

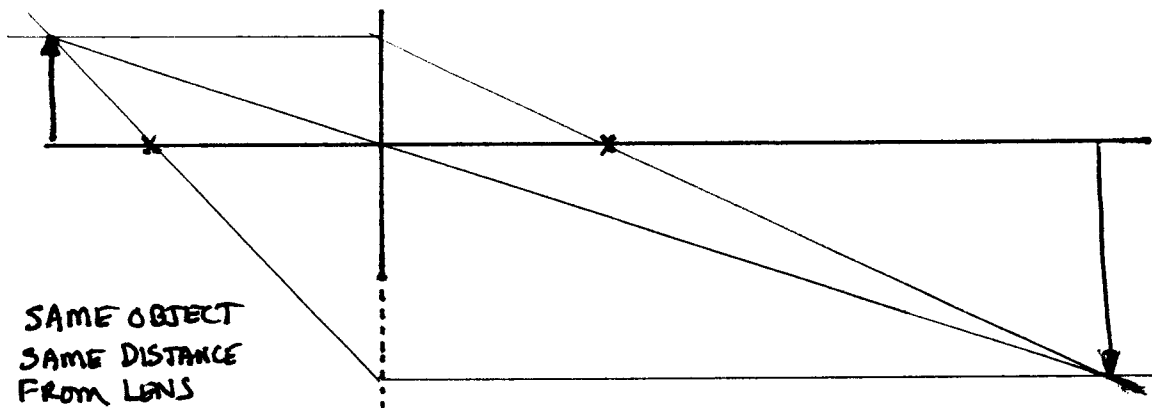
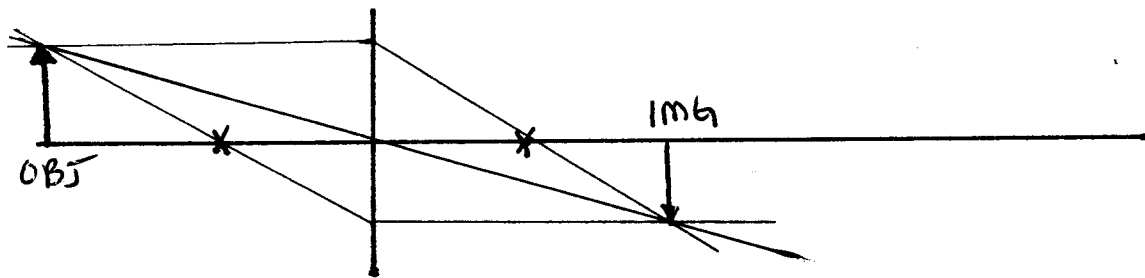
(A) In the case of the distant roadrunner, I am keeping the OBJECT DISTANCE fixed: $d_o = \text{CONST}$. I change the focal length of my lens to make a LARGER IMAGE, or in other words, I INCREASE MAGNIFICATION. The image distance d_i must necessarily change. Start with the magnification equation:

$$m = \hookrightarrow \frac{d_i}{d_o} \quad \text{For } d_o = \text{CONST, the only way for } m \text{ to increase is for } d_i \text{ to INCREASE.}$$

Now go to lensmaker equation:

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{d_i} \quad \text{For } d_o = \text{CONST, if } d_i \text{ INCREASES, then } \frac{1}{f} \text{ DECREASES, implying } f \text{ should } \underline{\underline{\text{INCREASE}}}$$

RAY TRACE: Original & f INCREASED



SAME OBJECT
SAME DISTANCE
FROM LENS

Longer f
gives
Larger
Image as
expected.

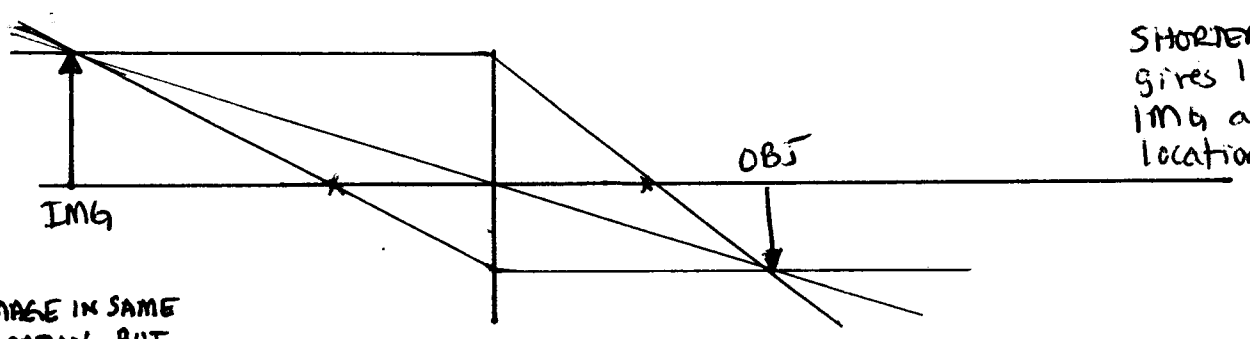
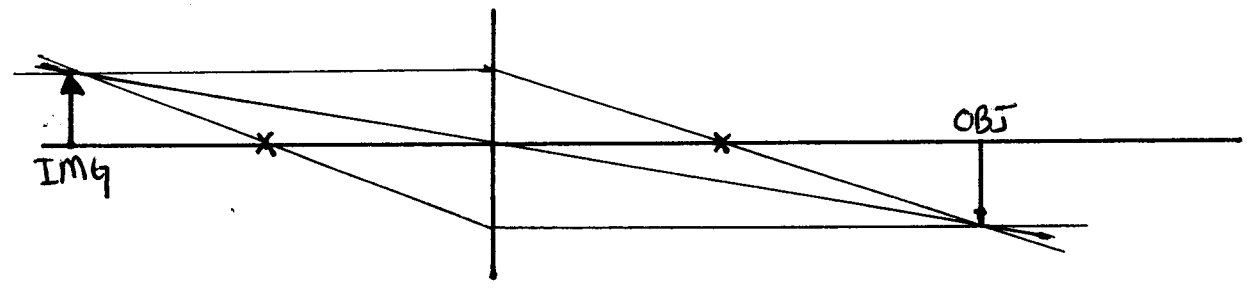
(B) For the projector, I keep the IMAGE DISTANCE fixed: $d_i = \text{CONST}$. I change the focal length of the lens to make a larger image, or I INCREASE magnification. The object distance d_o will necessarily change, though object size is fixed. Start with magnification equation:

$m = \left(\rightarrow\right) \frac{d_i}{d_o}$ For $d_i = \text{CONST}$, to make m increase then d_o MUST DECREASE.

Now to the lensmaker equation:

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_i} + \frac{1}{d_o}$ For $d_i = \text{CONST}$, if d_o DECREASES, then $\frac{1}{f}$ INCREASES, implying f should DECREASE.

RAY TRACE: ORIGINAL & f DECREASED



SHORTER f gives larger IMG at same location.

IMAGE IN SAME LOCATION, BUT MAGNIFIED

Note in this region the rays DIVERGE. Images are located where rays cross, so I have to extend these rays backwards (----) to their CROSSING point.

