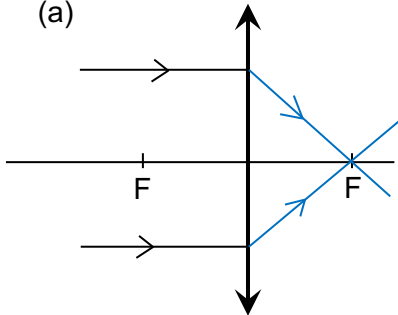


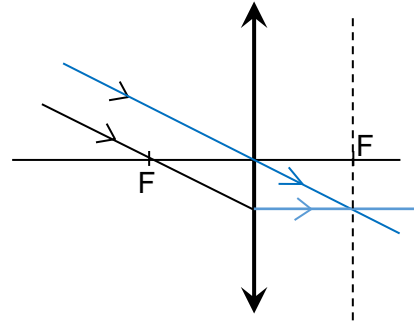


2026 Sec 3 Physics Assignment 2.3 **ANSWERS**
Optics - Lenses

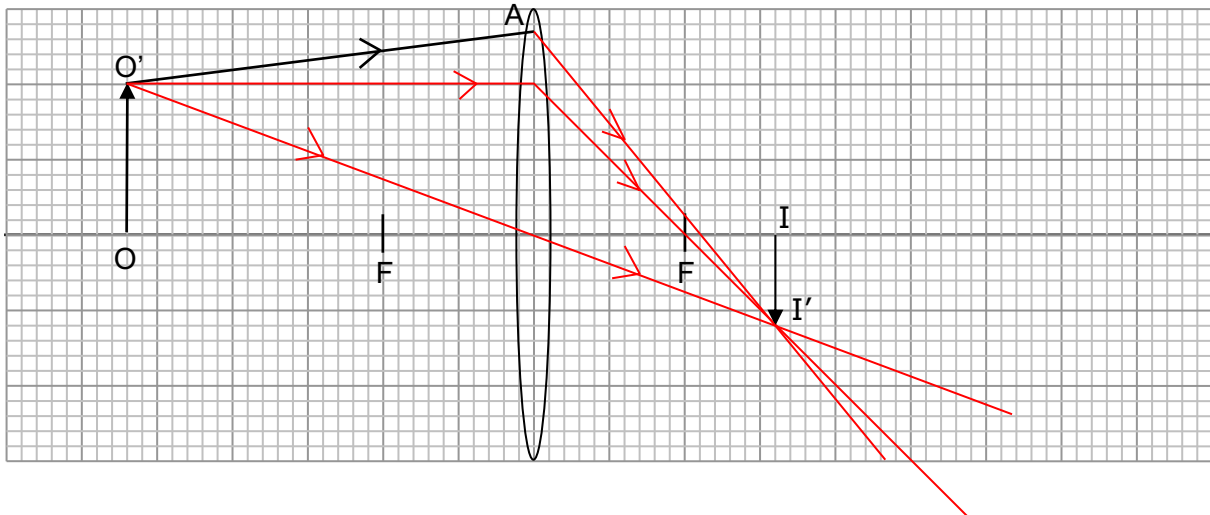
1 (a)



(b)



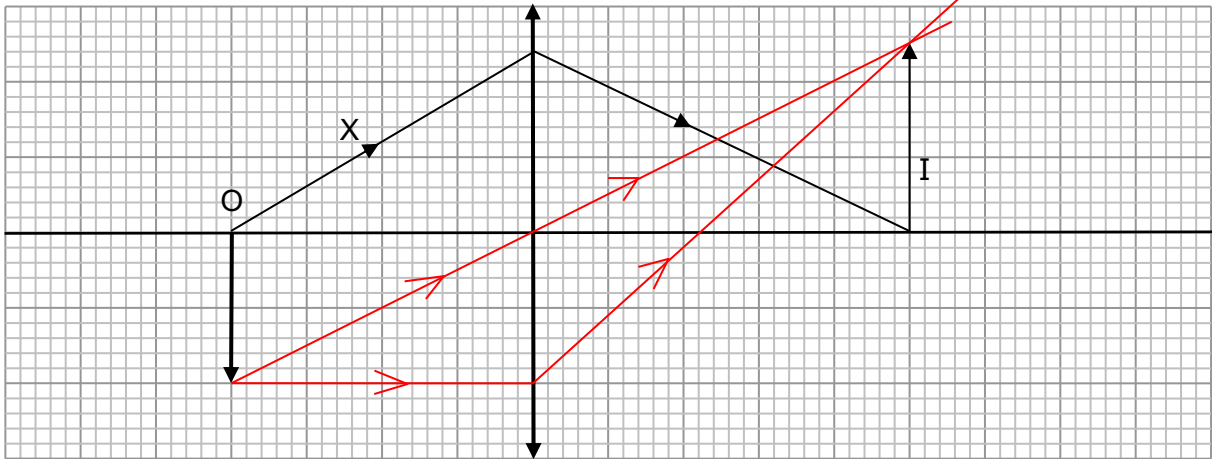
2 The scaled diagram below shows a converging lens used in a camera to form an image of the object OO' .



Given that 1.0 cm represents 0.5 cm,

- Draw rays from O' to locate its image I' .
- Complete the path of the ray $O'A$ to the image I' and draw and label the image $I'I'$ of the object OO' on the diagram.
- Size of image = $1.2 \text{ cm} \times 0.5 = \underline{0.6 \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}}$
 - image distance = $3.2 \text{ cm} \times 0.5 = \underline{1.6 \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}}$

3 The diagram shows the path of a ray X from an object O as it passes through convex lens.



(a) Given that 1.0 cm represents 4.0 cm, draw necessary ray(s) on the diagram to:

(i) locate and draw the image. Label clearly the image formed, I.

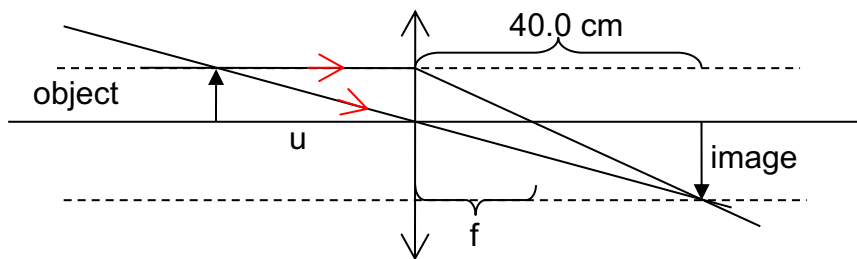
(ii) Focal length = $2.2 \text{ cm} \times 4.0$
 = 8.8 cm

(b) Real, inverted, magnified

(c) Projector

4 A real image of linear magnification of 1.5 is formed 40.0 cm from the centre a thin converging lens when an object is placed in front of the lens.

(a) Sketch and label a ray diagram to show clearly the above arrangement.



Note: given the lens and image, draw standard rays (in reverse direction) to locate and draw the object.

(b) $1.5 \text{ h/h} = 40.0/u$
 $u = \underline{26.7 \text{ cm}}$

(c) $1.5h/h = (40.0-f)/f$
 $f = \underline{16.0 \text{ cm}}$

- 5 (a) It means that rays parallel to the principal axis will meet 10.0 cm away from the centre of the lens measured along the principal axis.

diagram

