

33.1 Signed lens and mirror images

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

KEY WORDS virtual image • transverse magnification

Objective

Locate paraxial thin-lens and spherical-mirror images with a declared sign convention; Use signed magnification to classify orientation and real or virtual character; Track successive image locations as the next element's object without resetting geometry. Original public practice; not an ETS paper.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Declare real-is-positive: real object $s > 0$, real image $s' > 0$, converging lens $f > 0$. Use $1/f = 1/s + 1/s'$ and $M = -s'/s$. For left-to-right light, lens image coordinate is lens coordinate $+s'$.

Parallel and centre rays locate a thin-lens image. For a converging lens, $s > f$ gives real/inverted; $0 < s < f$ gives virtual/upright. At $s = f$, rays emerge parallel; diverging lenses give virtual reduced images for real objects.

Concave mirror $f > 0$, convex $f < 0$, $f = R/2$ paraxially. A positive real mirror image lies in front; a negative virtual one lies behind. Keep this physical-side distinction from lens transmission.

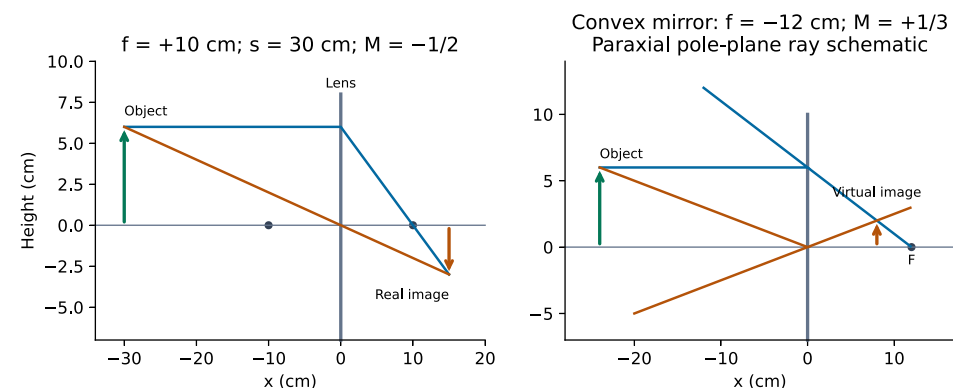
For two lenses locate the first image in the common coordinate system, then assign the second signed object distance. A converging input can be a virtual object. Multiply signed magnifications; do not use element separation as the object distance.

■ Worked method

Use real-is-positive distances and positive focal length for a converging lens. With $f = 12$ cm and real object distance $s = 8$ cm,

$$1/s' = 1/f - 1/s = 1/(12 \text{ cm}) - 1/(8 \text{ cm}) = -1/(24 \text{ cm}).$$

Thus $s' = -24$ cm and $M = -s'/s = +3$. The virtual image is upright, on the object's side. Signed distances identify the physical side; a negative distance is not an arithmetic failure.



2 Practice

2.1 A converging lens has $f = 12$ cm and a real object $s = 8$ cm. Which image result is correct? [1]

- A. $s' = 24$ cm, $M = -3$
- B. $s' = -24$ cm, $M = +3$
- C. $s' = -4.8$ cm, $M = +0.6$
- D. $s' = 4.8$ cm, $M = -0.6$
- E. Image at infinity

2.2 A concave mirror has $f = 10$ cm and real object $s = 30$ cm. The image is: [1]

- A. Virtual, behind, upright
- B. Real, behind, upright
- C. Real, in front, inverted
- D. Virtual, in front, inverted
- E. At the focus regardless of s

2.3 A diverging lens has $f = -15$ cm and $s = 30$ cm. Signed image distance is _____ cm. Show your relation and units. [2]

[2]

[5]