مذكرة الوحدة الثالثة lens and refraction منهج انسباير





تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف العاشر المتقدم ← فيزياء ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

المزيد من مادة فيزياء:

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر المتقدم











صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسببوك

الرياضيات

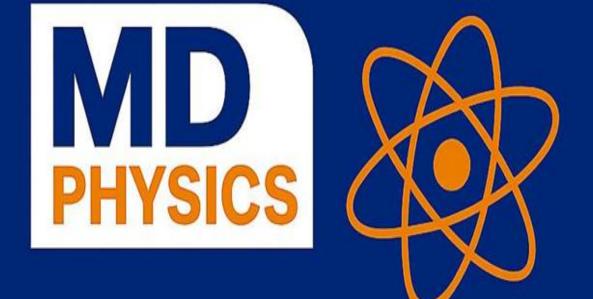
اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر المتقدم والمادة فيزياء في الفصل الأول	
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REFRACTION AND LENSES



Mr. Mohamed Atef

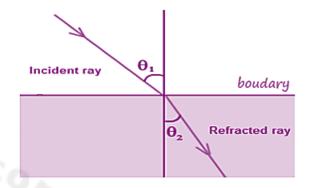
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refraction: is the change in the path of light when it passes through the boundary between two different mediums. انكسار الضوء هو تغير مسار الضوء عند عبوره الحد الفاصل بين وسطين مختلفين

The amount of refraction depends on

- 1. The properties of the two transparent mediums
- 2. (specific constant) the index of refraction (n).
- 3. The angle at which the light strikes the boundary.



Phenomena caused by refraction:

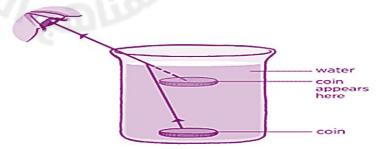
1. Objects under the surface of the water appear closer than their actual distance when viewed from the air.

2. Objects under the surface of the water appear distorted (refracted).

3. Objects under the surface of the water appear wavy due to the deviation of the light's path as it exits the water with the movement of the boundary.

تبدو الأجسام الموجودة تحت سطح الماء متموجة بسبب انحراف مسار الضوء الخارج من الماء مع حركة الحد الفاصل.





Index of refraction (n): a property of a medium that determines the angle of refraction of light as it enters that medium.

The angle of incidence (θ 1) is the angle at which the light ray strikes the surface. It is measured from normal to the surface.

The angle of refraction (θ 2) is the angle at which the transmitted light leaves the surface. It also is measured with respect to the normal.



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"The product of the refractive index of the first medium and the sine of the angle of incidence is equal to the product of the refractive index of the second medium and the sine of the angle of refraction."

$$\mathbf{n}_1 \sin \theta_1 = \mathbf{n}_2 \sin \theta_2$$

Cases of Refraction:

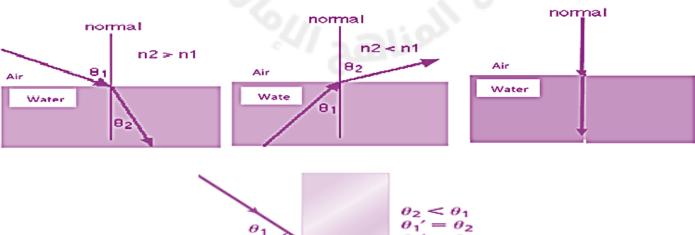
1. When light travels from a medium with a lower refractive index to a medium with a higher refractive index ($n_1 < n_2$), it refract refracts towards the normal.

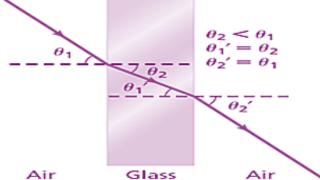
عندما ينتقل الضوء من وسط معامل انكساره قليل إلى وسط معامل انكساره كبير
$$(\mathbf{n}_1 < \mathbf{n}_2)$$
 ، فإنه ينكسر مقتربًا من العمود المقام.

2. When light travels from a medium with a higher refractive index to a medium with a lower refractive index $(n_1 > n_2)$, it refracts away from the normal.

عندما ينتقل الضوء من وسط معامل انكساره كبير إلى وسط معامل انكساره أقل
$$(\mathbf{n}_1 > \mathbf{n}_2)$$
 ، فإنه ينكسر مبتعدًا عن العمود المقام.

3. When light falls perpendicularly on the boundary between two media, it passes through without suffering any refraction.





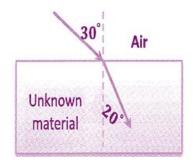






In the figure, what is the index of refraction for the unknown material?

- □ 1.2
- □ 1.7
- **□ 1.5**
- □ 0.70



A light ray falls on the flat surface of one of the sides of a thick fish tank at an angle of 40° with respect to the normal. Given that the refractive index of glass is 1.5, calculate:

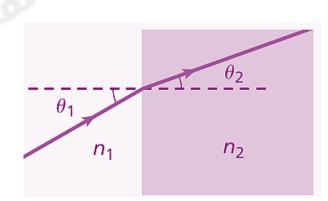
The angle of refraction of the light in the glass.

The angle of refraction of the light in the water.n=1.33



Angle of Refraction A light beam in air hits a sheet of crown glass at an angle of 30.0°. At what angle is the light beam refracted?

$$\theta_1 = 30.0^{\circ}$$
 $\theta_2 = ?$
 $n_1 = 1.00$
 $n_2 = 1.52$



1. A laser beam in air is incident upon ethanol at an angle of incidence of 37.0°. What is the angle of refraction?

يسقط شعاع ليزر في الهواء على الإيثانول بزاوية سقوط قدرها 37.0 درجة. ما هي زاوية الانكسار؟

2. Light in air is incident upon a piece of crown glass at an angle of incidence of 45.0°. What is the angle of refraction?

يسقط ضوء في الهواء على قطعة من زجاج الكراون (crown glass) بزاوية سقوط قدرها 45.0 درجة. ما هي زاوية الانكسار؟

3. Light passes from air into water at 30.0° to the normal. Find the angle of refraction.

يمر الضوء من الهواء إلى الماء بزاوية 30.0 درجة مع الخط العمودي (الناظم). أوجد زاوية الانكسار.

4. Light is incident upon a diamond facet at 45.0°. What is the angle of refraction?

يسقط ضوء على أحد أوجه قطعة من الألماس بزاوية 45.0 درجة. ما هي زاوية الانكسار؟

5. A block of unknown material is submerged in water. Light in the water is incident on the block at an angle of incidence of 31°. The angle of refraction of the light in the block is 27°. What is the index of refraction of the material of the block?

قطعة من مادة غير معروفة مغمورة في الماء. يسقط ضوء موجود في الماء على هذه القطعة بزاوية سقوط قدرها 31 درجة. كانت زاوية انكسار الضوء في القطعة 27 درجة. ما هو معامل انكسار مادة هذه القطعة؟

Medium	Vacuum	Air	Water	Ethanol	Float Glass	Quartz	Flint Glass	Diamond
Index of Refraction (n)	1.00	1.0003	1.33	1.36	1.52	1.54	1.62	2.42







Multiple-Choice

What is the best description of the phenomenon of light refraction?

- A) The bouncing of light off a surface.
- B) The bending of light around obstacles.
- C) The change in the path of light when it passes through the boundary between two different mediums.
- D) The absorption of light by a medium.

According to Snell's Law, if a light ray travels from a medium with a lower refractive index (like air) to one with a higher refractive index (like water), what happens to the ray?

- A) It refracts away from the normal.
- B) It refracts towards the normal.
- C) It continues in its path without any deviation.
- D) It is completely reflected.

Which of the following factors does the amount of refraction depend on, according to the text?

- A) The color of the light.
- B) The temperature of the mediums.
- C) The angle at which the light strikes the boundary.
- D) The intensity of the light source.

Question 4: Why do objects under the surface of the water, like a coin in a cup, appear closer than they actually are?

- A) Because of the reflection of light off the water's surface.
- B) Because of the refraction of light as it leaves the water and enters the air.
- C) Because water magnifies objects.
- D) Because of the dispersion of light in the water.





What happens to a light ray that falls perpendicularly on the boundary between two media (i.e., at an angle of 0° with respect to the normal)?

- A) It refracts at a sharp angle.
- B) It undergoes total internal reflection.
- C) It passes through without suffering any refraction
- . D) It scatters in multiple directions.

Question 6: Which of the following equations correctly represents Snell's Law?

- A) $n_1 / \sin(\theta_1) = n_2 / \sin(\theta_2)$
- B) $n_1 \sin(\theta_1) = n_2 \sin(\theta_2)$
- C) $n_2 \sin(\theta_1) = n_1 \sin(\theta_2)$
- D) $n_1 + n_2 = \sin(\theta_1) + \sin(\theta_2)$

Answer: B) $n_1 \sin(\theta_1) = n_2 \sin(\theta_2)$

Which determines the angle of refraction between two mediums?

- A) index of refraction
- B) index of reflection
- C) index of dispersion
- D) index of rotation

Applications of Refraction in Astronomy:

Q: Explain: Why does the moon appear red during a lunar eclipse, even though the Earth is blocking the sun's light from the moon?

A: This is due to the refraction of light through the layers of the Earth's atmosphere, which bends it towards the moon. The atmosphere scatters most of the blue and green light, so the red light, which is refracted and then reflected from the moon back to Earth, makes the moon appear red.

علل: يظهر القمر باللون الأحمر خلال مرحلة الخسوف على الرغم من أن الأرض تحجب ضوء الشمس عن القمر.

ج: بسبب انكسار الضوء خلال طبقات الغلاف الجوي، فينحرف باتجاه القمر. حيث يعمل الغلاف الجوي على تشتيت معظم الضوء الأزرق والأخضر، لذا ينير اللون الأحمر القمر والذي بدوره ينعكس إلى الأرض فيبدو أحمرًا.

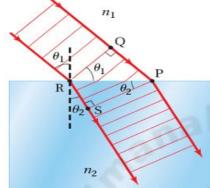






When light travels from a vacuum into a medium with a refractive index
 n, it interacts with the atoms, causing its speed to decrease and its
 wavelength to decrease, while the frequency of the light remains

constant.



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

$$v = \frac{C}{n}$$
الوسط

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$
 الوسط

Snell's law can be written in other forms as follows:

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$$

• Definition of the Index of Refraction: It is the ratio (or the result of dividing) the speed of light in a vacuum to the speed of light in the medium.

$$n = \frac{C}{V}$$

What is the speed of light in chloroform (n = 1.51)?

Multiple-Choice Questions

When light travels from a vacuum into a denser medium (like glass or water), which of its properties remains constant?

- A) Speed
- B) Wavelength
- C) Frequency
- D) Angle of refraction

How is the index of refraction (n) defined?

- A) The ratio of the speed of light in the medium to the speed of light in a vacuum (v / c).
- B) The ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to the speed of light in the medium (c / v).
- C) The product of the speed of light in a vacuum and the speed of light in the medium (c * v).
- D) The difference between the speed of light in a vacuum and the speed of light in the medium (c - v).

If the speed of light in a vacuum is c and its speed in a certain medium is v, what happens to the wavelength of the light (λ) when it enters that medium?

- A) It increases by a factor of n.
- B) It remains the same.
- C) It decreases by a factor of n (i.e., λ _medium = λ / n).
- D) It becomes zero.

Which of the following is an alternative and correct way to write Snell's Law, relating the indices of refraction (n) to the velocities (v) in two different media?

A)
$$n_1 / n_2 = v_1 / v_2$$

B)
$$n_1 / n_2 = v_2 / v_1$$

C)
$$n_1 * v_1 = n_2 * v_2$$

D)
$$\mathbf{n}_1 + \mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{n}_2 + \mathbf{v}_2$$

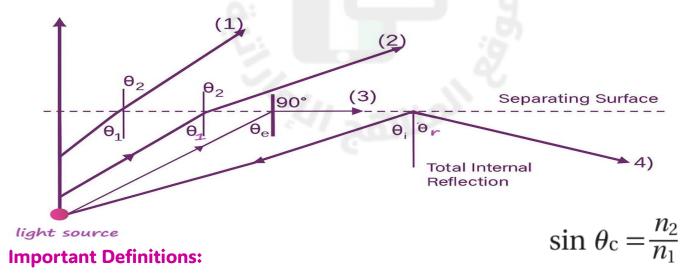
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When a light ray is incident from a medium with a higher refractive index (n_1) to a medium with a lower refractive index (n_2) , the light ray refracts away from the normal. (See ray 1).

By gradually increasing the angle of incidence, the angle of refraction increases until the refracted ray skims perfectly along the boundary between the two media (ray 2). The angle of incidence at this point is called the "Critical Angle" (ray 3).

If the angle of incidence exceeds the critical angle, the light ray is completely reflected at the boundary back into the medium with the higher refractive index (ray 4). This is called "Total Internal Reflection".



- 1. The Critical Angle: It is the angle of incidence at which the refracted ray travels along the boundary between the two media (i.e., the angle of refraction is 90 degrees).
- Total Internal Reflection: It is the reflection of light in the medium with the higher refractive index when it is incident at an angle greater than the critical angle on the boundary with a medium of lower refractive index.



Calculating the Critical Angle Between Two medium

Using Snell's law in the case of the critical angle, we find that: $\mathbf{n}_1 \sin(\theta \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{n}_2 \sin(90^\circ)$, from which we can calculate the critical angle.

$$\sin(\theta c) = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

Law of the Critical Angle: "The sine of the critical angle is equal to the refractive index of the medium of refraction divided by the refractive index of the medium of incidence."

Phenomena that Occur Due to Total Internal Reflection

1. Objects at the bottom of a swimming pool appear inverted to an observer inside the water looking up at the water's surface, due to the total internal reflection of light at the boundary.

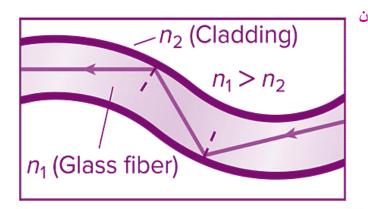
تبدو الأجسام الموجودة في قاع بركة السباحة مقلوبة بالنسبة للناظر الموجود داخل الماء عند النظر لأعلى سطح الماء، وذلك بسبب الانعكاس الكلي الداخلي للضوء عند الحد الفاصل.

2. Objects at the bottom of the water may disappear from the view of an observer outside the water, because the light coming from the object in the water is reflected back into the water by total internal reflection before it can reach the eye.

قد تختفي الأجسام الموجودة في قاع الماء عن نظر المراقب الموجود خارج الماء، لأن الضوء القادم من الجسم في الماء ينعكس مرة أخرى إلى داخل الماء بفعل الانعكاس الكلي الداخلي قبل أن يتمكن من الوصول إلى العين.

Applications of Total Internal Reflection

• Optical Fibers: These are fibers used to transmit light over long distances without losing its intensity. Light enters from a source at one end of the optical fiber at an angle greater than the critical angle, so it undergoes total internal reflection. This process is repeated many times until it reaches the other end.



الألياف البصرية : هي ألياف تُستخدم لنقل الضوء لمسافات طويلة دون أن يفقد شدته, يدخل الضوء من مصدر عند أحد طرفي الليف البصري بزاوية أكبر من الزاوية الحرجة، فيخضع لانعكاس كلي داخلي، تتكرر هذه العملية عدة مرات حتى يصل الضوء إلى الطرف الآخر،



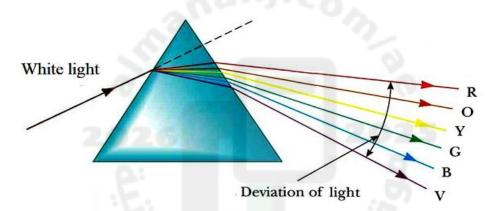


- **Explain:** One of the advantages of using optical fibers is that the light maintains its intensity over the entire distance it travels, no matter how long.
 - "Because the light is transmitted via total internal reflection, none of the light energy is lost through refraction out of the fiber."

Dispersion (Analysis) of Light

It is the splitting of white light into the colors of the spectrum when it passes through a glass prism.

Explanation of Light Dispersion: Each color of the spectrum has a specific wavelength and frequency, which causes it to interact with the glass differently. This leads to a difference in the speed of the different colors of the spectrum through the glass, and therefore each color has its own specific index of refraction.



Explain: Violet (light) is the color of the spectrum that refracts the most, while red is the color that refracts the least during the dispersion of white light in a glass prism.

A: Because the speed of violet light is the slowest through the glass, or (because the frequency of violet light is the highest among the colors of the spectrum), or (because the wavelength of violet light is the shortest among the colors of the spectrum).



Rainbow (Arc of Rain):

Q: How is a rainbow formed?

1. When sunlight falls on raindrops, each color refracts at a different angle due to the difference in their wavelengths or frequencies.

عندما يسقط ضوء الشمس على قطرات المطر، ينكسر كل لون بزاوية انكسار مختلفة، نظرًا لاختلاف أطوالها الموجية أو تردداتها.

2. Total internal reflection occurs for a portion of the refracted light on the back surface of the raindrop.

يحدث انعكاس كلي داخلي لجزء من الضوء المنكسر على السطح الخلفي للقطرة.

3. As the light exits the raindrop, it refracts again, which increases the dispersion, producing a full spectrum from each raindrop.

عند خروج الضوء من القطرة، ينكسر مرة أخرى، مما يزيد من التفرق (التشتت)، منتجًا طيفًا كاملًا من كل قطرة مطر,

4. The observer sees only one color (one wavelength) from each raindrop due to the relative positions of the sun, the raindrop, and the observer.

يرى المراقب لونًا واحدًا فقط (طول موجي واحد) من كل قطرة مطر بسبب المواقع النسبية للشمس والقطرة والمراقب.

5. Due to the presence of many raindrops, a complete spectrum reaches the eye in the form of a rainbow, and this is caused by the mist/spray.

نظرًا لوجود الكثير من قطرات المطر، يصل طيف كامل إلى العين على شكل قوس قرح، وذلك بسبب الرذاذ.

Explain the following:

The appearance of a second rainbow next to the first one, with faint and inverted colors. ظهور قوس قزح ثان بجاتب القوس الأول، بألوان باهتة ومعكوسة.

A: This is due to the reflection of light rays twice inside the water droplet (double internal reflection). هذا بسبب انعكاس أشعة الضوء مرتين داخل قطرة الماء (انعكاس كلى داخلي مزدوج).

The observer sees the rainbow as having only one color from each raindrop, despite it producing a full spectrum.

يرى المراقب لونًا واحدًا فقط من كل قطرة مطر، على الرغم من أنها تنتج طيفًا كاملًا.

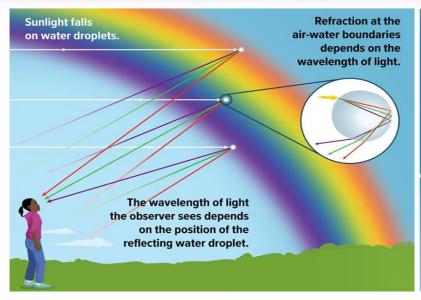
A: This is due to the relative positions of the sun, the raindrop, and the observer.

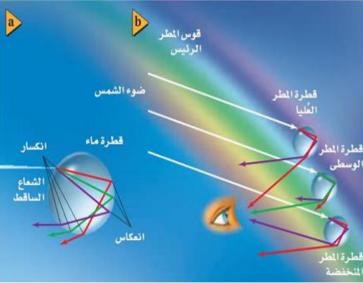
هذا بسبب المواقع النسبية للشمس، وقطرة المطر، والمراقب











Light with a wavelength of 650 nm falls on a piece of quartz that has a refractive index of n = 1.458. Calculate:

- 1. The speed of light in the quartz.
- 2. The wavelength of the light in the quartz.
- 3. The frequency of the light in that material.

If the speed of light in transparent plastic is 1.9×10^8 m/s, and a ray of light is incident on the plastic at an angle of 22° , what is the angle at which the ray refracts?

إذا كانت سرعة الضوء في بلاستيك شفاف هي 1.9 × 10⁸ متر/ثانية، وسقط شعاع ضوئي على البلاستيك بزاوية 22 درجة، فما هي الزاوية التي سينكسر بها الشعاع؟



A thick plate of plastic (n=1.5) was used to make a fish tank. If light reflects off a fish in the water and strikes the plastic plate at an angle of 35°, what is the angle at which the light will exit into the air?

صنع حوض أسماك باستخدام لوح سميك من البلاستيك) معامل انكساره .(1.5= إذا انعكس الضوء من سمكة في الماء وسقط على لوح البلاستيك بزاوية 35 درجة، فما هي الزاوية التي سيخرج بها الضوء إلى الهواء

Calculate the critical angle at the common interface between diamond and air, knowing that the refractive index of diamond is 2.42.

احسب الزاوية الحرجة عند السطح الفاصل بين الألماس والهواء، علمًا بأن معامل انكسار الألماس هو 2.42.

Calculate the critical angle when light travels from glass with a refractive index of n=1.52 to water, which has a refractive index of n=1.33.

احسب الزاوية الحرجة عندما ينتقل الضوء من زجاج معامل انكساره n=1.52 إلى ماء معامل انكساره.n=1.33

If the critical angle at the boundary between diamond and air is 24.4°, calculate the angle of refraction in the air if the angle of incidence at the boundary is 20°.

إذا كانت الزاوية الحرجة عند الحد الفاصل بين الألماس والهواء هي 24.4 درجة، فاحسب زاوية الانكسار في الهواء إذا كانت زاوية السقوط على الحد الفاصل هي 20 درجة.



Choose the correct answer for each of the following:

- 1. Optical fibers are a technical application of the phenomenon of:
- a- Total Internal Reflection
- **b-** Refraction
- c- Polarization
- d- Interference
- 2. Jawad stands at the edge of a pond full of water and looks at a lit lamp in the middle of the pond. However, he cannot see the lamp despite his repeated attempts. This is due to the phenomenon of:
- a- Diffraction
- b- b- Refraction
- c- c- Polarization
- d- d- Total Internal Reflection



- a- Reflection
- **b-** Refraction
- c- Interference
- d- Diffraction
- 4. If the speed of light in diamond is [missing value], then what is the refractive index of diamond?
- a- 0.0422
- b- 0.413
- c- 1.24
- d- 2.42

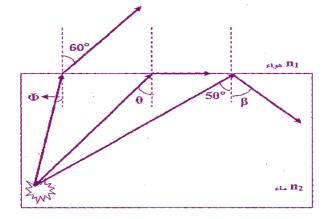


The figure below represents light rays emitted from a luminous source located in water. If you know that the refractive index of light in water is n2.

Calculate the following:

1. The refractive index of light in water,

if the value of angle θ = 48.75°. 1.33



- 2. The value of angle β .50
- 3. The value of angle Φ . 40.62

4. The speed of light waves in water

If the critical angle between a certain type of glass and air is 41°, then calculate:

- 1. The refractive index of this type of glass.
- 2. The critical angle if this glass is immersed in water, knowing that the refractive index of water is 1.33.

Explain the following:

Seeing an image of the sun completely above the horizon even though it has actually set.

Answer: Due to the refraction of light rays in the atmosphere.

Despite the refraction of sunlight as it passes through the atmosphere, it does not disperse into a spectrum.

Answer: Because the speed of different colors of light in air is equal.

You cannot see a rainbow in the sky to the south if you are in the Northern Hemisphere.

Answer: Because a rainbow can only be seen if light rays fall from behind you at an angle not exceeding 42° with the horizon, and this cannot happen when you look south from your location in the Northern Hemisphere.

A light beam falls perpendicular to a surface that separates two transparent mediums; their refractive indices differ.

Assume
$$(n_r > n_i)$$

In this case, which of the following formulas describes the relationship between incidence and refraction angles (θ_i) and (θ_r) ?

سقط شعاع ضوئى عموديا على السطح الفاصل بين وسطين شفافين مختلفين بمعاملي انكسار يهما $(n_r > n_i)$ حيث

في هذه الحالة، أي الصيغ الرياضية التالية تصف العلاقة بين زاويتي السقوط
$$(\theta_i)$$
 والانكسار (θ_r) ؟

$$\theta_i > \theta_r$$

$$\theta_i < \theta_r$$

$$\theta_i = \theta_r = 90.0$$

$$\theta_i < \theta_r$$
 $\theta_i = \theta_r = 90.0^{\circ}$ $\theta_i = \theta_r = 0.0^{\circ}$

What happens to the refracted beam when light passes through air to glass and then back to air?

$$n_{glass} > n_{air}$$

ماذا يحدث للشعاع المنكسر عند انتقال الضوء من الهواء إلى الزجاج، ثم نفاذه من الزجاج الي الهواء مرة أخرى؟ $n_{\rm clas} > n_{\rm clas}$

it refracts away and then toward the normal

it refracts toward and then toward the normal

it refracts toward and then away from the normal

it refracts away and then away from the normal

ينكسر مبتعداً عن العمود المقام ثم ينكسر مقترباً منه ينكسر مقترباً من العمود المقام ثم ينكسر مقتر با منه ينكسر مقترباً من العمود المقام ثم ينكسر مبتعداً عنه ينكسر مبتعداً عن العمود المقام ثم ينكسر مبتعداً عنه





What occurs to a light ray, when it falls at an incidence angle of (50.0°) from water to air?

$$(n_{water}=1.33$$
 , $n_{air}=1.0)$

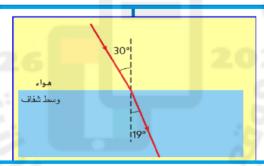
ماذا يحدث للشعاع الضوئي عندما يسقط من الماء الى الهواء بزاوية (50.0^0) ? ($n_{\rm ela}=1.33$, $n_{\rm ela}=1.0$)

Refracts along the boundary
Reflects internally in total
Refracts in air by an angle
less than (50°)

Refracts in air by an angle greater than (50°)

ينكسر موازيا للسطح الفاصل ينعكس انعكاسا كليا داخليا ينكسر في الهواء بزاوية أقل من (50⁰) ينكسر في الهواء بزاوية ينكسر في الهواء بزاوية أكبر من (50⁰)

As shown in the figure, a light beam travels from air to a selected medium. According to the table, what kind of



ينتقل شعاع ضوء من الهواء إلى وسط آخر، كما هو موضح في الشكل بالاستعانة بالجدول المرافق، ما نوع الوسط المستخدم؟

a.	الماس Diamond
b.	الكوار تز Quartz
c.	الايثانول Ethanol
d.	Water الماء



What quantity do we get when dividing the speed of light in a vacuum by the speed of light in a medium?

ما الكمية التي نحصل عليها عند قسمة سرعة الضوء في الفراغ على سرعته في وسط؟

a.	the index of refraction of the medium معامل انکسار الوسط
b.	the critical angle الزاوية الحرجة
c.	the wavelength of the light in the medium الطول الموجي للضوء في الوسط
d.	

What is the critical angle of a light beam passed from a medium (n=1.4)?

18 90 51 36

According to the table. Which of the following can not be an example of the total internal reflection?

Medium	Vacuum	Air	Water	Ethano	Floa	at Glass	Quartz	Flint Glass	Diamond	
Index of Refraction (n)	1.00	1.0003	1.33	1.36	1.5	2	1.54	1.62	2.42	
When light passed from diamond into float glass				lass し	عندما ينتقل الضوء من الماس إلى الزجاج المصقول					
When light passed from water into vacuum					عندما ينتقل الضوء من الماء إلى الفراغ					
When light passed from quartz into air						إلى الهواء	، الكوارتز	تقل الضوء مز	عندما ين	
When light passed from ethanol into flint glass				SS	7	إلى الزجاح	، الإيثانول	تقل الضوء مز ي	عندما يا	

Total internal reflection only occurs if the light ray travels from a medium with a higher refractive index to a medium with a lower refractive index.







The mirage effect is an application of

total internal reflection	الانعكاس الداخلي الكلي
specular reflection	الانعكاس المنتظم
light dispersion	تشتت الضوء
diffuse reflection	الانعكاس غير المنتظ

When a light ray passes from a less optically dense medium to a more optically dense medium, what happens to it?

عندما ينتقل شعاع ضوئي من وسط أقل كثافة ضوئية إلى وسط أعلى كثافة ضوئية، فماذا يحدث له؟

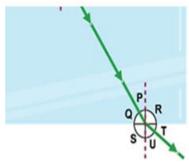
a. ينحرف الشعاع بعيدًا عن العمود المقام، وتقل السرعة.
The ray bends away from the normal, and the speed decreases.

b. ينحرف الشعاع بعيدًا عن العمود المقام، وتزداد السرعة.
The ray bends away from the normal, and the speed increases.

c. ينحرف الشعاع نحو العمود المقام، وتزداد السرعة.
The ray bends toward the normal, and the speed increases.

d. ينحرف الشعاع نحو العمود المقام، وتقل السرعة.
The ray bends toward the normal, and the speed decreases.

angle P in the diagram represents



What is the angle of incidence at which the refracted light ray lies along the boundary of the two mediums called?

a. Incident Angles) (زاویا سقوط) b. Refraction Angles (زاویا انکسار) c. Critical Angles (زاویا حرجة) d. Reflection Angles

ماذا يطلق على زاوية السقوط التي ينكسر عندها شعاع الضوء منطبقا على السطح الفاصل بين الوسطين؟

> a. Incident Angles) (زاویا سقوط) b. Refraction Angles (زاویا انکسار) c. Critical Angles (زاویا حرجة) d. Reflection Angles







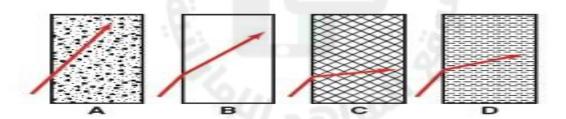
A light ray hits a smooth surface, what happens to the speed of the reflected light ray?

عندما يصطدم شعاع ضوئي بسطح أملس، ماذا يحدث لسرعة شعاع الضوء المنعكس

The speed increases	تزداد السرعة
The speed decreases	تقل السرعة
The speed remains the same	السرعة تبقى كما هي
The speed increases then decreases	تزداد السرعة ثم تقل

Figure 29 depicts a ray of light traveling from air into several mediums. Rank the mediums according to index of refraction from greatest to least. Specifically indicate any ties.

يوضح الشكل 29 شعاع ضوء ينتقل من الهواء إلى عدة أوساط. رتب الأوساط حسب معامل الانكسار من الأكبر إلى الأصغر. وضح أي حالات تساوي إن تساو إن وجدت.



C > D > B > A

A ray of light strikes the interface between two media with different refractive indices ($n_r > n_i$), where n_r is the refractive index of the medium the ray enters, and n_i is the refractive index of the medium it comes from. What is the correct mathematical relationship between the angle of incidence (θ_i) and the angle of refraction (θ_r)?

يسقط شعاع ضوئي عمودياً على السطح الفاصل بين وسطين شفافين مختلفين بمعامل انكسار هما (n_r > n_i) ، حيث n_r هو معامل انكسار الوسط الذي ينطلق منه. ما العلاقة الرياضية الصحيحة بين زاوية السقوط (θ_i) وزاوية الانكسار



