

Reflection of Light

Chapter 7: Reflection of Light · Topic 1

Key Concept

The laws of reflection state that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection, and both rays lie in the same plane as the normal.

Plane mirrors produce virtual, upright, and same-sized images, while curved mirrors (concave and convex) produce different types of images.

Concave mirrors can form real or virtual images depending on object distance, used in torches, headlights, and telescopes.

Convex mirrors always produce virtual, smaller images with a wider field of view, commonly used in vehicle side mirrors.

Quick Revision Notes

- Angle of incidence equals angle of reflection.
- Both rays lie in the same plane as the normal.
- Plane mirrors produce virtual, upright, same-sized images.
- Curved mirrors include concave and convex types.
- Concave mirrors form real or virtual images.
- They're used in torches, headlights, telescopes.
- Convex mirrors always produce virtual, smaller images.
- Convex mirrors are used in vehicle side mirrors.

Practice Questions

- 1 Verify the law of reflection using a mirror.
- 2 Discuss the image formed by a plane mirror.
- 3 Research how a concave mirror is used in a torch.
- 4 Discuss why convex mirrors are used in vehicles.
- 5 Draw a diagram showing reflection off a plane mirror.
- 6 Explain the difference between concave and convex mirrors.