

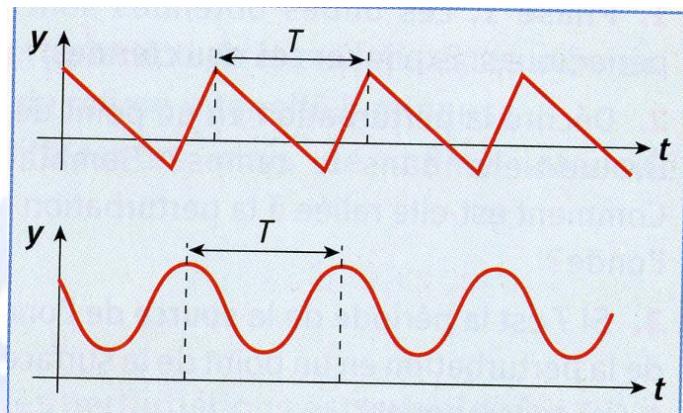
-1
-2
-3

-1

-1-1

Y

Y



-2-1

10 Hz

(la persistance rétinienne)

(Stroboscope)

10 Hz

(brefs)



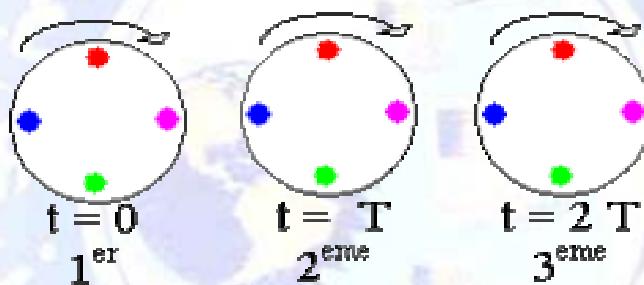
$$T_s \quad) \quad f = \frac{1}{T} \quad) \quad T$$

$$f_s = \frac{1}{T_s}$$

$$T_s = T$$

$$(f = k \cdot f_s) \quad T_s = k \cdot T$$

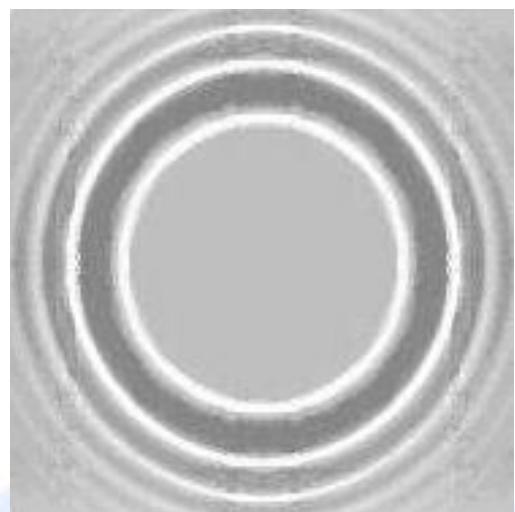
$$T_s = T \quad k$$



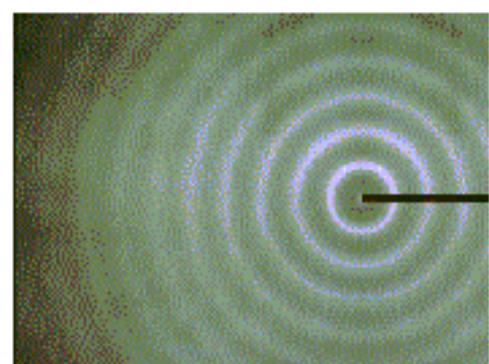
-3-1

()

O



T



:1

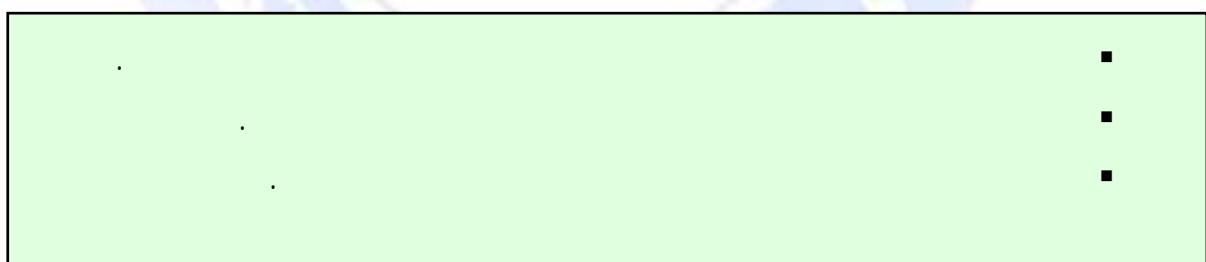
-1

-2

- 1



(ralenti)



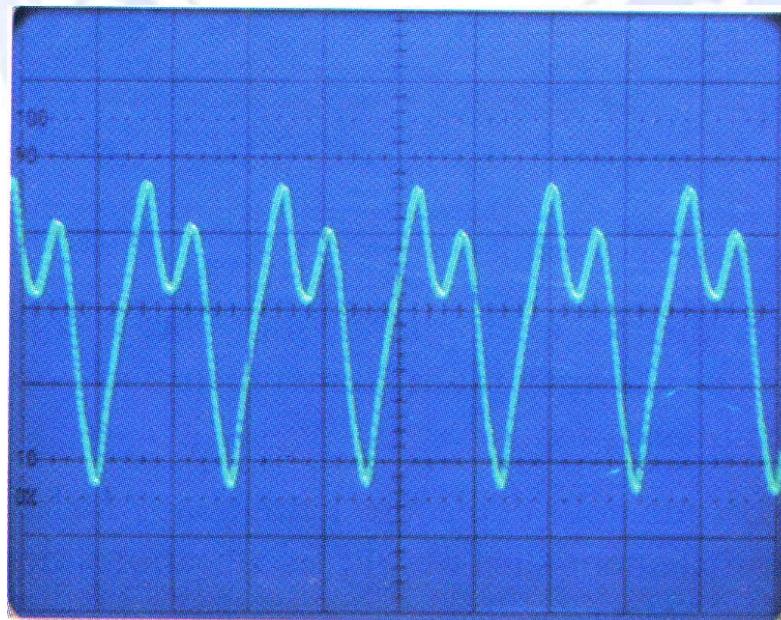
:2

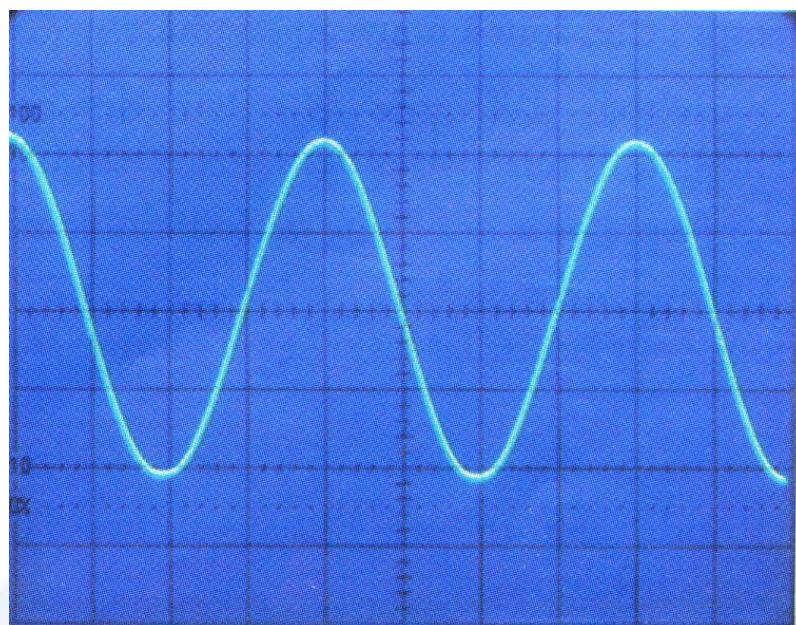


-1

-2

-1





-4-1

$$= \frac{d}{V} \quad d = SM \quad \tau = \frac{d}{V}$$

M

T

S

T

(Hz)

M

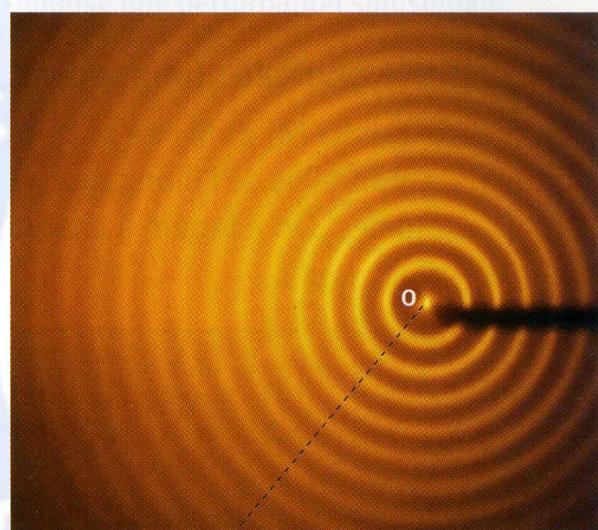
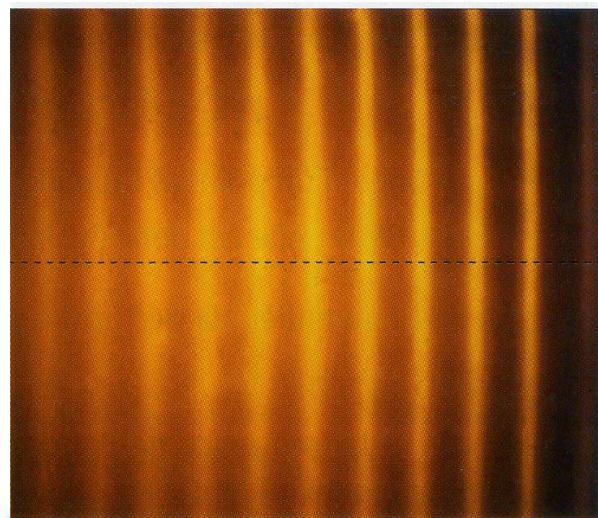
T

f

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

t





t

:

.t

(m)

λ

()

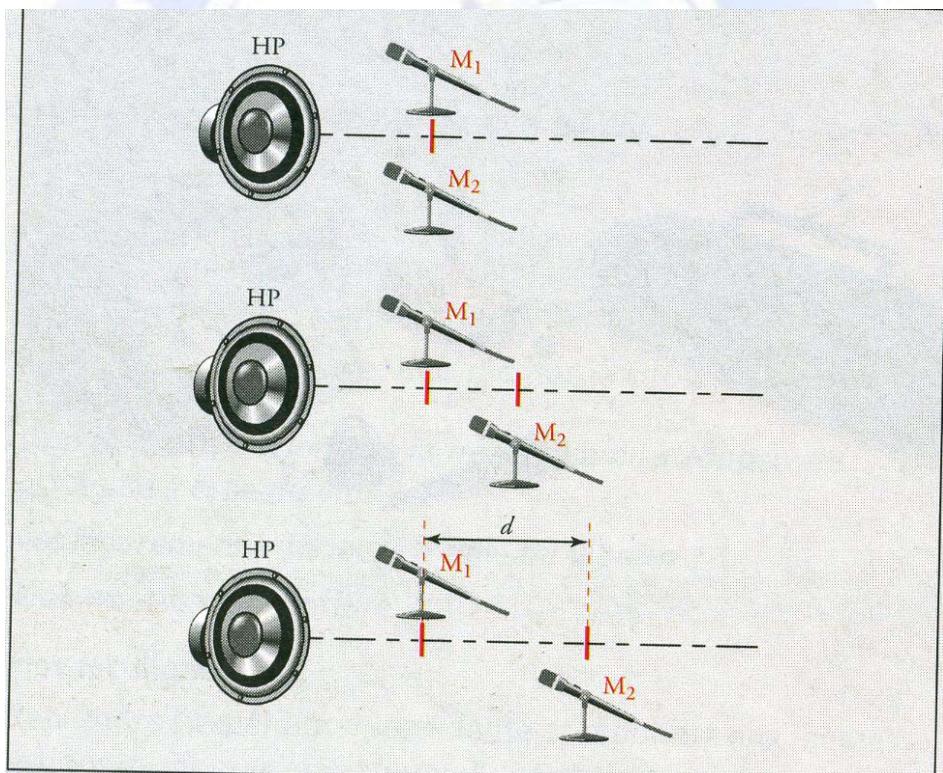
$$\lambda = \frac{V}{f} \quad \lambda = V T :$$

: 3

2



GBF



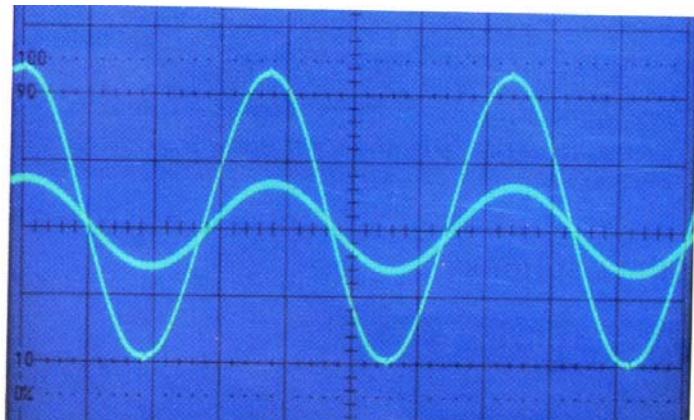
M_1

M_2

M_1

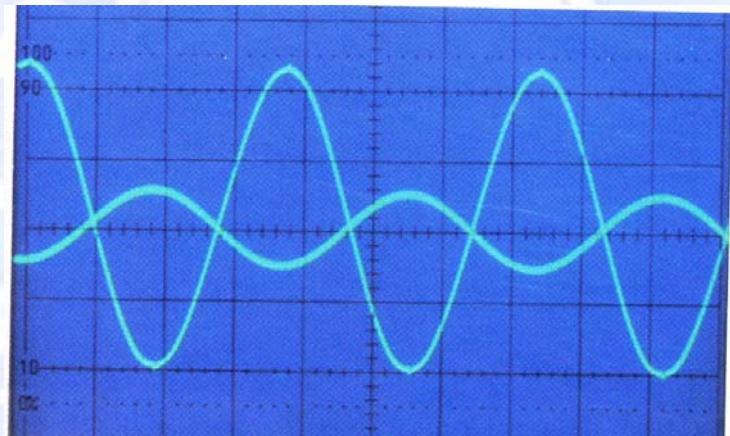
$$(M_1 -)$$

-1



M₂

M₂



M₂ M₁

M₂

M₂



:

-2: **-1-2**

y

$$Y(t) = A \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t + \varphi\right) = A \sin(2\pi f \cdot t + \varphi)$$

$$y(t) = y(t + kT)$$

k

: $A > 0$

$$(Y = \pm A) \quad -A \leq Y \leq +A$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t + \varphi \right)$$

.

$$) t = 0$$

: φ : **- 2-2**

: -

$$Y_s(t) = A \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t\right) : s$$

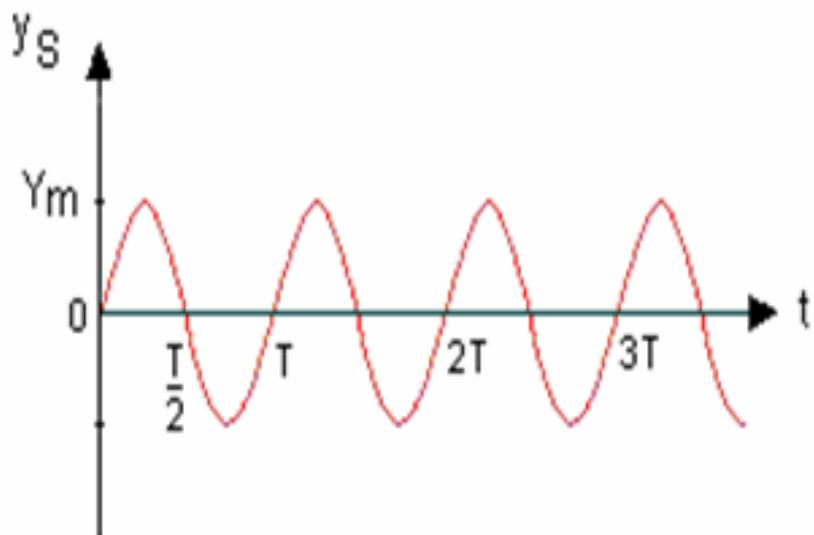
$$\varphi = 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{SM}{V} \quad S \quad M$$

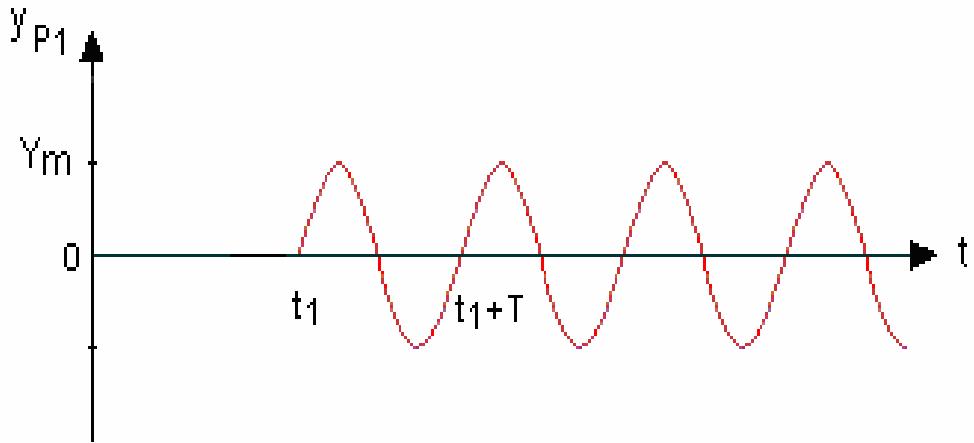
. T

: s

$$Y_s(t) = A \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot t\right) : .S$$



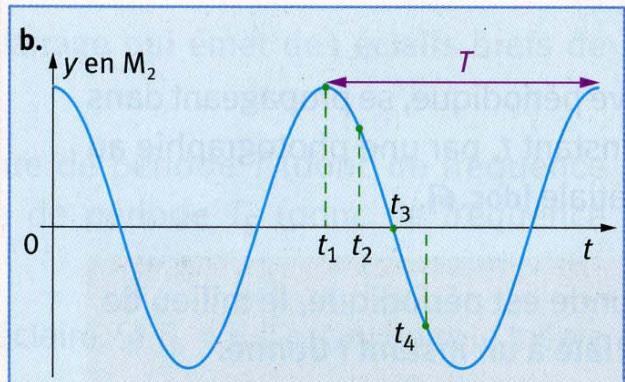
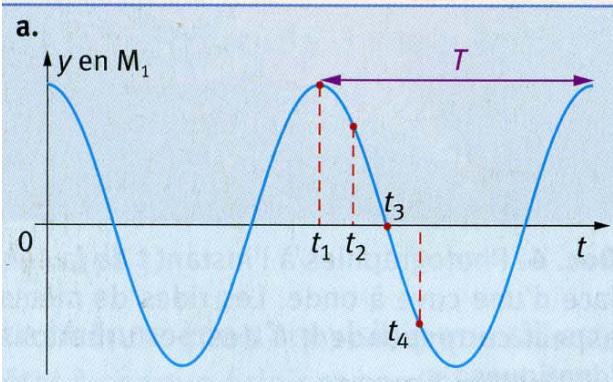
$t_1 = \frac{OP_1}{V}$ P_1
 $t_1 = \frac{OP_1}{V}$ P_1
 $= V$



T

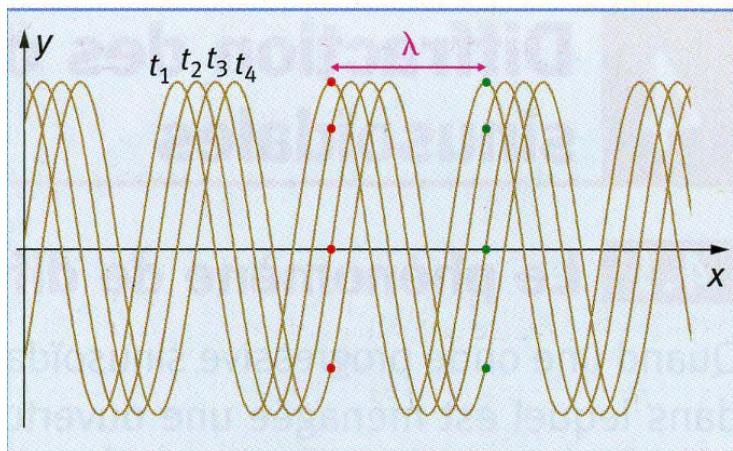
$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$x_2 \quad x_1$ $M_2 \quad M_1$
y



.M₂ M₁

t₄; t₃,t₂,t₁



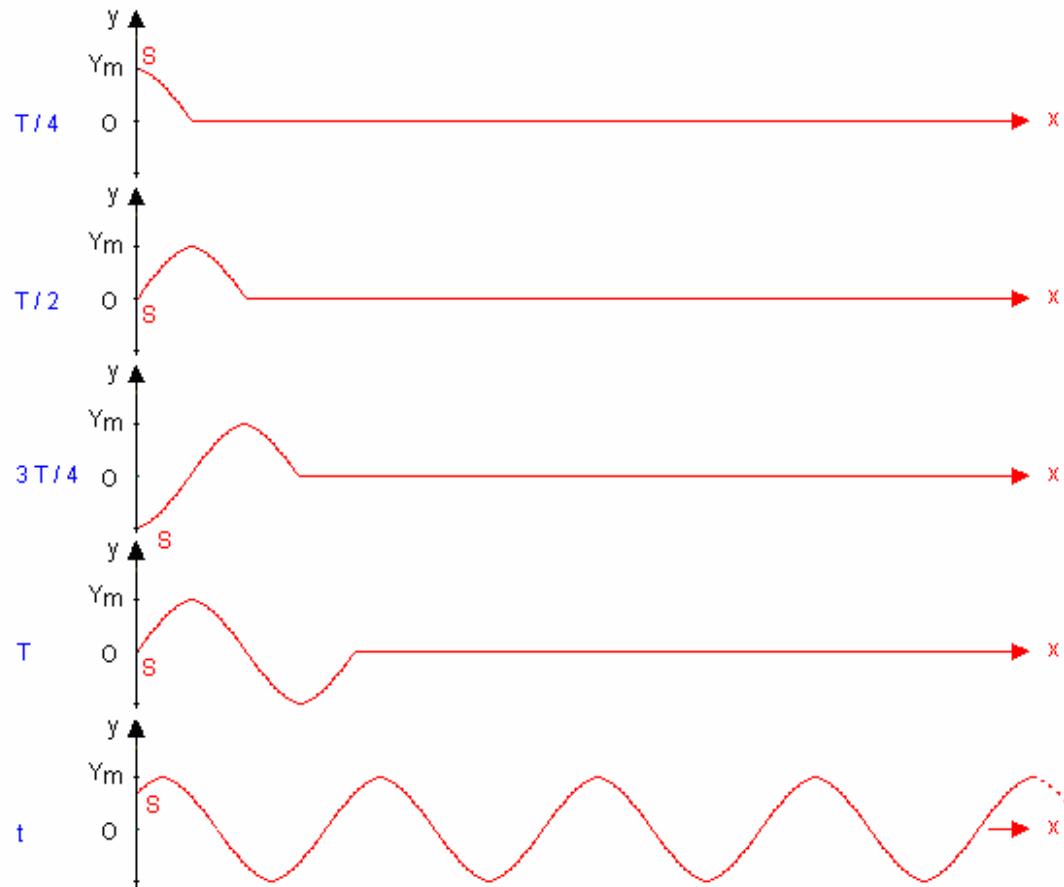
$$: t \quad (\quad) -$$

$$(\quad) (t \quad)$$

$$\lambda, T, \frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{4}$$

.T V

$$\lambda = V.T$$



$$\lambda = \frac{V}{f} : f = \frac{1}{T}$$

t

T

: λ

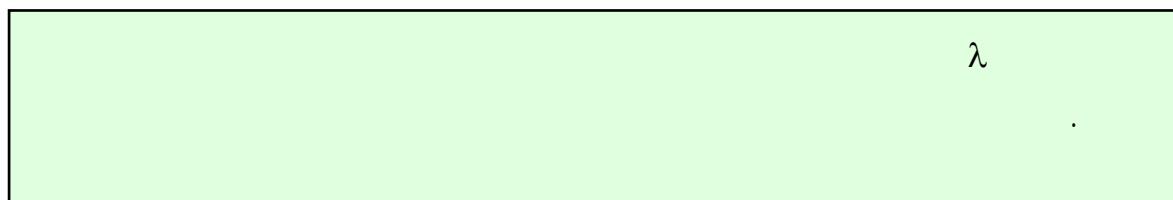
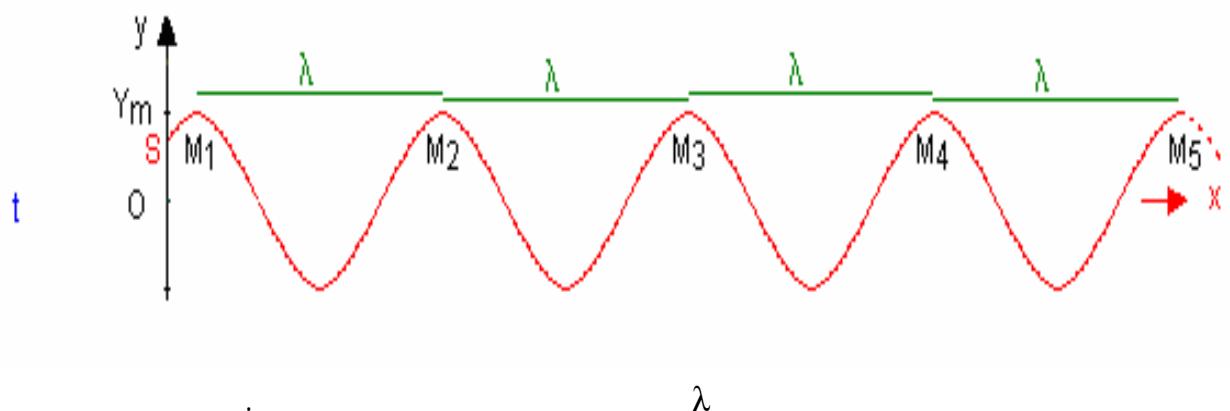
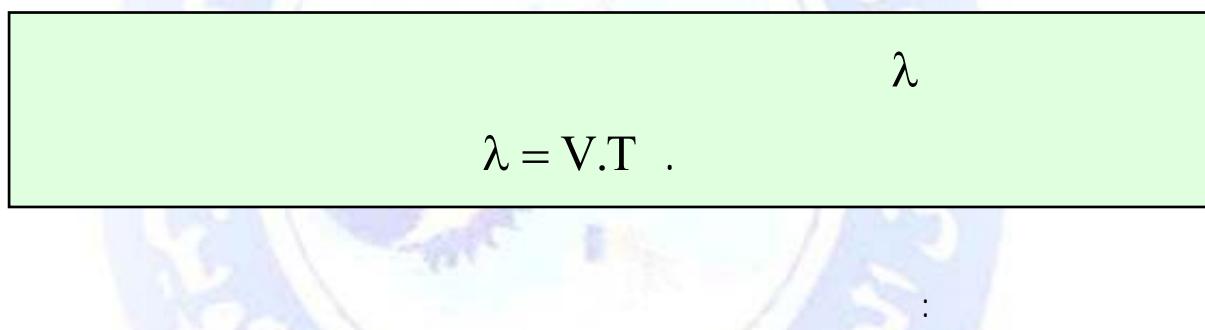
$$\lambda = V \cdot T$$

(s) V (m/s)

T (m) λ

λ

V



$$\left(\quad \right) \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

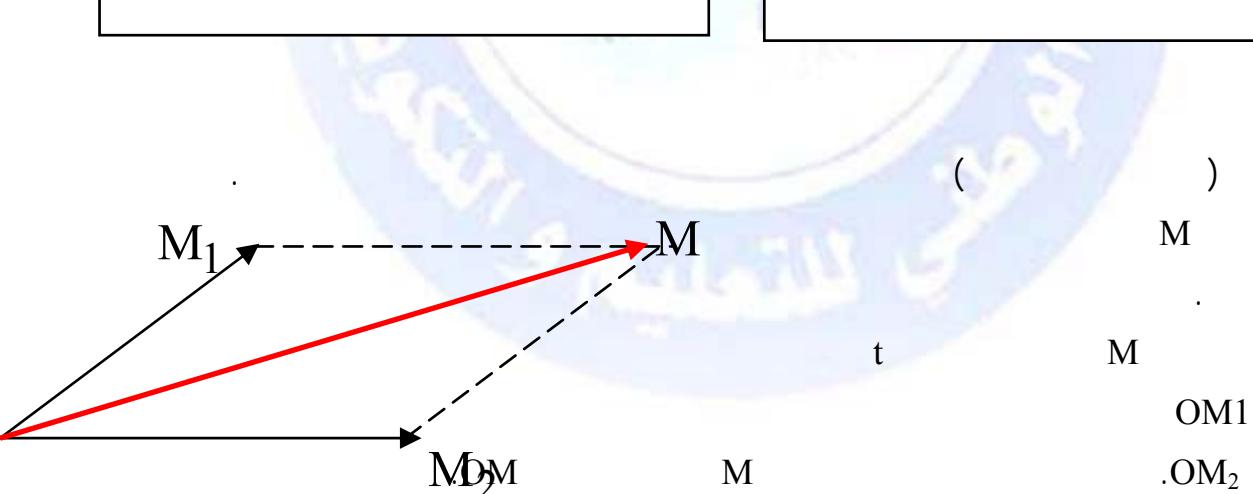
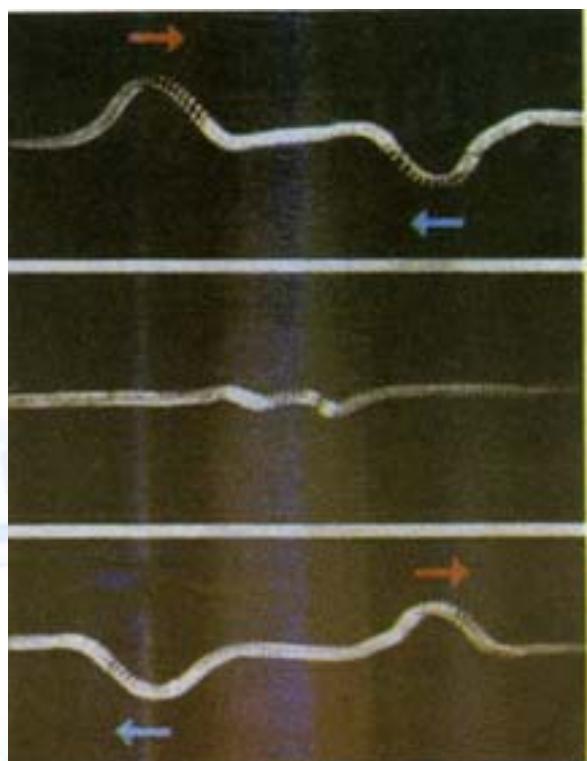
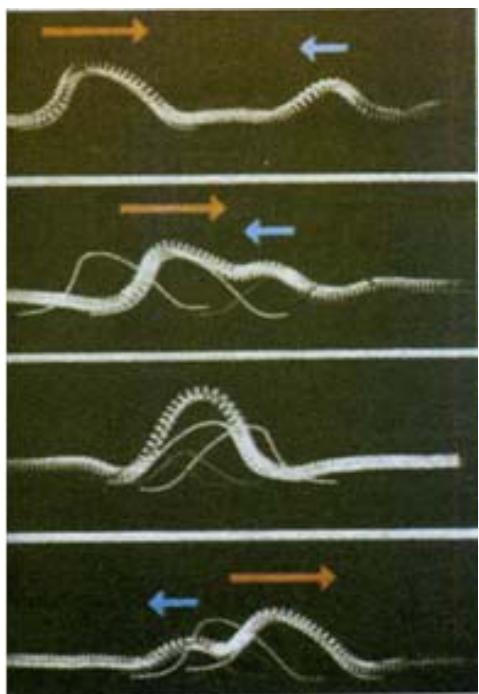
$$\lambda = V \cdot T$$

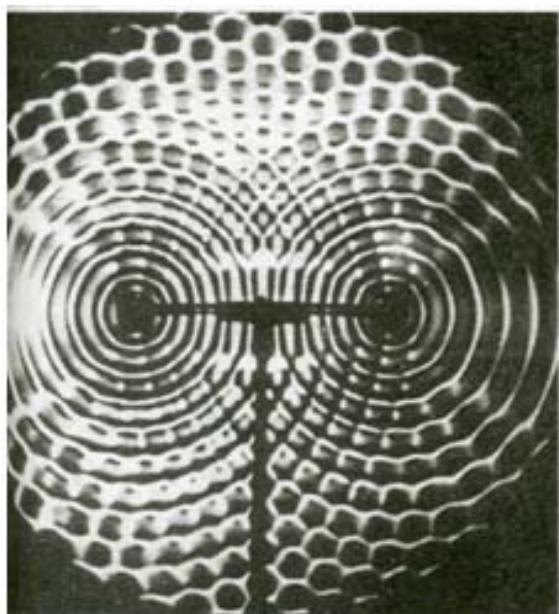
$$[\lambda] = [V \cdot T] = [V] \cdot [T] = \frac{L}{T} \cdot T$$

$$[\lambda] = L$$

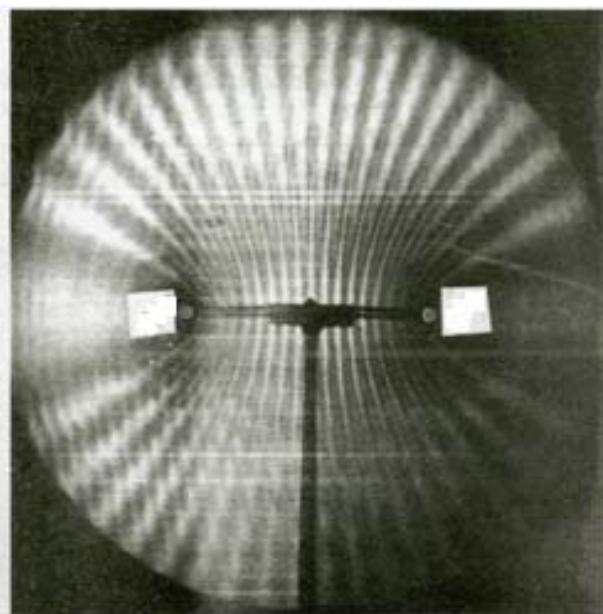
-3

()

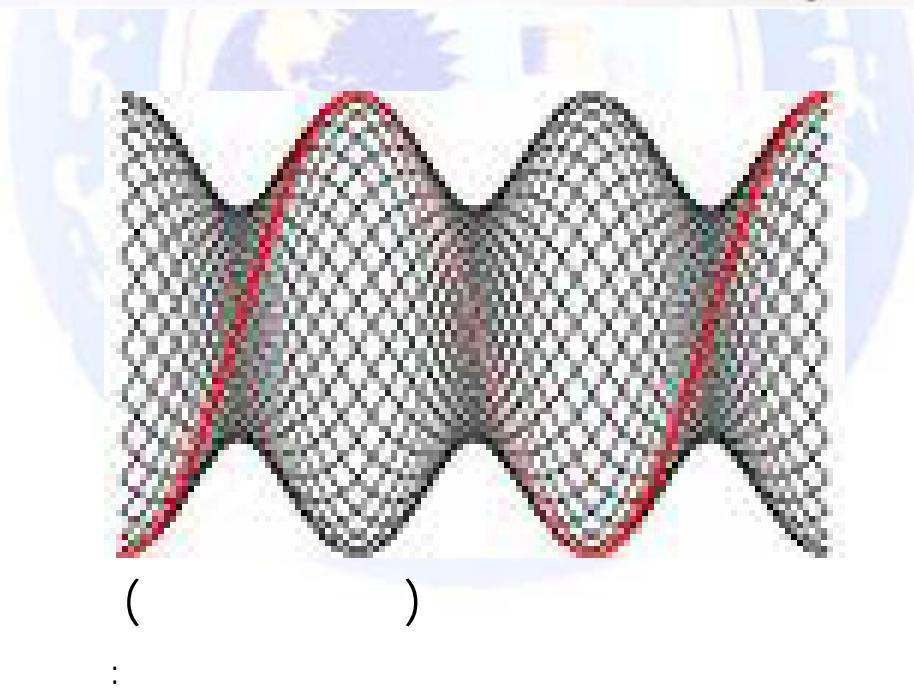




مشاهدة ظاهرة التداخل بالإضاءة
المقطعة



مشاهدة ظاهرة التداخل بالإضاءة
المستمرة

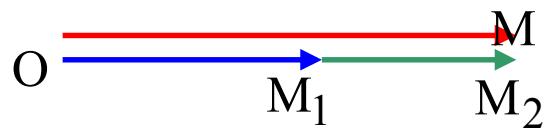


(-A) (+A)

[http://www.on\(+2 A\).du.dz](http://www.on(+2 A).du.dz)

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

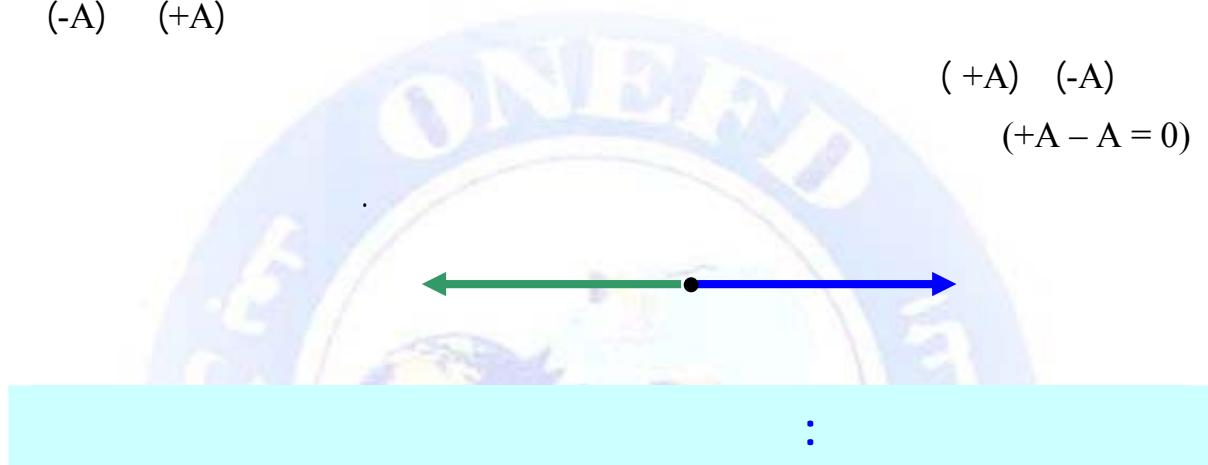
.()



(-A) (+A)

(+A) (-A)

$$(+A - A = 0)$$



: 1

- 1

F

λ

V

-2

$$V = \lambda f -$$

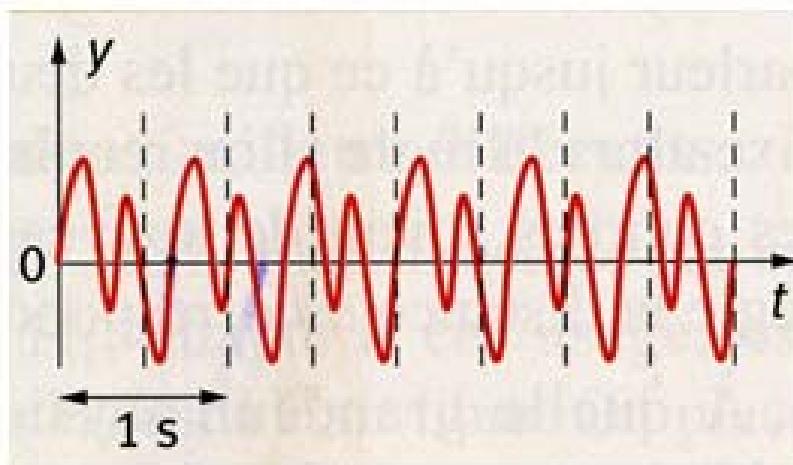
$$\lambda = Vf -$$

$$. f = V \lambda -$$

- 3

: 2

Y



-1

- -2

: 3

-1

- -2

: 4

$$f_e = 10 \text{ Hz}$$

$$10\text{cm}$$

-1

- -2

: 5

$$f = 200 \text{ Hz}$$

$$V = 40 \text{ m/s}$$

- - 1

- - 2

- - 3

: 1

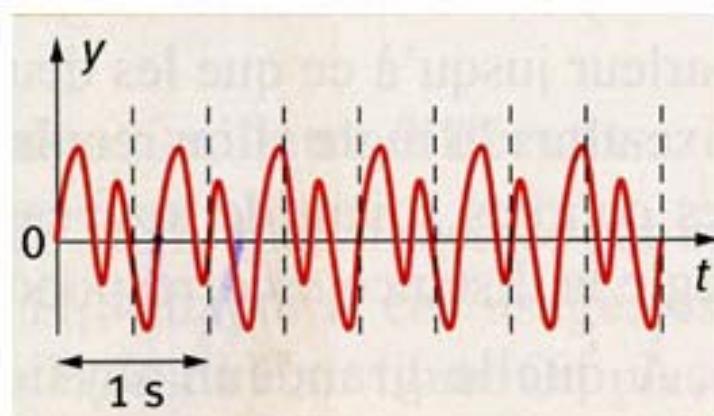
- 1

- 2

- 3

: 2

: - 1



$$f = \frac{1}{T} :$$

$$f = \frac{1}{0,67} = 1,5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f = 1,5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$y = f(x)$$

-2

: 3

. λ

T

-1

λ

T

-2

: 4

: -1

$$: f = f_e$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f_e}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{10} = 0,1 \text{ s}$$

$$T = 0,1 \text{ s}$$

: -2

$$: \lambda = \frac{d}{5} \quad d = 5 \lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{0,1}{5} = 0,02 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{T} \quad \lambda = V \cdot T$$

$$V = \frac{0,02}{0,1} = 0,2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = 0,2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = 0,2 \text{ m/s}$$

: 5

: - -1

$$\lambda = V \cdot T = \frac{V}{f}$$

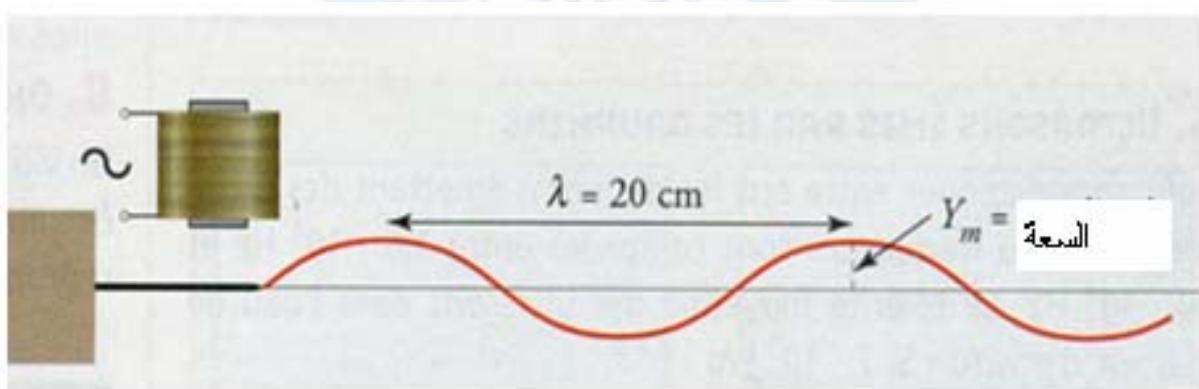
$$\lambda = \frac{40}{200} = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\dots 3\lambda \quad 2\lambda \quad \lambda$$

$$\dots 67 \text{ Hz} \quad 100 \text{ Hz} \quad 200 \text{ Hz} \quad \dots \frac{f}{3}, \quad \frac{f}{2}, \quad f$$

: -



: - -2

$$d = \frac{V}{f}$$

$$d = \frac{40}{198} = 0,202 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 20,20 \text{ cm}$$

$$d = 20,20 \text{ cm}$$

: -

$$\begin{aligned} d &= d_1 - d_2 \\ d &= 20,20 - 20 = 0,2 \text{ cm} \\ d &= 0,2 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

: -

$$V_{ap} = \frac{d}{T_e} = d \cdot f_e$$

$$V_{ap} = 0,2 \times 200 = 40 \text{ cm / s}$$

$$V_{ap} = 40 \text{ cm / s}$$

$$V_{ap} = 40 \text{ cm / s}$$

: -3

(ralenti)