Home Work

① Name the type of mirror used in the following situations.

ⓐ Headlights of a car.

ⓑ Side / rear view of a vehicle.

ⓒ Solar furnance.

ans :→ ⓐ We should use a Concave mirror, when the bulb of a headlight is placed at a focus of the mirror, then they Concave mirror produces a powerful beam of parallel light rays, this beam of light help us to see things at a distance.

ⓑ We should use a Convex mirror. a Convex mirror which is used as rear-view mirror because the image provided by a concave mirror is :-

* Erect → Hence, the images produced to the driver is not inverted, its right side is up.
* Diminished → Hence, the image produced is much smaller than

the actual size of the object. This helps in providing wider field on view.

(c) We use concave mirror.
The Solar furnance is kept at the focus of a large concave mirror. The concave mirror focuses the Sun's heat rays on the furnance due to which the Solar furnance gets very hot.

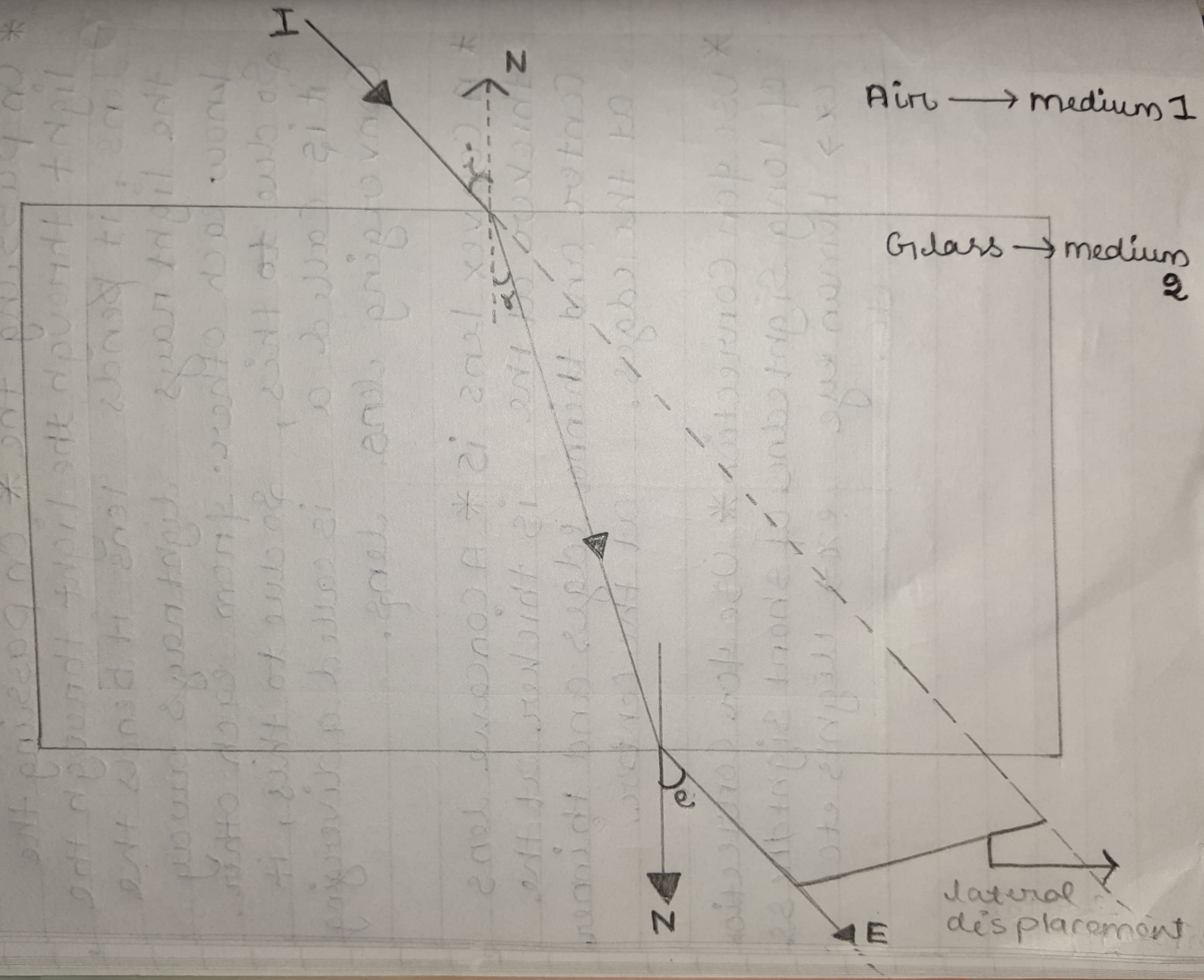
(2) What are the two types of reflexive index?

ans:→ Reflexive = It is a ratio of Speed of light in one medium to the speed of light in another medium. Absolute refractive index - It is the ration of light in medium of vaccume to the Speed of light in vaccume to the another medium of light

Date
Page

③ Convex lens	Concave lens
* On passing the light through the lens, it bends the light rays know each other. So due to this, it is called a Converging lens.	* On passing the light through the lens it bends the light rays away from each other. So due to this, it is called a diverging lens.
* A Convex lens is thicker at the center and thinner at the edges.	* A Concave lens is thicker at the edges and thinner at the center.
* Use for Correction of long Sightedness ex→ Human eye etc.	* Use for Correction of short sightedness ex→ Lights etc.

(9)



⑤ What are the properties of image formed by a plane mirror?

ans:→ A plane mirror forms the image of an object by reflecting the light rays coming from the object. The image formed by a plane mirror is virtual, erect and of the same size as that of an object, such that the object as its image appear to be equidistant from the mirror.

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