

615.

Problem 44.17 (RHK)

We have a supply of flat glass disks ($n = 1.5$) and a lens grinding machine that can be set to grind radii of curvature of either 40 cm or 60 cm. We are advised to prepare a set of six lenses like those shown in the figure. We have to find the focal length of each lens. (Note: Where we have a choice of radii of curvature, we will select the smaller one.)





Double convex

(a)



Double concave

(d)



Planar convex

(b)



Planar concave

(e)



Meniscus convex

(c)



Meniscus concave

(f)

Solution:

We will use the lens-maker's formula

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n - 1) \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right),$$

and the sign convention that r is positive if the centre of curvature lies in the R -side of the lens and is negative if the centre of curvature lies in the V -side of the lens.

Also, the radius of curvature of a plane surface is ∞ .

In the following we calculate the focal length of the six lenses shown in the figure:

(a)

Double convex lens

$$r_1 = 40 \text{ cm}, r_2 = -60 \text{ cm}, \text{ and } n = 1.5 .$$

We have

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.5 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{60} \right) \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

or

$$f = \frac{60 \times 40}{0.5 \times 100} \text{ cm} = 48 \text{ cm} .$$

(b)

Planar convex

$$r_1 = \infty, r_2 = -40 \text{ cm}, \text{ and } n = 1.5 .$$

We have

$$\frac{1}{f} = 0.5 \times \frac{1}{40 \text{ cm}},$$

and

$$f = 80 \text{ cm} .$$

(c)

Meniscus convex

$$r_1 = 40 \text{ cm}, r_2 = 60 \text{ cm}, \text{ and } n = 1.5 .$$

We have



$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.5 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{60} \right) \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

or

$$f = \frac{40 \times 60}{20 \times 0.5} \text{ cm} = 240 \text{ cm} .$$

(d)

Double concave

$$r_1 = -40 \text{ cm}, r_2 = 60 \text{ cm}, \text{ and } n = 1.5$$

We have

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.5 - 1) \left(-\frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{60} \right),$$

and

$$f = -48 \text{ cm} .$$

(f)

Planar concave

$$r_1 = \infty, r_2 = 40 \text{ cm}, \text{ and } n = 1.5 .$$

We have

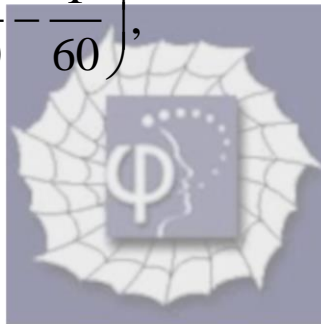
$$\frac{1}{f} = -0.5 \times \frac{1}{40 \text{ cm}},$$

and

$$f = -80 \text{ cm} .$$

(g)

Meniscus concave



$$r_1 = 60 \text{ cm}, r_2 = 40 \text{ cm}, \text{ and } n = 1.5 .$$

We have

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.5 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{40} \right) \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

or

$$f = -\frac{40 \times 60}{20 \times 0.5} \text{ cm} = -240 \text{ cm} .$$

