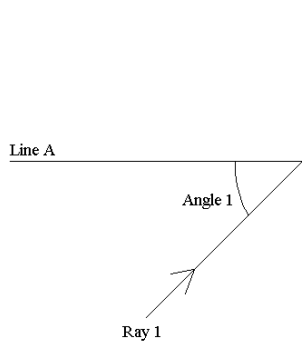


The law of reflection says that the angle of reflection _____

This is true for _____



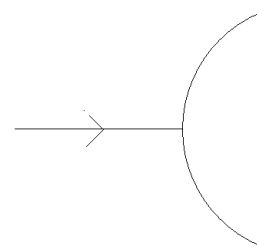
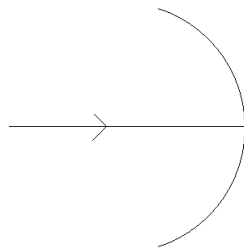
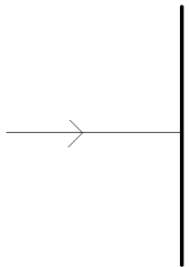
Line A is known as the _____

Ray 1 which is coming toward the mirror is called the _____

Angle 1 which is between Ray 1 and Line A is called the _____

Draw the reflected ray in the diagram and show where the angle of reflection should be measured.

Label each of the diagrams with the type of mirror based on its shape and draw the reflected ray for each of these mirrors. Give an example of where you might find each of the types of mirrors.



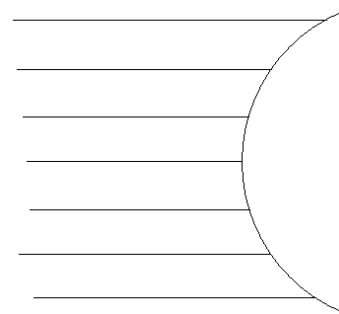
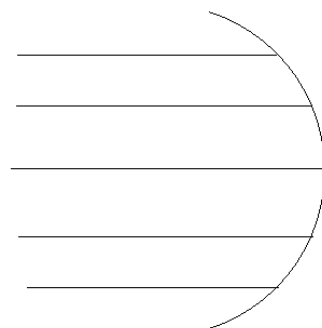
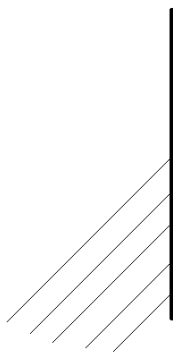
Type _____ type _____

type _____

Example _____ Example _____

Example _____

Draw the reflected rays and label the curved mirrors based on how they reflect parallel rays.



Type _____

type _____

The point where parallel rays reflected from a concave mirror meet is called the _____

Where is this point located for a convex mirror? _____

(Label the focal point on the concave and convex mirror diagrams above)

In order to solve mirror problems, we will create a _____

If you imagine the curved mirror as a complete circle, the center point is known as the _____

The focal point of a curved mirror is located _____ between the center and the mirror.

The _____ is a line that runs through the center of curvature and the focal point.

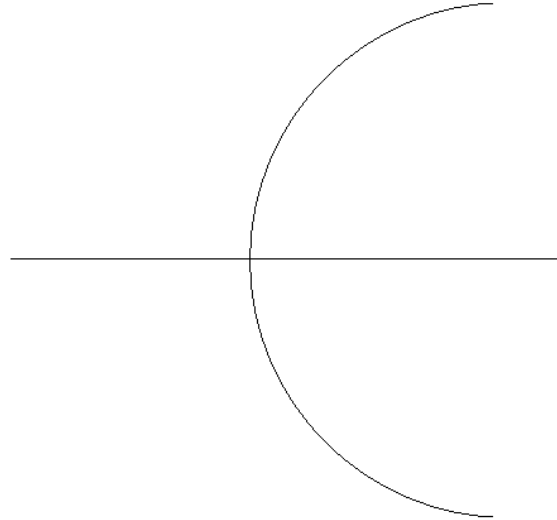
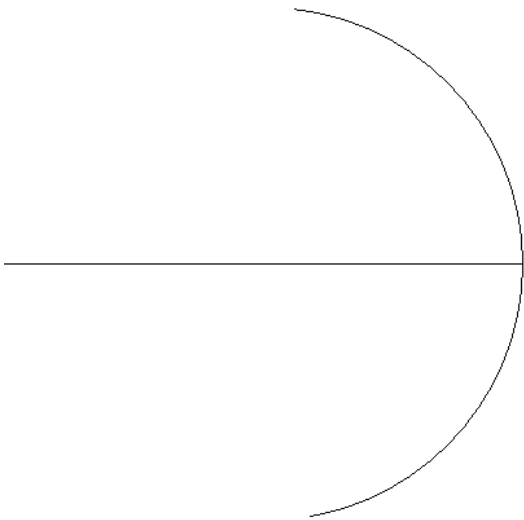
For our ray diagrams, the object will be _____ because it is _____

and it has a _____ and a _____ that are easy to identify.

The object is always situated so that it _____ and sits on _____

In a ray diagram, we are trying to locate where the picture of the object, or _____, is located.

On the following diagrams, label the principal axis, the center point (C) and the focal point (F) and draw an object.



Ray diagrams use three rays to locate image and determine its _____ and _____

All three rays start at or go through the _____

Ray 1: _____

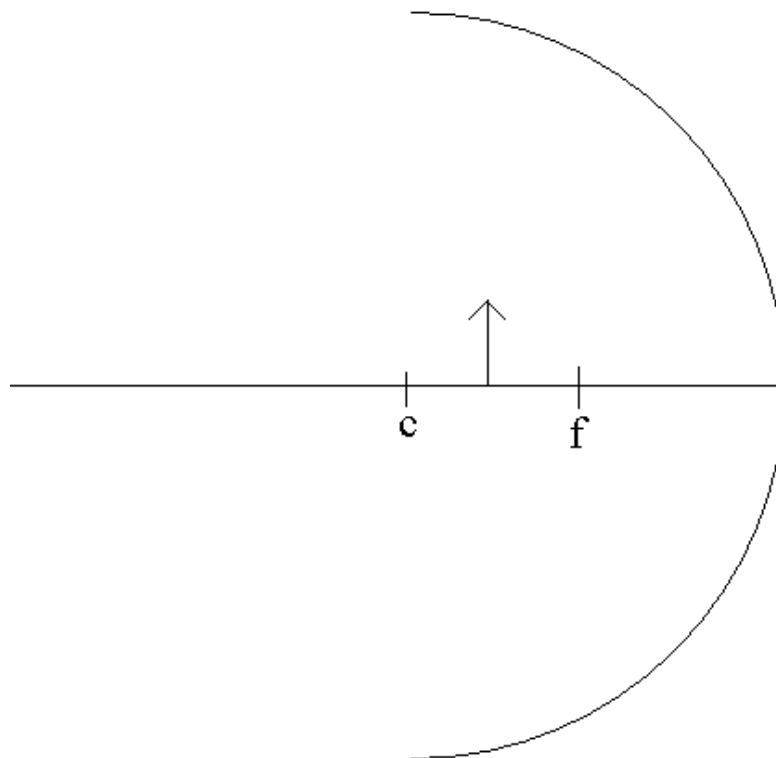
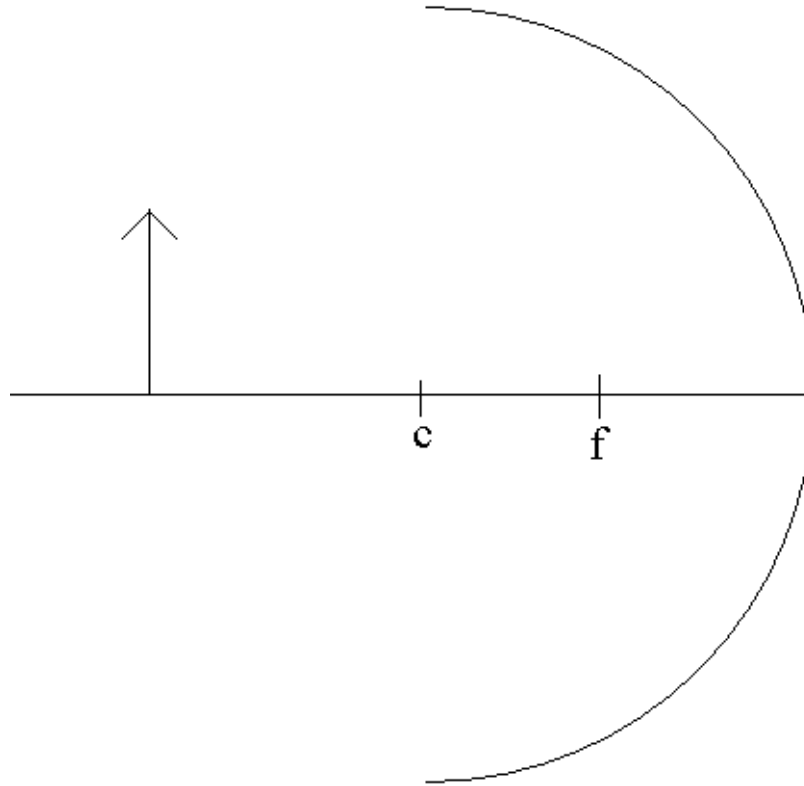
Ray 2: _____

Ray 3: _____

The top of the image is located where _____

Since the object sits on the principal axis, the image _____

Use a ruler to draw in the three rays on the practice problem below and then draw the image including the top of the arrow pointing in the correct direction. You may want to use a different colored pencil for each ray.



Real Images

Vs.

Virtual Images

-found where _____ actually meet

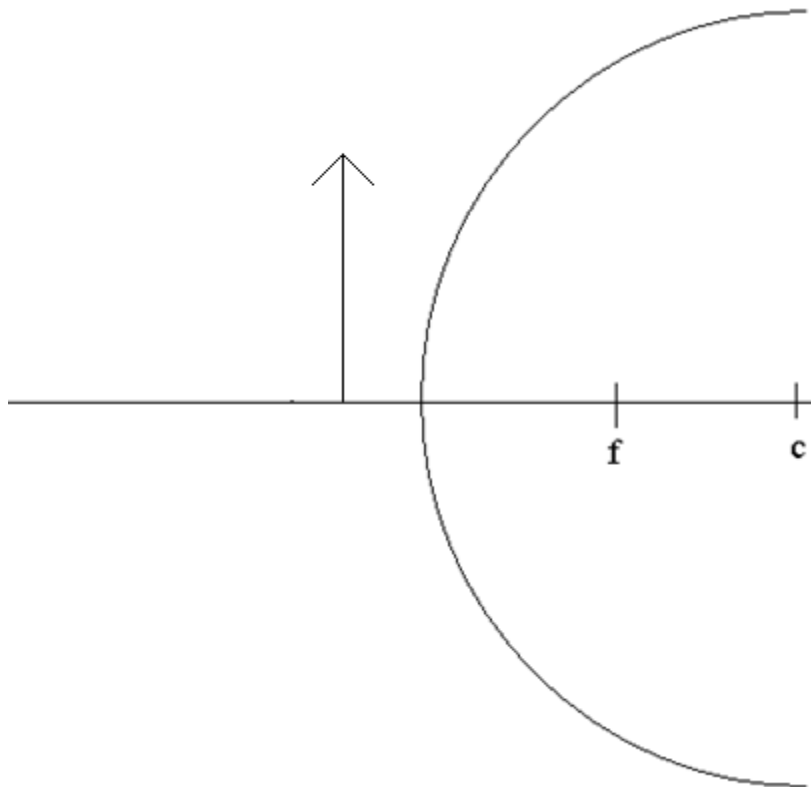
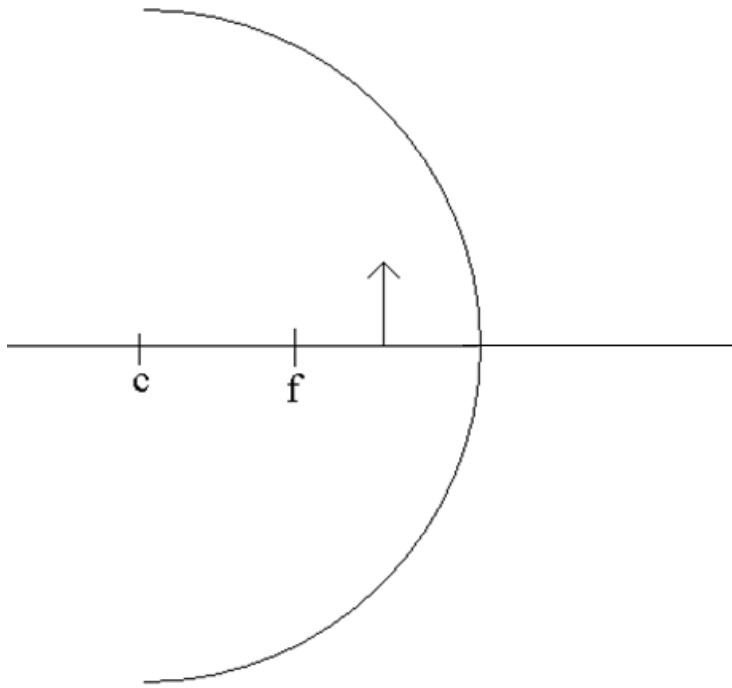
-found where _____ of rays meet

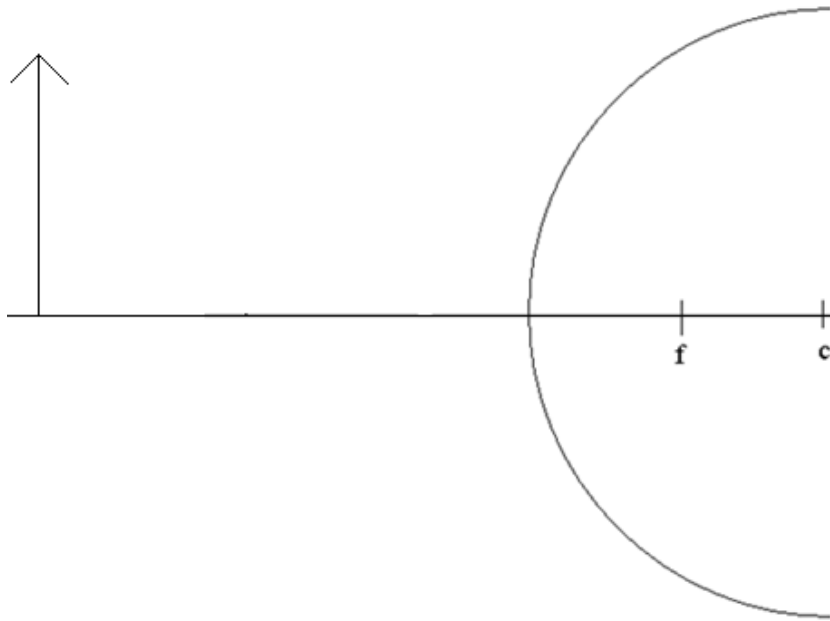
-orientation = _____

-orientation = _____

-location = _____

-location = _____





Concave mirrors can produce _____ images.

Convex mirrors can produce _____ images.

Plane mirrors can produce _____ images.

Summary of the 4 different types of mirror problems

1. Concave mirror, object outside of C (far from mirror)

Image formed is a _____ image

Image is located _____

Size of image is _____ than size of object

2. Concave mirror, object between C and F

Image formed is a _____ image

Image is located _____

Size of image is _____ than size of object

3. Concave mirror, object in front of F (close to mirror)

Image formed is a _____ image

Image is located _____

Size of image is _____ than size of object

4. Convex mirror, object anywhere in front of mirror

Image formed is a _____ image

Image is located _____

Size of image is _____ than size of object