

1. **Thin lens combination**

(20 points) You have two thin glass lenses. Their focal lengths in air are $f^{(1)}$ and $f^{(2)}$, respectively. When they are placed closely so that the distance between them can be neglected, show that they act as one thin lens with a focal length f give by

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{f^{(1)}} + \frac{1}{f^{(2)}}$$

2. **Glass ball**

A glass ball has refractive index $n_g = 1.5$ and radius $R = 3$ cm. In air, a 1-mm high object is placed at a distance 3 cm in front of the ball. The object and the glass ball center define the optical axis for this imaging system.

- (a) (10 points) Find the image of the object after refraction at the front surface;
- (b) (10 points) Find the image of the object after refraction at the rear surface;
- (c) (10 points) Find the size and orientation of the final image after refraction at the rear surface.

3. **Mirror**

You have a concave mirror with radius of curvature $|r| = 4$ cm. A small object of 1 mm in height can be placed anywhere in front of the mirror.

- (a) (10 points) What is the largest angular size of the object if you view it directly and clearly without the mirror ?
- (b) (10 points) Find the linear size of the image when you place the object 1.9 cm in front of the mirror;
- (c) (10 points) When you are 4 cm in front of the mirror, what is the angular size of the image that appears to you now ?

4. **Air gap between a pair of glass slides**

A pair of glass slides are pressed together to form a uniform air gap of $5 \mu\text{m}$ in thickness. The gap is illuminated with a monochromatic light at $\lambda_0 = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$. Intensities of reflected light from two surfaces of the gap are same by themselves.

- (a) (10 points) When the illumination is at normal incidence from the air, show that the intensity of the reflected light from the air gap is zero;
- (b) (10 points) Find the angle of illumination from the air at which the intensity of the reflected light from the gap reaches its first maximum;
- (c) (Extra 10 points) When a white light illuminates the gap at normal incidence, at what wavelengths between $0.4 \mu\text{m}$ and $0.7 \mu\text{m}$ the reflected light appears bright?