

How

① Image formed by mirrors are -

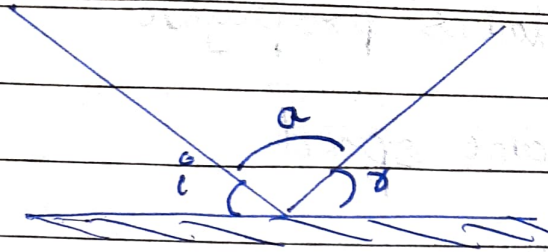
(A) Both real and virtual

② On refraction through a ^{parallel faced} glass slab, the emergent ray is

(A) Parallel to incident ray

③ If the angle of incidence is 50° , then calculate the angle between incident ~~ray~~ and reflected ray.

Sol:



Given, $\angle i = 50^\circ$

As \angle of incidence is always equal to angle of reflection
Therefore,

$$\angle r = 50^\circ$$

Total \angle angle = 180°

$\angle a$ = angle between incident and reflected ray.

$$\angle a = \text{Total angle} - (\angle i + \angle r)$$

$$= 180 - (50 + 50)$$

$$= 180 - 100$$

$$\angle a = 80^\circ \quad (\text{D})$$

Q5 Angle of ^{refraction} reflection for a ray of light going from denser to rarer medium is less than angle of incidence.

(D) Never

Q5 Name the type of mirror used as backview mirror.

(C) Convex mirror

⑥ In air all colours propagate
 (✓) Nearly same speed.

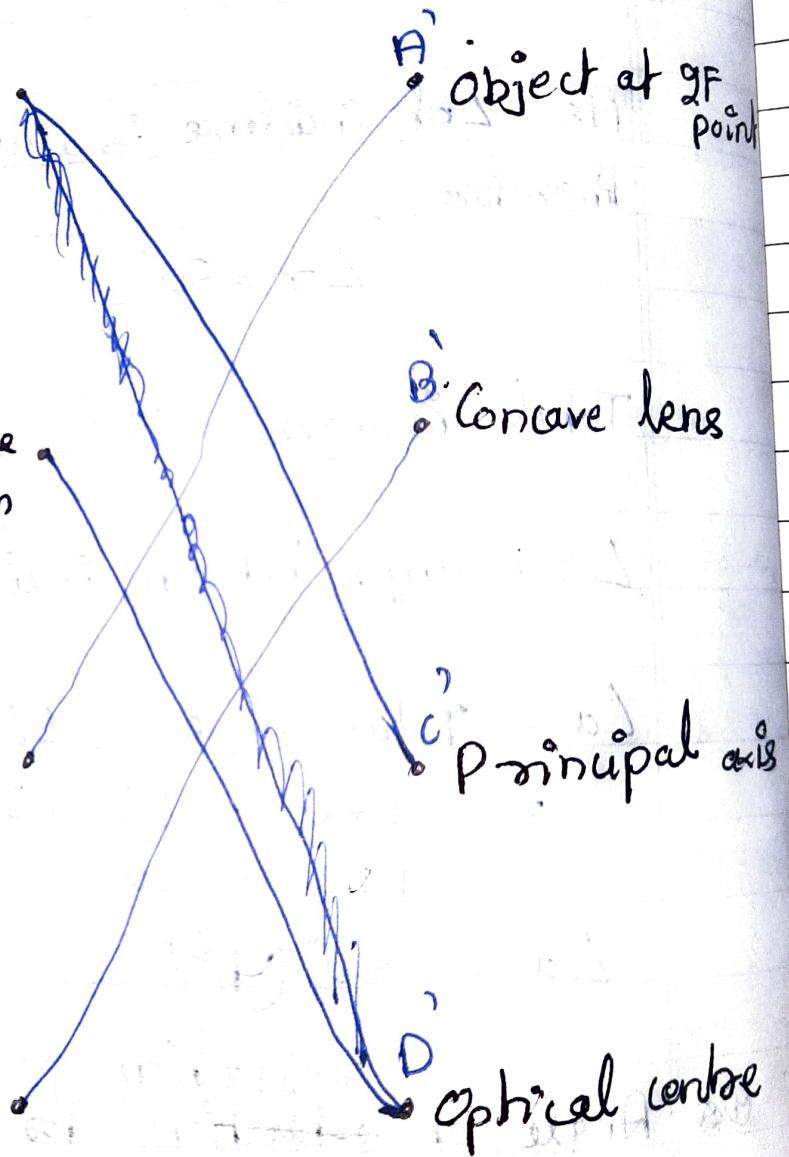
⑦ Match the following.

A) The line joining the C of the two surfaces of a lens.

B) A ray of light, passing through it, does not change its path after refraction through a lens.

C) Real, inverted image of the same size as the object.

D) A virtual, erect and diminished img. for all positions of the object.



- A → C'
- B → D'
- C → A'
- D → B'