## Curved Mirrors and Ray Diagrams SNC2D

A concave mirror is a curved mirror with the reflecting surface on the $\qquad$ of the curve.

The point C is the $\qquad$ and the distance between C and the $\qquad$ A
is the $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .


Halfway between $C$ and $A$ is $F$, the $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ .

The $\qquad$ $f=$ $\qquad$ .

The focal point is the point at which rays incident $\qquad$ to the principal axis will meet after reflection.

Sketch:
(Recall the Law of Reflection. In this case, the normal to the mirror is the $\qquad$ .)

## 2 Rules of Reflection

To locate an image, we will use the 2 rules:

- A ray travelling $\qquad$ to the principal axis will reflect through the
$\qquad$ .
- A ray travelling $\qquad$ will reflect $\qquad$ to the principal axis.

Step 1: From the $\qquad$ of the object, draw $\qquad$ rays towards the mirror, One $\qquad$ to the axis and one $\qquad$ .

Step 2: Reflect these rays according to $\qquad$ .

Step 3: Mark the image of the top of the object at the $\qquad$ of the reflected rays.

Step 4: The bottom of the image forms $\qquad$ . Draw your complete image.

The characteristics of the image formed by the mirror will change with the $\qquad$ of the object.

## Practice Sheet: "Concave Mirrors and Ray Diagrams"

## Answers

The image of an object beyond the centre of curvature of the mirror is:

S: $\qquad$
L: $\qquad$
A: $\qquad$
T: $\qquad$
The image formed by an object at C is
S: $\qquad$ A: $\qquad$
L: $\qquad$ T: $\qquad$

The image formed by an object between C and F is
S: $\qquad$ A: $\qquad$

L: $\qquad$ T: $\qquad$
There is $\qquad$ image formed by an object at F.

The image formed by an object between $F$ and the mirror is

S: $\qquad$

L: $\qquad$
A: $\qquad$

T: $\qquad$

A convex mirror is a curved mirror with the reflecting surface on the $\qquad$ of the curve.

The centre of curvature and the focal point will be on the $\qquad$ side of the mirror.

The focal length will be $\qquad$ .

Sketch:

Light rays reflecting from a convex mirror will
$\qquad$ i.e. never intersect.

Any image formed is therefore always $\qquad$ .

Revised Rules of Reflection


- A ray travelling parallel to the principal axis will reflect such that the extension of the reflected ray will pass $\qquad$ .
- A ray travelling towards the mirror such that its extension will pass through the focal point will reflect $\qquad$ .

Ray Diagram:

The image is:

S: $\qquad$

L: $\qquad$

A: $\qquad$
T: $\qquad$

