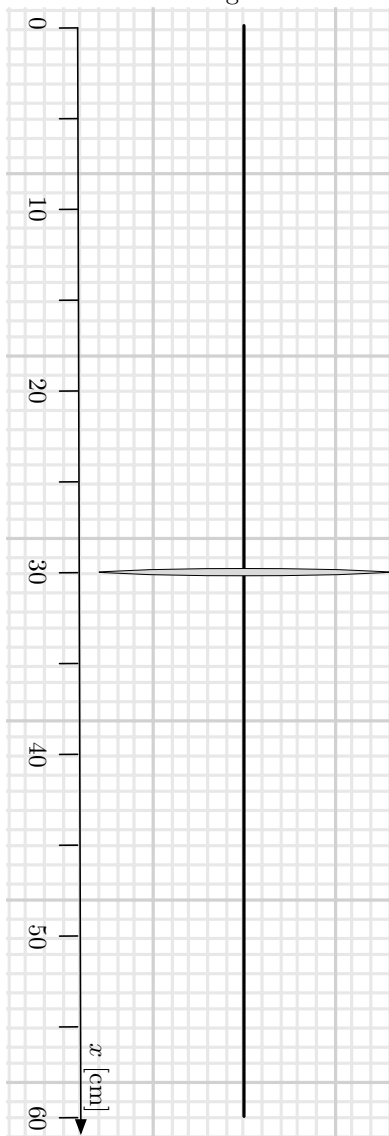


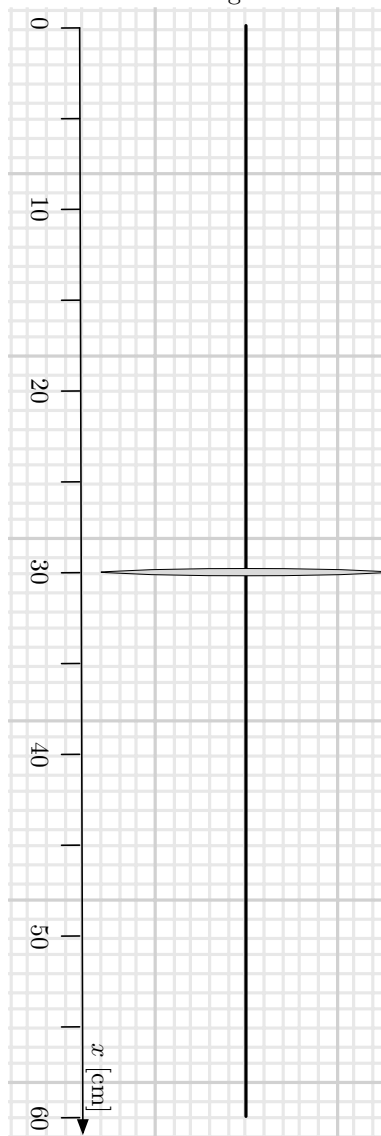
There is an object that is 4cm tall at the position  $x = 24\text{cm}$  and a lens at the position  $x = 30\text{cm}$ . The lens has a focal length of 18cm.

- Construct the image in the diagram below.
- Use the thin lens equation and the magnification equation to find the location of the image.



There is an object that is 4cm tall at the position  $x = 24\text{cm}$  and a lens at the position  $x = 30\text{cm}$ . The lens has a focal length of 18cm.

- Construct the image in the diagram below.
- Use the thin lens equation and the magnification equation to find the location of the image.



Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}d_o &= x_{\text{lens}} - x_{\text{object}} \\ &= 30\text{cm} - 24\text{cm} = 6\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

so we can compute

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{d_i} &= \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{d_o} \\ &= \frac{1}{18\text{cm}} - \frac{1}{6\text{cm}} \\ &= \frac{-2}{18\text{cm}} \\ &= \frac{-1}{9\text{cm}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow d_i = -9\text{cm}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}d_i &= x_{\text{image}} - x_{\text{lens}} \\ \rightarrow x_{\text{image}} &= d_i + x_{\text{lens}} \\ &= -9\text{cm} + 30\text{cm} = 21\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{h_i}{h_o} &= -\frac{d_i}{d_o} \\ \rightarrow h_i &= -h_o \frac{d_i}{d_o} \\ &= -(4\text{cm}) \frac{-9\text{cm}}{6\text{cm}} = 6\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

