Your Comments

This material really makes sense! I liked it a lot!

!!!!!!!!!! I understood this prelecture?????? What's happening????

I have so many questions I don't know where to start! What it boils down to is that I do not understand what we are calculating and what these answers represent. The geometry and equations themselves are easy to understand, but it doesn't matter if I don't know what they are representing.

This material is getting easier which is a good thing

Could you please explain the formula for lensmaker please? Thanks!

I understood all the math, but I don't think the terms were very well defined. What exactly is a focal point, and when is an image inverted or not?

I wish I could share Gary's enthusiasm for Physics.

What are the sign conventions for S and S'? I.e., how do you know if they are positive or negative, looking at a diagram? The prelecture didn't feel very clear on this. In general, this prelecture felt incredibly rushed and more of 'Here's information without any actual teaching.'

Exam 3

Wednesday April 30th

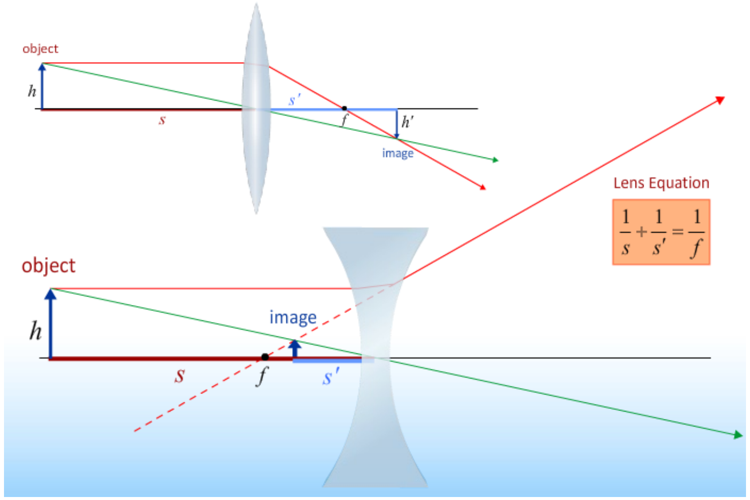
Lectures 19-26

LC, AC circuits
Displacement current
EM waves
Polarization
Reflection & Refraction
Lens

Physics 212
Lecture 26

Today's Concept:

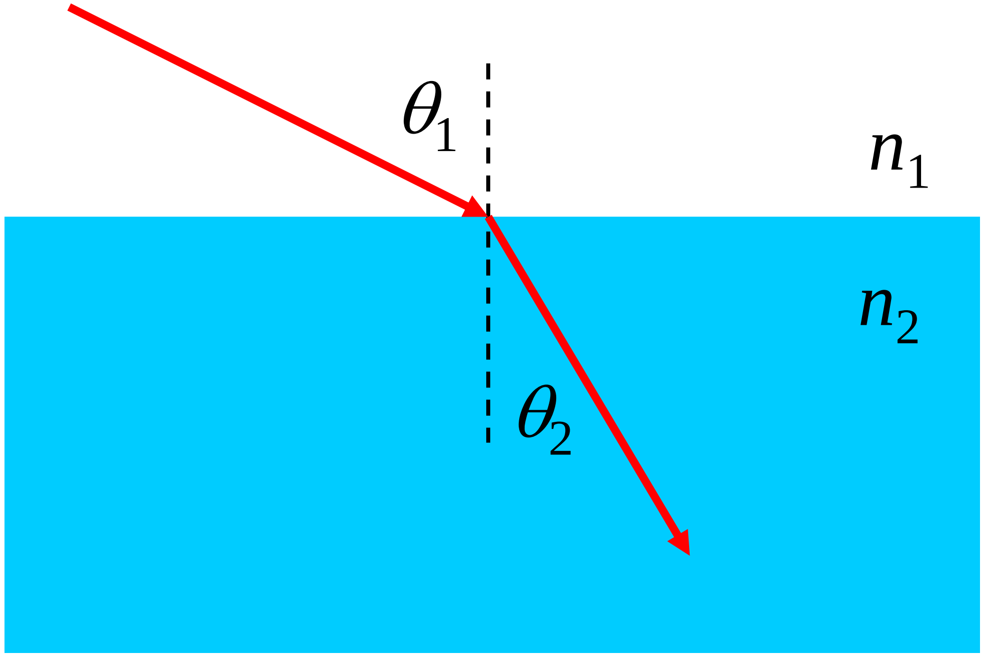
Lenses



Refraction

Snell's Law

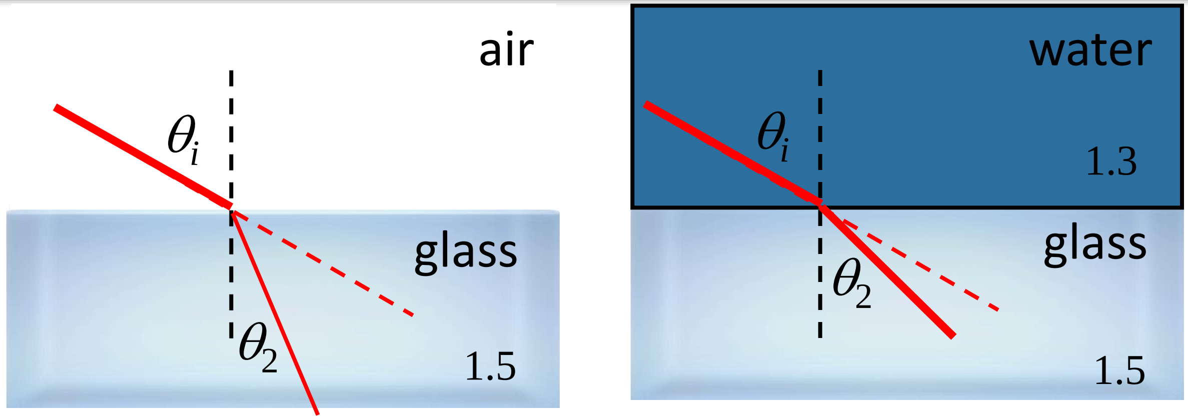
$$n_1 \sin(\theta_1) = n_2 \sin(\theta_2)$$



That's all of the physics –

everything else is just geometry!

Case A



Case B

In Case A light in air heads toward a piece of glass with incident angle θ_i

In Case B, light in water heads toward a piece of glass at the same angle.

In which case is the light bent most as it enters the glass?

A) Case A

B) Case B

C) Same

The angle of refraction in bigger for the water – glass interface:

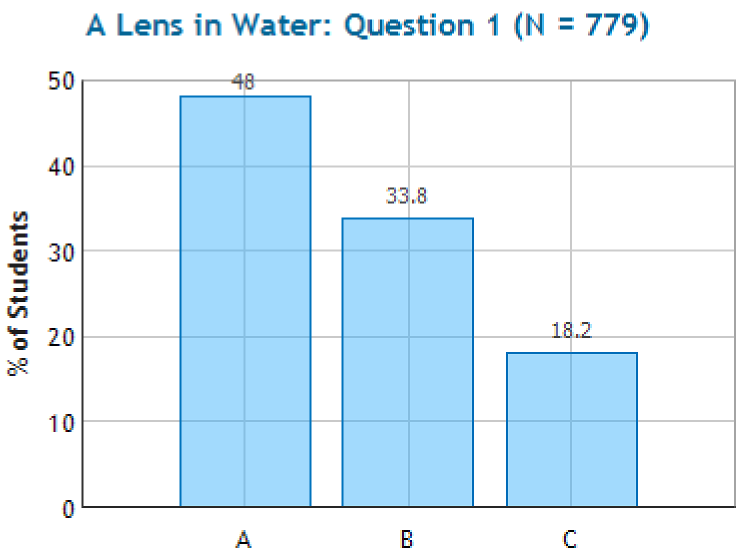
$$n_1 \sin(\theta_1) = n_2 \sin(\theta_2) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \sin(\theta_2)/\sin(\theta_1) = n_1/n_2$$

Therefore the BEND ANGLE $(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$ is BIGGER for air – glass interface

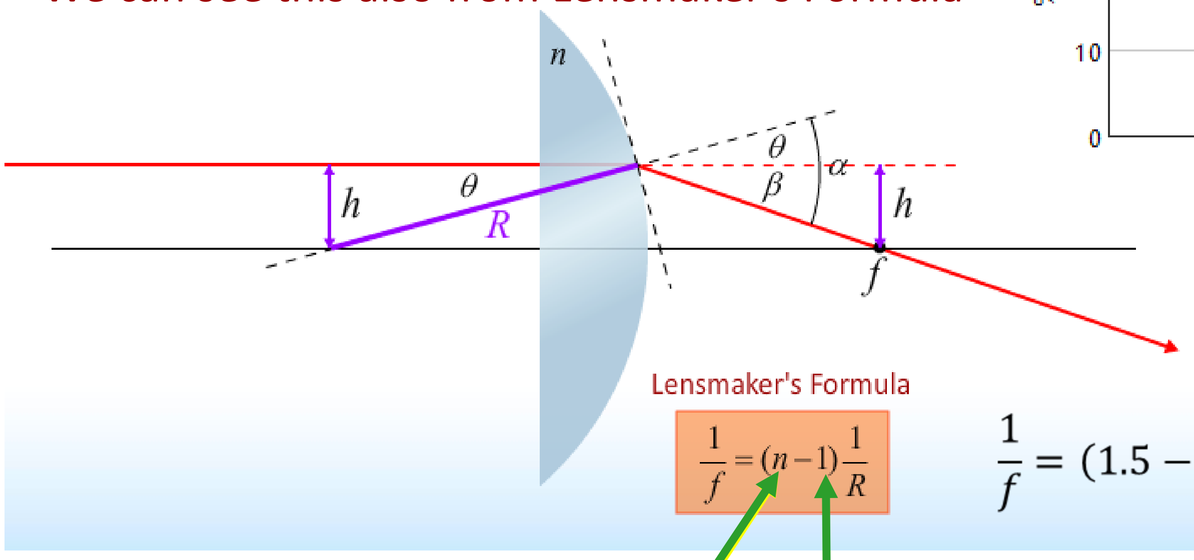
CheckPoint 2

What happens to the focal length of a converging lens when it is placed under water?

A. Increases
B. Decreases
C. Stays the same



We can see this also from Lensmaker's Formula



$$\frac{1}{f} = (n-1)\frac{1}{R}$$

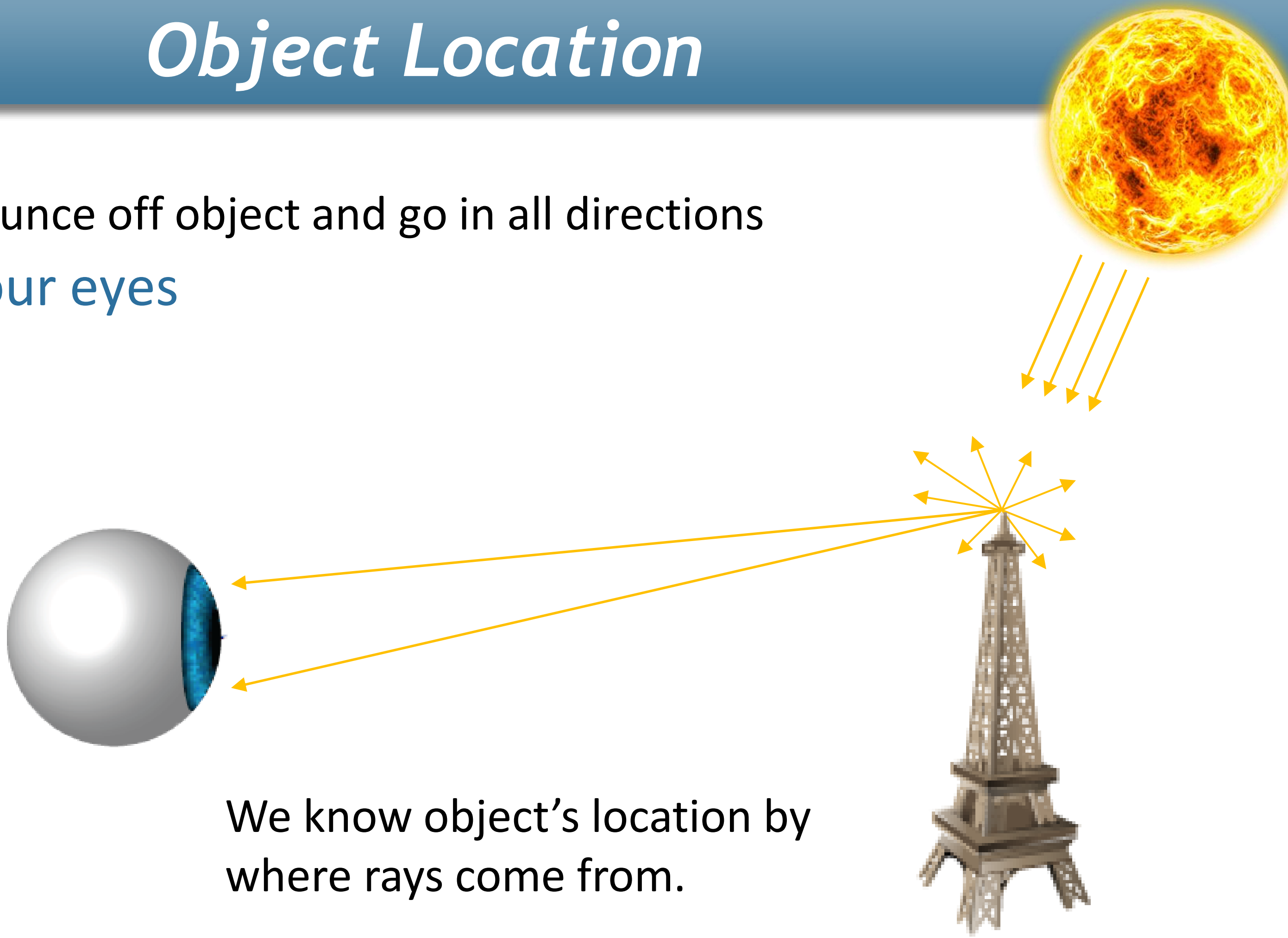
n_{lens} n_{air}

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.5-1.1)\frac{1}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = (1.5-1.3)\frac{1}{R}$$

Object Location

Light rays from sun bounce off object and go in all directions

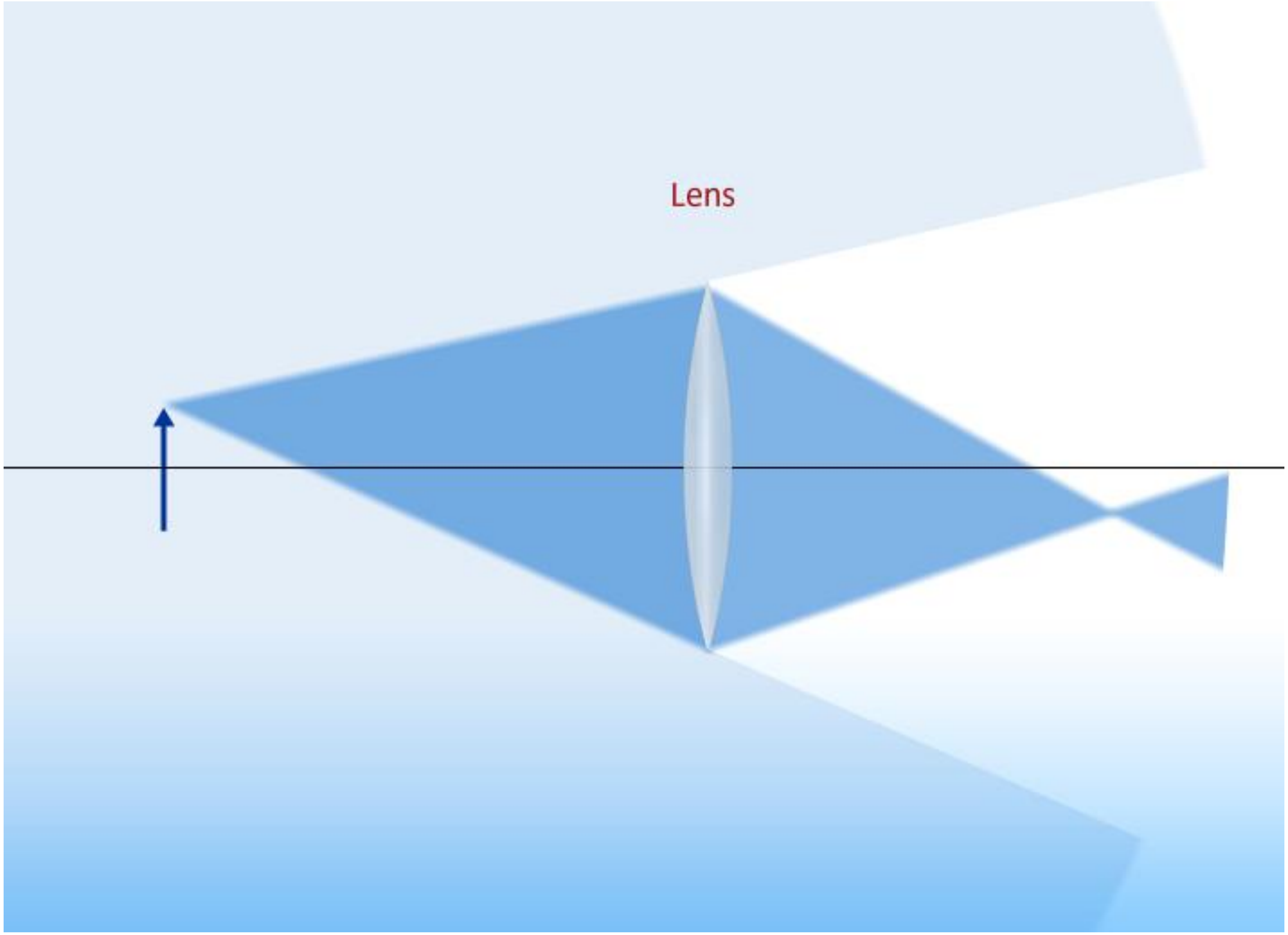
- Some hits your eyes



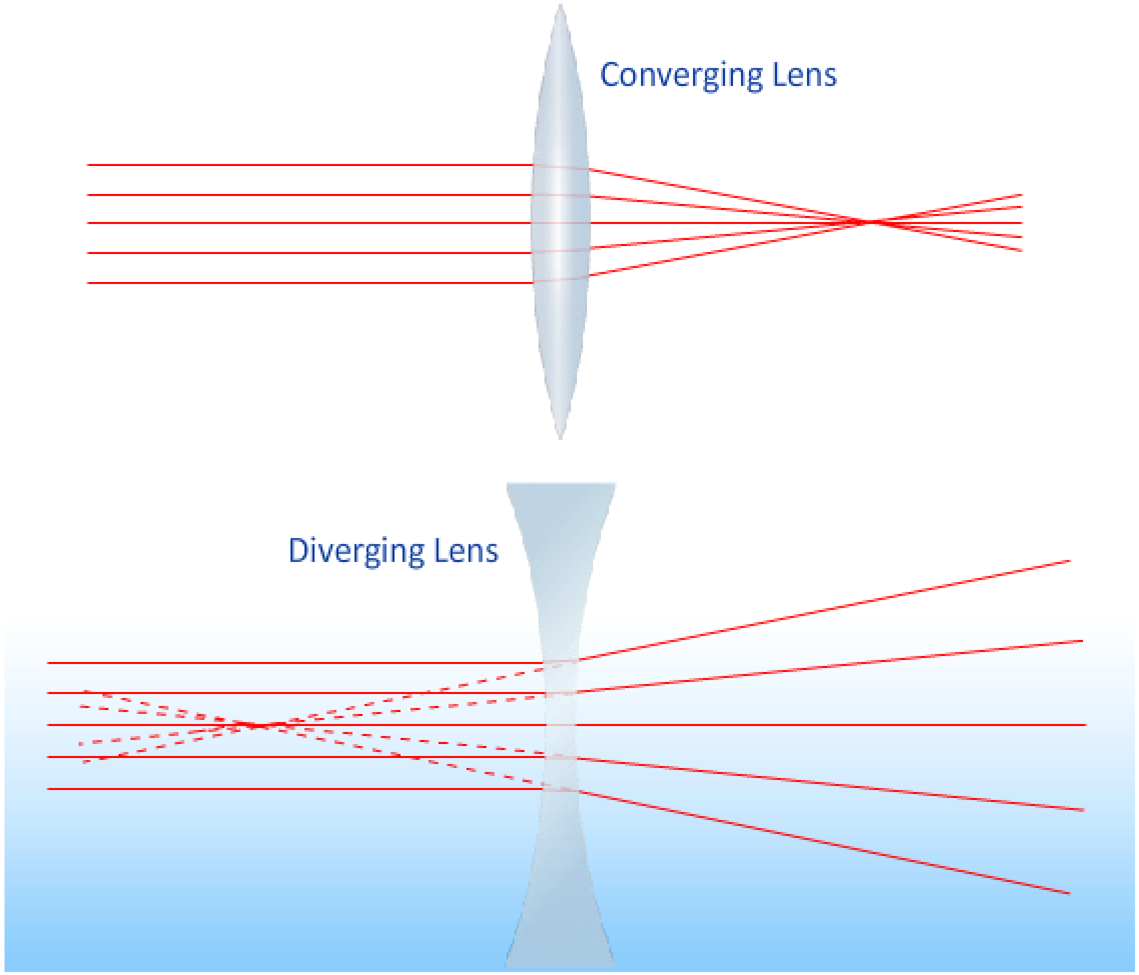
We know object's location by where rays come from.

We will discuss eyes in lecture 28…

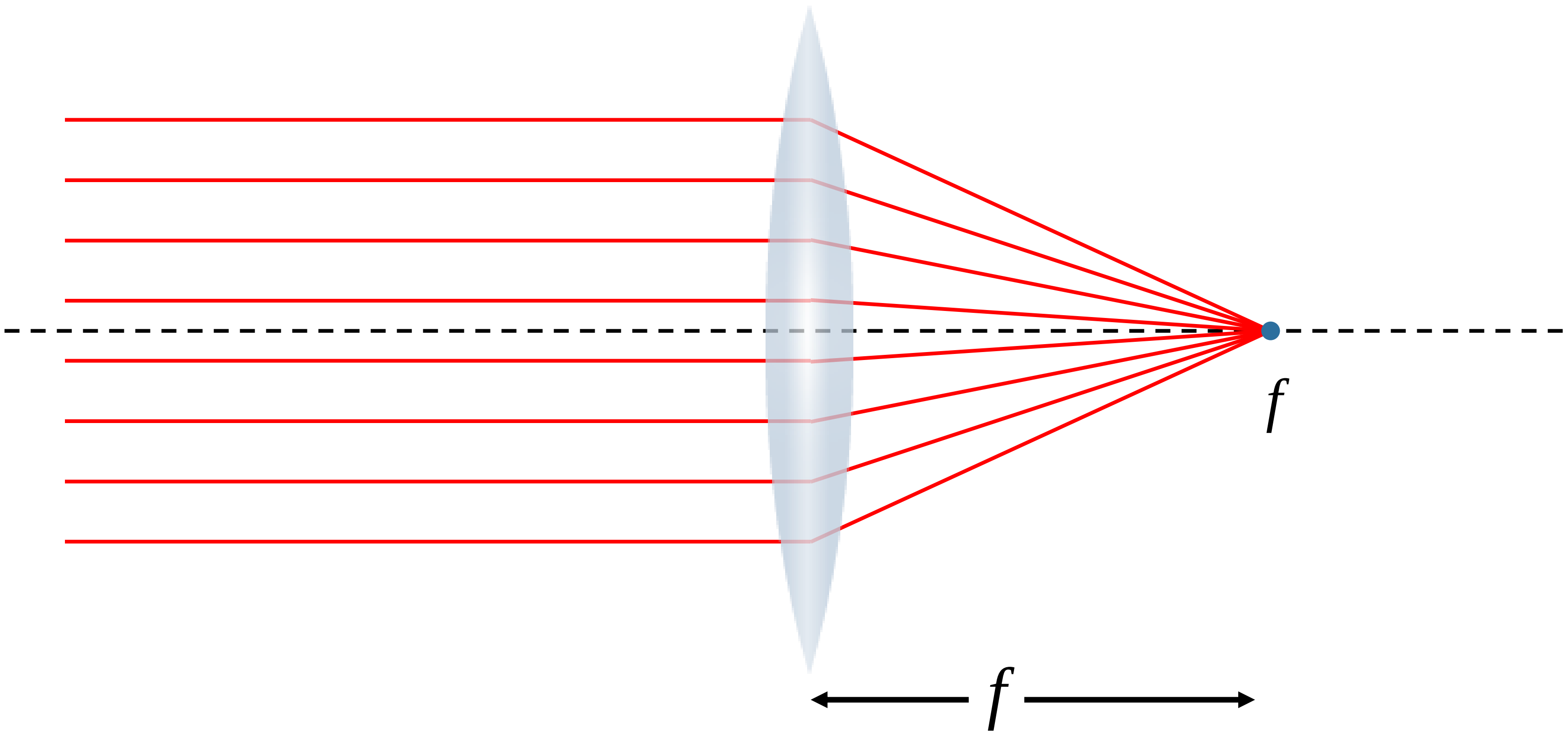
Waves from Objects are Focused by Lens



Two Different Types of Lenses



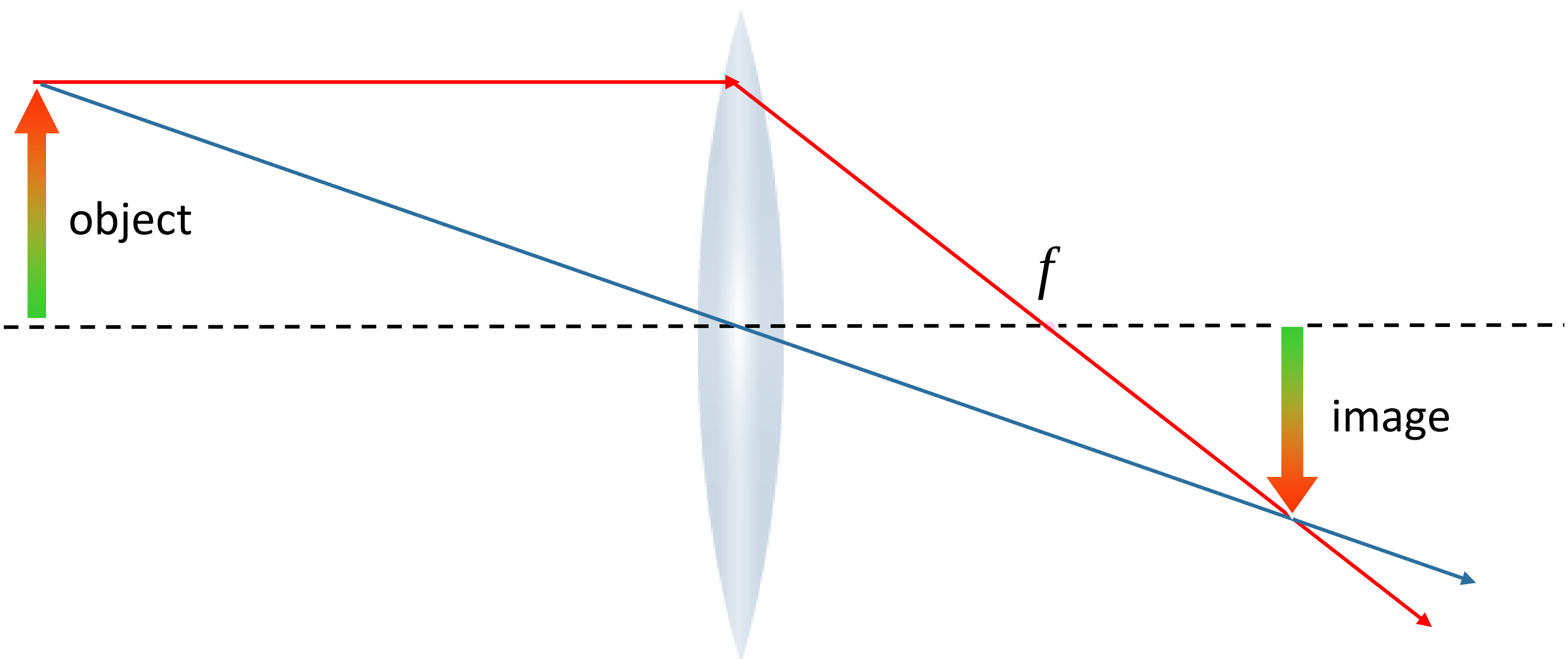
Converging Lens: Consider the case where the shape of the lens is such that light rays parallel to the axis of the mirror are all "focused" to a common spot a distance f behind the lens:



Recipe for Finding Image:

1) Draw ray parallel to axis — refracted ray goes through focus

2) Draw ray through center — refracted ray is symmetric



You now know the position of the same point on the image

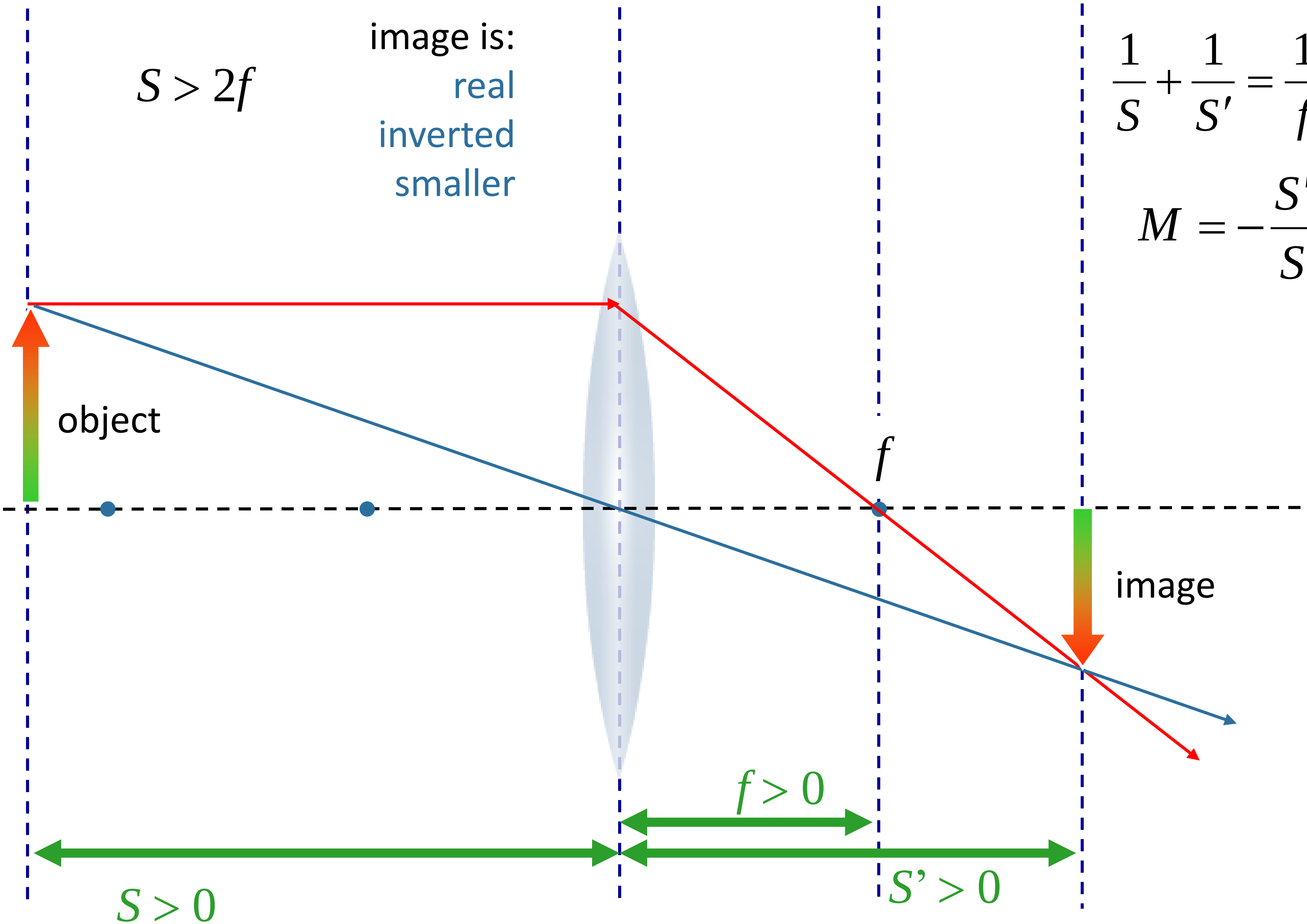
Example

image is:
real
inverted
smaller

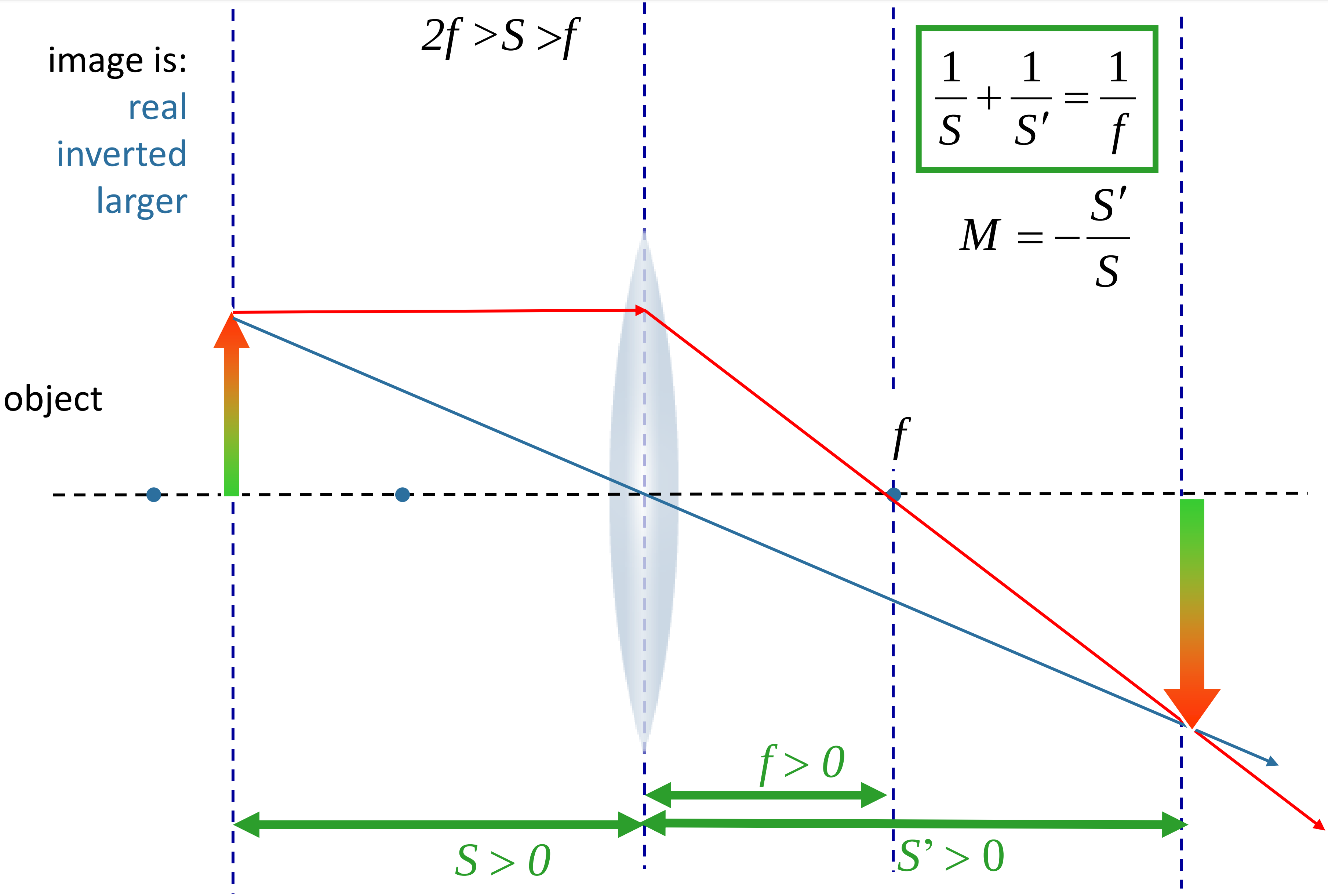
$S > 2f$

$$\frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S'} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$M = -\frac{S'}{S}$$



Example

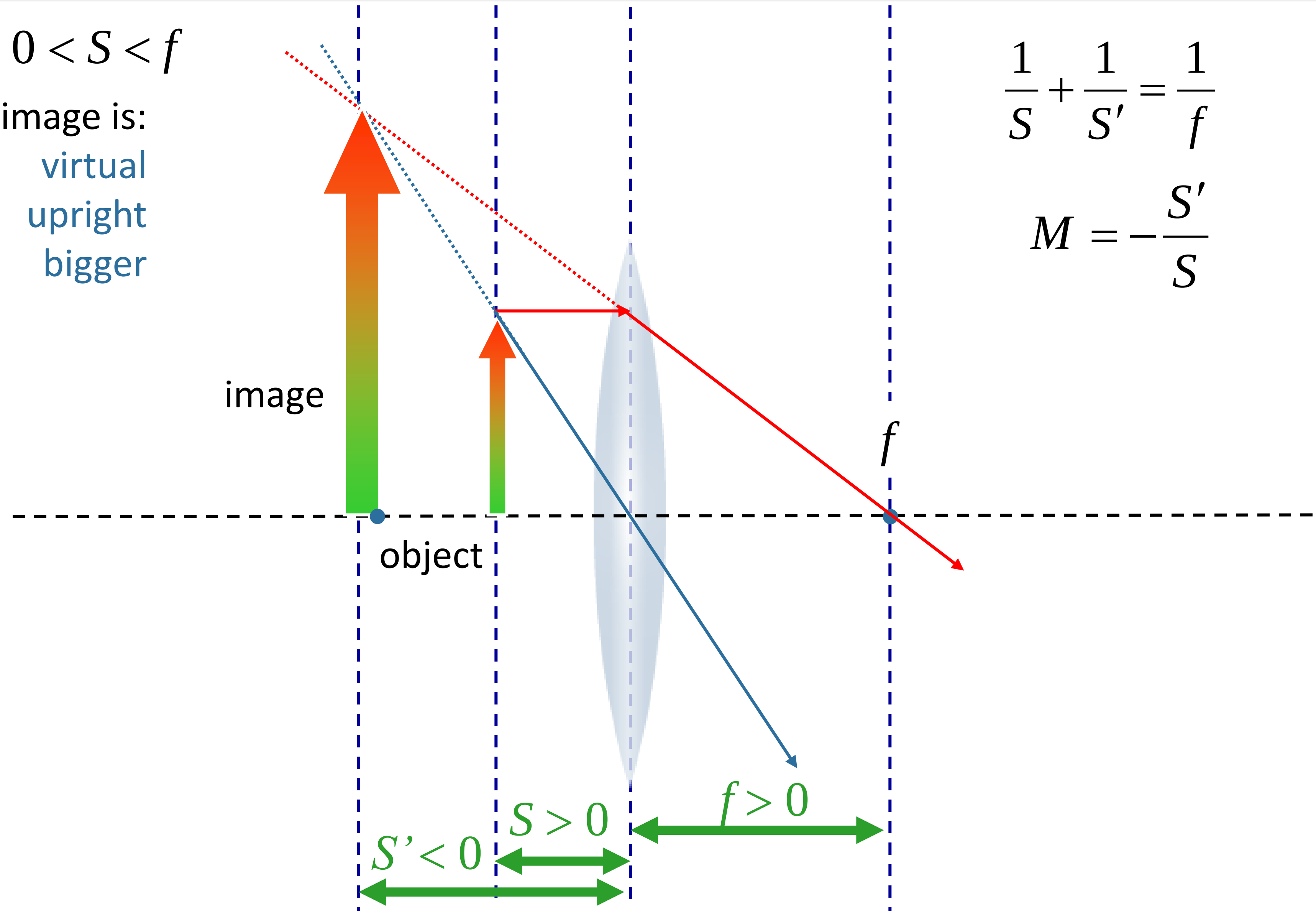


$2f > S > f$
image is:
real
inverted
larger
$$\frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S'} = \frac{1}{f}$$
$$M = -\frac{S'}{S}$$
object
f
$f > 0$
$S > 0$
$S' > 0$

Example

$0 < S < f$

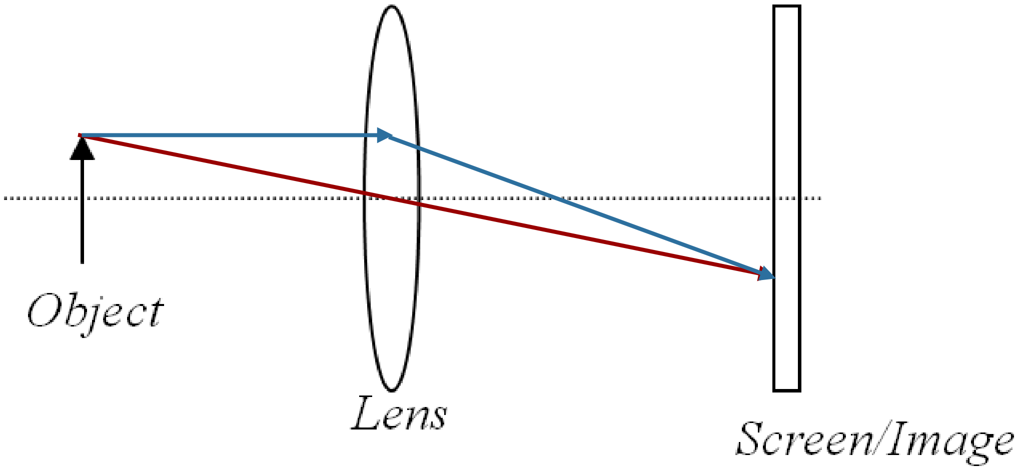
image is:
virtual
upright
bigger



$$\frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S'} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$M = -\frac{S'}{S}$$

CheckPoint 1a



A converging lens is used to project the image of an arrow onto a screen as shown above

The image is:

A. Real
B. Virtual

The image is:

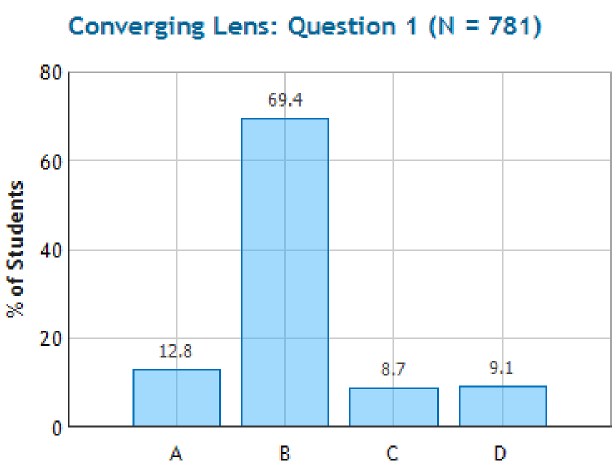
A. Inverted
B. Upright

Image on screen

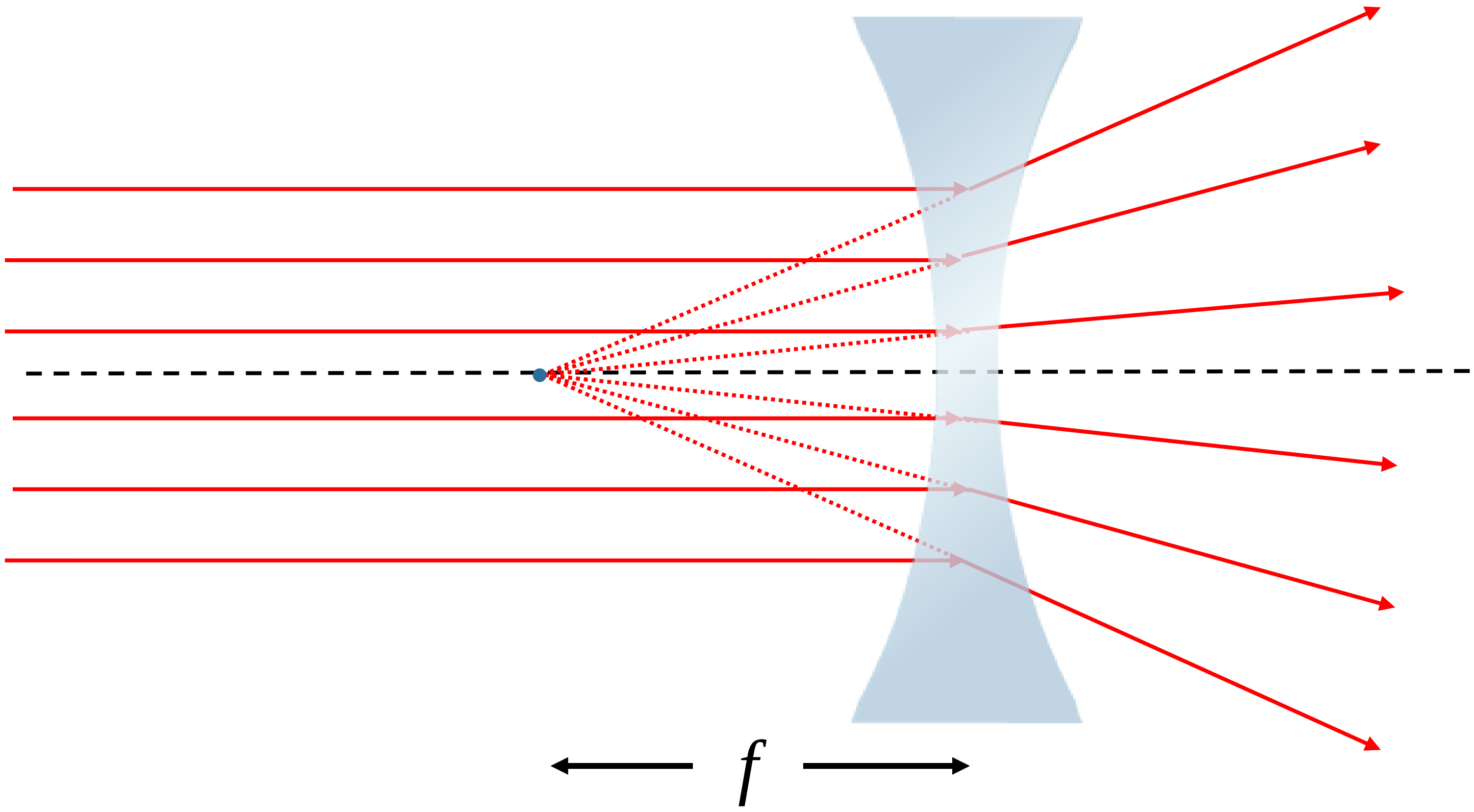
MUST BE REAL

→ $s' > 0$

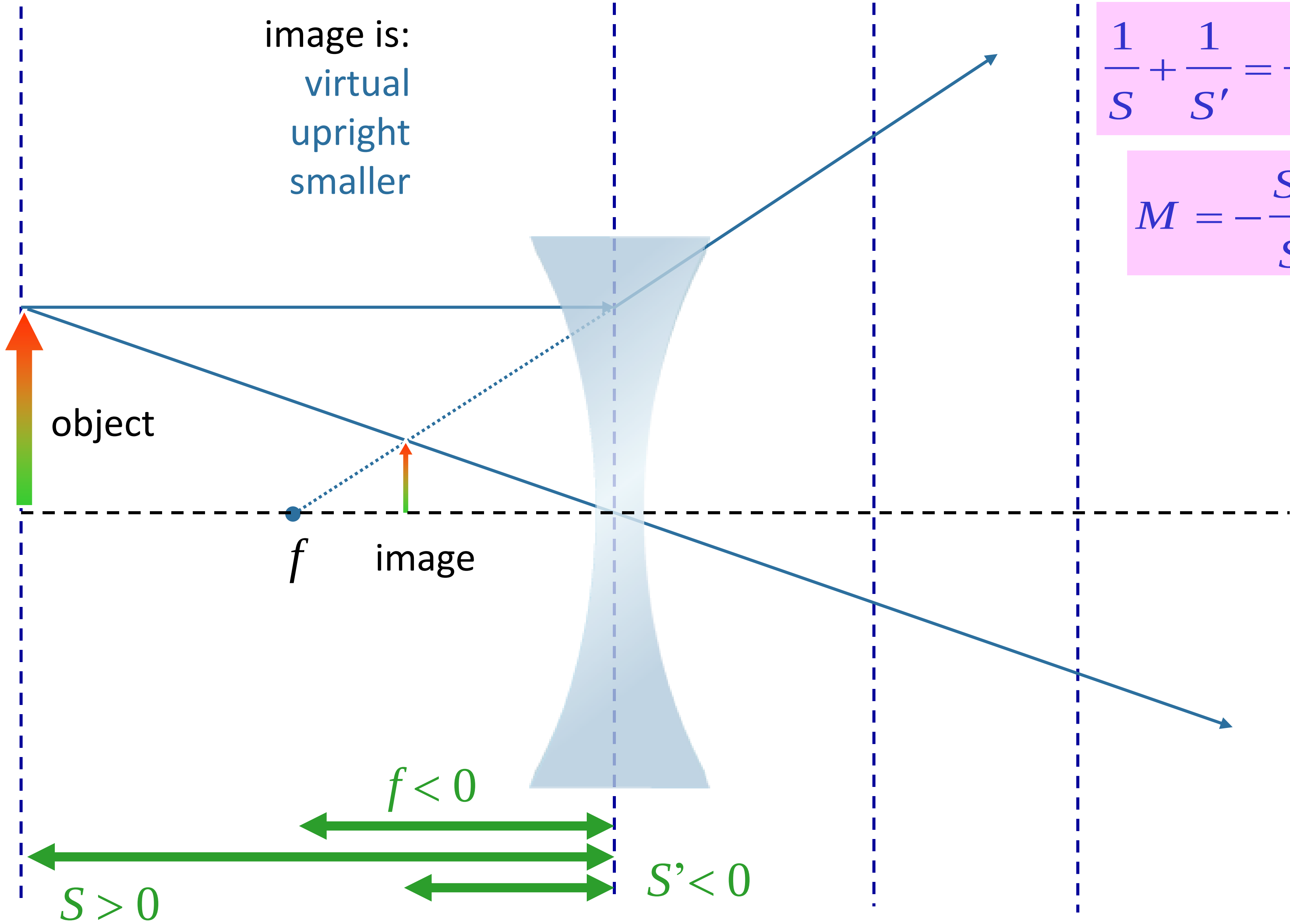
$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f} \qquad M = -\frac{s'}{s}$$



Diverging Lens: Consider the case where the shape of the lens is such that light rays parallel to the axis of the lens all diverge but appear to come from a common spot a distance *f* in front of the lens:



Example



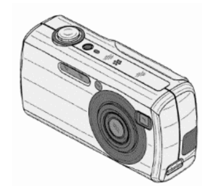
$$\frac{1}{S} + \frac{1}{S'} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$M = -\frac{S'}{S}$$

Executive Summary - Lenses

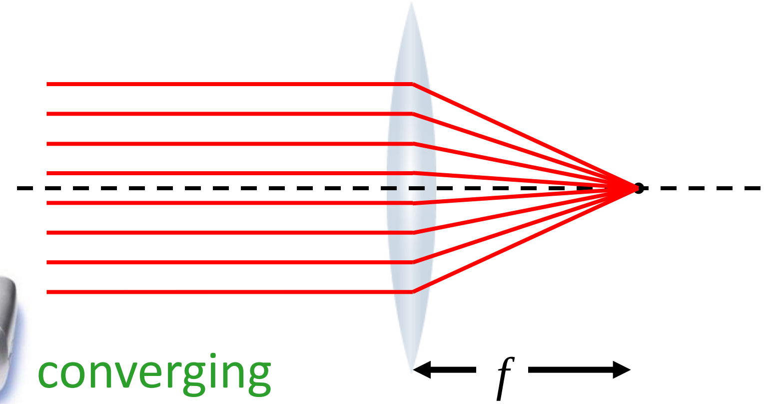
$S > 2f$

real
inverted
smaller



$2f > S > f$

real
inverted
bigger



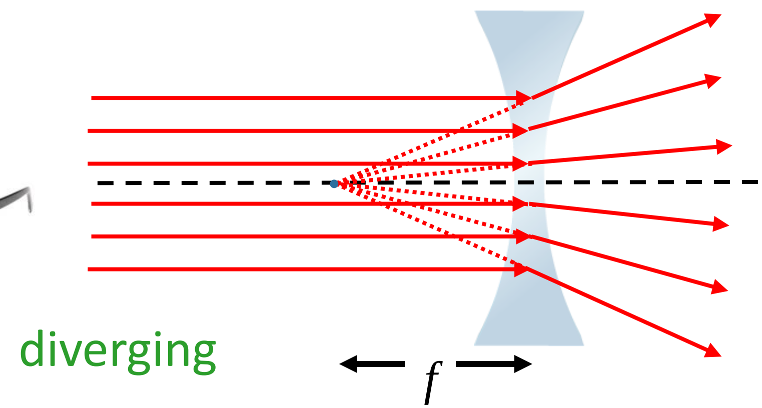
$f > S > 0$

virtual
upright
bigger

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f} \qquad M = -\frac{s'}{s}$$

$S > 0$

virtual
upright
smaller



It's Always the Same:

$$\frac{1}{s}+\frac{1}{s'}=\frac{1}{f}$$

$$M=-\frac{s'}{s}$$

You just have to keep the signs straight:

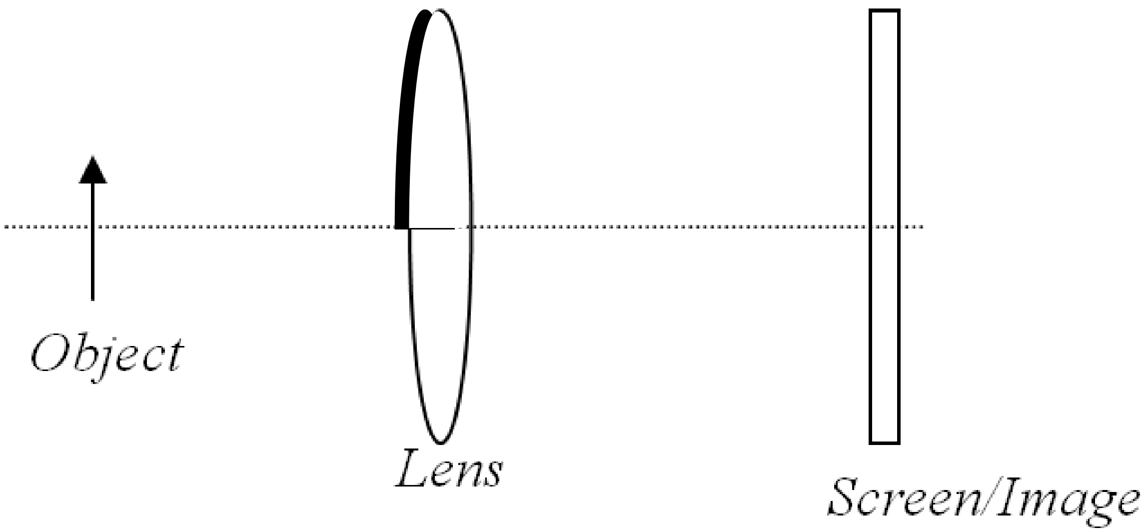
The sign conventions

S: positive if object is "upstream" of lens

S': positive if image is "downstream" of lens

f: positive if converging lens

CheckPoint 1b

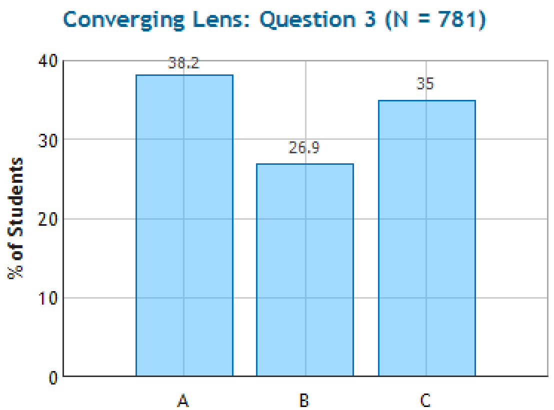


A converging lens is used to project the image of an arrow onto a screen as shown above

A piece of black tape is now placed over the upper half of the lens. Which of the following is true?

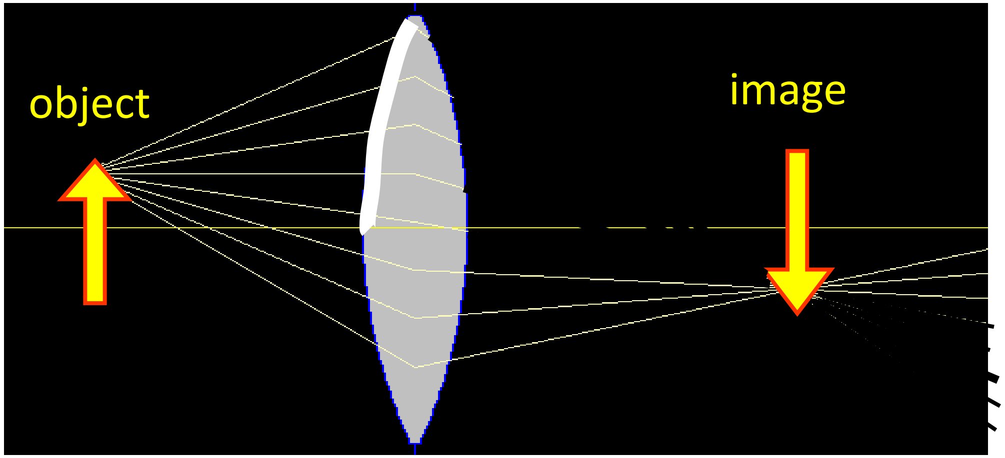
A. Only the lower half of the object will show on the screen
B. Only the upper half of the object will show on the screen
C. The whole object will show on the screen

(A) "The light from the top half that would have been refracted down no longer passes through the lens."
(B) "Blocking out the top of the lens will block out the lower tail of the arrow so that only the arrow head is shown."
(C) "While some of the rays are blocked by the tape, every ray emanating from any point on the object that passes through the lens converges to the corresponding point in the image, and there are no points on the object for which multiple rays do not make it through the lens, so an image is formed just as before."



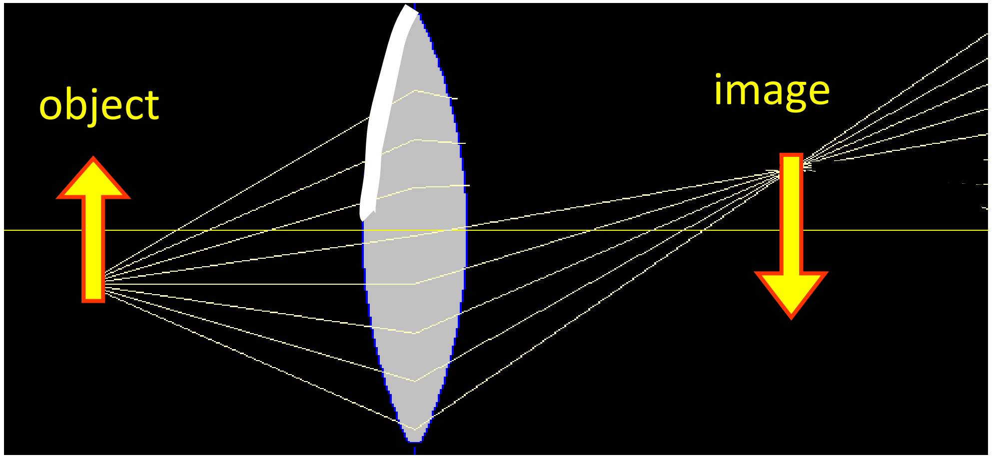
Cover top half of lens

Light from top of object



Cover top half of lens

Light from bottom of object



What's the Point?

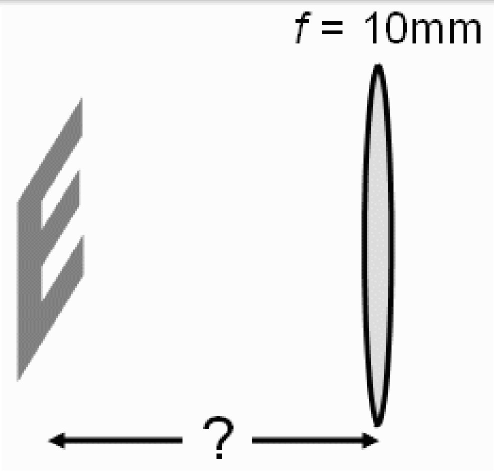
The rays from the bottom half still focus
The image is there, but it will be dimmer!

A. Only the lower half of the object will show on the screen
B. Only the upper half of the object will show on the screen
C. The whole object will show on the screen

Calculation

A magnifying glass is used to read the fine print on a document. The focal length of the lens is 10mm.

At what distance from the lens must the document be placed in order to obtain an image magnified by a factor of 5 that is not inverted?



Conceptual Analysis

Lens Equation: $1/s + 1/s' = 1/f$

Magnification: $M = -s'/s$

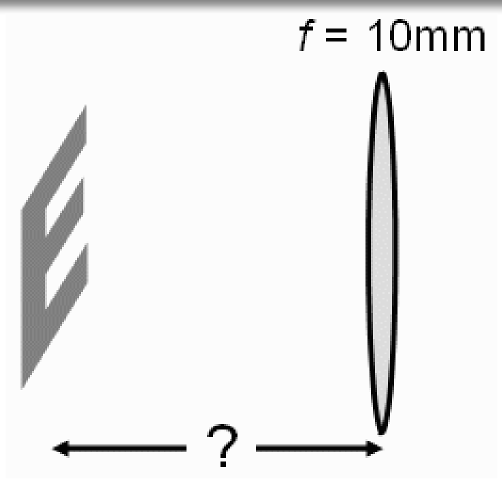
Strategic Analysis

Consider nature of image (real or virtual?) to determine relation between object position and focal point

Use magnification to determine object position

A magnifying glass is used to read the fine print on a document. The focal length of the lens is 10mm.

At what distance from the lens must the document be placed in order to obtain an image magnified by a factor of 5 that is not inverted?

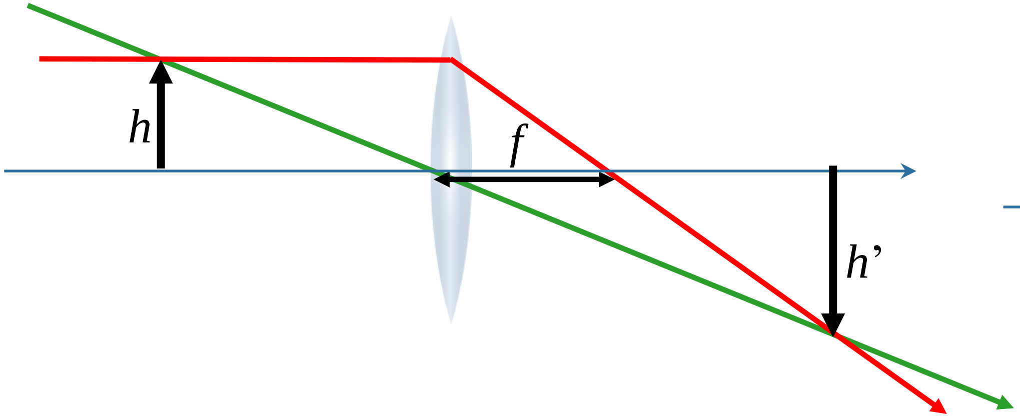


Is the image real or virtual?

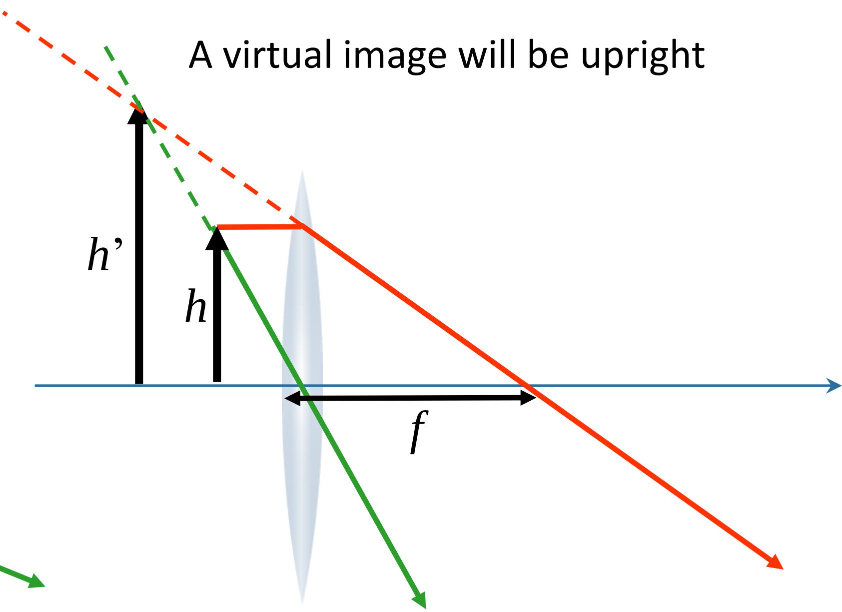
A) REAL

B) VIRTUAL

A real image would be inverted



A virtual image will be upright



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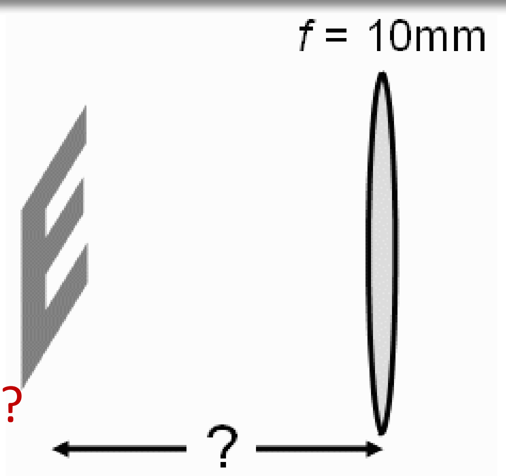
At what distance from the lens must the document be placed in order to obtain an image magnified by a factor of 5 that is not inverted?



How does the object distance compare to the focal length?

A) $|s| < |f|$ B) $|s| = |f|$ C) $|s| > |f|$

Lens equation → $$\frac{1}{S'} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{S}$$

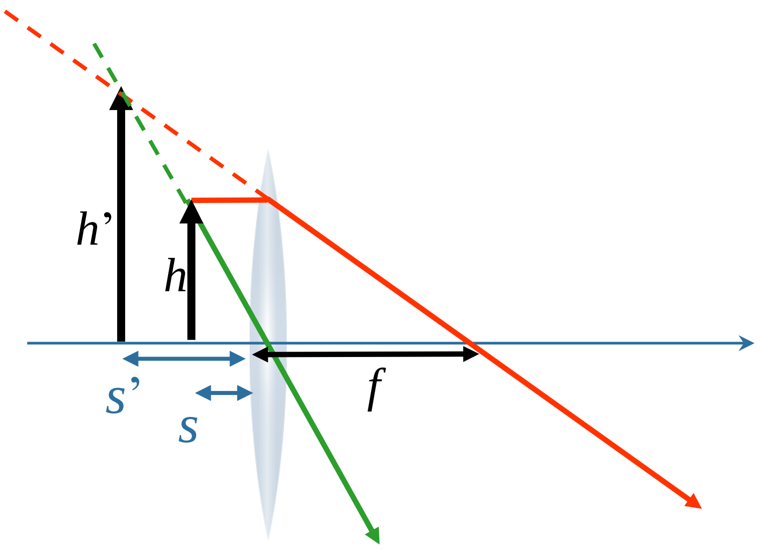
→ $$S' = \frac{f\,S}{S - f}$$

Virtual Image $\Rightarrow s' < 0$

Real object $\Rightarrow s > 0$

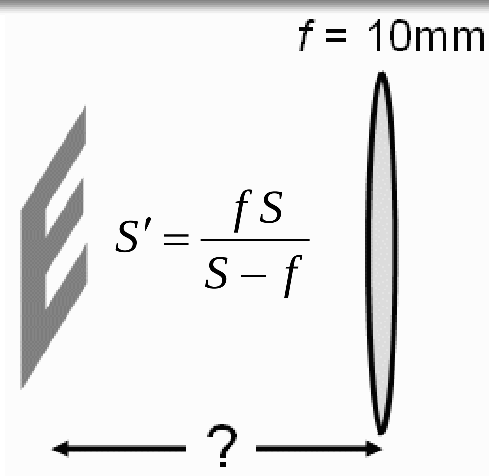
Converging lens $\Rightarrow f > 0$

$$S - f < 0$$



A magnifying glass is used to read the fine print on a document. The focal length of the lens is 10mm.

At what distance from the lens must the document be placed in order to obtain an image magnified by a factor of 5 that is not inverted?



What is the magnification M in terms of s and f?

A) $M = \frac{s-f}{f}$

B) $M = \frac{f-s}{f}$

C) $M = \frac{-f}{s-f}$

D) $M = \frac{f}{s-f}$

Lens equation:

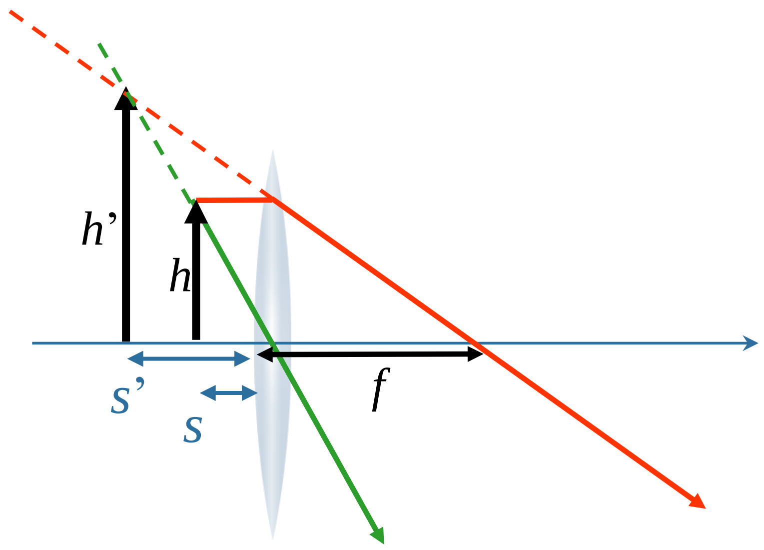
$$\frac{1}{S'} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{S}$$

$$S' = \frac{fS}{S-f}$$

Magnification equation:

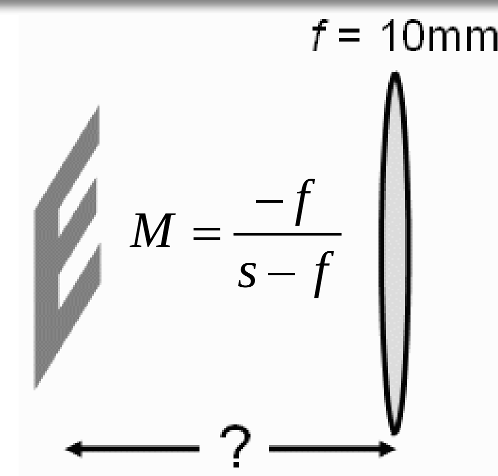
$$M = -\frac{s'}{s}$$

$$M = \frac{-f}{s-f}$$



A magnifying glass is used to read the fine print on a document. The focal length of the lens is 10mm.

At what distance from the lens must the document be placed in order to obtain an image magnified by a factor of 5 that is not inverted?



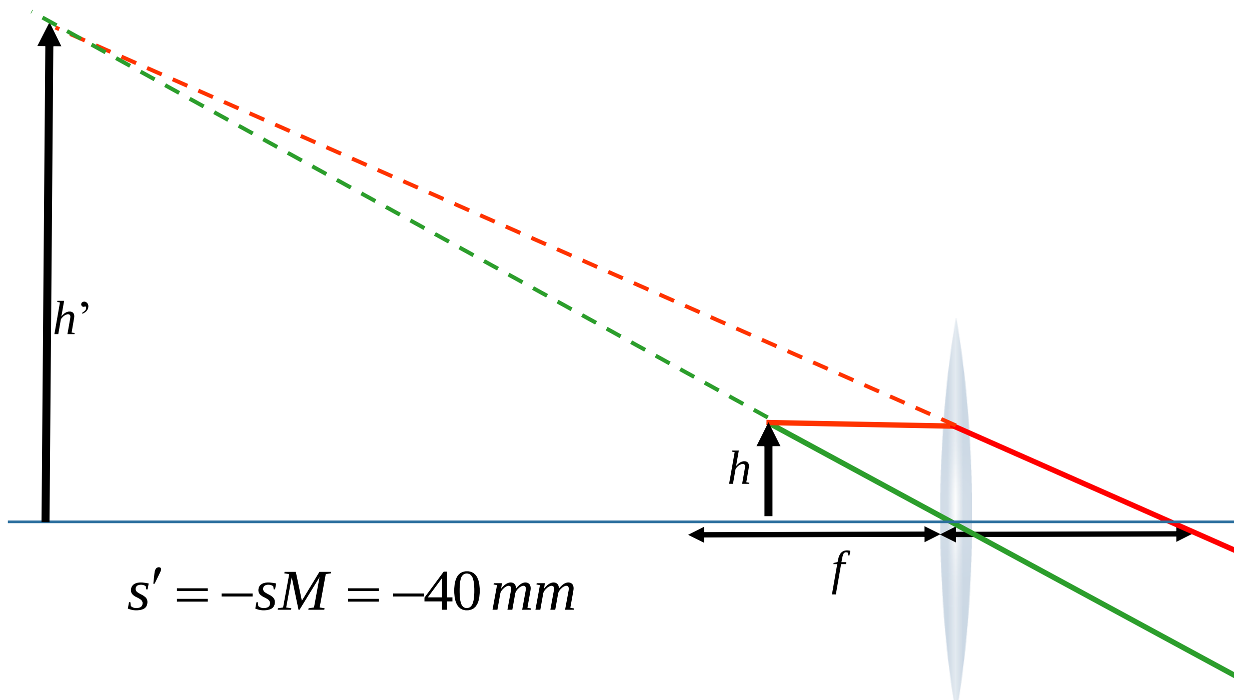
A) 1.7mm B) 6mm **C) 8mm** D) 40 mm E) 60 mm

$$M = +5$$

$$f = +10\,mm$$

$$M = \frac{-f}{s-f} \rightarrow s = f\,\frac{(M-1)}{M}$$

$$\rightarrow s = \frac{4}{5}f = 8\,mm$$

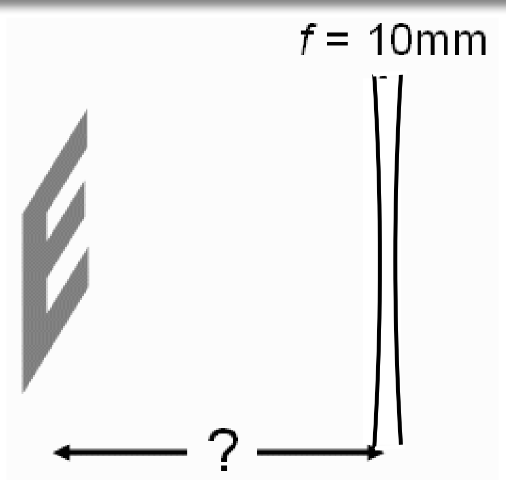


$$s' = -sM = -40\,mm$$

Follow Up

Suppose we replace the converging lens with a diverging lens with focal length of 10mm.

If we still want to get an image magnified by a factor of 5 that is not inverted, how does the object s_{div} compare to the original object distance s_{conv}?



A) $s_{div} < s_{conv}$

B) $s_{div} = s_{conv}$

C) $s_{div} > s_{conv}$

D) s_{div} doesn't exist

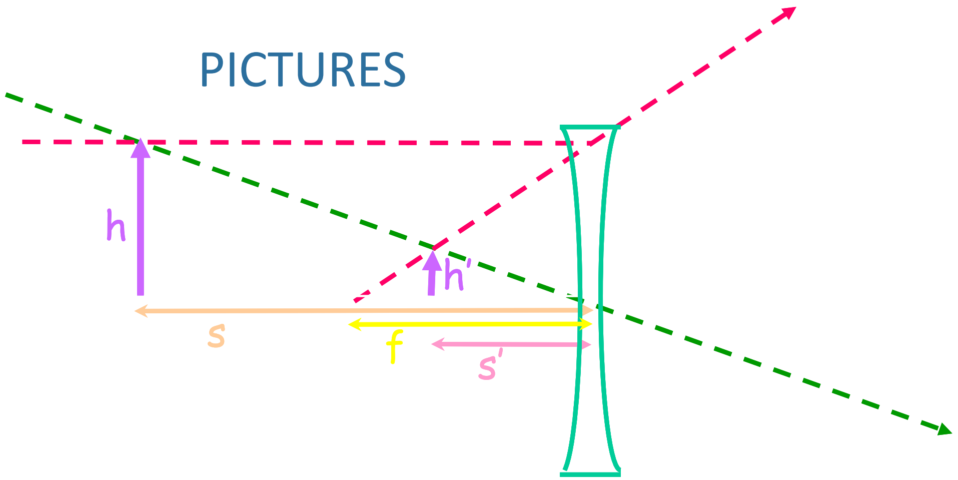
EQUATIONS

$$M = \frac{-f}{s-f} \rightarrow s = f\frac{(M-1)}{M}$$

$$M = +5$$
$$f = +10\,mm$$
$$\rightarrow s = \frac{4}{5}f = 8\,mm$$

s negative $\Rightarrow$ not real object

PICTURES



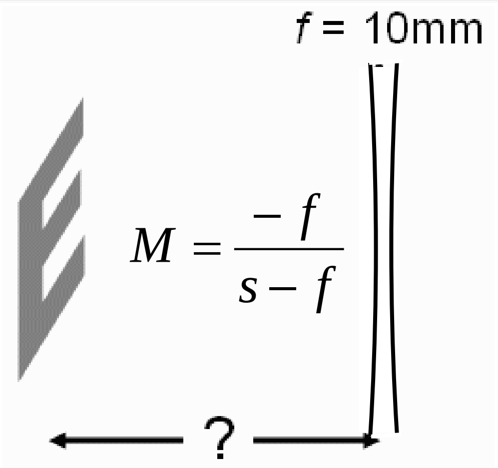
Draw the rays: s' will always be smaller than s

Magnification will always be less than 1

Follow Up

Suppose we replace the converging lens with a diverging lens with focal length of 10mm.

What is the magnification if we place the object at $s = 8\text{mm}$?



A) $M = \frac{1}{2}$ B) $M = 5$ C) $M = \frac{3}{8}$ D) $M = \frac{5}{9}$ E) $M = \frac{4}{5}$

EQUATIONS

$$M = \frac{-f}{s-f}$$

$$s = 8\,mm$$

$$f = -10\,mm$$

$$M = -\frac{-10}{8-(-10)} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$$

PICTURES