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Crash Course Physics #38: Geometric Optics

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The model that represents light as traveling in straight-line paths is called the _____ model of light.
2. A line used to represent the _____ path of light is called a ray.
3. When light reflects off a surface, the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of _____.
4. This principle, that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection, is known as the _____ of reflection.
5. When light passes from one medium to another and changes direction, this phenomenon is called _____.
6. The angle at which light enters a new _____ is called the angle of refraction.
7. The relationship between the angles of incidence and refraction is described by _____ Law.
8. The _____ of refraction is the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to the speed of light in a given medium.
9. A visually reproduced copy of an object formed by light rays is called an _____.
10. An _____ image is formed when rays actually converge at a point.
11. A _____ image is formed when rays only appear to converge and can't be projected on a screen.
12. A lens that bends light rays inward toward a central axis is called a _____ lens.
13. The point at which light rays meet after passing through a converging lens is called the _____ point.
14. The equation $1/f = 1/d_o + 1/d_i$ is known as the _____ lens equation.
15. The _____ equation relates the size of the image to the size of the object.

Crash Course Physics #38: Geometric Optics KEY

1. The model that represents light as traveling in straight-line paths is called the **ray** model of light.
2. A line used to represent the **direction and straight-line** path of light is called a ray.
3. When light reflects off a surface, the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of **incidence**.
4. This principle, that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection, is known as the **law** of reflection.
5. When light passes from one medium to another and changes direction, this phenomenon is called **refraction**.
6. The angle at which light enters a new **medium** is called the angle of refraction.
7. The relationship between the angles of incidence and refraction is described by **Snell's** Law.
8. The **index** of refraction is the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to the speed of light in a given medium.
9. A visually reproduced copy of an object formed by light rays is called an **image**.
10. A **real** image is formed when rays actually converge at a point.
11. A **virtual** image is formed when rays only appear to converge and can't be projected on a screen.
12. A lens that bends light rays inward toward a central axis is called a **converging** lens.
13. The point at which light rays meet after passing through a converging lens is called the **focal** point.
14. The equation $1/f = 1/d_o + 1/d_i$ is known as the **thin** lens equation.
15. The **magnification** equation relates the size of the image to the size of the object.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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