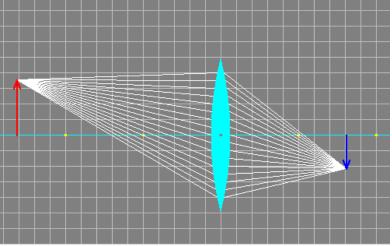
# **Optics**

Light travels in predictable ways.



# What we will be learning

We will be learning about light and how images form.

By the end of this unit you will understand that:

- Light travels in a straight line away from its source.
- Light changes direction in predictable ways.
- It is useful to change the direction light travels.
- Images form where diverging rays are made to converge.
- Our brains assume that light does not change direction.

## **Focus Questions**

"Science is simply common sense at its best."

Thomas Huxley

### **Key Terms**

- ray
- object
- image
- refractive index
- converging
- diverging

### What will come next

Our next topic is Kinematics.

We live in a dynamic world where things are always moving and changing. Kinematics is the study of motion. This topic will allow us to make sense of, describe, and predict motion in a very precise way.

I move, therefore I am...



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В	D	Α	Knowing
			I can list the rules of ray drawing. I can list the characteristics of images.
			I can state the laws of reflection. I can distinguish between diffuse and specular reflection.
			I can label the parts of a ray drawing for plane mirrors. I can label the parts of a ray drawing for curved mirrors. I can describe different kinds of curved mirrors.
			I can define the index of refraction. I can describe Snell's Law.
			I can label the parts of a ray drawing for refraction at a plane boundary.  I can label the parts of a ray drawing for refraction by a lens.
			I can define critical angle. I can describe total internal reflection.
			I can give examples of common devices that reflect light. I can give examples of common devices that refract light.

В	D	Α	Doing
			I can draw labeled ray diagrams showing how images form in a plane mirror.  I describe the characteristics of images formed in a plane mirror.
			I can experimentally distinguish between converging and diverging mirrors.  I can experimentally find the focal length of a converging mirror.
			I can locate and describe the image formed by a curved mirror:  ⇒ using a scaled ray diagram  ⇒ using the mirror equation
			I can solve problems using:  ⇒ The definition of index of refraction ⇒ Snell's Law
			I can experimentally distinguish between converging and diverging lenses. I can experimentally find the focal length of a thin converging lens.
			I can locate and describe the image formed by a thin lens:  ⇒ using a scaled ray diagram ⇒ using the mirror equation