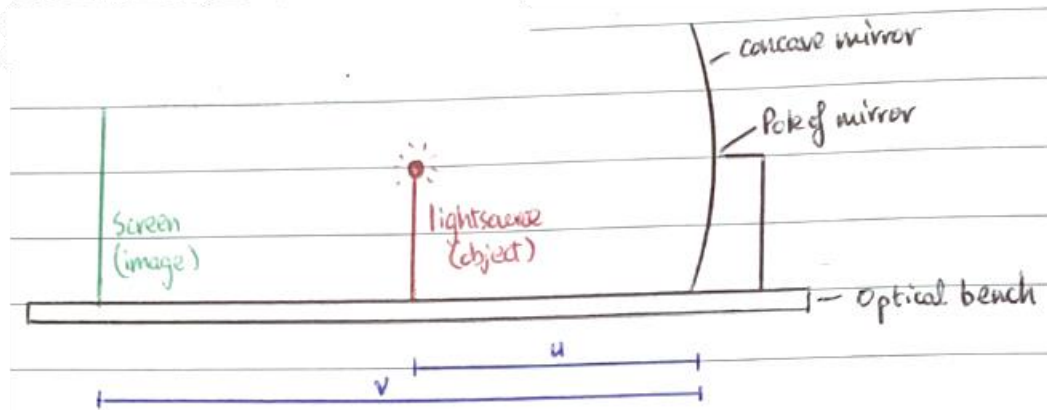


Light Experiment #1

Focal length of a concave mirror

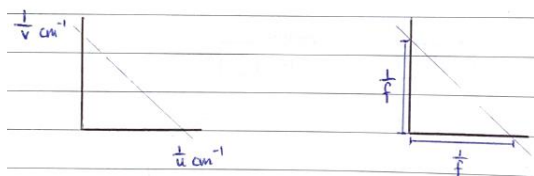
Diagram:



Method - Focus light from distant object onto paper

- appropriate 'f' value
- $u > f$
- Sharp image + measure "u" + "v"

Graph



$$\frac{x \text{ intercept } \frac{1}{f} + y \text{ intercept } \frac{1}{f}}{2} = \text{avg. } \frac{1}{f} \text{ intercept}$$

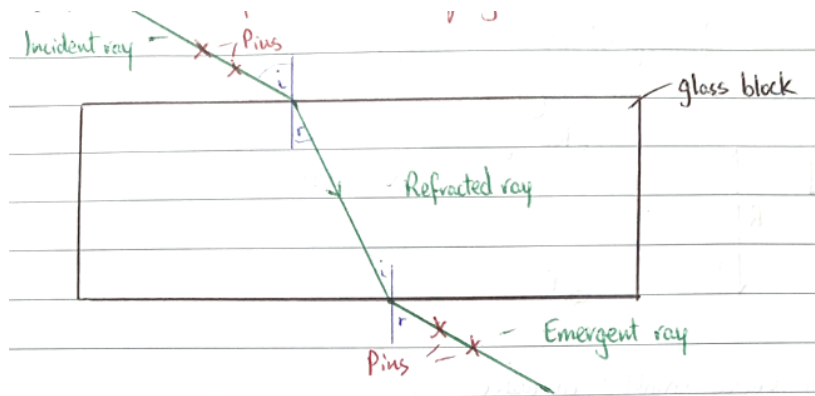
Error + Precautions: - parallax

- sharpest focus
- $u > f$
- repeat

Light Experiment #2

Snell's Law + Refractive index of glass

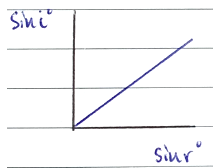
Diagram



Method:

- outline edges of block
- draw normal + lines at X° from normal
- pin + pin on far side looking through glass - appear in line
- draw lines + find r°

Graph



$$\text{slope} = \frac{\sin(i)}{\sin(r)} = n = \text{refractive index}$$

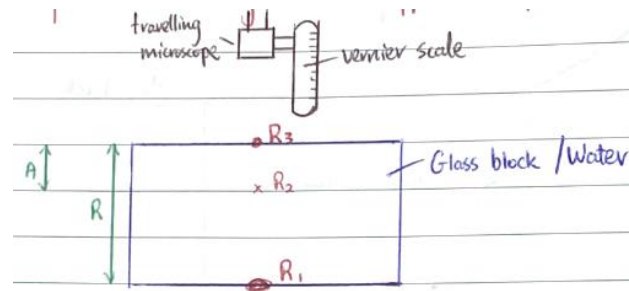
Errors + Precautions:

- accurate lines
- thick block - including displacement rays
- larger construction lines
- avoid small i°

Light Experiment #3

Measuring refractive index using real and apparent depth.

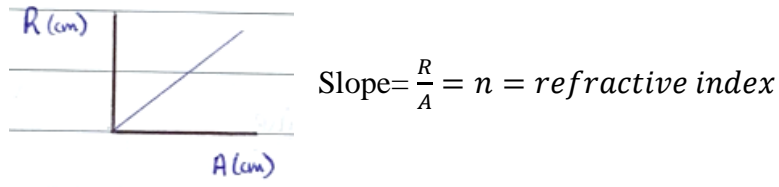
Diagram:



Method: - lycopodium powder sprinkled on water

$$- n = \frac{R_3 - R_1}{R_3 - R_2} = \frac{R}{A}$$

Graph:



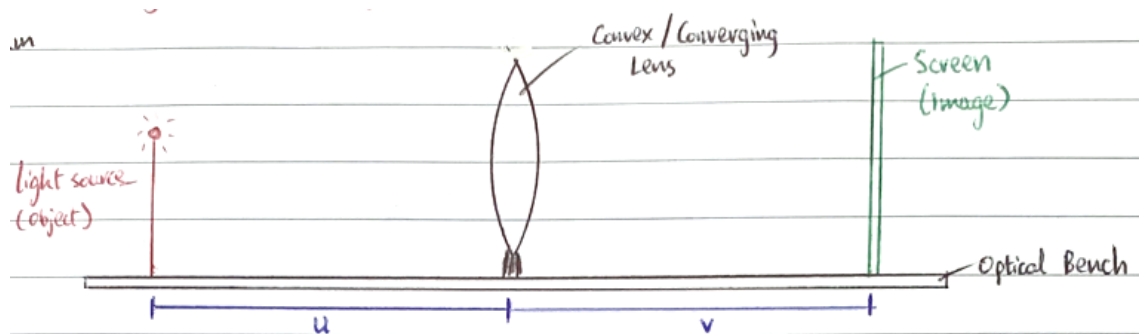
Errors + Precautions:

- judging sharpest focus
- parallax - vernier scale

Light Experiment #4

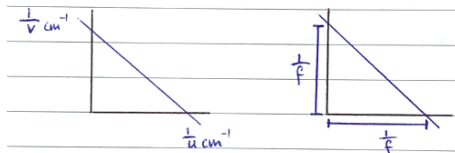
Measuring the focal length of a convex lens

Diagram



- Method:**
- focus light of distant object onto sheet.
 - find approximate value for "f"
 - $u > f$

Graph:



$$\frac{x \text{ intercept } \frac{1}{f} + y \text{ intercept } \frac{1}{f}}{2} = \text{avg. } \frac{1}{f} \text{ intercept}$$

- Errors + Precautions:**
- $u > f$
 - sharpest focus