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Similarities between concave mirror and convex lens

What are the similarities between concave and convex mirrors.

The light reflects a mirror. The light passes and is refracted by a lens. The lenses have two focal points, one on each side of the lens. A cÃ'ncavo mirror converges the light to a focal point. For lenses, the light converges to a point for a convex lens. A convex mirror differs the light as well as a lens. Any lens that is thicker in the center of what the ends is a convex lens. Any thicker lens at the ends of what in the center is a lens kincava. Similarities between the lenses and mirrors the equations that used to mirror all work for lenses. A convex lens acts a lot like a mirror. Both converge parallel rays to a focal point, have positive focal lengths and form images with similar characteristics. A lens covave acts a lot like a convex mirror. Both diverge the parallel rays away from a focal point, have negative focal lengths and form only virtual and smaller images. The signal convention is just a little different. As the light passes through the positive image distances of the lens (and real images) are on the opposite side of the object lens. The negative image distances are for virtual images, again, but these are on the same side of the lens as an object. Again, a ray diagram can help us understand what makes a lens. Send the rays out of the object, restrogate them through the lens and see where they go. The image is where the rays cross. Faithful drawing rays include: The parallel ray goes from the tip of the object horizontally to the lens. This refract through the lens and passes the focal point on the farthest side of the lens. The main ray is a straight line from the tip of the object and passing through the center of the lens. While the lens is fine, we can assume that the ray passes directly. The focal ray is a mirrored image of the parallel radius. It goes from the tip of the object through the focal point on the side of the lens object, and emerges from the lens parallel to the main shaft. The table shows what happens to the image as an object is brought from the infinity toward a convex lens. Pearly object position picture features in the infinityat focal pointimage is a point moving towards 2fmoving of f towards 2finting in size, real, inverted, smaller than the object in 2fat 2fal, inverted, same size that moves from 2f towards infinity, inverted, larger than the infinitatedly large fat object moving from -infinity for lensmoving to lensdemsing in size, virtual, higher that the object, provided that the image is reversed. An object at the moment creates an image on point B, while an object in point B creates an image at point A. What happens to a lens divercava? The parallel radius goes from the tip of the object horizontally to the lens. It refracted through the lens and diverge away from the main shaft directly going away from the focal point on the side of the lens object. The main ray is a straight line from the tip of the object and passing through the center of the lens. While the lens is fine, we can assume that the ray passes directly. The focal radius leaves the tip of the object that heads to the focal point on the farthest side of the lens. It is re-directed by the lens to go parallel to the main shaft. Move an infinite object to a covave lens Give an image that moves from the focal point toward the lens, growing from a point to almost as much as the object. The image is virtual, vertically and smaller than the object. A mirror cÃ'ncavo is opaque, while a lens is transparent. A CÃ'NCOVO mirror can form real and reversed images of various virtual sizes and virtual images and enlarged, depending on the position of the object, while a lens canned only virtual, decreased forms and erect images for all object positions. Professor â € â € ¢ India The main difference between a convex mirror and CÃ'NCOVO lies in the image formed by the two While the convex mirror forms diminish, the cÃco mirror forms an enlarged image or a decrease, depending on the position of the object. The father â € â € ¢ â € ¢ â € ¢ â € ¢ A mirror CÃ'NCOVA causes reflection of the light as a lens covenous cause refraction of the light. A cÃ'ncavo mirror can form real and reversed images of various sizes and virtual, erect and enlarged images, depending on the position of the object, while a lens shaped only virtual, decreased and erect images All position positions. Grade 9 â € â € â € â € â € â € ¢ The lens is understood as a curved and transparent piece of glass or plastic, which concentrates and refracting the rays of light in a way. The curvature of the object checks the extension in which the light is folded and in which direction. They are used â € â € â €

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