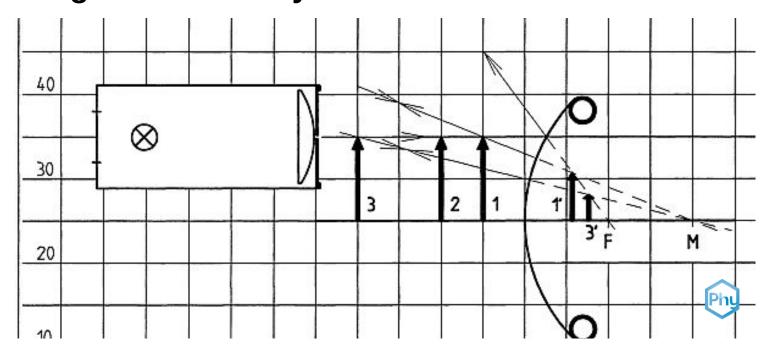


# Image formation by a convex mirror





This content can also be found online at:



http://localhost:1337/c/642869c05e30a7000275ead8



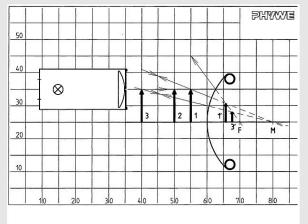


## **PHYWE**



### **Teacher information**

#### **Application PHYWE**



Experimental set-up:

Domed mirror with object arrows

In a convex mirror, the surface of the mirror is curved. A curved mirror behaves like many small plane mirrors.

A convex mirror reflects more distant objects much smaller than close objects.



#### Other teacher information (1/2)

**PHYWE** 

# Prior knowledge



**Principle** 



The students need theoretical knowledge about the straight-line, ray-shaped propagation of light and that objects reflect light rays.

With the help of parallel rays and centre rays, the formation of images on the convex mirror is to be demonstrated; at the same time, the properties of the images are to be shown.

#### Other teacher information (2/2)

**PHYWE** 

# Learning objective



**Tasks** 



experiment is about the reflection behaviour and image formation of a convex mirror.

The students should gain knowledge about the principles of light reflection. This

The students should observe how a convex mirror reproduces objects of different distances and sizes.





#### **Additional teacher information**

#### **PHYWE**

Note



To make the circle template, the pattern can be copied, glued onto thin cardboard and cut to size.

### **Safety instructions**





• The general instructions for safe experimentation in science lessons apply to this experiment.





## **PHYWE**









### **Student information**

#### **Motivation** PHYWE



Traffic mirrors

On the left you can see a picture of a traffic mirror. Even if you still have to wait a few years for your driving licence, these mirrors are also helpful on foot or on your bike to keep an eye on sharp bends or junctions that are difficult to see.

This experiment is intended to show how the mirror image is created in such a convex mirror and why it looks so distorted.





#### **Equipment**

| Position | Material  | Item No. | Quantity |
|----------|---|----------|----------|
| 1        | PHYWE Demo Physics board with stand   | 02150-00 | 1        |
| 2        | Halogen lamp for experiments, 12V/50W, with magnetic base                         | 08270-20 | 1        |
| 3        | Concave/convex mirror,magnet held   | 08270-12 | 1        |
| 4        | PHYWE Multitap transformer DC: 2/4/6/8/10/12 V, 5 A / AC: 2/4/6/8/10/12/14 V, 5 A | 13533-93 | 1        |
| 5        | G-clamp   | 02014-00 | 2        |



#### Set-up and Procedure (1/2)

#### **PHYWE**

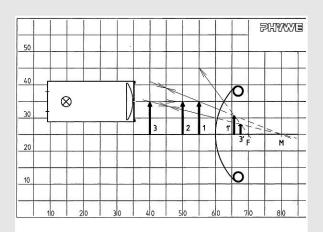


Fig.1:

Domed mirror with object arrows

- Draw optical axis
- Draw an arc of a circle with radius r = 200 mm on the board using a template or compass.
- Set mirror on circular arc
- Mark centre of curvature and focal point (r = 200 mm, f = 100 mm)
- Draw equal-sized object arrows e.g. at a distance of 50 mm, 100 mm, 200 mm from the apex of the mirror.

#### Set-up and Procedure (2/2)

#### **PHYWE**

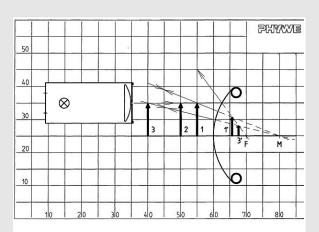


Fig.1:

Domed mirror with object arrows

- Position luminaire with 1-slit aperture so that it produces a parallel beam through all arrowheads
- Trace all light rays during the experiment as far as possible
- Position the luminaire one after the other so that it produces a centre beam through one of the arrowheads.
- Remove luminaire and convex mirror, draw the ray paths in front of the mirror as well as the backward extensions of the reflected rays up to their intersections (Fig. 1 shows two examples); enter image arrows





# **PHYWE**



# Report

#### Task 1 PHYWE



Write down your observations of the different experimental set-ups.





