623. 

## Problem 44.31 (RHK)

An object is placed 1.12 m in front of a converging lens, of focal length 58.0 cm , which is 1.97 m in front of a plane mirror. We have to find (a) the distance of the final image measured from the lens, as seen by an eye looking toward the mirror through the lens; (b) whether the image is real or virtual; (c) whether the final image is upright or inverted; final image.

## Solution:

 magnification of the
(a)

The converging lens of focal length 0.58 m will form the image of the object, which is placed at 1.12 m in front of it , at a distance $i_{1}$ from it. We use the thin lens formula. We find
$\frac{1}{1.12 \mathrm{~m}}+\frac{1}{i_{1}}=\frac{1}{0.58 \mathrm{~m}}$,
or
$i_{1}=\frac{1.12 \times 0.58}{0.54} \mathrm{~m}=1.20 \mathrm{~m}$.

This image will be real and inverted. It is given that a plane mirror is place to the right of the lens at a distance of 1.97 m from it. The image of the object formed by the converging lens will, therefore, be reflected by the plane mirror, which is at a distance $(1.97-1.20=0.77) \mathrm{m}$ from it. Thus a virtual image is formed behind the mirror at a distance $(1.97+0.77=2.74) \mathrm{m}$ from the converging lens. The image although is virtual, but to an observer looking at the mirror it will behave like a real object placed at a distance of 2.74 mfrom as the rays from the virtual image appear to converge en the converging lens. The lens will form an ingage of the virtual image behind the plane mirror, say at a distance $i_{2}$ from it. We find $i_{2}$ using the thin lens formula. We have

$$
\frac{1}{2.74 \mathrm{~m}}+\frac{1}{i_{2}}=\frac{1}{0.58 \mathrm{~m}},
$$

or
$i_{2}=\frac{2.74 \times 0.58}{2.16} \mathrm{~m}=0.736 \mathrm{~m}$.
The image will be formed at a distance of 73.6 cm to the left of the lens, which is facing the mirror.

We can now answer the parts (b), (c), and (d) of the problem.
(b) The final image will be real.
(c) As the final image is formed by the lens of an inverted object, it will be upright.
(d) The lateral magnification of the final image will be $m=m_{1} m_{2} m_{3}=\left(-\frac{1.20}{1.12}\right) \times(1) \times\left(-\frac{0.736}{2.74}\right)=0.288$.


