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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 <i>F</i> .	The ray is refracted parallel to the principal axis	The ray is not refracted.
Ray diagram	F O F		F O F

Draw the image formed from the object and state the image characteristics (Length of axis is $15\ \text{cm}$)

[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 u < f 	Image Object F O F	 Image is behind the object and on the same side of the lens (v > f). Virtual Upright Magnified On the same side as the object 	Magnifying lens
 Object, is at F u = f 	Image at infinity Object	 Image is at infinity (v = ∞). Virtual Upright Magnified On the same side as the object 	Eyepiece of telescope
 Between F and 2F f < u < 2f 	Object 2F Image	 Image is beyond 2F (v > 2f). Real Inverted Magnified Opposite side of the object 	Objective lens of microscope
 Object is at 2F u = 2f 	Object 2F Image	 Image is formed at 2F (v = 2f). Real Inverted Same size Opposite side of the lens at 2F (v = 2f). 	Photocopying machine
 Object is beyond 2F u > 2f 	Object 2F Image	 Image is between F and 2F (f < v < 2f). Real Inverted Diminished in size Opposite side of the lens) 	Lens of camera
 Object is at infinity u = ∞ 	Object at infinity Figure 1 Image	 Image is at F (v = f). Real Inverted Diminished Opposite side of the lens 	Objective lens of telescope