

13.4 Images Formed by Lenses

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks**KEY WORDS** converging 会聚 • thin-lens equation 薄透镜公式 • diverging 发散 • diverging lenses 发散透镜

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **images formed by lenses**.**You must be able to:**

- use ray diagrams to locate images from **converging** 会聚 and **diverging lenses** 发散透镜
- apply the **thin-lens equation** 薄透镜公式 $\frac{1}{s_o} + \frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{f}$ and the magnification relation
- describe the images formed and give an everyday application

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

■ The thin-lens equation

 $\frac{1}{s_o} + \frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{f}$. A converging lens has $f > 0$; a diverging lens has $f < 0$.

■ Magnification

 $m = -\frac{s_i}{s_o}$ — negative means an inverted image.

■ Applications

Cameras, the eye, and magnifying glasses all use converging lenses.

2 Practice

2.1 An object is 30 cm from a converging lens of focal length 10 cm. Find the image distance. [2]

2.2 State whether a converging lens has a positive or negative focal length. [1]

2.3 Give one everyday use of a converging lens. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The thin-lens equation is [1]

- **A** $\frac{1}{s_o} + \frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{f}$
- **B** $s_o + s_i = f$
- **C** $f = s_o s_i$
- **D** $m = s_o / s_i$

3.2 A converging lens used as a magnifier produces a [1]

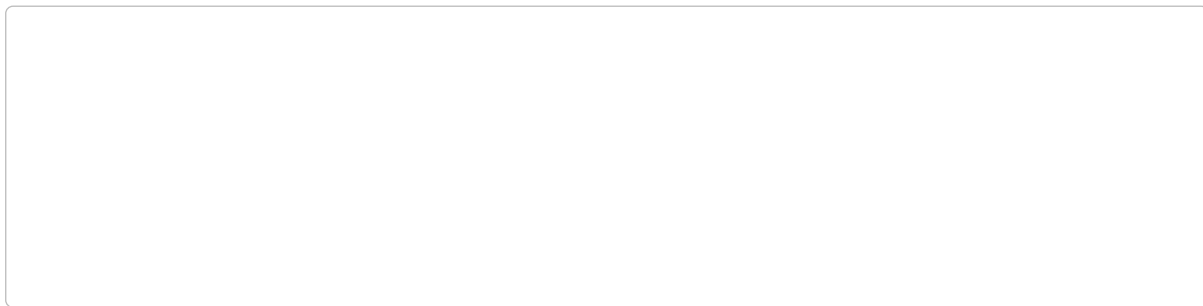
- **A** real, inverted image
- **B** virtual, upright image
- **C** image at the focus
- **D** no image

3.3 An object is placed 15 cm from a converging lens of focal length 10 cm.

(a) Find the image distance. [3]

(b) State whether the image is real or virtual.

[1]



Solutions

2.1 $\frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{2}{30} \Rightarrow s_i = 15 \text{ cm}.$

2.2 positive.

2.3 a camera, the eye, or a magnifying glass (any one).

3.1 A.

3.2 B.

3.3 (a) $\frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{3-2}{30} = \frac{1}{30} \Rightarrow s_i = 30 \text{ cm}.$ (b) real ($s_i > 0$).