Completion of the table 4.7

Fig.	h_i	h_o	Magnification $m = \frac{h_i}{h_0}$	**Erect, virtual/ inverted, real**	**Size is same as that of the object/magnified/diminished**
Fig. 1	Negative	Positive	Negative	Inverted, real	Diminished
Fig. 2	Negative	Positive	Negative	Inverted, real	Same size
Fig. 3	Positive	Positive	Positive	Erect, virtual	Magnified
Fig. 4	Positive	Positive	Positive	Erect, virtual	Diminished
Fig. 5	Positive	Positive	Positive	Erect, virtual	Diminished

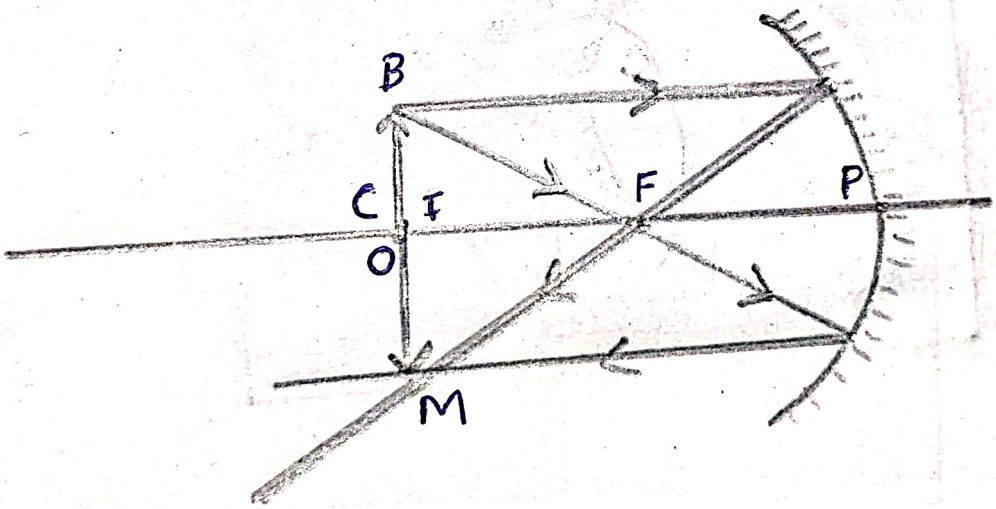
Mirror	Inferences (Position of image and features)	Situations making use of them
Plane mirror	The image is behind the mirror. Distance to object and distance to image from the mirror are the same. The image is virtual, erect and is of the same size as that of the object.	For observing the face
Convex mirror	Image is always formed in between the pole of the mirror and the principal focus. The image is diminished, virtual and erect.	Used as rear view mirror
Concave mirror	Converges distant rays to the principal focus.	For focusing rays of sunlight on a point in solar concentrators.
Concave mirror	Reflects the rays coming from principal focus as parallel rays.	In torch and headlight of vehicles.
Concave mirror	For the object placed between principal focus and pole, the images formed are enlarged and erect.	Make up mirror, shaving mirror, Mirror used by dentists.

3. Draw the ray diagrams. (concave mirror)

i) object at C

ii) object at F

Ans) i)



ii)