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## Ray Diagrams for Lenses Worksheet

| Concave lens |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ray | Ray 1 | Ray 2 | Ray 3 |
| Incident ray | A ray moves in parallel to the principal axis. | A ray passes through $F$. | A ray passes through $O$. |
| Refracted ray | The ray is refracted inwards to converge at $F$. | The ray is refracted parallel to the principal axis | The ray is not refracted. |
| Ray diagram |  |  |  |

Draw the image formed from the object and state the image characteristics (Length of axis is 15 cm )
[You'll need a ruler and pencil]
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| Position of object | Ray diagram | Characteristics and position of image | Application |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Between $F$ and $P$ <br> - $u<f$ |  | - Image is behind the object and on the same side of the lens ( $v>f$ ). <br> - Virtual <br> - Upright <br> - Magnified <br> - On the same side as the object | Magnifying lens |
| - Object, is at $F$ $\cdot u=f$ |  | - Image is at infinity ( $v=\infty$ ). <br> - Virtual <br> - Upright <br> - Magnified <br> - On the same side as the object | Eyepiece of telescope |
| - Between $F$ and $2 F$ <br> - $f<u<2 f$ |  | - Image is beyond $2 F$ ( $v>2 f$ ). <br> - Real <br> - Inverted <br> - Magnified <br> - Opposite side of the object | Objective lens of microscope |
| $\begin{aligned} & \cdot \text { Object is at } 2 F \\ & \cdot u=2 f \end{aligned}$ |  | - Image is formed at $2 F$ ( $v=2 f$ ). <br> - Real <br> - Inverted <br> - Same size <br> - Opposite side of the lens at $2 F(v=2 f)$. | Photocopying machine |
| - Object is beyond $2 F$ $\cdot u>2 f$ |  | - Image is between $F$ and $2 F(f<v<2 f)$. <br> - Real <br> - Inverted <br> - Diminished in size <br> - Opposite side of the lens) | Lens of camera |
| - Object is at infinity <br> - $u=\infty$ |  | - Image is at $F(v=f)$. <br> - Real <br> - Inverted <br> - Diminished <br> - Opposite side of the lens | Objective lens of telescope |

