

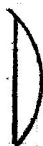









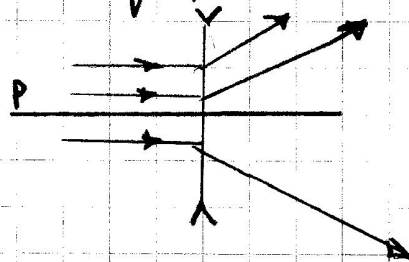


1.

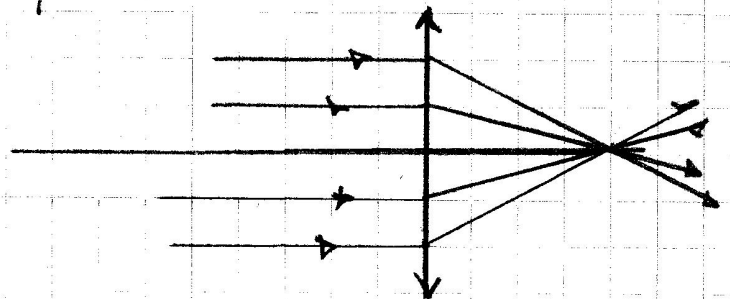
Lens	Type	Converging/ Diverging	Symbol
	Biconcave	Diverging	
	Planoconvex	Converging	
	Planoconcave	Diverging	
	Negative Meniscus	Diverging	
	Biconvex	Converging	
	Positive	Converging	

2. a) Diverging lens are thinner in their center than the outside edges. For converging lenses the opposite is true: the center of the lens is thicker than the edges.

b) Diverging lenses cause parallel incident rays bend away from the principle axis.



Converging lenses focus parallel rays to a point. For rays parallel to the principle axis the rays focus to a point on the principle axis.



3.

Converging Lens	First Surface	Second Surface
Biconvex	Convex spherical	Convex spherical
Positive meniscus	concave spherical	Convex spherical
plano	Flat	Convex spherical

4.

Diverging lens	First Surface	Second surface
Plano concave	Flat	Concave spherical
Biconcave	Concave spherical	Concave spherical
negative meniscus	Convex spherical	Concave spherical

5. A negative meniscus lens is diverging.

6. The curvature is more pronounced on the convex side.

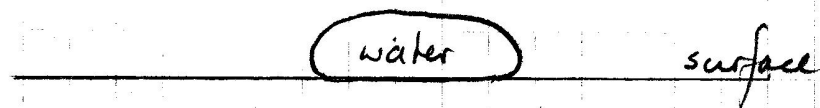
7. a) Converging (positive) lenses are thicker at the centre than at the edges.

b) Diverging (negative) lenses are thinner at the centre than at the edges.

8. A converging lens can focus the sun's light rays to a tight point concentrating the energy. This energy heats the object until it burns.

The lens should be placed such that the object is near the focal point of the lens.

9.



The shape of a drop of water is like a converging lens.