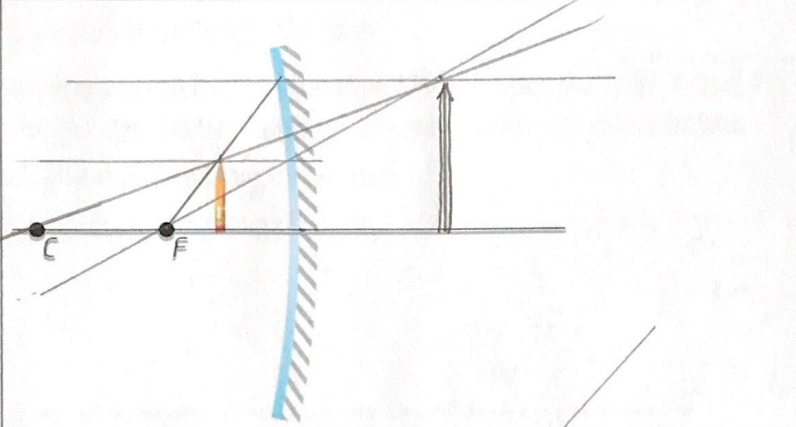
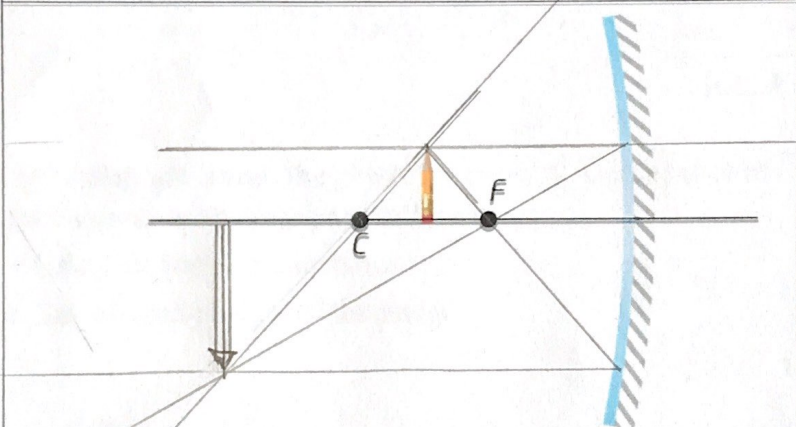
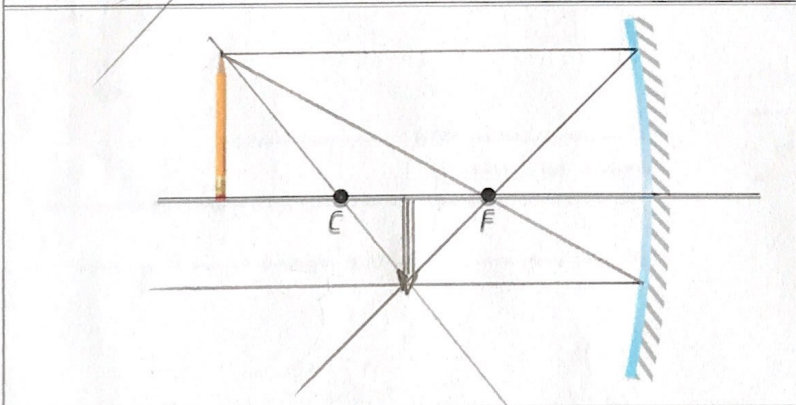


1. Draw the images for the following concave mirror setups. Fill in the L.O.S.T. information in the right column. Use a ruler for drawing all rays.

Concave Mirror Setups #1 - 3	Location, Orientation, Size, Type
	<p>L - behind mirror O - upright S - larger size T - virtual</p>
	<p>L - in front of mirror O - upside down S - large size T - Real image</p>
	<p>L - in front of mirror O - upside down S - smaller size T - Real image</p>

2. What happens when the object is located at the Focal point?

when the object is at the focal point NO image is formed

$$M = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = \frac{-d_i}{d_o} \quad \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_i} + \frac{1}{d_o}$$

1. A concave mirror has a focal length of 6.0 cm. An object with a height of 0.60 cm is placed 10.0 cm in front of the mirror.

- Calculate the image distance.
- Calculate the image height.

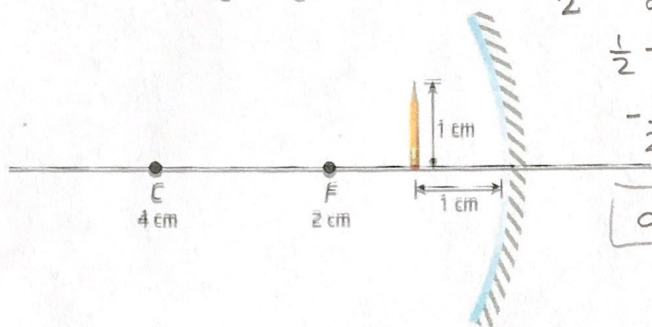
$$f = 6\text{ cm} \quad \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{d_i} + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$h_o = 0.6\text{ cm} \quad \frac{10}{60} - \frac{6}{60} = \frac{1}{d_i}$$

$$d_o = 10\text{ cm} \quad \frac{4}{60} = \frac{1}{d_i}$$

2. In the diagram below, the object is between the mirror and F. Use the data in the diagram to answer the questions below.

- Calculate the image distance.
- Calculate the image height.



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{d_i} + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{d_i}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{d_i}$$

$$d_i = -2\text{ cm}$$

behind mirror

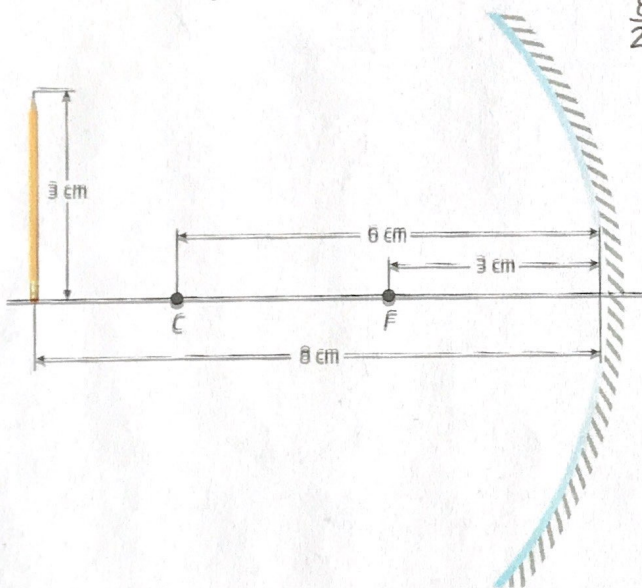
$$\frac{h_i}{1} = \frac{(-2)}{1}$$

$$h_i = 2\text{ cm}$$

(upright)

3. In the diagram below, the object is beyond C. Use the data in the diagram to answer the questions below.

- Calculate the image distance.
- Calculate the height of the image.



$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{d_i} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{8}{24} - \frac{3}{24} = \frac{1}{d_i}$$

$$\frac{5}{24} = \frac{1}{d_i}$$

$$d_i = \frac{24}{5}$$

$$d_i = 4.8\text{ cm}$$

(in front)

$$\frac{h_i}{3} = \frac{(-4.8)}{8}$$

$$h_i = -\frac{14.4}{8}$$

$$h_i = -1.8\text{ cm}$$

(upside down)