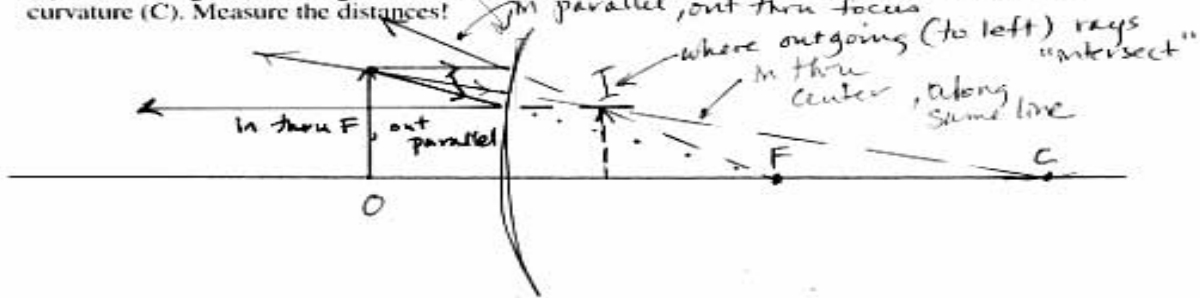


Curved Mirror Examples

1. A convex spherical mirror has a radius of curvature of 80.0 cm.

(a) How far from the surface of the mirror is the focus (F) located? $R = +80 \text{ cm}$
 $f = \frac{R}{2} = +40 \text{ cm}$

(b) Draw a diagram showing the location of the mirror surface, the focus (F) and the center of curvature (C). Measure the distances!



(c) For a real object located 20.0 cm from the front of the mirror, draw a ray diagram and find the location of the image. Use a straight-edge!

(d) Is the image erect inverted? larger smaller? real virtual? than the object? (Circle one.)

(e) Now use the mirror equation(s) to calculate the answers to part (d): the location of the image (which tells distance and whether real or virtual) and its magnification (which tells larger/smaller and erect/inverted) and verify that they are consistent.

$$\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$-\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{40}$$

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{3}{40}$$

$$v = \frac{40}{3} \text{ cm} = +13.3 \text{ cm}$$

$$m = -\frac{v}{u} = -\frac{13.3 \text{ cm}}{-20 \text{ cm}} = +\frac{2}{3}$$

(f) Is there an object location that will result in a real image? Why or why not?

NO from the eqn, if $f > 0 \neq u < 0$ (convex mirror) (real object)

$$\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{|u|} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{image to right of mirror (behind)}$$

continues over

MIRROR 1/16/06
 \therefore always virtual.