$$\text{R.P.} = \frac{D}{1.22\lambda}$$

i.e. we conclude that

(1) Larger the aperture of objective lens more is the resolving power. [An additional advantage of large aperture objective is that it collects greater amount of light and thereby forms a brighter image.]

(2) Larger the wavelength more is the resolving power.

Resolving power of a microscope

Resolving power of a microscope is the reciprocal of the minimum distance between the two objects that can be observed distinctly through the microscope

$$\text{R.P.} = \frac{1}{d_{\min}}$$