

## G21TELK

## Kepler Telescope

For infinite distance  $x_{1o}$  of object of first lens and "at infinity configuration" for magnifier.

### 1. Lens

$$f_1 := 30$$

$$x_{1o} := -10^{10}$$

$$x_{1i} := \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{f_1}\right) + \frac{1}{x_{1o}}}$$

$$x_{1i} = 30 \quad \text{That is at the focus of the first lens.}$$

### 2. Magnifier Lens

$$f_2 := 6$$

Assume that we have for the length  $a$  of the telescope

$$a := f_1 + f_2$$

$$a = 36$$

As a result we have the virtual image of the second lens at negative infinity

$$x_{2i} := -10^{10}$$

$$x_{2o} := \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{1}{x_{2i}}} \quad x_{2o} = -6$$

### 3. Magnification

$$m_1 := \frac{x_{1i}}{x_{1o}} \quad m_1 = -3 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$m_2 := \frac{x_{2i}}{x_{2o}} \quad m_2 = 1.667 \times 10^9$$

$$\text{Product } m_1 \cdot m_2 \quad m_1 \cdot m_2 = -5$$

$$\text{We get the same value for } x_{1i}/x_{2o} \quad \frac{x_{1i}}{x_{2o}} = -5$$

$$\text{that is } f_1/f_2 \quad \frac{f_1}{f_2} = 5$$