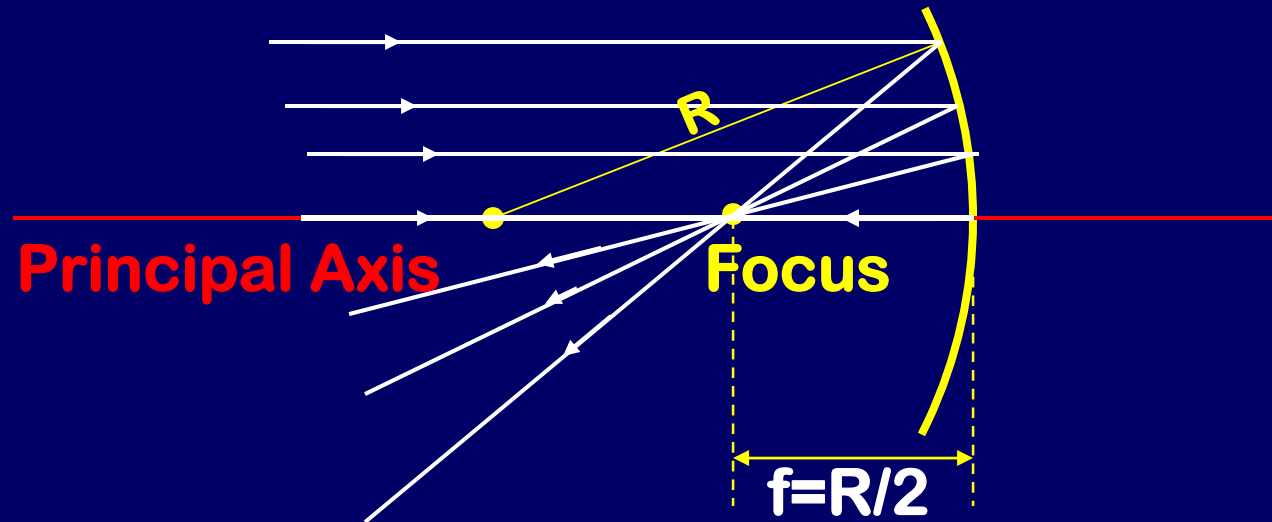# Concave Mirror



**Principal Axis**  **Focus**

f=R/2

R

Angle of incidence = angle of reflection.  Thus rays are bent <u>towards</u> the principal axis.

Rays parallel to principal axis and <u>near</u> the principal axis ("paraxial rays") all reflect so they pass through the "Focus" (F).

The distance from F to the center of the mirror is called the "Focal Length" (f).

$$f = \frac{R}{2}$$