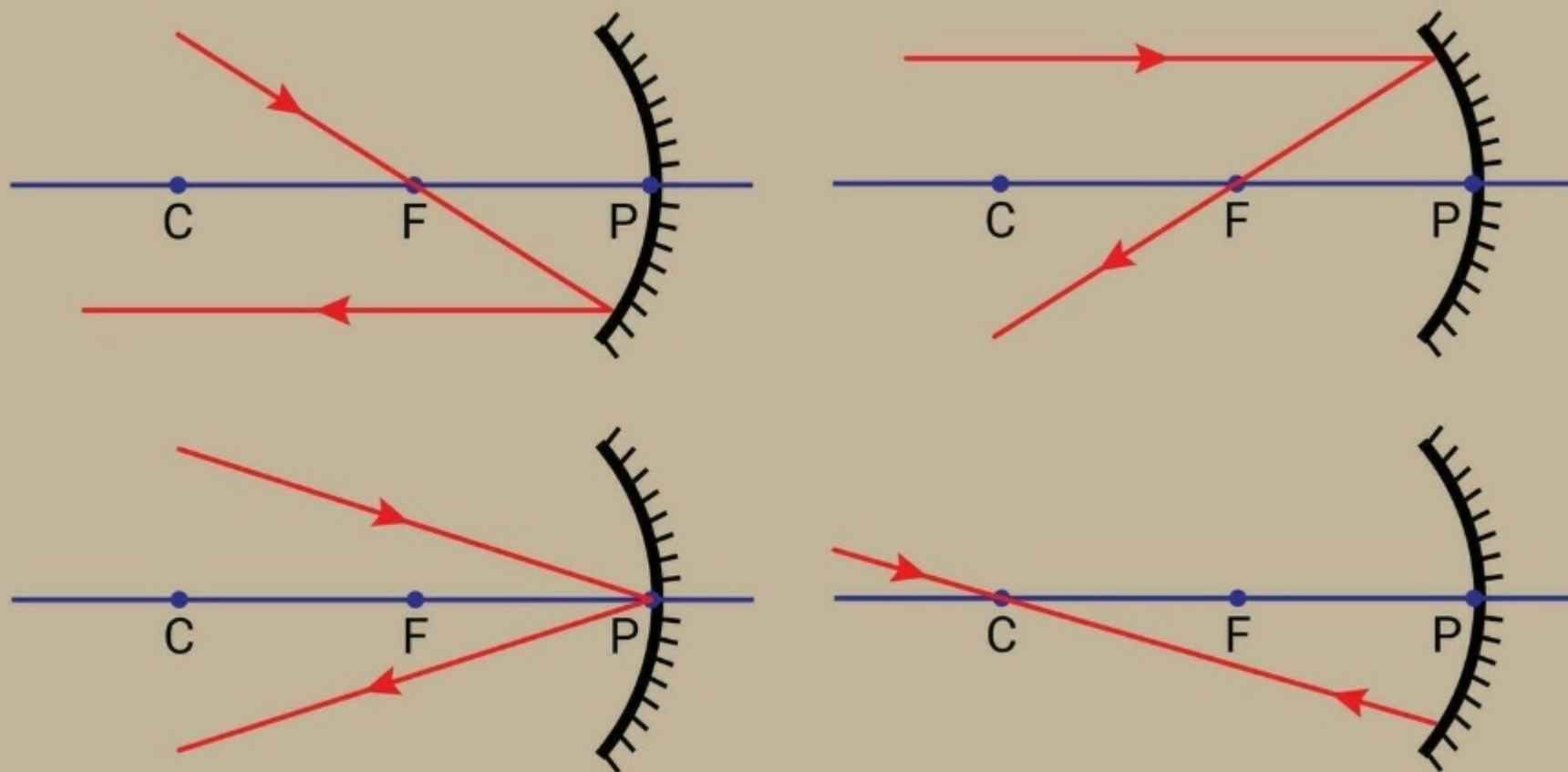


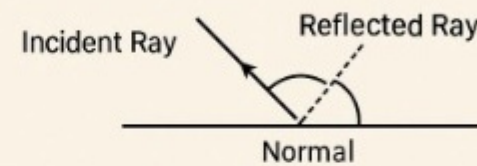
Ray Diagrams: Concave Lens & Convex Lens - Converging & Diverging Mirrors



C → Centre of Curvature
F → Focal Point (Principal Focus)
P → Pole

REFLECTION OF LIGHT

A mirror reflects light. Laws of reflection:



1. Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection
2. Incident ray, reflected ray, and normal lie in the same plane

Mirror = a smooth surface that reflects light

Mirrors have a reflective surface

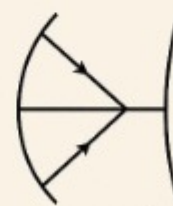
Mirrors are almost always polished

TYPES OF MIRRORS



Plane Mirror

Forms a virtual,
erect, same size
image



Concave Mirror

Curved inward
Uses: Headlights,
solar cookers



Convex Mirror

Curved outward
Uses: Rear-view
mirrors