# Behaviour of Light in Mirrors

**Law of Reflection** - page 306

1. The angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence
2. The incident ray is the light ray that hits the reflecting surface
3. The reflected ray is leaving the reflecting surface
4. The angles are measured with respect to the normal

Labelled Diagram page 306

Plane mirrors - a mirror that has a flat surface - page 309

- Object
- Image
- Object distance
- Image distance
- Virtual image

Drawing Ray Diagrams for plane mirrors - page 310

Characteristics of Images in plane mirrors - page 311

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Concave Mirrors - Converging Mirrors - page 312

- Principle axis
- Vertex
- Focal point
- Centre of curvature
- Radius of curvature
- Focal length

Labelled Diagram

Characteristics of Images in Curved Mirrors

- Location
- Orientation
- Size
- Type