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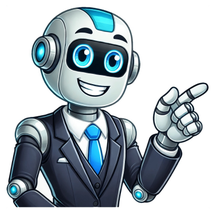

Made with lots of love and caffeine 2025, Teachoo. All rights reserved. Last updated at Dec. 16, 2024 by Teachoo We saw that, image formed by convex lens is Position of the object Position of the image Relative size of the image Nature of the image At infinity At focus F 2 Highly diminished, point-sized Real and inverted Beyond 2F 1 Between F 2 and 2F 2 Diminished Real and inverted At 2F 1 At 2F 2 Same Size Real and inverted Between F 1 and 2F 1 Beyond 2F 2 Enlarged Real and inverted At focus F 1 At infinity Infinitely large or highly enlarged Real and inverted Between focus F 1 and optical Center O On the same side of the lens as the object Enlarged Virtual and erect Now, let us see where convex lens is used Convex lens is used as It is used as Magnifying Glass It is used to Make Microscope It is used in spectacles to correct the vision. It cures defects called hypermetropia (far sightedness) where patients can't see objects closer to them Uses of Concave Lens We saw that, image formed by concave lens is Position of the object Position of the image Relative size of the image Nature of the image At infinity At focus F 1 Highly diminished, Point - Sized Virtual and erect Between infinity and optical centre O of the lens Between focus F 1 and optical centre O Diminished Virtual and erect Now, let us see where concave lens is used Concave lens is used as It is used as a spy hole in doors (where we can see visitor from a small opening) It is used in spectacles to correct the vision. It cures defects called myopia (near sightedness) where patients can't see objects far away They are used in camera to focus on a single object, Hence we get a clearer picture It is used in Flashlights. Concave lenses are used in flashlights to widen the beam produced by the bulb. Made with lots of love and caffeine 2025, Teachoo. All rights reserved. Match the columns in the following table and explain them.Column 1Column 2Column 3FarsightednessNearby object can be seen clearlyBifocal lensPresbyopiaFar away object can be seen clearlyConcave lensNearsightednessProblem of old ageConvex lensDraw a figure explaining various terms related to a lens.At which position will you keep an object in front of a convex lens so as to get a real image of the same size as the object? Draw a figure.Give a scientific reason.Simple microscope is used for watch repairs.Give scientific reason:One can sense colours only in bright light.Give scientific reason:We cannot clearly see an object kept at a distance less than 25 cm from the eye.Explain the working of an astronomical telescope using refraction of light.Distinguish between: Farsightedness and Nearsightedness.Distinguish between: Concave lens and Convex lensWhat is the function of iris and the muscles connected to the lens in human eye?Solve the following example.Doctor has prescribed a lens having power +1.5 D. What will be the focal length of the lens? What is the type of the lens and what must be the defect of vision?Solve the following example.5 cm high object is placed at a distance of 25 cm from a converging lens of focal length of 10 cm. Determine the position, size and type of the image.Solve the following example.Three lenses having power 2, 2.5 and 1.7 D are kept touching in a row. What is the total power of the lens combination?Solve the following example.An object kept 60 cm from a lens gives a virtual image 20 cm in front of the lens. What is the focal length of the lens? Is it a converging lens or diverging lens?The lens is understood as a curved and transparent piece of glass or plastic, which focuses and refracts light rays in a certain manner. The curvature of the object ascertains the extent to which light is bent and in which direction. They are used in spectacles, microscope and telescopes. Based on the shape, the lens can be grouped as a convex lens or concave lens. The former brings together the parallel beam of light, while the latter disperses it. So, the point of focus in case of the convex lens is the point where all the light rays meet, i.e. point of convergence, but if we talk about the concave lens, the focal point is the point from where the light rays seem to diverge, i.e. point of divergence.Lets understand the difference between convex and concave lens, with the help of the diagram below.Content: Convex Lens Vs Concave LensComparison ChartDefinitionKey DifferencesConclusion Comparison Chart Basis for ComparisonConvex LensConcave Lens MeaningConvex lens refers to the lens which merges the light rays at a particular point, that travels through it.Concave lens can be identified as the lens which disperses the light rays around, that hits the lenses. Figure CurveOutwardInward LightConvergesDiverges Centre and edgesThicker at the center, as compared to its edges.Thinner at the center as compared to its edges. Focal lengthPositiveNegative ImageReal and inverted image.Virtual, erect and diminished image. ObjectsAppear closer and larger.Appear smaller and farther. Used toCorrect hyperopia.Correct myopia. Definition of Convex LensConvex Lenses are the lenses that feel massive at the centre than at the edges. The curve of the lens is outward, and as the light beams pass through the lens, it refracts them and brings them together, resulting in the convergence of light, due to which it is also named as a converging lens. Look at the figure given below:So, the point where the light rays meet is known as a focal point, or principal focus and space amidst the centre of the lens and the principal focus is the focal length. Further, it generates a real and inverted image, but it can also form a virtual image when the object is placed too close to the lens. Such lenses are used to focus a beam of light on making the object look clearer and larger.Example: The lenses of a camera are a convex lens, as the light rays focus on person or object being captured.Definition of Concave LensConcave lenses represent the type of lenses which are slender at the centre than at the borders. The shape of a concave lense is round inward that bends the beams outward, causing divergence of the rays of light falling on it, so it is known as a diverging lens. This also makes theobject look smaller and farther than they really are and the image formed is virtual, diminished and upright.As you can see in the given figure, the light rays appear to be diverging from a virtual point, which is known as principal focus or focal point. Further, the length between the focal point and the centre of the lens is called focal length.Example: Concave lenses are used in the side mirrors of cars and motorbikes. They can also be used in movie projectors to spread the image. The following points are noteworthy, so far as the difference between convex and concave lens is concerned:The lens which merges the light rays at a particular point, that travels through it, are a convex lens. The lens which disperses the light rays around, that hits the lenses, are called a concave lens.In the convex lens, the curve is outward facing, whereas, in the concave lens, the curve faces inward.When the light rays pass through the convex lens, it converges the light rays and focuses on one point. On the other hand, when the light rays go through the concave lens, it diverges the beams, i.e. they spread out.The structure of convex lens is like, thicker at the centre and thinner at the edges. Conversely, the concave lenses are thinner at the centre and thicker at its edges, in structure.The focal length of a convex lens is positive, while that of a concave lens is negative.Generally, a convex lens forms a real image, but it can also create a virtual image when the object is in the middle of the focus and optical centre. On the contrary, the image formed by the concave lens is erect, virtual and smaller, than the object.Due to the thicker centre of convex lenses, the objects are seen larger and closer. Unlike, concave lens, whose thin centre causes the object to look farther and smaller.A convex lens is used to treat hyperopia or farsightedness. In contrast, the concave lens proves helpful in the treatment of myopia or shortsightedness. ConclusionSo, with the above examples and figures, you might have got a clear understanding of the difference between the two types of lenses. Many times, convex and concave lenses are used along to produce sharper, clear and better images. Made with lots of love and caffeine 2025, Teachoo. All rights reserved. Convex Lenses and Concave Lenses are the types of spherical lenses, which are optical devices that are transparent in nature. There are several differences between Convex and Concave Lenses which we will cover in this article in detail such as their distinct characteristics and uses. Knowing the difference between Convex and Concave Lenses is critical in grasping their function in different optical systems such as binoculars, optical microscopes, telescopes, etc.This article explores the difference between convex and concave lens in detail including their definition with diagrams and key characteristics as well.Convex Lenses and Concave LensConvex lens- Thicker in the middle and thinner on the edges, a convex lens is able to form real images by converging light rays when the object is outside the focal point and virtual images when it's closer than the focal length.Concave lens: Forming only virtual images, a concave lens is thinner at the center and thicker at the edges, diverging light rays. It has a virtual focal point instead of a real one and rays appear to originate from it.What is Convex Lens?With a curved shape that bulges from the centre and tapers towards the edges, a convex lens - also referred to as a converging lens, is an optical device that is transparent. The lens is able to converge parallel rays of light that pass through it due to the fact that it's thicker at the centre than it is at the edges.Types of Convex LensBiconvex Lens: The lens has a shape, on both sides bulging towards the center. It is commonly used in magnifying glasses and simple camera lenses.Plano Convex Lens: This lens has one side (plano). The other side is curved outward. It is designed to focus rays to a specific point and is often found in optical instruments and projectors.Concavo Convex: This lens has convex face and concave face. In this lens convex face has smaller curvature.What is Concave Lens?A transparent optical device with a curved shape that curves inward, creating thinner centres and thicker edges is known as a concave lens or diverging lens. When passing through this type of lens, parallel rays of light spread apart or diverge, unlike convex lenses that converge light rays.Types of Concave LensBiconcave Lens: The lens curves inward on both sides causing it to become thinner towards the center. This design disperses rays. Creates virtual images. It is commonly used in eyeglasses for nearsightedness.Plano Concave Lens: Similar to the lens this one also has one side (plano) but curves inward on the other side. It diverges light. Finds application in specific optical systems, like beam expansion setups.Difference Between Convex and Concave LensConvex lensA convex lens is thicker at its center and thinner at its edges, bulging outward like the exterior of a sphere.It is also known as a converging lens because it focuses parallel rays of light that pass through it.A convex lens converges parallel rays of light to a focal point on the opposite side of the lens from the light source.It can form real and inverted images when objects are placed beyond its focal point, and it can create virtual and upright images when objects are placed between the lens and its focal point.Convex lenses are commonly used in magnifying glasses, cameras, telescopes, and binoculars to focus and magnify distant objects.They are also used in eyeglasses to correct farsightedness (hyperopia) and presbyopia.Concave lensA concave lens is thinner at its center and thicker at its edges, curving inward to create a hollow or dented appearance.It is known as a diverging lens because it spreads out parallel rays of light that pass through it.A concave lens causes parallel rays of light to diverge as if they originated from a virtual focal point on the same side as the light source.It can only produce virtual and diminished images when objects are placed on the same side as the virtual focal point.Concave lenses are used in eyeglasses to correct nearsightedness (myopia) and in certain scientific instruments and devices to spread out light or correct optical aberrations.Check: Differences Between Myopia and HypermetropiaConcave vs Convex Lens - Tabular Difference There are various key differences between the Convex Lens and Concave Lens, which are listed in the following table:CharacteristicConvex LensConcave LensLens ShapeThicker at the center, bulging outwardThinner at the center, curving inwardFocusingConverging lens, brings parallel rays to a focusDiverging lens, causes parallel rays to spread outPrincipal FocusReal, located on the side of incoming lightVirtual, located on the same side as incoming lightImage FormationCan form real or virtual imagesAlways forms virtual, upright, and diminished images.MagnificationCan have positive or negative magnificationAlways has a negative magnification.Lens ThicknessThicker at the centerThicker at the edges.Lens CurvatureCurves OutwardCurves inward.Focal LengthPositive focal lengthNegative focal lengthLens Equation1/f = 1/v + 1/u1/f = 1/v - 1/uImage SizeCan be larger, smaller, or same size as objectAlways smaller than object.ApplicationsCameras, projectors, magnifying glassesCorrective eyeglasses, optical experimentsLens AberrationsMore prone to chromatic aberrationLess prone to chromatic aberration.Field of ViewWidens field of view for magnificationNarrows field of view for correction.Lens TypesBiconvex, Plano ConvexBiconcave, Plano ConcaveApplication of Convex and Concave LensThere are various use cases where convex and concave lenses are used in our daily lives. Some of these use cases are discussed for each lens in the following headings.Check: Image Formation by LensesApplication of Convex LensSome common used cases of Convex Lens are:Camera Lenses: In cameras, convex lenses are utilized to concentrate light onto the image sensor or film. This process ensures that the resulting images are clear and well-defined.Magnifying Glasses: When magnifying small objects, magnifying glasses employ the use of virtual, enlarged images created by convex lenses.Eyeglasses: Additionally, these same convex lenses can rectify hyperopia (commonly known as farsightedness) by causing incoming light rays to converge before reaching the eye's lens.Projectors: By focusing beams of light onto a single point, projectors aid in projecting amplified images onto screens for visual representation.Telescopes: These optical devices have the capability to gather and concentrate distant light from celestial bodies and remote landscapes using convex lenses. Consequently, they allow us to observe such entities with accuracy.Check: Lens Sign ConventionApplication of Concave LensSome commonly used cases of Concave Lens are:Eyeglasses: Concave lenses serve the purpose of rectifying myopia by redirecting incoming light in a way that prevents it from focusing directly on the eye's lens.Laser Systems: These lenses find their application in various optical devices where the spread or divergence of light is required, such as beam expanders and laser systems.Galilean Telescopes: Within Galilean telescopes, concave lenses play a crucial role by producing a virtual image for amplification purposes.When it comes to viewing aids, these types of lenses can be seen incorporated into devices like peepholes or door viewers. Their function within such tools is to offer an extended field of view to the viewer.In ophthalmology, certain diagnostic and testing equipment relies on concave lenses to achieve accurate results.Additionally, they contribute significantly to projectors and display technology. By manipulating how light disperses, these lenses enable the creation of distinct optical effects while also improving visibility within projection systems.Related Resources, The lens is understood as a curved and transparent piece of glass or plastic, which focuses and refracts light rays in a certain manner. The curvature of the object ascertains the extent to which light is bent and in which direction. They are used in spectacles, microscope and telescopes. Based on the shape, the lens can be grouped as a convex lens or concave lens. The former brings together the parallel beam of light, while the latter disperses it. 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Conversely, the concave lenses are thinner at the centre and thicker at its edges, in structure.The focal length of a convex lens is positive, while that of a concave lens is negative.Generally, a convex lens forms a real image, but it can also create a virtual image when the object is in the middle of the focus and optical centre. On the contrary, the image formed by the concave lens is erect, virtual and smaller, than the object.Due to the thicker centre of convex lenses, the objects are seen larger and closer. Unlike, concave lens, whose thin centre causes the object to look farther and smaller.A convex lens is used to treat hyperopia or farsightedness. In contrast, the concave lens proves helpful in the treatment of myopia or shortsightedness. ConclusionSo, with the above examples and figures, you might have got a clear understanding of the difference between the two types of lenses. Many times, convex and concave lenses are used along to produce sharper, clear and better images. Made with lots of love and caffeine 2025, Teachoo. All rights reserved. A convex lens or converging lens focuses the light rays to a specific point, whereas a concave lens or diverging lens diverges the light rays. A lens is a transparent material (either curved or flat surface) based on the principles of refraction. Concave lenses and convex lenses are often used together which is known as the Concave Convex lens. When these lenses are combined, they produce sharper images. Most eyeglass lenses use combinations of convex and concave lenses. Cameras, telescopes and microscopes use different lenses, helping us to see the world in a better way.Read More: Concave lenses and Convex lensesConcave Vs ConvexAppearanceA concave lens is thinner in the middle and thicker at the edges.A convex lens is thicker in the middle and thinner at the edges.Also known asIt is also known as Diverging LensIt is also known as Converging LensApplicationUsed in glasses, some telescopes, spy holes in the doors, etc. It is also used for the correction of the problem in short sightUsed in the camera, overhead projector, projector microscope, simple telescope, magnifying glasses, etc. It is also used for the correction of the problem in long sight.Focal LengthNegative Focal LengthPositive Focal LengthIncident RaysIt diverges the incident rays away from the principal axis.It converges the incident rays towards the principal axis.Type of Image FormedThe image formed is an upright, virtual, and smaller size than the object. The position of the image formed is in between the lens and the object regardless of the objects positionThe image formed is inverted, real and smaller than the object when the object is placed at focus. The image formed is the inverted, real, and the same size as the object when the object is placed at 2F. The image formed is inverted, real and larger than the object when the object is placed between 2F and F. Image is formed at infinity when the object is placed at the focus.. The image formed is upright, virtual, and larger than the object when the object is placed on the same side of the lens.Recommended Videos Stay tuned with BYJUS to learn more Physics concepts with the help of interactive video lessons. Put your understanding of this concept to test by answering a few MCQs. Click Start Quiz to begin! Select the correct answer and click on the Finish buttonCheck your score and answers at the end of the quiz Visit BYJUS for all Physics related queries and study materials 0 out of 0 arewrong 0 out of 0 are correct 0 out of 0 are Unattempted View Quiz Answers and Analysis Light is a fascinating chapter included in the science syllabus. Students learn a lot of new concepts in this chapter. As they proceed to the new classes, they delve deeper into the basic and advanced concepts of light. First, they learn the features of light rays and then proceed to learn what reflection of light rays is. On proceeding further, they come to know how refraction of light rays occurs in a transparent medium. We will study the features of a concave and convex lens in this section.One of the most significant parts of this chapter is the lens. It is a transparent medium made of glass but has one or two curved surfaces. Lenses are of two types, concave and convex lenses. The nature of the curved surface determines what kind of lens it is. Studying the behaviour of the lenses will help distinguish between a concave and convex lens. Let us learn what a concave and convex lens is first.What is a Convex Lens?A curved transparent medium made of glass that looks like a part of a compact sphere is called a convex lens. The surface of this lens has an external curve that looks like the surface of a glass ball. When light rays fall on the convex surface of this lens, they tend to converge from their paths.When both the surfaces are convex, they are called a biconvex lens. When one surface is a plane and the other is convex, it is called a plano-convex lens. The behaviour of the lenses depends on the degree of curvature of a convex lens. When parallel rays fall on the convex surface of this lens, they tend to converge and meet at a single point. This point is called the focus of the lens. The focal length is the measurement of the focal point and the centre of the lens. The focal point is also called the principal focus of a lens.In this section, you will learn how the position of an object on the principal axis and its distance from the focus determine the size and type of the images formed. The thumb rule of the convex lens regarding image formation dictates the dimension and nature of images. This lens is used in different ways.Uses of a Convex LensConvex lenses are used in microscopes, magnifying glasses and eyeglasses. They are also used in the cameras to create real images of objects present at a distance. The nature of the images depends on the way these lenses are used. The prime reason for learning the uses of convex lenses is to find how light refraction is used to see things properly.The above example of a convex lens signifies how these lenses are used to create real images to serve a purpose. In eyeglasses, the convex lenses remain closer to the eyes creating a virtual image. You will also learn why the images formed are either real or virtual and how they are used for various purposes.Check the convex lens used and find how a lens is used to serve a purpose. Every use will define how the lenses are used in different ways. It will help you remember the features of this lens.What is a Concave Lens?A concave lens is a type of transparent medium made of glass that has one or two concave surfaces. The best way to recognize a concave lens is by checking the curved surface. It resembles the inner surface of a hollow sphere, almost like the mouth of a cave. These lenses are also called divergent lenses as the parallel beams incident on their surface tends to diverge from their paths.Concave lenses can never produce a real image as their property is to diverge light rays away from their path. It means that the light rays will not converge and meet at a point physically. When the rays are produced backwards in a virtual way, they meet at a point. This is the prime difference between concave and convex lens. If you follow the equation of the focal length and object distance, you will find that the image distance always comes negative. It means that the image will form on the opposite side of the refracted rays.Uses of a Concave LensA concave lens is used to diverge incident rays. This helps to create a virtual image on the opposite side of the refracting surface. Hence, these lenses are used in binoculars, telescopes, cameras, flashlights and eyeglasses. The images are erect and upright, unlike the real images. This is how you can distinguish between concave and convex lens by learning the features of light rays refracting inside the lenses.When you follow the structure and traits of a concave and convex lens, you will clearly understand the difference in the formulas. The same formula of focal length, image distance and object distance can be adjusted using the traits of each lens.Why should You differentiate between Concave and Convex Lens?The difference between a concave and convex lens will help you understand the traits of each lens. It will also help you figure out the adjustments in the formula used to calculate image distance, object distance and focal length of a lens.Difference between Convex Lens and Concave LensThe appearance of convex lenses is thicker in the middle and thinner at the edges whereas the appearance of concave lenses is thinner in the middle and thicker at the edges.A convex lens is also known as a converging lens whereas a concave lens is also known as a diverging lens.Convex can be used in a lot of things like overhead projector, camera, focus sunlight, simple telescope, projector microscope, magnifying glasses etc whereas concave lens can also be used in a lot of things like spy holes in the doors, glasses, some telescopes etc.A convex lens is being used for the correction of the long sight problem whereas a concave lens is being used for the correction of the short sight problem.Convex lenses always have a positive focal length whereas concave lenses have a negative focal length.Convex lens converges the incident rays towards the principal axis whereas concave lens diverges the incident rays away from the principal axis.The image which is being formed through the concave lens is upright, smaller in size than the object and is virtual. The position of the image which is being formed is between the lens and the objects and is regardless of the position of the object. Whereas the image which is being formed through a convex lens is real, inverted and smaller in size than the object when the object is being placed at focus. When the object is being placed at 2F, the image which is going to be formed is inverted, of the same size as that of the object and is real. When the object is placed between 2F and F, the image which is going to be formed is inverted, larger than the object and is real. If and when the object is being placed at F (focus), there will be no image going to form. When the object is going to be placed on the same side of the lens, the image will be formed virtual, upright and larger than the object. Spherical lenses are lenses formed by connecting two spherical transparent surfaces. In general, there are two types of spherical lenses. So, lenses formed by binding two spherical surfaces bulging outward are known as convex lenses, while the lenses formed by binding two spherical surfaces such that they are curved inward are known as concave lenses. This is one of the basic differences between concave and convex lenses.Convex lenses are also known as converging lenses since the rays converge after falling on the convex lens. The concave lens are known as diverging lenses, as the rays diverge after falling on the concave lens. In this article, we will learn about image formation by concave and convex lenses. When a ray strikes concave or convex lenses obliquely at its optical centre, it continues to follow its path.When a ray, parallel to the principal axis strikes concave or convex lenses, the reflected ray passes through a focus on the principal axis.When a ray, passing through focus strikes concave or convex lenses, the reflected ray will pass parallel to the principal axis. When an object is placed at infinity, the real image is formed at the focus. The size of the image is highly diminished and point size.When an object is placed beyond the centre of curvature, the real image is formed between the centre of curvature and focus. The image size will not be the same as the object. It will be diminished in size..When an object is at the centre of curvature, the real image is formed at the other centre of curvature. The size of the image is the same as compared to that of the object.When an object is placed in between the centre of curvature and focus, the real image is formed behind the centre of curvature. The size of the image is larger than that of the object.When an object is placed at the focus, a real image is formed at infinity. The size of the image is much larger than that of the object.When an object is placed in between focus and optical centre, a virtual image is formed. The size of the image is larger than that of the object.Watch the video and understand the concepts of Lens Formula, Magnification and Power of Lens When an object is placed at infinity, a virtual image is formed at the focus. The size of the image is highly diminished and point size.When an object is placed at a finite distance from the lens, a virtual image is formed between the optical centre and the focus of the convex lens. The size of the image is smaller than that of the object. Put your understanding of this concept to test by answering a few MCQs. Click Start Quiz to begin! Select the correct answer and click on the Finish buttonCheck your score and answers at the end of the quiz Visit BYJUS for all Physics related queries and study materials 0 out of 0 arewrong 0 out of 0 are correct 0 out of 0 are Unattempted View Quiz Answers and Analysis

What is the difference between concave and convex lens class 10. Define convex lens class 10. Convex lens. Convex vs concave lens. What is concave and convex lenses. What is concave lens class 10. What is convex lens class 10.