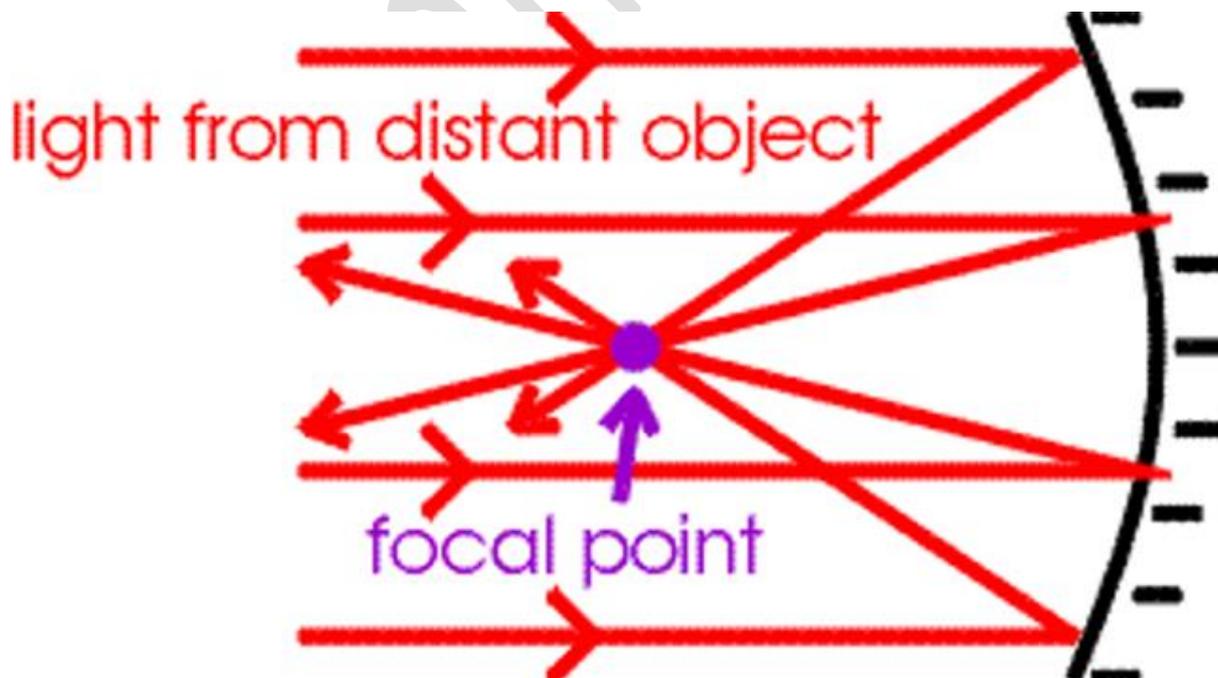
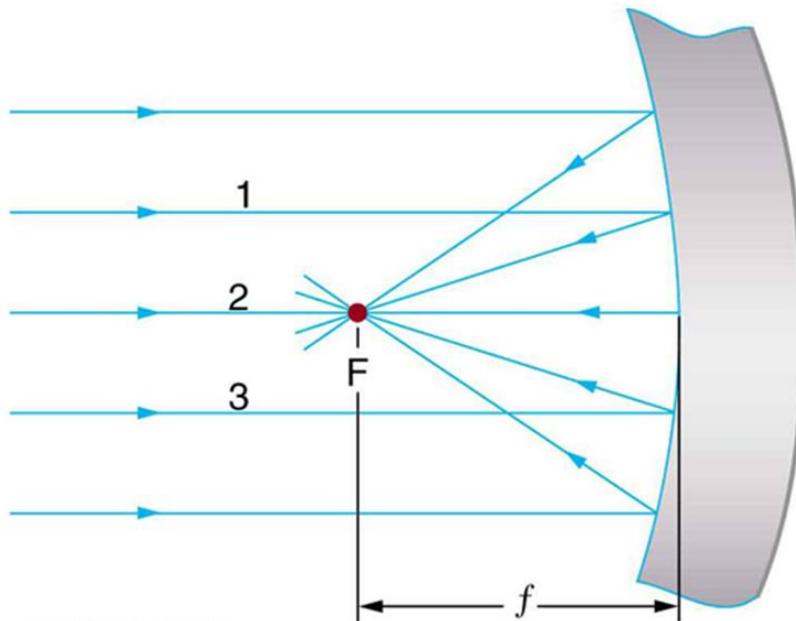


Concave Mirrors (Converging Mirrors)

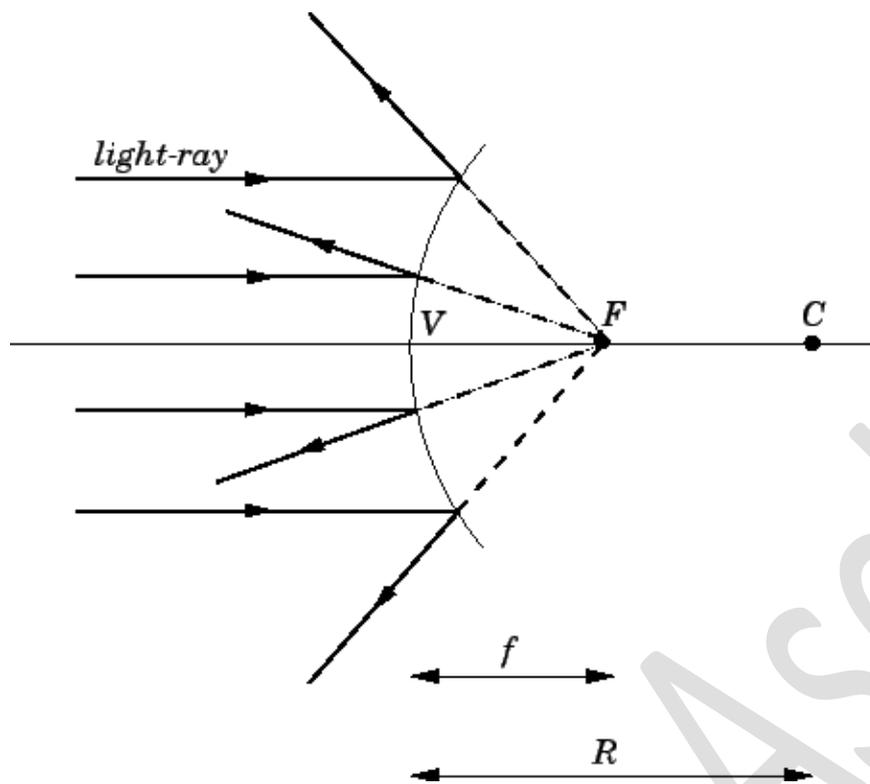
- 1) Take a hollow ball.
- 2) Take a piece from it.
- 3) Apply on its surface.
- 4) It is a mirror.
- 5) The of the hollow ball is called the (C)
- 6) The of the mirror is called the (P)
- 7) The line drawn between the (P) and the (C) of the mirror is called the
- 8) When light rays come to the of a mirror, they will and in front of the mirror.
- 9) Therefore mirrors are called mirrors.
- 10) The point where the light rays got is called the or the (F).
- 11) The between the or the (F) and the (P) is called the or the (f)
- 12) or the (f) is measured in (m).





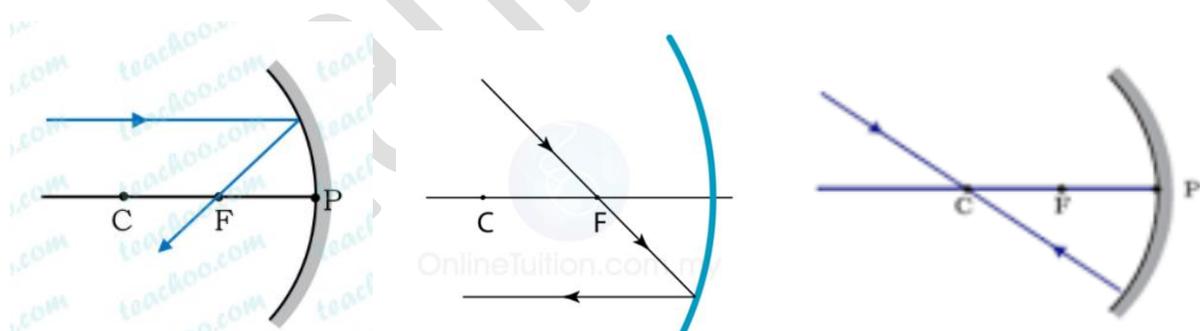
Convex Mirrors (Diverging Mirrors)

- 1) Take a hollow ball.
- 2) Take a piece from it.
- 3) Apply on its surface.
- 4) It is a mirror.
- 5) The of the hollow ball is called the (C)
- 6) The of the mirror is called the (P)
- 7) The line drawn between the (P) and the (C) is called the
- 8) When light rays come to the of a mirror, they will and in front of the mirror.
- 9) Therefore mirrors are called mirrors.
- 10) The point where the light rays got from is called the or the (F).
- 11) The between the or the (F) and the (P) is called the or the (f)
- 12) or the (f) is measured in (m).



Rules of reflection in concave mirrors (converging mirrors)

- 1) The rays which come to the will and go through the
- 2) The rays which come through the will and go to the
- 3) The rays which come through the will and on the path.



Rules of reflection in convex mirrors (diverging mirrors)

- 1) The rays which come to the will like coming from the which is behind the mirror.
- 2) The rays which come towards the which is behind the mirror will and go to the
- 3) The rays which come towards the Which is behind the mirror will and on the path.

