

QUESTION



A simple microscope is a single lens that magnifies an object. It is used to view small objects that are not visible to the naked eye. The objective lens is the lens closest to the object, and the eyepiece lens is the lens closest to the eye. The distance between the two lenses is called the focal length. The magnification of a simple microscope is determined by the ratio of the focal length of the objective lens to the focal length of the eyepiece lens.

The magnification of a simple microscope is given by the following equation:

$$M = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$$

where M is the magnification, f_o is the focal length of the objective lens, and f_e is the focal length of the eyepiece lens.

ANSWER



A compound microscope is a microscope that uses two lenses to magnify an object. The objective lens is the lens closest to the object, and the eyepiece lens is the lens closest to the eye. The distance between the two lenses is called the focal length. The magnification of a compound microscope is determined by the ratio of the focal length of the objective lens to the focal length of the eyepiece lens.

The magnification of a compound microscope is given by the following equation:

$$M = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$$

where M is the magnification, f_o is the focal length of the objective lens, and f_e is the focal length of the eyepiece lens.