

Mirrors and Reflection

Mirrors are capable of reflecting sufficient light to form an image of an object placed in front of it.

When the light rays from the object hit the mirror and bounce back, it is called reflection. The light rays meet the mirror at the point of incidence and makes angle of incidence with the normal while the reflected ray from the mirror forms the angle of reflection with the normal. The incident ray, reflected ray and the normal all lie in the same plane and the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. These are the laws of reflection.

