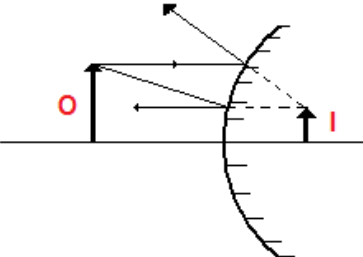
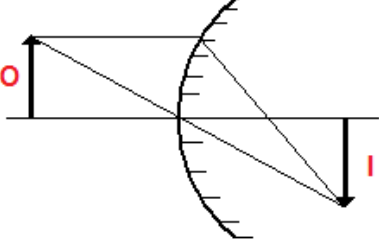
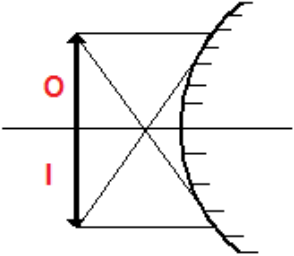
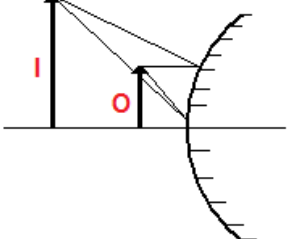


<p>Pregunta: 111</p>	<p>Competencia: Uso comprensivo del conocimiento científico. Eje temático: La luz y el sonido.</p> <p>Un objeto O se coloca cerca de un espejo convexo .El diagrama de rayos que muestra correctamente la formación de la imagen I es</p>
<p>Imagen (debe ser un archivo en formato JPEG, TIF ó JPG)</p>	
<p>Opción – A:</p>	 <p>A ray diagram for a convex mirror. An object 'O' is placed between the mirror and its focal point. Three rays are shown: one parallel to the principal axis that reflects as if from the focal point behind the mirror; one directed towards the focal point in front of the mirror that reflects parallel to the axis; and one directed towards the center of curvature that reflects back. The reflected rays diverge, and their backward extensions intersect to form a virtual, upright, and magnified image 'I' behind the mirror.</p>
<p>Opción – B:</p>	 <p>A ray diagram for a convex mirror. An object 'O' is placed between the mirror and its focal point. Three rays are shown: one parallel to the principal axis that reflects as if from the focal point behind the mirror; one directed towards the focal point in front of the mirror that reflects parallel to the axis; and one directed towards the center of curvature that reflects back. The reflected rays diverge, and their backward extensions intersect to form a virtual, upright, and reduced image 'I' behind the mirror.</p>
<p>Opción – C:</p>	 <p>A ray diagram for a convex mirror. An object 'O' is placed between the mirror and its focal point. Three rays are shown: one parallel to the principal axis that reflects as if from the focal point behind the mirror; one directed towards the focal point in front of the mirror that reflects parallel to the axis; and one directed towards the center of curvature that reflects back. The reflected rays diverge, and their backward extensions intersect to form a virtual, inverted, and magnified image 'I' behind the mirror.</p>
<p>Opción – D:</p>	 <p>A ray diagram for a convex mirror. An object 'O' is placed between the mirror and its focal point. Three rays are shown: one parallel to the principal axis that reflects as if from the focal point behind the mirror; one directed towards the focal point in front of the mirror that reflects parallel to the axis; and one directed towards the center of curvature that reflects back. The reflected rays diverge, and their backward extensions intersect to form a virtual, upright, and reduced image 'I' behind the mirror.</p>