



Reading 3/10

- ① (a) $s_1 = 500 \text{ mm}$, $s_1' = -97 \text{ mm}$ (same as Ex.)
The object distance (for the 2nd lens) is

$$s_2 = 97 \text{ mm} + 10 \text{ mm} = 107 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{1}{s_2'} = \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{1}{42 \text{ mm}} - \frac{1}{107 \text{ mm}} \Rightarrow s_2' = 69.1 \text{ mm}$$

$$m = m_1 m_2 = (0.194) \left(\frac{-69.1 \text{ mm}}{107 \text{ mm}} \right) = -0.125$$

$$\frac{1}{f_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{1}{(500+5) \text{ mm}} + \frac{1}{(69.1+5) \text{ mm}} \Rightarrow f_{\text{eff}} = 64.6 \text{ mm}$$

(b) $\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{f_1} &= \frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{s_1'} \\ \frac{1}{f_2} &= \frac{1}{s_2} + \frac{1}{s_2'} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ and } s_2 = -s_1' \text{ (note the sign!)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{s_2'} = \frac{1}{f_{\text{eff}}} \checkmark$

- ② * Note that (exposure) $\propto \frac{D^2}{f^2} \Delta t$

- (a) We could increase f
(b) We could increase D
(c) We could increase Δt (decrease shutter speed)
(d) m & f so magnification would decrease for part (a) ("zoom out"), m wouldn't change for b or c.

- ③ (a) "presbyopia" (see Pg. 1002)

(b) A person w/ presbyopia needs lenses that will make an object @ 25 cm and create an image @ $s_1' \approx -50 \text{ cm}$ or so (whatever the person's near point is). This requires converging lenses.



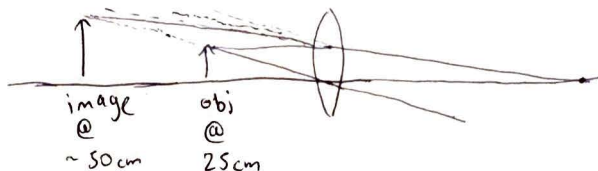
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③ (b) continued...



$$(c) \frac{1}{f} = +0.75 D = +0.75 m^{-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{f = 1.33 m}$$

$$(d) \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{25 cm} + \frac{1}{s'} = 0.75 D$$

$$\boxed{s' = -30.8 cm}$$

(her near point is @ 30.8 cm)