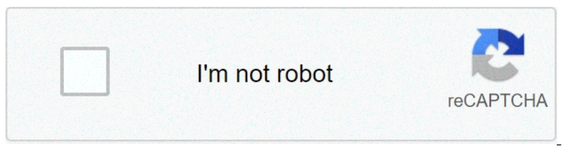

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Between concave and convex mirror

Difference between concave and convex mirror in hindi. Difference between concave and convex mirror brainly. Difference between concave and convex mirrors and lenses. Similarities between concave and convex mirrors. Difference between concave and convex mirror. Write the differences between concave and convex mirror. State the difference between concave and convex mirror. Difference between concave and convex mirror in tabular form.

It is very important to understand the difference between Concave and Convex mirrors as both these mirrors have a variety of applications in our daily lives. A concave mirror allows the divergence of a straight light beam from a light source. A convex mirror reflects the image radiating away from the light source. Concave mirrors Concave mirrors are converging mirrors. In concave mirrors, incident rays strike the mirror surface in parallel, reflect and meet at a location called the focal point. The shape of a concave mirror is similar to that of a spoon.Â A magnified, virtual image is obtained when the mirror is positioned too close to an object. Increasing the distance between the object and the mirror, however, reduces the size of the image, resulting in a real image. As a result, the resulting image could be magnified or small and real or virtual. It can also reflect an image in two ways. When the object is brought closer to the mirror, a large image, or virtual image, is formed. Also, when the object is further away from the mirror, a smaller image is formed, that is, a real image. These mirrors are also used by dentists. Convex mirrors Convex mirrors are divergent mirrors. In convex mirrors, the incident ray coming from the same point is reflected and moves in a different path. As a result, the light rays on the side of the mirror object do not collide, creating a virtual image of the real thing. It is a type of spherical mirror with a curved reflecting surface facing outwards. After the light rays of the object are reflected by the mirror, a virtual image is generated in which the light rays meet at a specific point. In addition, the image that emerges is erect, diminished and focused on the object. Divergent mirrors are so called because when the rays are reflected, they diverge. As a result, when a beam of light is pointed towards it, the initially parallel rays of the beam diverge after touching the reflecting surface of the mirror. As a result, it gives you a better view of your behind. It can also be used as a safety device. For example, these are huge, reflective surfaces like discs that shop owners place in their stores. Concave and Convex Mirror in Detail Difference between Concave and Convex Mirror Differentiating Properties Concave Mirror Convex Mirror Meaning Concave means rounded or hollowed like the inside of a circle or a sphere Convex means rounded or curved like the outside of a circle or a sphere ball. Other names Convergent mirror Fish Eye or divergent mirror Mirror structure The mirror coating of the concave mirror is located on the outside of the spherical surface. The coating of the convex mirror is located on the inner side of the spherical surface. Curve center and reflective surface The curvature center and reflective surface fall on the same side of the mirror. The center of the curvature and the reflective surface fall on the opposite side of the mirror. Focus The focus is in front of the mirror. Focal length isThe attention is behind the mirror. Negative focal length image of the image The formed image is real, inverted and enlarged (except when the object is between P and F, where the image is virtual, erected and enlarged). The formed image is virtual, erected and decreased. Projection of the image The image can be projected on a screen as they are real. Images cannot be projected on a screen as they are virtual. Use are used in reflective telescopes, shaving mirrors, electric torches, etc. As they give an enlarged image of objects. They are used as side mirrors or rear-view mirrors in vehicles as they cover a broader visual area. Advantages of concave mirrors and convex advantages of convex mirrors Many auto side mirrors are designed in the shape of convex mirrors. The motorcyclist or the driver can get a better view behind them using these mirrors. Convex mirrors are used in safety devices. When a single security agent is assigned to a region, it can see a larger portion of the store and keep track of its state at the same time. Roads and driveways can make many advantages from convex mirrors. Motorcyclists and drivers will be more secure as the mirrors will show the curves of the road that you would not have detected as a naked eye. Convex mirrors are mainly used in the ATM. Electric torches, railway engines, motor vehicles, headlights and other applications use these mirrors. The concave mirrors are useful for focusing. As a result, the center of the mirror is equipped with this type of mirror, which serves to reflect the light rays and to make them travel at a great distance. Concavi mirrors are used by scientists in laboratories. Help the light to travel in a straight path with more intensity, applications of the concave mirror the concave mirrors help in the internal reflection of light to the focal point. Concavi mirrors can also be used for a variety of purposes, including: Mirrors per beard mirrors Astronomical telescopes Heads Solar oven ophthalmoscope Convex mirror applications The convex mirrors offer a broader view of the object. Some of the convex mirror applications are as follows: Divergent. Convex mirrors are also known as Fish Eye. The specular coating of the concave mirror is located on the outside of the spherical surface and in the convex mirror it is located on the inside of the spherical surface. In concave mirror, focusing located in front of the mirror and in Convex Mirror, the focus is located behind the mirror. In Concave Mirror, the image formed is real, inverted and magnified. In Convex Mirror, the image formed is virtual, erect and diminished. Concave Mirrors are used in telescopes, shaving mirrors, flashlights, etc. as they give an enlarged image of objects. objects. Convex mirrors are used as side mirrors or rear-view mirrors in vehicles as they cover a larger visual area. Important questions based on the difference between concave mirrors and convex questions: Write an important difference between concave and convex mirrors in terms of kind? (ALL INDIA 2013, 1 MARK) ANS: The concave mirrors are converging mirrors, while convex mirrors are divergent mirrors. Questions: What kind of mirrors are used in the headlights of an automobile and why? (Foreign 2007, 1 Mark) ANS: concave mirror is used in the lights of a car to obtain the parallel light beam. Question: Which mirror is used in the headlights, headlights and projectors? (ALL INDIA 2008, 1 Mark) ANS: Headlights, headlights and projectors use all concave mirrors to enlarge the image of objects. Questions: Redraw the chart below and show the direction of the light radius after reflection from the mirror. (Delhi (c) 2009, 1 Mark) ANS: the direction of the light ray after the reflection from the mirror, questions: redesign the diagram below and show the direction of the ray of light after the reflection from the mirror. (Delhi (C) 2009, 1 Mark) ANS: The direction of the bright radius after reflection from the mirror - Questions: What is the minimum number of rays needed to locate the image formed by a concave mirror of an object? Draw a ray diagram to show the formation of a virtual image by a concave mirror. (Delhi 2009, 2 scores) ANS: To create the image formed by a concave mirror of an object, at least two rays are needed. Questions: Design the following diagram in your book of answers and show the formation of the image of the ab object with the help of suitable rays. (ALL INDIA 2007, 2 Marks) Answers: Ã, Questions: An object of 2 cm of size is placed 30 cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 15 cm. What distance does a screen from the mirror to get a clear image? What will be the nature and size of the image formed? Draw a ray diagram to show the image formation. (Delhi (C) 2008, 3 Marks) ANS: Given that: F = -15 cm, H0 = 2 cm, u = -30cm Questions: lists four properties of the image formed by a convex mirror. (Delhi 2012, 2 scores) ANS: The properties of the image formed by a convex mirror are: the image forms behind the mirror, between the pole and its fire. Virtual and erect. The size of the image is always smaller than the object. The magnification is always positive. Questions: List four properties of the image formed by a concave mirror, when the object is placed between the fire and the mirror pole. (Delhi 2012, 2 scores) ANS: Property of the image formed by a concave mirror when the object is placed between the fire and the mirror pole: the image forms behind the mirror. It is enlarged and enlarged. AND' It's upright. Questions: Indicate the type of mirror preferred as (i) mirror retrovisor in vehicles, (ii) beard mirror. Justification the answer by pointing out two reasons for each case. (Delhi 2012, 3 brands) Ans: (i) convex mirror- convex mirror is used asMirror because it gives a broader view as it is curved outwards. It also produces erect and decreased traffic of traffic behind the vehicle. (ii) concave mirror: concave mirror is used as a shaving mirror to see a large image of the face. When the object is between the polo and the main compound of a concave mirror, it forms a virtual, erected and enlarged image behind it. Ques: Draw the ray diagram in any case to show the position and nature of the image formed when the object is positioned: (i) in the center of the curvature of a concave mirror (ii) between the P polo p and the focus F of a concave mirror (iii) in front of a convex mirror (iv) at 2f of a convex objective (v) in front of a concave lens (all india 2007, 5 brands) ans: ã, the image is It is formed at the center of the curvature and is real, inverted and equal to the size of the object. The virtual, enlarged and erect image is formed behind the mirror. The virtual, erected and diminished image is formed behind the mirror. The real image, inverted and size size is formed at 2F on the other side of the lens. The virtual, erected and diminished image is formed between or f on the same side of the object. object.