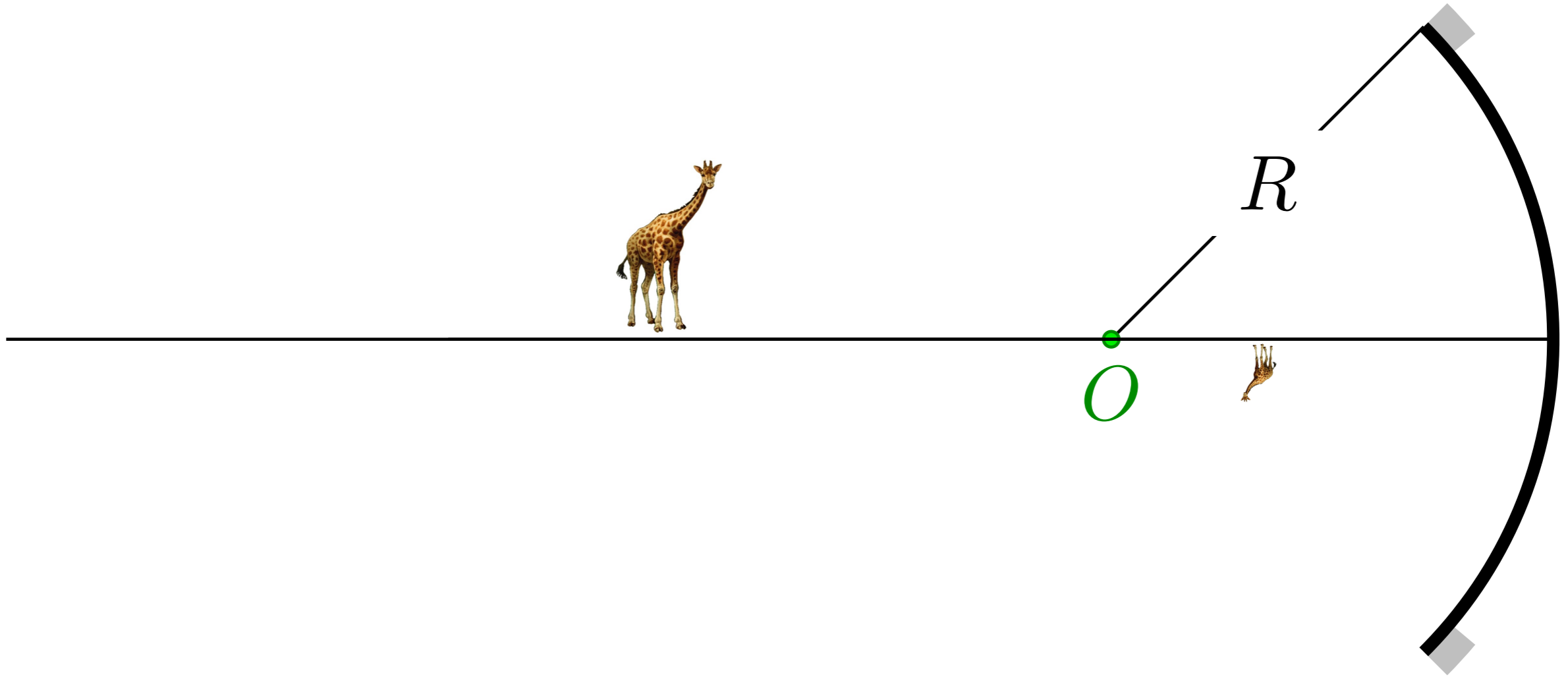
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu



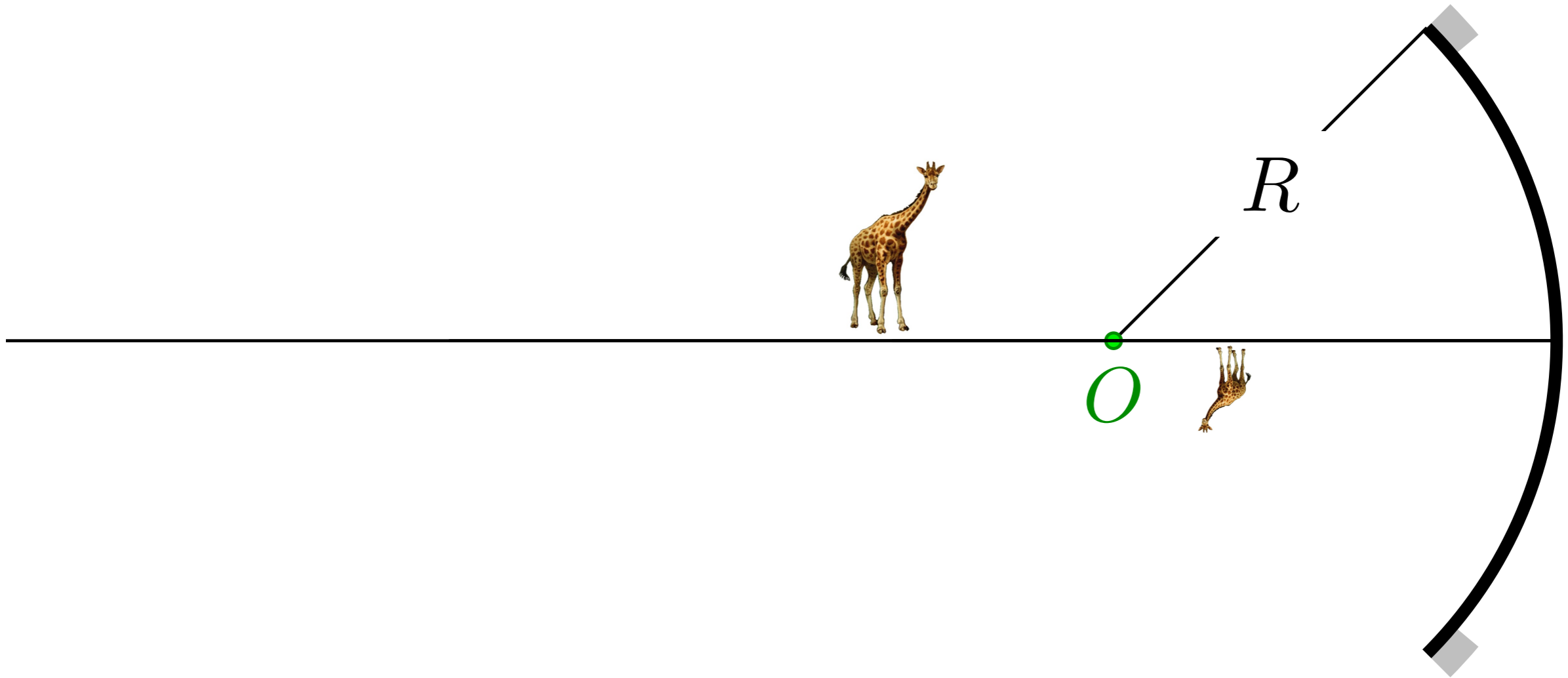
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu



$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu



$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

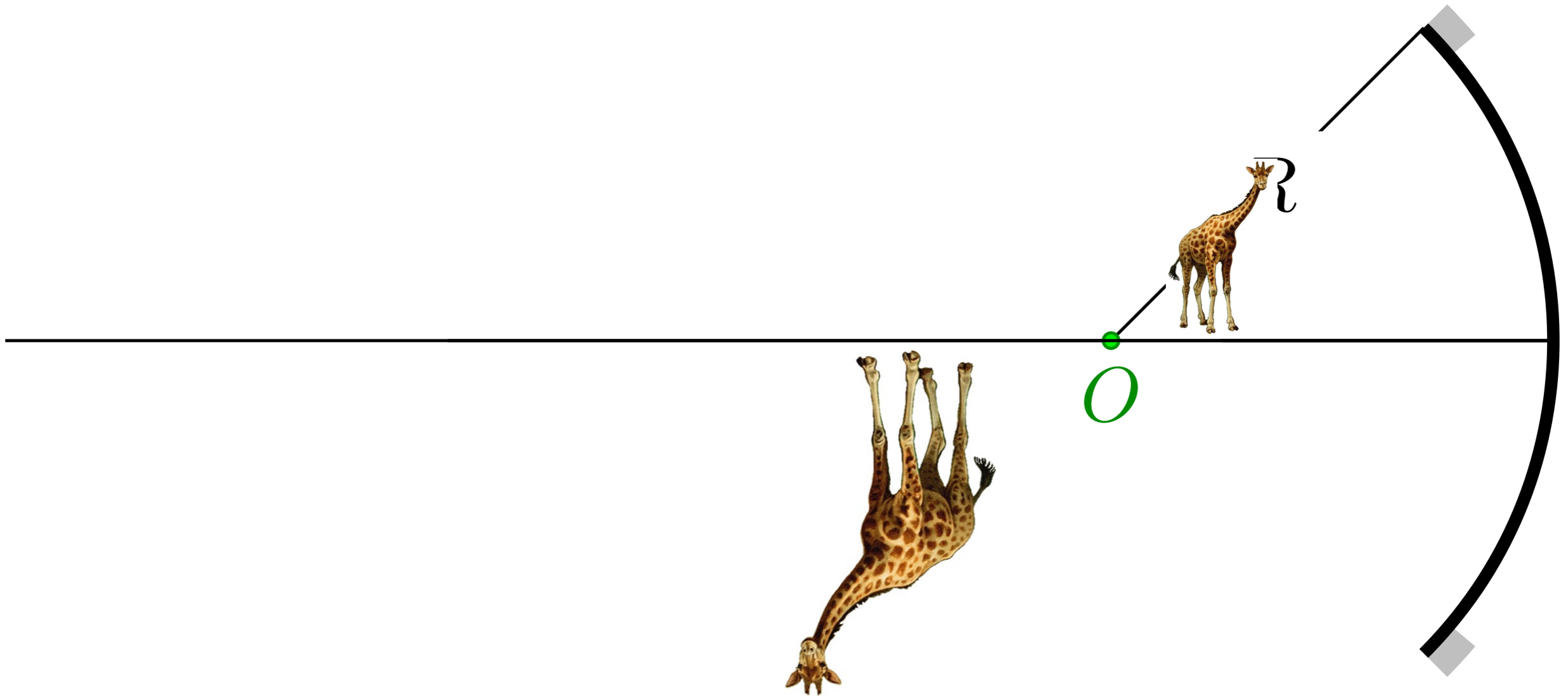
Pratique o que aprendeu





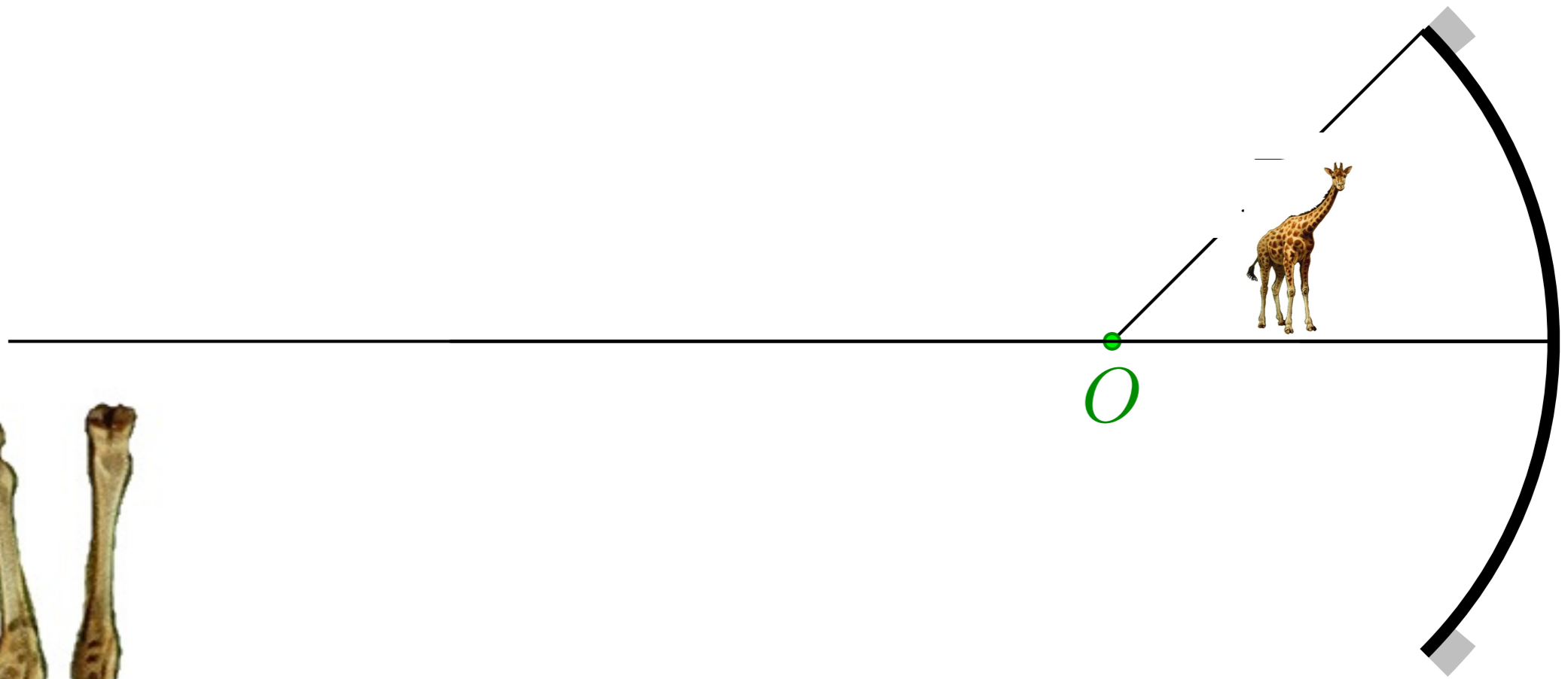
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu



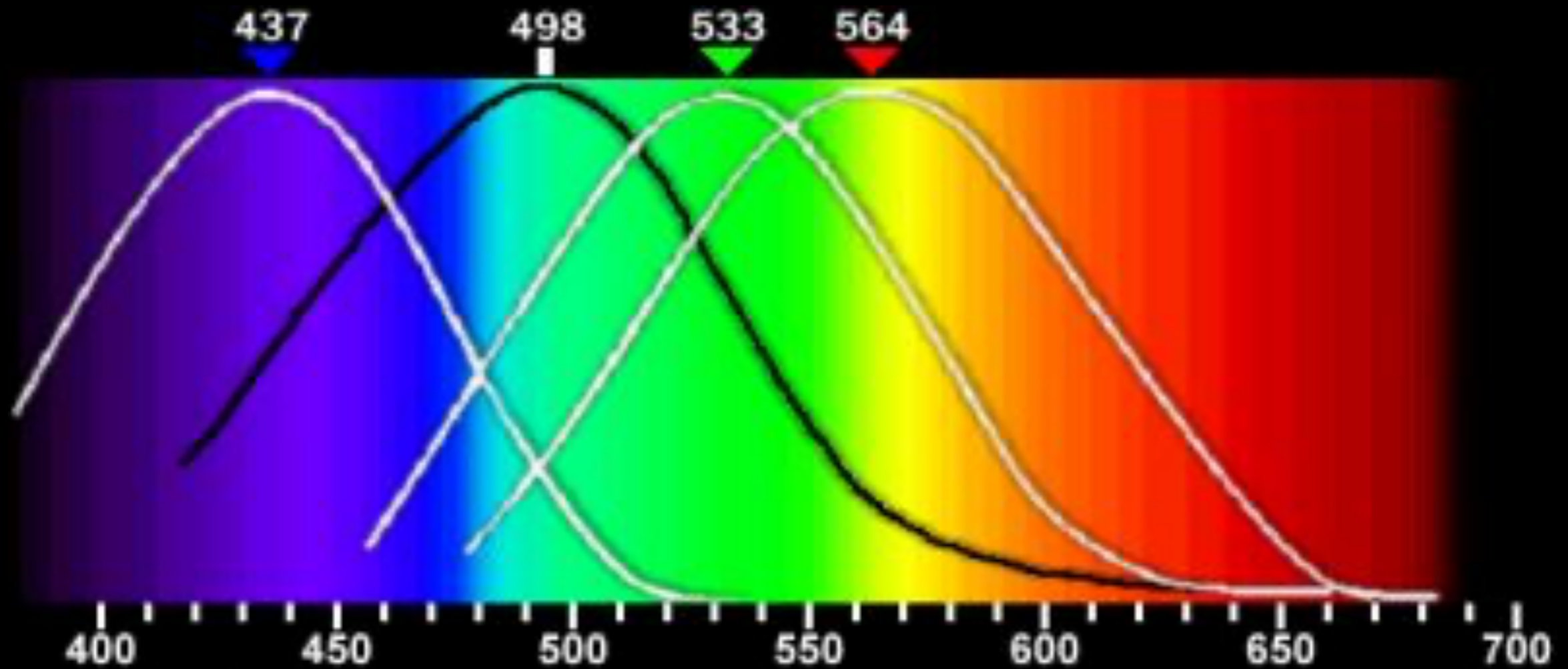
$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu



# Luz e cor

Visão

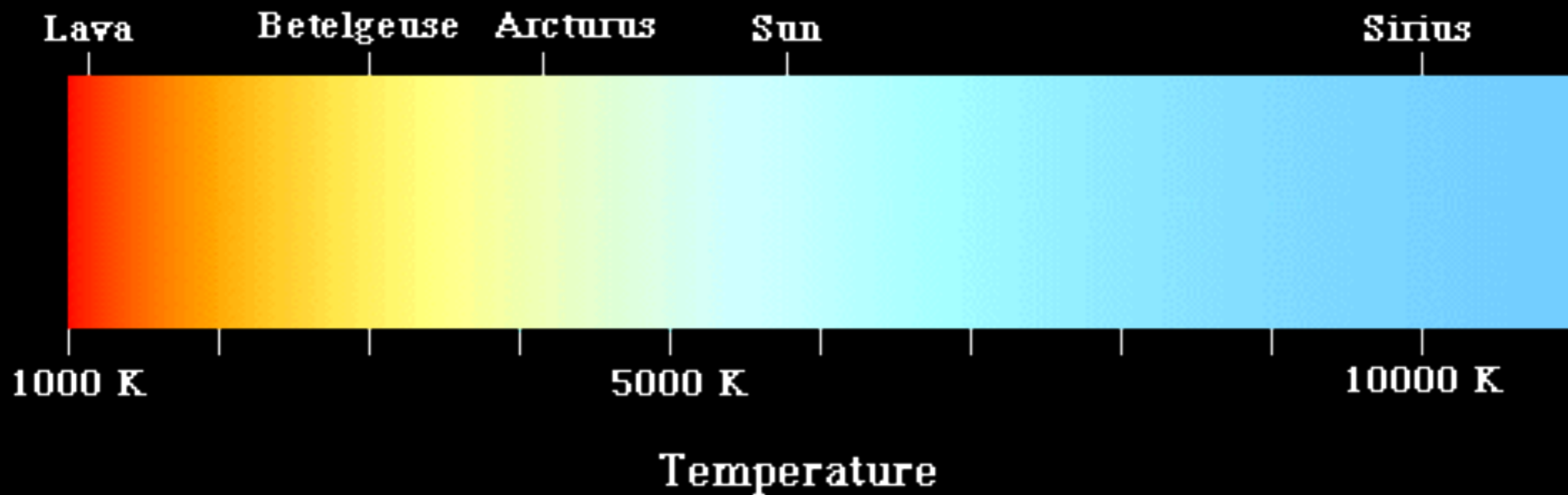


Dowling, 1987

# Luz e cor

Origem da cor

Radiação térmica



# Luz e cor

Origem da cor

Radiação de reações químicas



# Luz e cor

Origem da cor

Reflexão

