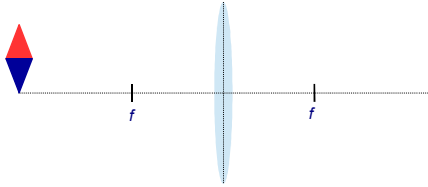


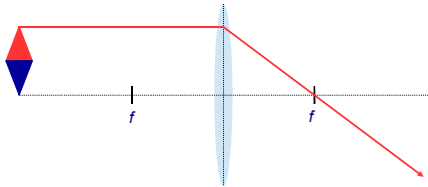
Symmetric Thin Lens Approximation

Assume all bend occurs along a line through the lens.
Assume the same focus on each side of the lens.



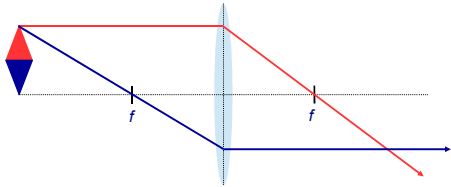
Use geometric ray diagram to determine image location.

- From the object to the lens, parallel to the principle axis
From there (lens) through the far focal point



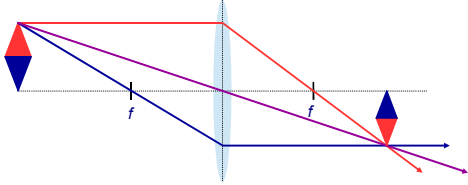
Use geometric ray diagram to determine image location.

- From the object through the near focal point to the lens
from there (lens) parallel to the principle axis



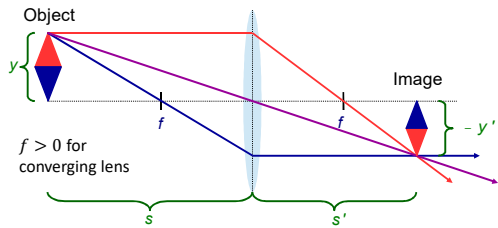
Use geometric ray diagram to determine image location.

- From the object through the center of the lens



Calculation

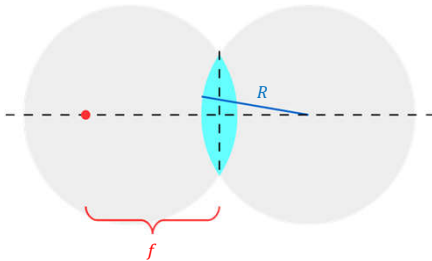
$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f} \quad m = \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{s'}{s}$$

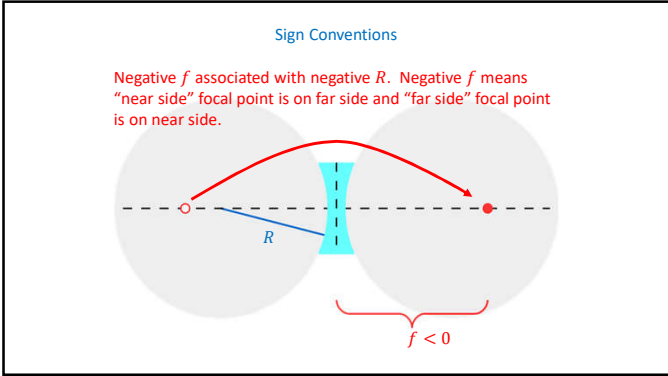


$f > 0$ for converging lens

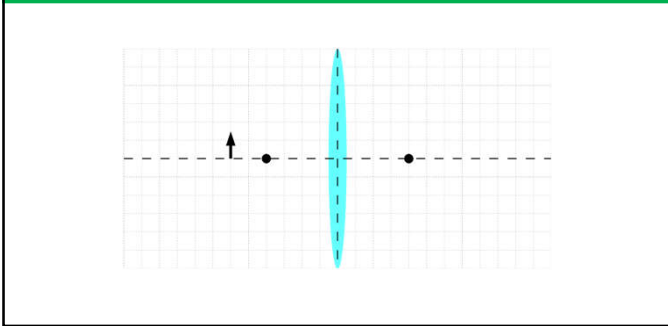
Sign Conventions

Positive f associated with positive R on opposite side of lens.

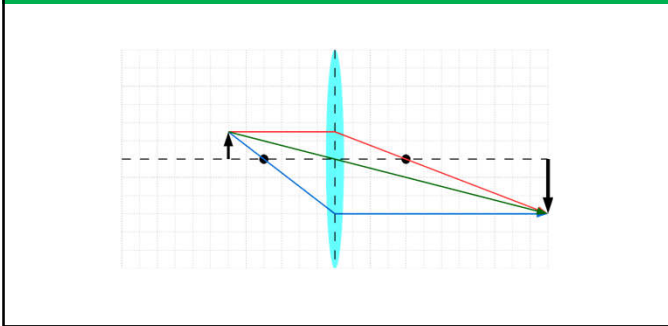




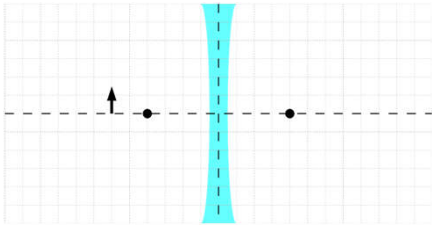
Example: A 3cm tall object is placed 12cm from a converging thin lens with a focal length of 8cm. (a) Where would the image be? (b) How tall would the image be?



Example: A 3cm tall object is placed 12cm from a converging thin lens with a focal length of 8cm. (a) Where would the image be? (b) How tall would the image be?



Example: A 3cm tall object is placed 12cm from a diverging thin lens with a focal length of -8cm . (a) Where would the image be? (b) How tall would the image be?



Example: A 3cm tall object is placed 12cm from a diverging thin lens with a focal length of -8cm . (a) Where would the image be? (b) How tall would the image be?

