| Position of<br>object | Position of image       | Nature of image |                |                                  |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
|                       |                         | Real/ virtual   | Inverted/erect | Magnified/ diminished / same siz |
| 1. At infinity        | At F                    | Real            | Inverted       | Diminished                       |
| 2. Beyond 2F          | Between F and 2F        | Real            | Inverted       | Diminished                       |
| 3. At 2F              | At 2F                   | Real            | Inverted       | Same size                        |
| . Between 2F and F    | Beyond 2F               | Real            | Inverted       | Magnified                        |
| 5. Åt F               | At infinity             | Real            | Inverted       | Very much magnified              |
| 5. Between F and lens | Same side of the object | Virtual         | Erect          | Magnified                        |

## Principal focus of a convex lens Experiment:

Arrange a convex lens so that sunlight is concentrated at a point. Place a piece of cotton wool there. You can see burning of cotton.



Light rays incident parallel and close to the principal axis converge at a point on the principal axis of a convex lens. This point is the principal focus of a convex lens.

## Principal focus of a concave lens

Light rays coming parallel and close to the principal axis diverge from one another after refraction. These rays appear to originate from a point on the same side. This point is the principal focus of a concave lens.

Since convex and concave lenses have two transparent surfaces on either side they have two principal foci (Plural of focus).



The focus of a convex lens is real, but that of concave lens is not real, it is virtual, because the rays appear to be coming from a point.