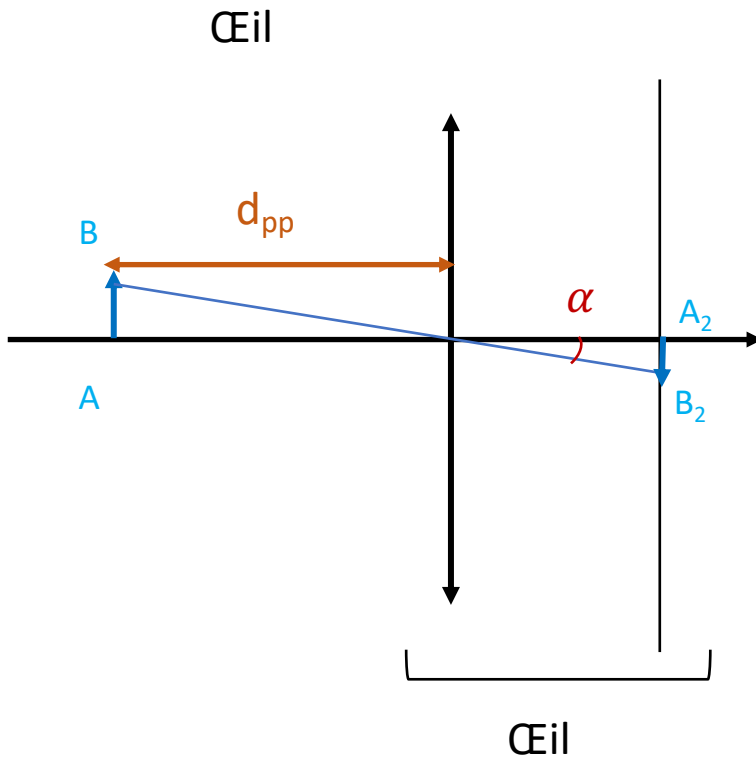
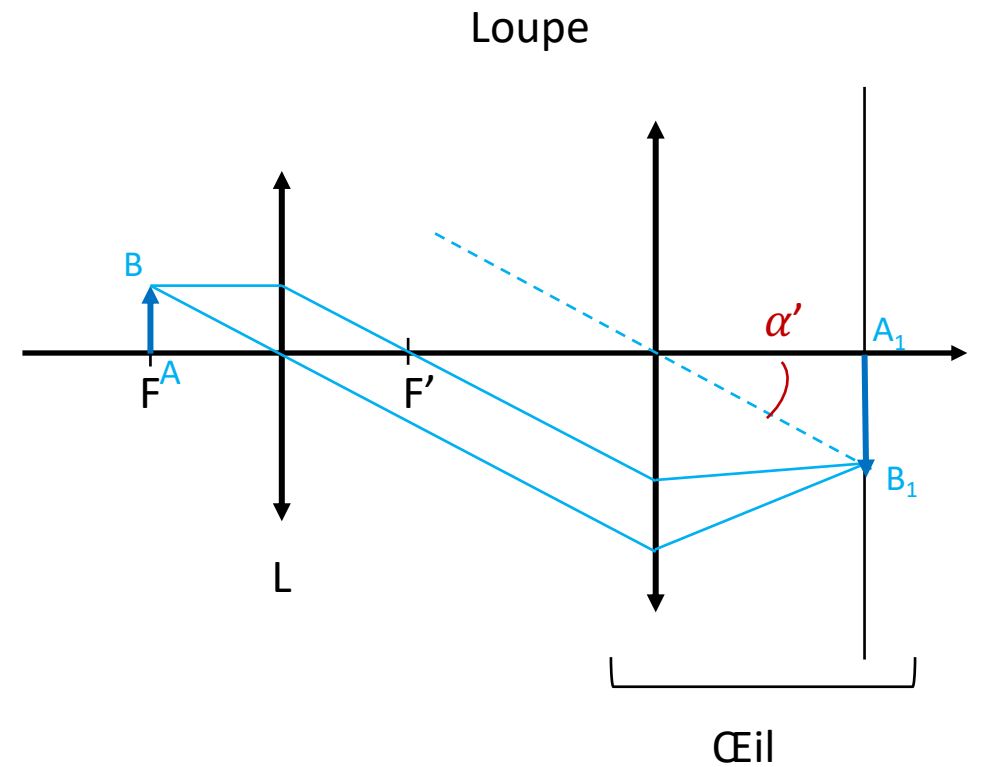






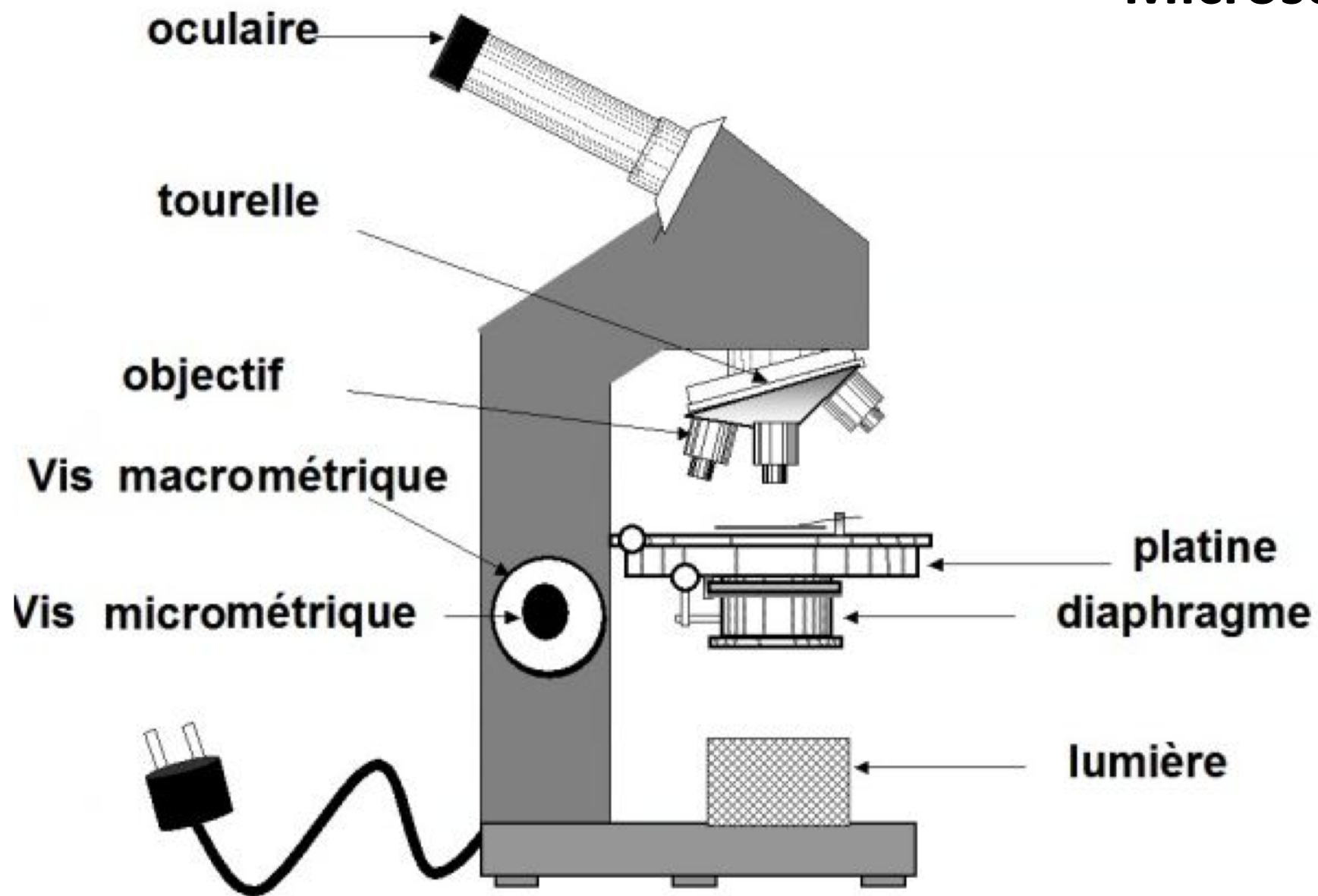
$$G = \frac{A_1 B_1}{A_2 B_2}$$

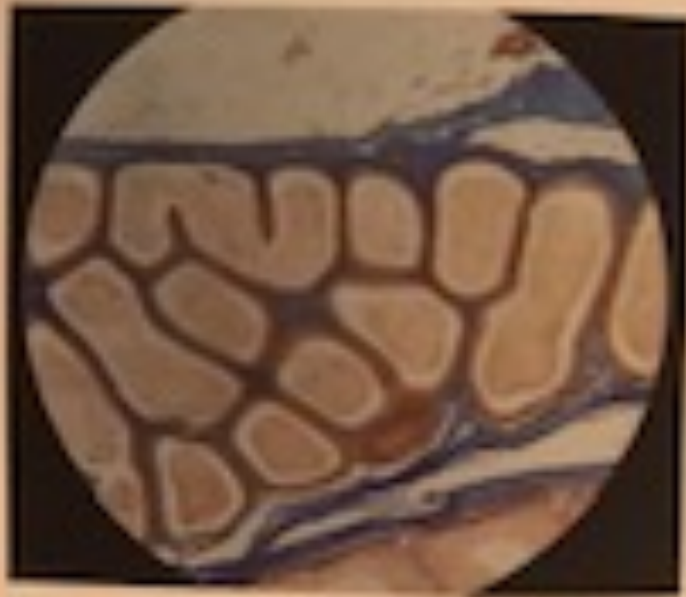
$$P = \frac{A_1 B_1}{f_{\text{œil}} AB}$$



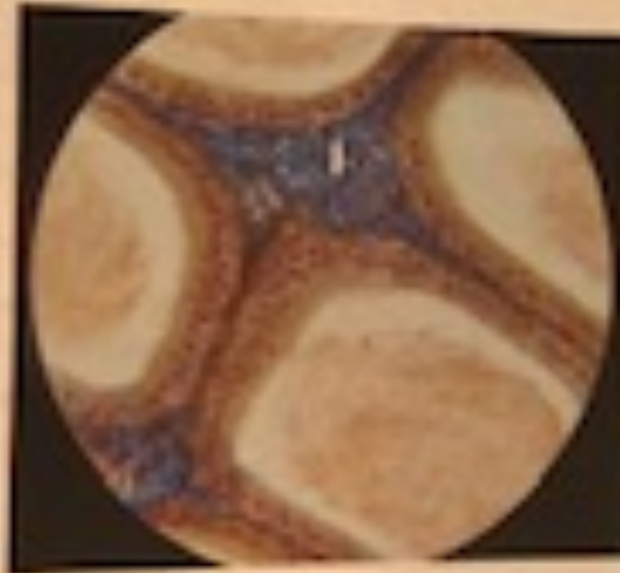
|                        | Distance focale $f'$<br>(en mm) | Grossissement | Puissance<br>(en D)         | $1/f'$<br>(en D) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 <sup>er</sup> loupe  | 200                             | 3 +/- 1       | 5,0 +/- 0,5 m <sup>-1</sup> | 5                |
| 2 <sup>ème</sup> loupe | 100                             | 7 +/- 2       | 10 +/- 1 m <sup>-1</sup>    | 10               |

# Microscope

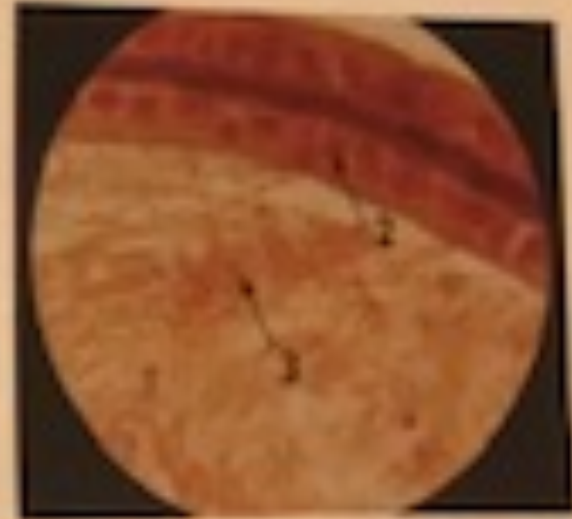




a) Objectif  $\times 4$

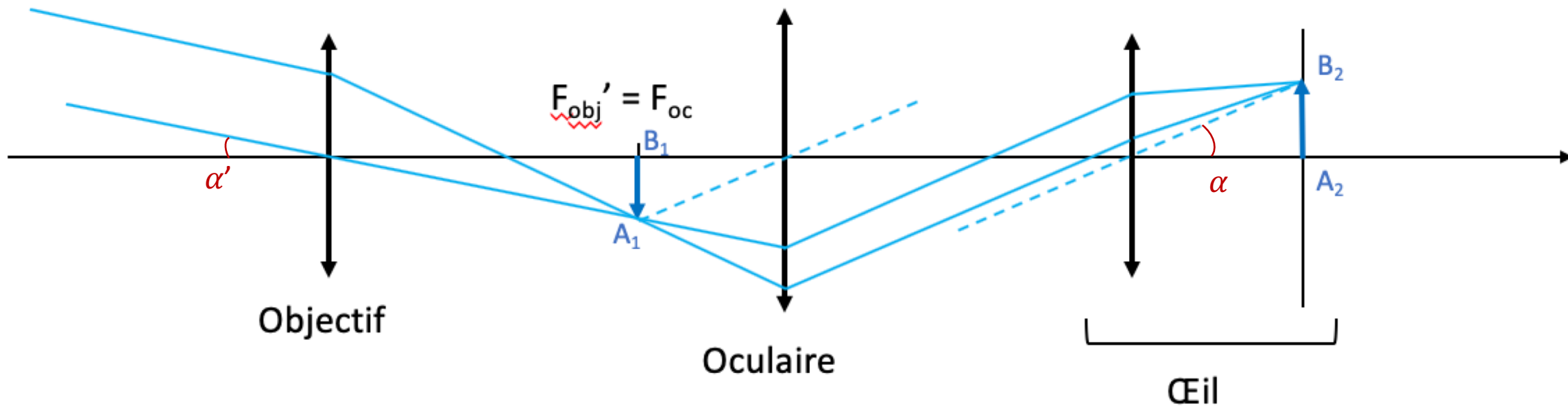


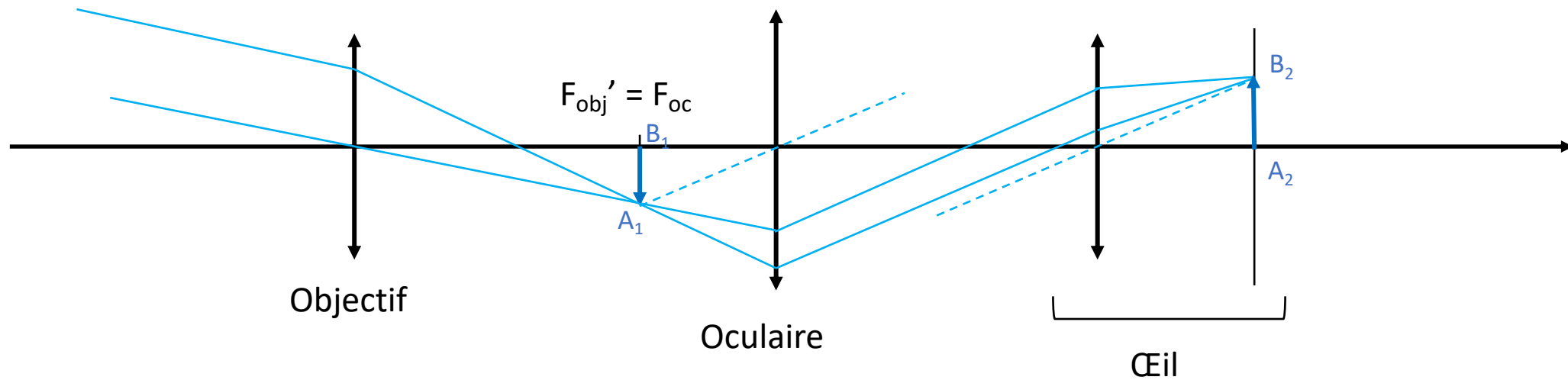
b) Objectif  $\times 10$   
1 : Conjonctif riche en collagène



c) Objectif  $\times 100$  (x4)  
1 : Noyau de cellule 2 : Amas de spermatocytes

## Schéma optique de la lunette astronomique





|                          | $f_{obj}'$<br>(en mm) | $f_{oc}'$<br>(en mm) | Grossissement | $f_{obj}' / f_{oc}'$ |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 <sup>er</sup> lunette  | 26                    | 16                   | - 1,8 +/- 0,4 | 1,6                  |
| 2 <sup>ème</sup> lunette | 43                    | 16                   | - 2 +/- 1     | 2,7                  |
| 3 <sup>ème</sup> lunette | 26                    | 10                   | - 2,4 +/- 0,5 | 2,6                  |