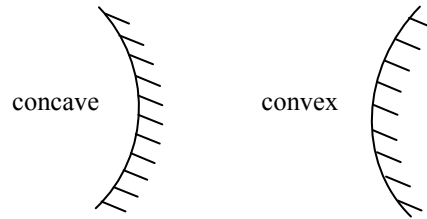


Curved Mirrors

TWO TYPES OF CURVED MIRRORS

There are two types of curved mirrors:

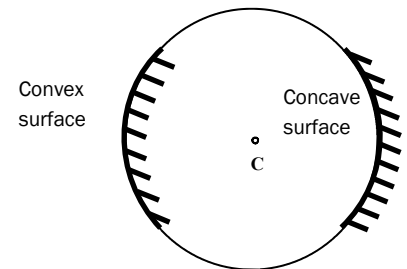
- Concave (reflective surface curves in)
- Convex (reflective surface curves out)



TERMINOLOGY OF CONCAVE MIRRORS

Centre of Curvature (C)

The centre of the sphere used to make the curve of the mirror

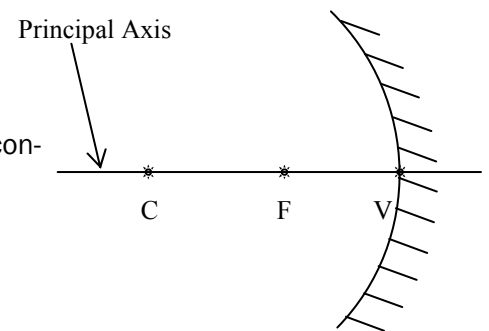


Principal Axis

The line through C to the midpoint of the mirror

Focus (F)

The point at which light rays parallel to the principal axis converge (meet)

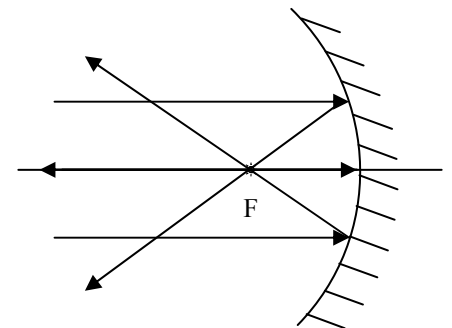


Vertex (V)

The point at which the principal axis meets the mirror

Converge

To meet at a common point



SALT Review:

S - Size (Larger, Smaller, Same Size)

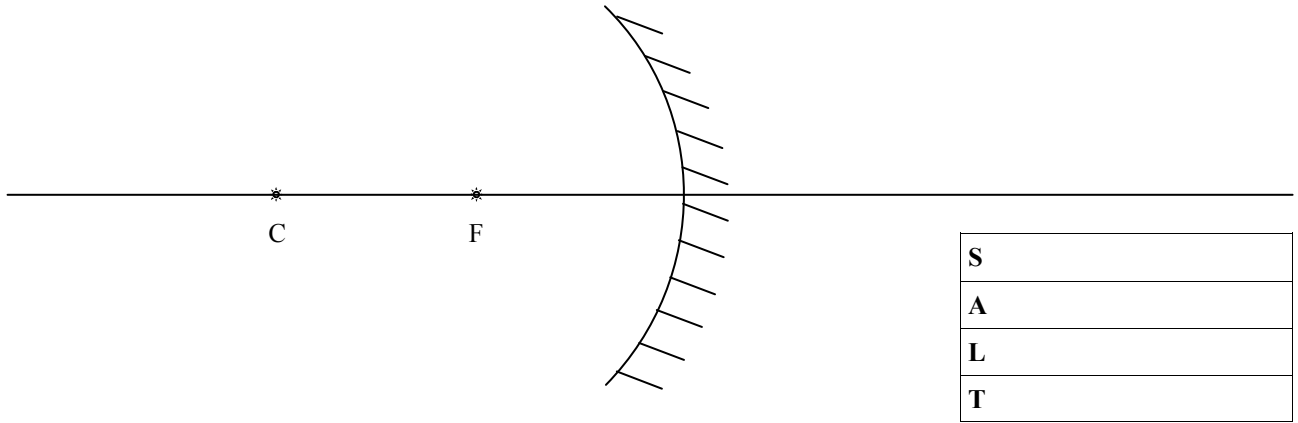
A - Attitude (Upright or Inverted)

L - Location (Behind the mirror, Between C and F, In front of F, Behind C)

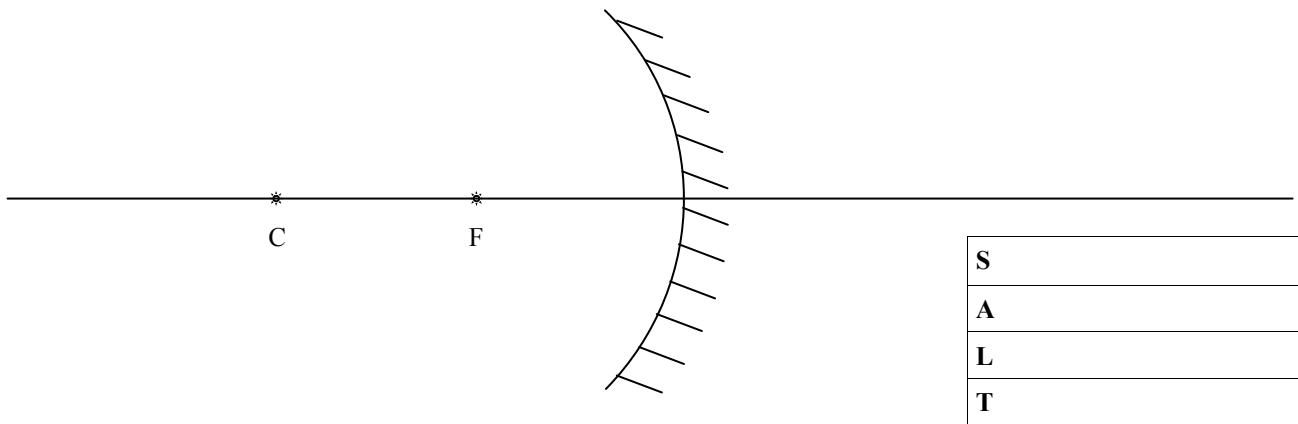
T - Type (Virtual or Real). Remember that real images are in front the mirror and virtual images are behind the mirror

LOCATING IMAGES IN CONCAVE MIRRORS

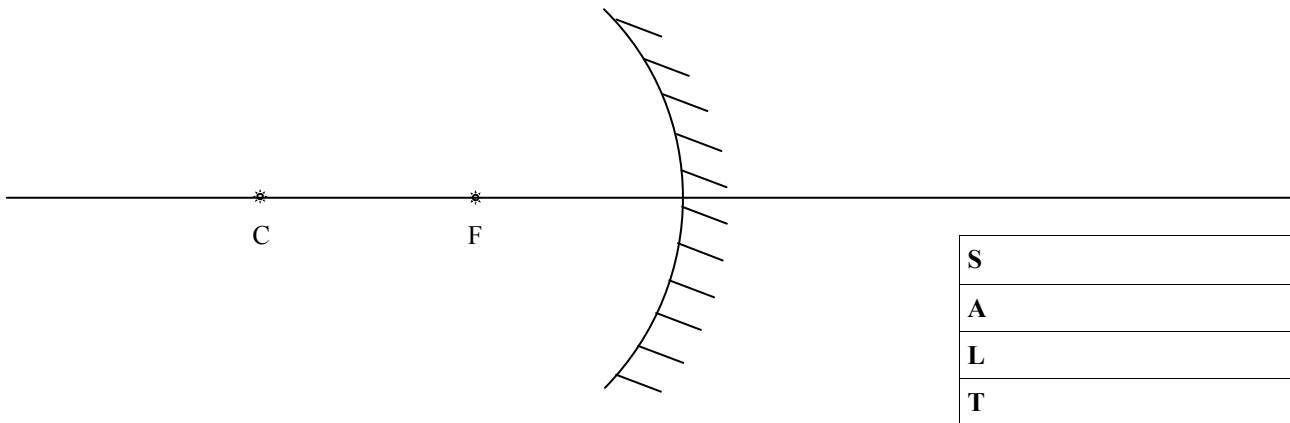
Object is beyond C



Object is between C and F



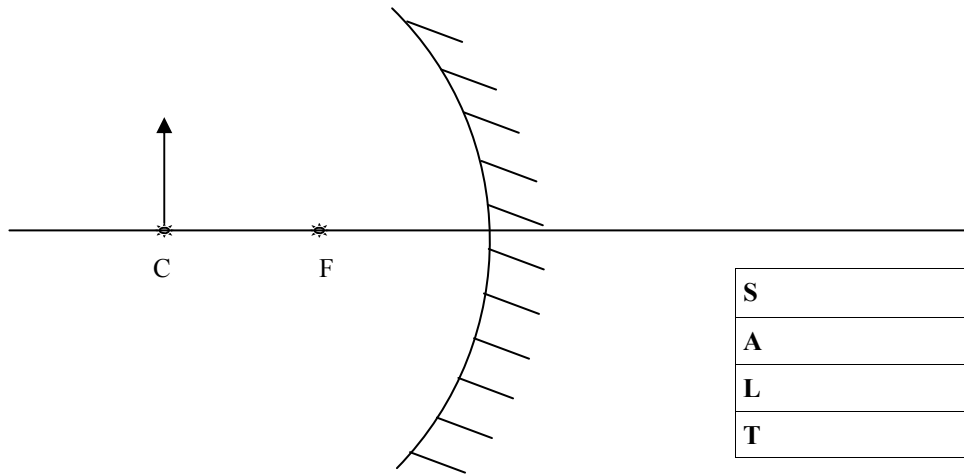
Object is in front F



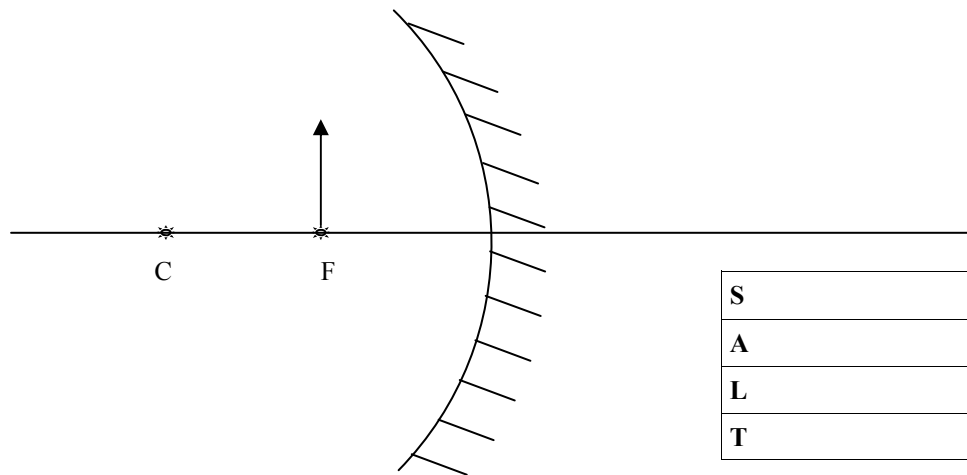
Curved Mirrors

CONCAVE MIRRORS—SPECIAL CASES

Object is at C



Object is at F

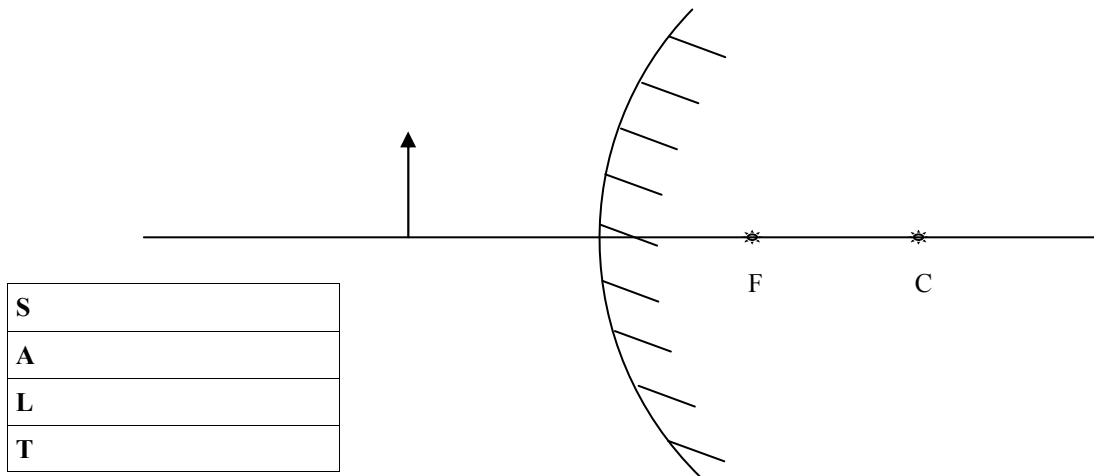


LOCATING IMAGES IN CONVEX MIRRORS

A convex mirror is also known as a diverging mirror because the light rays never cross each other in front of the mirror to form a real image.

Diverge means to go further away from each other

Images in a convex mirror are always smaller, upright, and virtual



S
A
L
T

SUMMARY TABLES

CONCAVE MIRRORS

When object is:	S	A	L	T
Beyond C	Smaller	Inverted	Between C & F	Real
At C	Same size	Inverted	At C	Real
Between C & F	Larger	Inverted	Beyond C	Real
At F	NO IMAGE			
Before F	Larger	Upright	Behind the Mirror	Virtual

CONVEX MIRRORS

When object is:	S	A	L	T
In front of Mirror	Smaller	Upright	Behind the Mirror	Virtual