35. (a) When the eye is relaxed, its lens focuses far-away objects on the retina, a distance i behind the lens. We set $p = \infty$ in the thin lens equation to obtain $1/i = 1/f$, where f is the focal length of the relaxed effective lens. Thus, $i = f = 2.50\,\text{cm}$. When the eye focuses on closer objects, the image distance i remains the same but the object distance and focal length change. If p is the new object distance and f' is the new focal length, then

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{f'} .$$

We substitute $i = f$ and solve for f':

$$f' = \frac{pf}{f+p} = \frac{(40.0\,\text{cm})(2.50\,\text{cm})}{40.0\,\text{cm} + 2.50\,\text{cm}} = 2.35 \text{ cm} .$$

(b) Consider the lensmaker's equation

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n-1)\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right)$$

where r_1 and r_2 are the radii of curvature of the two surfaces of the lens and n is the index of refraction of the lens material. For the lens pictured in Fig. 35-34, r_1 and r_2 have about the same magnitude, r_1 is positive, and r_2 is negative. Since the focal length decreases, the combination $(1/r_1) - (1/r_2)$ must increase. This can be accomplished by decreasing the magnitudes of both radii.