2-16. The plane side of the lens has \( R_1 = \infty \). The radius of curvature \( R_2 \) of the convex side is then found from the lensmaker’s equation:

\[
\frac{1}{f} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_1} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1.52 - 1}{1} \left( \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \Rightarrow R_2 = -13\text{cm}
\]

2-17. In general the lensmaker’s equation gives \( \frac{1}{f} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_1} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \)

For the positive meniscus lens shown to the right, \( R_1 = 5\text{cm} \) and \( R_2 = 10\text{cm} \).

Then, \( \frac{1}{f} = -\frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10} \right) \Rightarrow f = +20\text{cm} \)

For the negative meniscus lens shown to the right, \( R_1 = 10\text{cm} \) and \( R_2 = 5\text{cm} \).

For this case, \( \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1.50 - 1}{1} \left( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \Rightarrow f = -20\text{cm} \)

\[ R_1 \left( \begin{array}{c} R_2 \\ \end{array} \right) \]

2-20. See Figure 2-36 in the text. Consider the three media as a sequence of three thin lenses. Each has a focal length given by the lensmaker’s equation, and the equivalent focal length is given Eq. (2-33) as,

\[ \frac{1}{f_{eq}} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} + \frac{1}{f_3} \]

Then, \( \frac{1}{f_1} = (1.5 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{15} \right) \Rightarrow f_1 = 30\text{cm} \),

\[ \frac{1}{f_2} = (1.65 - 1) \left( \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{15} \right) \text{or} f_2 = -150\text{cm}, \]

\[ \frac{1}{f_3} = \frac{1}{30} = \frac{-13}{150} + \frac{1}{30} \text{and so} f_{eq} = 50\text{cm}. \]

2-22. Refer to Figure 2-37 in the text.

(b) Lens heading towards mirror: \( \frac{1}{3f/2} = \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{-f} \) or \( s' = -3f/5 \). \( m_1 = -s'/s = -\frac{-3f/5}{-f/2} = 2/5 \)

Mirror:

\[ s = 3f + 3f/5 = 18f/5 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{18f/5} = \frac{1}{s'f} = \frac{1}{s'} = 18f/13, \]

\( m_2 = -s'/s = -(18f/13)/(18f/5) = -5/13 \)

Lenses after reflection:

\[ s = 3f - 18f/13 = 21f/13 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{21f/13} = \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{-f} \text{or} s' = 21f/34, m_3 = -s'/s = -(21f/34)/(21f/13) = \frac{13}{34} \]

\[ m_F = \left( \frac{2}{5} \right) \left( \frac{13}{34} \right) = -17. \text{ The image is inverted, } (21/34) \text{ f behind (right of) lens, inverted, and } 1/17 \text{ original size.} \]

2-27. See Figure 2-38 in the text. The applicable relations are:

Lens equations: \( \frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{s'_1} = \frac{1}{f} \) and \( \frac{1}{s_2} + \frac{1}{s'_2} = \frac{1}{f} \)

Geometrical: \( L = s_1 + s'_1 = s_2 + s'_2 \), \( D = s_2 - s_1 = s'_2 - s'_1 \)

Thus,

\[ f = \frac{s_1s'_1}{s_1 + s'_1} = \frac{s_2s'_2}{s_2 + s'_2} = \frac{s_2s'_1}{L} = \frac{s_1s'_2}{L} \]

(1)

Because the lens equation can be satisfied the second time by simply interchanging object and image distances:

\[ s_2 = s'_1 \text{ and } s'_2 = s_1 \]

(2)

Adding and subtracting the equations \( L = s_2 + s_2 \) and \( D = -s_1 + s_2 \), we get,

\( L - D = 2s \) and \( L + D = 2s_2 \). Their product is by Eq. (1), \( L^2 - D^2 = 4s_1s_2 \), or by Eq. (2), \( L^2 - D^2 = 4fL \).

Thus, \( f = \frac{L^2 - D^2}{4L} \).
2-23. The arrangement of the object and lenses is shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>20 cm</th>
<th>30 cm</th>
<th>20 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) \( f_1 = +10 \text{ cm}, f_2 = +15 \text{ cm}, f_3 = +20 \text{ cm} \)

1st lens: \( \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{10} \quad s' = 20 \quad m_1 = -\frac{20}{20} = -1 \)

2nd lens: \( \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{15} \quad s' = -30 \quad m_2 = -\frac{30}{10} = 3 \)

3rd lens: \( \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{20} \quad s' = 100/3 \quad m_3 = -\frac{100}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{50} = -\frac{2}{3} \)

\( m_T = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3 = +2 \)

(b) \( f_1 = +10 \text{ cm}, f_2 = -15 \text{ cm}, f_3 = +20 \text{ cm} \)

1st lens: \( \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{10} \quad s' = 20 \quad m_1 = -\frac{20}{20} = -1 \)

2nd lens: \( \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{4}{15} \quad s' = -6 \quad m_2 = -\frac{6}{10} = -0.6 \)

3rd lens: \( \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{20} \quad s' = 520/6 \quad m_3 = -\frac{520}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{26} = -\frac{10}{3} \)

\( m_T = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3 = +2 \)

(c) \( f_1 = -10 \text{ cm}, f_2 = +15 \text{ cm}, f_3 = -20 \text{ cm} \)

1st lens: \( \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{10} \quad s' = 20/3 \quad m_1 = -\frac{20}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{20} = \frac{1}{3} \)

2nd lens: \( \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{15} \quad s' = 330/13 \quad m_2 = -\frac{330}{13} \cdot \frac{13}{10} = -9 \)

3rd lens: \( \frac{1}{70} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{20} \quad s' = 140/19 \quad m_3 = -\frac{140}{19} \cdot \frac{19}{70} = -\frac{26}{19} \)

\( m_T = m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3 = -6/19 \)

2-31. The distance between the object and the image is \( D = s + s' = s + \frac{f}{s - f}. \) This is minimized when,

\[
\frac{dD}{ds} = 1 + \frac{(s - f) f - fs}{(s - f)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow s(s - 2f) = 0 \Rightarrow s = f, 2f.
\]

The minimum distance \( D \) occurs when \( s = 2f \)

and has the value \( D = 2f + \frac{f(2f)}{2f - f} = 4f. \) That is, in this configuration \( s = s' = 2f. \)
3-1. The entrance pupil is the aperture stop so no elements precede the aperture stop. The exit pupil is the image of the aperture stop formed by the lens. The position and size of the exit pupil are found from the thin lens equation with the object being the aperture stop.

Exit Pupil and Size:

\[
\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\,\text{cm}} - \frac{1}{5\,\text{cm}} = s' = -3.33\,\text{cm}
\]

\[
m = -\frac{s'}{s} = -\frac{-3.33}{5} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \text{size} = \frac{5}{3} \times 2\,\text{cm} = 3.33\,\text{cm}
\]

Image Position and Size:

\[
\frac{1}{10\,\text{cm}} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{5\,\text{cm}} \Rightarrow s' = 10\,\text{cm}
\]

\[
m = -\frac{s'}{s} = -\frac{10}{10} = -1 \Rightarrow \text{size} = 1 \times 2\,\text{cm} = 2\,\text{cm}, \text{inverted}
\]

The system is drawn to scale below.

3-4. (a) The vertical and horizontal scales in the figure differ by a factor of 4.

(b) Image Plane:

\[
s'_1 = \frac{f_1 s_1}{s_1 - f_1} = \frac{(40)/(3)}{(40) - 40/3} = 20\,\text{cm} \text{ (right of Lens 1)}
\]

\[
s'_2 = \frac{f_2 s_2}{s_2 - f_2} = \frac{(20)/(3)}{20 - 20/3} = 20\,\text{cm} \text{ (right of Lens 2)}
\]

(c) Candidates for AS: Lens 1, Aperture, or Lens 2.

Lens subtends at an angle of \(\theta_{\text{L1}} = \frac{2}{40} = 0.05\,\text{rad} \text{.}

Aperture image in Lens 1: \(s' = \frac{20}{20 - 40/3} = 40\,\text{cm} \text{, or at object plane, then } \theta_{\text{Aperture}} = 0^\circ \text{.}

Lens 2 image through Lens 1: \(s = \frac{20}{30 - 40/3} = 24\,\text{cm left of Lens 1 or 16 cm right of object.} \text{ }

\[
m = -\frac{s'}{s} = -24/30 = -0.8 \text{ so size} = 0.8 \times 2 = 1.6\,\text{cm, } \theta_{\text{L2}} = \frac{1.6}{16} = 0.1 > 0.05
\]

Thus Lens 1 behaves as the AS. It is also the \(E_a P\), being the first in line.

(d) Exit Pupil \(E_a P\): Image of AS (i.e., Lens 1) in Lens 2:

\[
s' = \frac{s f_2}{s - f_2} = \frac{30}{(20)/(3)} = 8.57\,\text{cm, right of Lens 2, } m = -\frac{s'}{s} = -\frac{8.57}{30} = -0.2857 = 2/7 \text{ so } D_{E_a P} = \frac{2}{7} \times 2 = \frac{4}{7}\,\text{cm}
\]

(e) Field Stop: Either Aperture or Lens 2, whichever subtends the smaller angle at center of \(E_a P\)-Lens 1:

\[
\theta_{\text{Aperture}} = \frac{0.5}{20} = 0.025; \theta_{\text{Lens 2}} = \frac{2}{30} = 0.067
\]

Thus the Aperture Stop behaves as the field stop (FS). \textit{Continued on next page.}
3-4. (c) continued.

\[ s' = \frac{(10)}{20/3} = 20\text{cm}, \text{right of Lens 2, in image plane}, \]
\[ m = -s'/s = 20/10 = -2 \text{so } D_{E_{in}} = 2 \times 0.5 = 1.0\text{cm} \]

(f) Angular field of view: Drawn not to scale,

\[ \alpha = \frac{1}{40} = 0.025\text{rad} \]
\[ \alpha = 1.43\text{°} \]

3-16. Using Eq. (3-35),

\[ \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{L}{f_1} \frac{L}{f_2} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{-8} = \frac{15}{(20)(-8)} \Rightarrow f = 53.3\text{cm} \]

If the film plane is in the image position for an object at infinity, its position can be found as follows. The image formed by the first lens of the object at infinity falls at the focal point of the first lens which is 5 cm past the second lens. This intermediate image serves as the object for the second lens. That is \( s_2 = -5\text{cm} \).

The final image position relative to the second lens can be found using the thin lens formula,

\[ \frac{1}{s_2} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{-8} \Rightarrow s' = 13.33\text{cm} \]

That is, the film should be placed 13.33 cm past the negative lens of the combination. The image size \( h' \) of a distant object subtending an angle of \( 2\)° at the camera is found using the effective focal length of the lens.

\[ \tan 2\text{°} = \frac{h'}{f} = \frac{h'}{53.33\text{cm}} \Rightarrow h' = 1.86\text{cm} \]

Alternately one may find the image height as,

\[ h' = m_1 m_2 h = -s'/s_1 \left( -\frac{s_2}{s_2} \right) = \frac{20\text{cm}}{13.33\text{cm}} \frac{h}{s_1} = \frac{53.33\text{cm}}{53.33\text{cm}} \tan 2\text{°} = 1.86\text{cm} \]

3-22. The focal lengths of the two lenses are, \( f_1 = f_2 = 3\text{cm} \) and they are separated by \( L = 2.8\text{cm} \).

(a) The equivalent focal length is,

\[ \frac{1}{f_{eq}} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} = \frac{L}{f_1 f_2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2.8}{9} \Rightarrow f_{eq} = 2.8125\text{cm} \]

(b) The magnification is,

\[ M = \frac{25}{2.8125} + 1 = 9.9 \approx 10 \text{×} \]

3-23. (a) The system is sketched below.

\[ s = \frac{8.25}{16} = 0.516\text{cm} \]

3-26. \[ \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{0.2} \Rightarrow s' = 0.2013\text{m}, m = \frac{s'}{s} = \frac{0.2013}{30} = 0.006711, h' = m h \Rightarrow h' = \frac{0.001}{0.006711} = 0.149\text{m} = 14.9\text{cm} \]
3-31. See Figure 3-30 in the text. In the normal position, \( s_{oc} = f_{oc} = 5 \text{ cm} \). But when \( s'' = 25 \text{ cm} \),

\[
\frac{s''}{s'' - f_{oc}} = \frac{25}{25 - 5} \text{ cm} = 6.25 \text{ cm}
\]

Thus, the ocular must be moved farther from the objective by an amount \( 6.25 \text{ cm} - 5 \text{ cm} = 1.25 \text{ cm} \) in order to produce a real image on the screen 25 cm away.

3-32. Using Eq. (3-35) and the given information,

\[
\frac{1}{f_{eq}} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{L}{f_1 f_2} = \frac{1}{2 \text{ cm}} + \frac{1}{2 \text{ cm}} - \frac{2}{4 \text{ cm}} \Rightarrow f_{eq} = 2 \text{ cm}
\]

(a) \( M_\infty = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5 \times \)  \( (b) \) \( M_{red} = \frac{f_{obj}}{f_{oc}} = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \times \)

(c) The exit pupil is the image of the AS or objective lens, formed by the ocular. Since the ocular consists of 2 lenses, one should argue as follows: To produce parallel rays leaving the ocular (image at \( \infty \)), the field lens must be at the focal point of the objective, 30 cm from the objective. Then the image there is 2 cm from the eye lens (1/2 + 1/s' = 1/2, s' \rightarrow \infty). Given this separation, the image of the objective in the field lens is

\[
s_1' = \frac{30(2)}{30 - 2} \text{ cm} = \frac{15}{7} \text{ cm}
\]

that is 1/7 cm beyond the eye lens. The image formed by the eye lens is then at,

\[
s_2' = \frac{-1/7}{1/7 - 2} \text{ cm} = 0.133 \text{ cm}
\]

Thus the exit pupil falls 0.133 cm from the eye lens.

Using \( M = D_{bij}/D_{E,P} \) we also have \( D_{E,P} = \frac{4.5}{15} \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ mm} \).

(d) \( \theta = D_{TL}/L = 2/30 = (1/15) \text{ rad} = 3.8^\circ \).