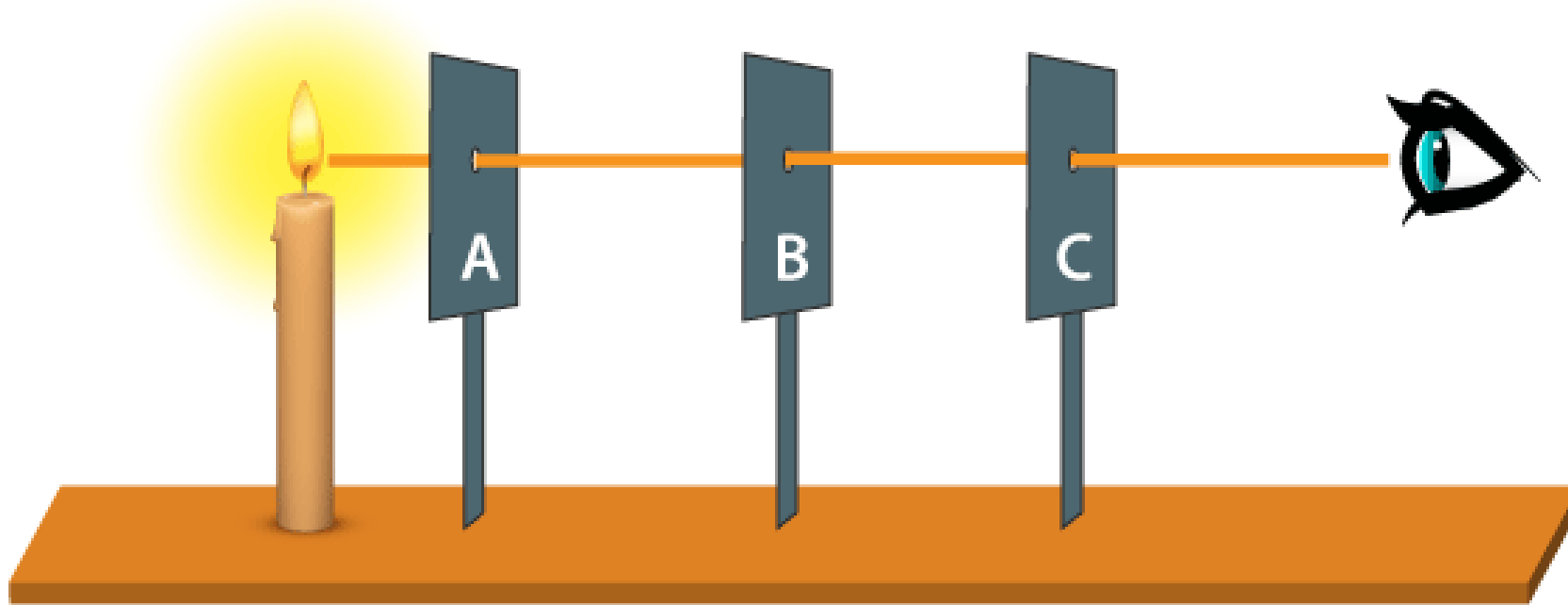


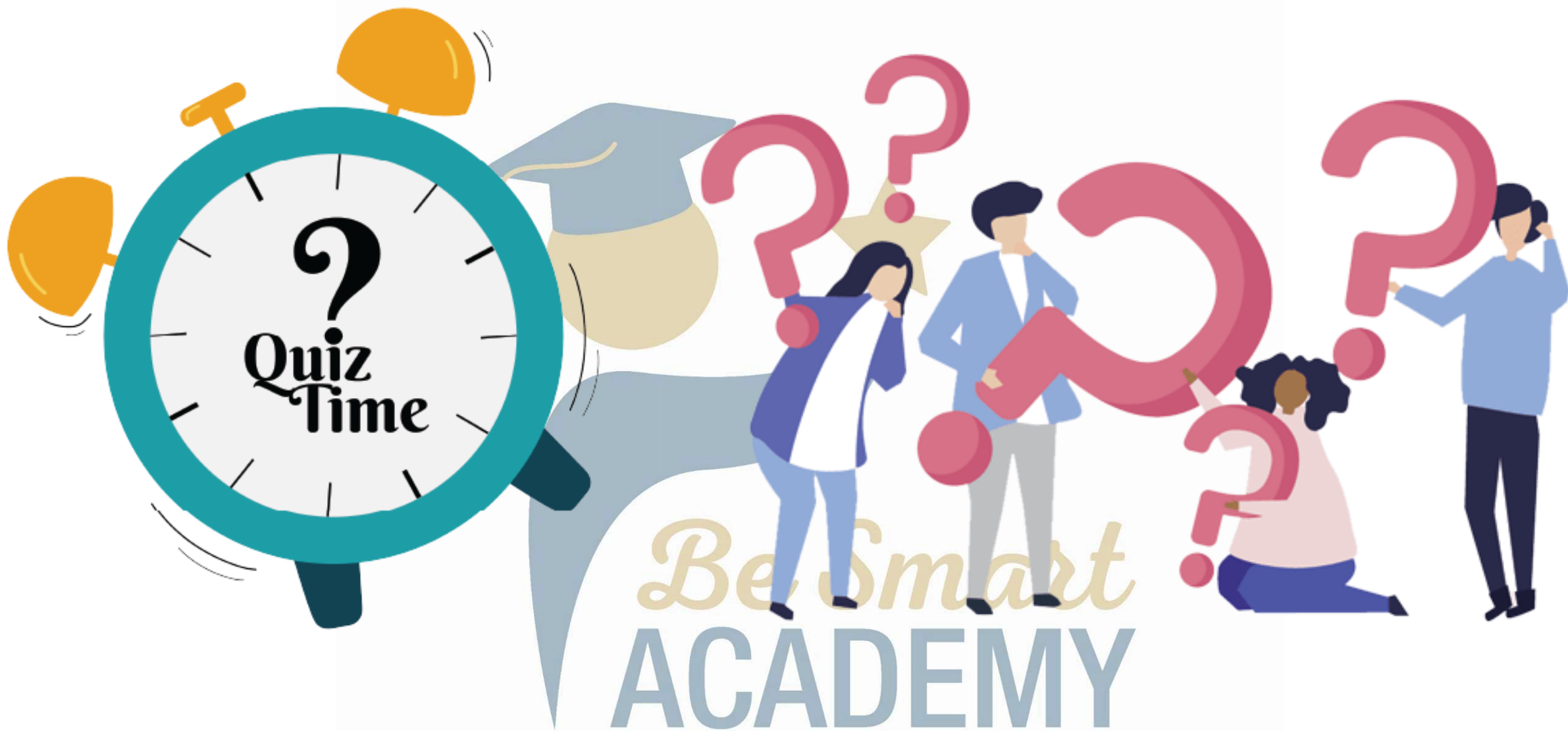
Physics – Grade 10

Unit Three – Optics



Chapter 9 – Propagation of light

Prepared and Presented by: **Mr. Mohamad Seif**



Exercise 2

A pinhole camera is a simple camera without a lens.

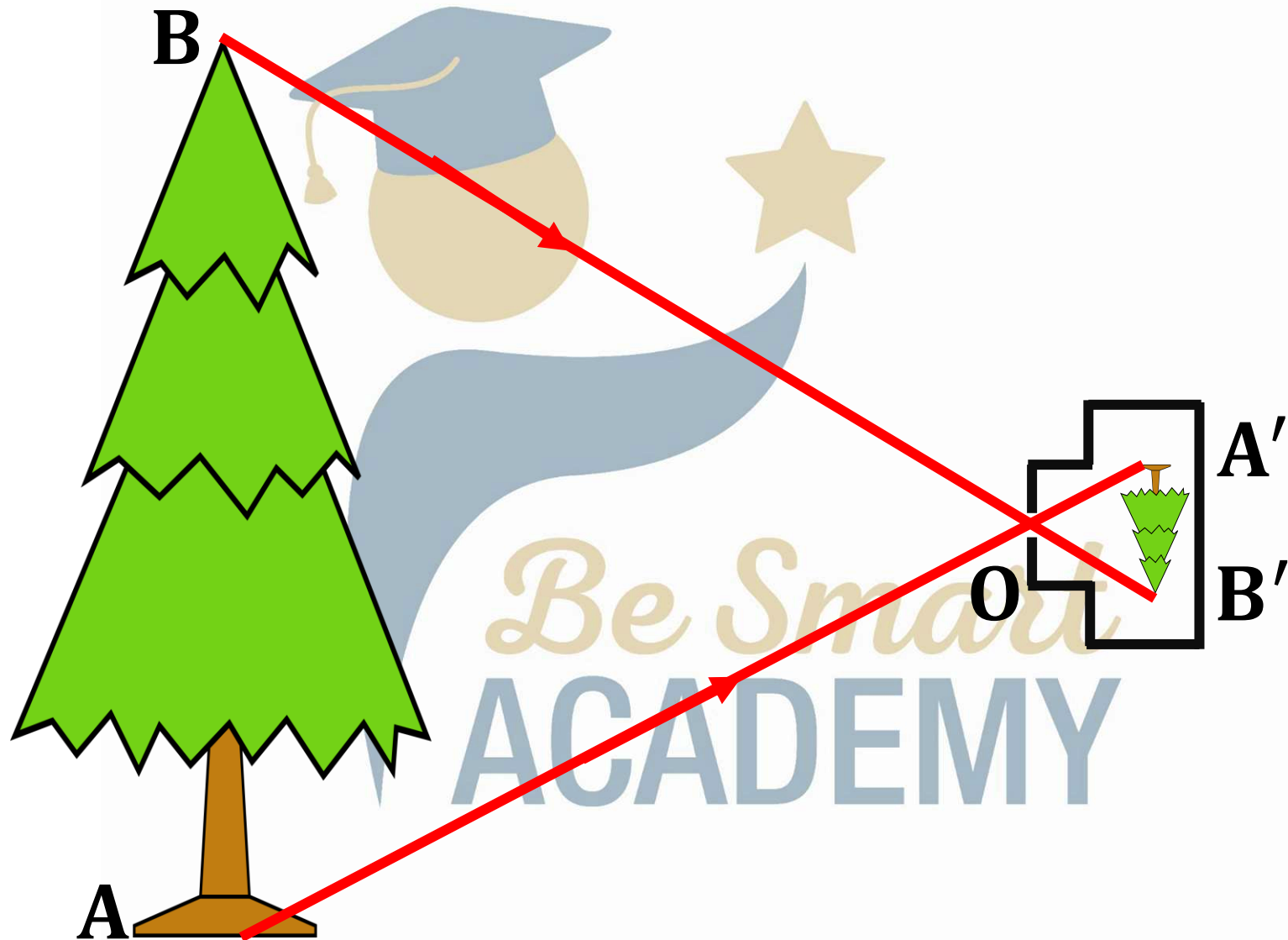
It was invented by the Arabic scientist Ibn-Al-Haitham in the 11th century.

It is a small enclosed box with a tiny hole made in one of its sides.

When light from an object enters through the hole, an image of the object is collected onto a film on the opposite side of the box.

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In the adjacent figure, a pinhole camera is placed in front of a tree (object) of height $AB = 5\text{ m}$. The tree is at a distance of 20 m from the pinhole O , which belongs to the perpendicular bisector of AB . The image is collected on the film, which is at a distance of 40 cm from the hole O .



- 1) Refer to the figure to:
- a) Specify the nature of the image (real or virtual).

The image is real, sine it is collected on a screen

- b) Indicate whether the image is erect or inverted.

The image is inverted

- c) Determine the size A' B' of the image.

$$\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{20}{40} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{5}{A'B'} = \frac{20}{40} \quad \Rightarrow \quad A'B' = \frac{5 \times 40}{20}$$

$$A'B' = 10\text{cm}$$

2) The function of the pinhole camera is based on a certain principle of light. State this principle.

The pinhole camera is based on rectilinear propagation of light.

The rectilinear propagation of light is a phenomenon which tells that light travels in a straight line.

3) The camera is displaced away from the tree along the perpendicular bisector of AB. How is the size of the image affected?

$$\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{\text{distance between tree and camera}}{\text{distance between image and camera}}$$

The size $A'B'$ and the distance between the tree & the camera is inversely proportional:

As the distance between the tree and the camera increase, the size $A'B'$ decrease.



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