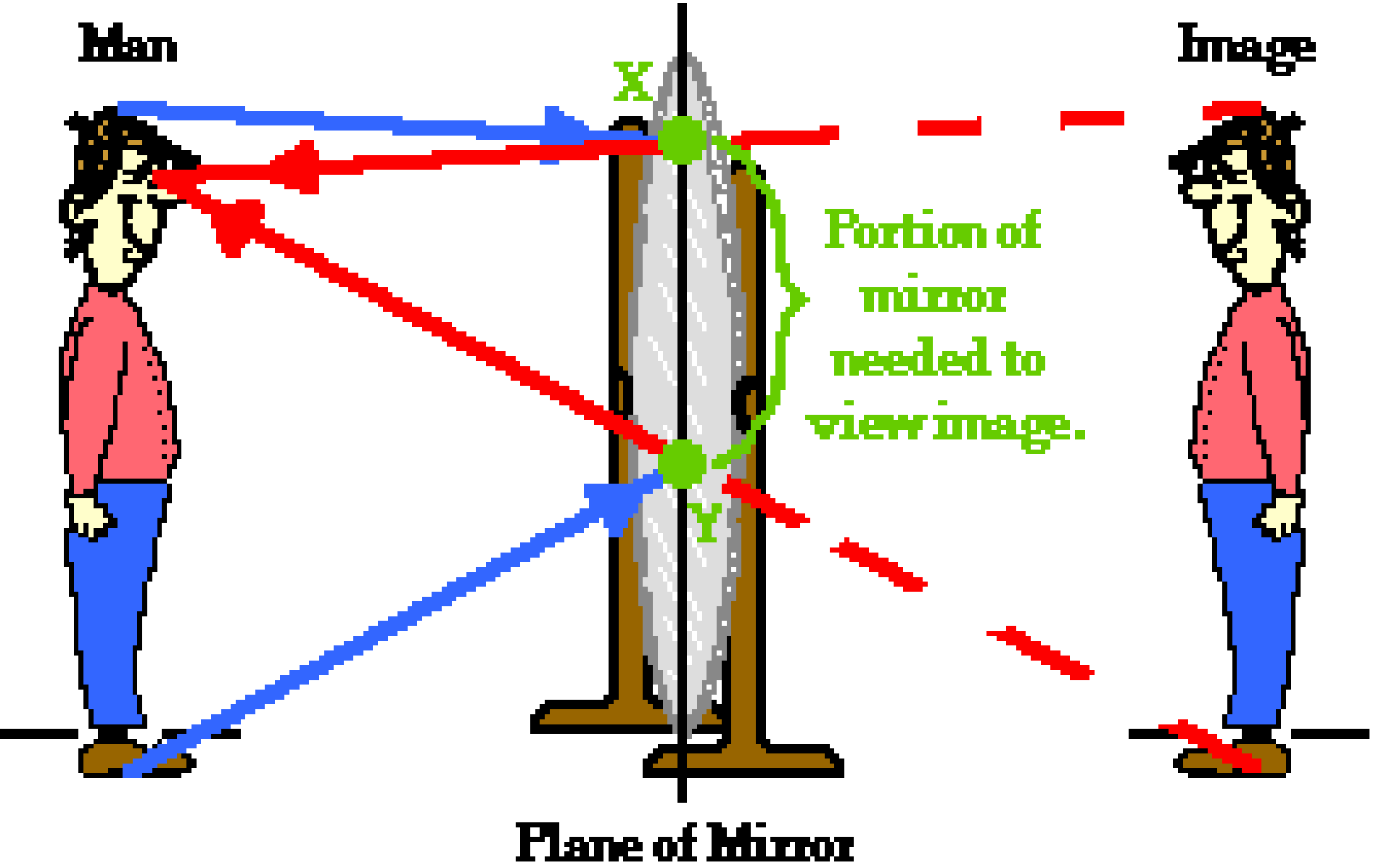
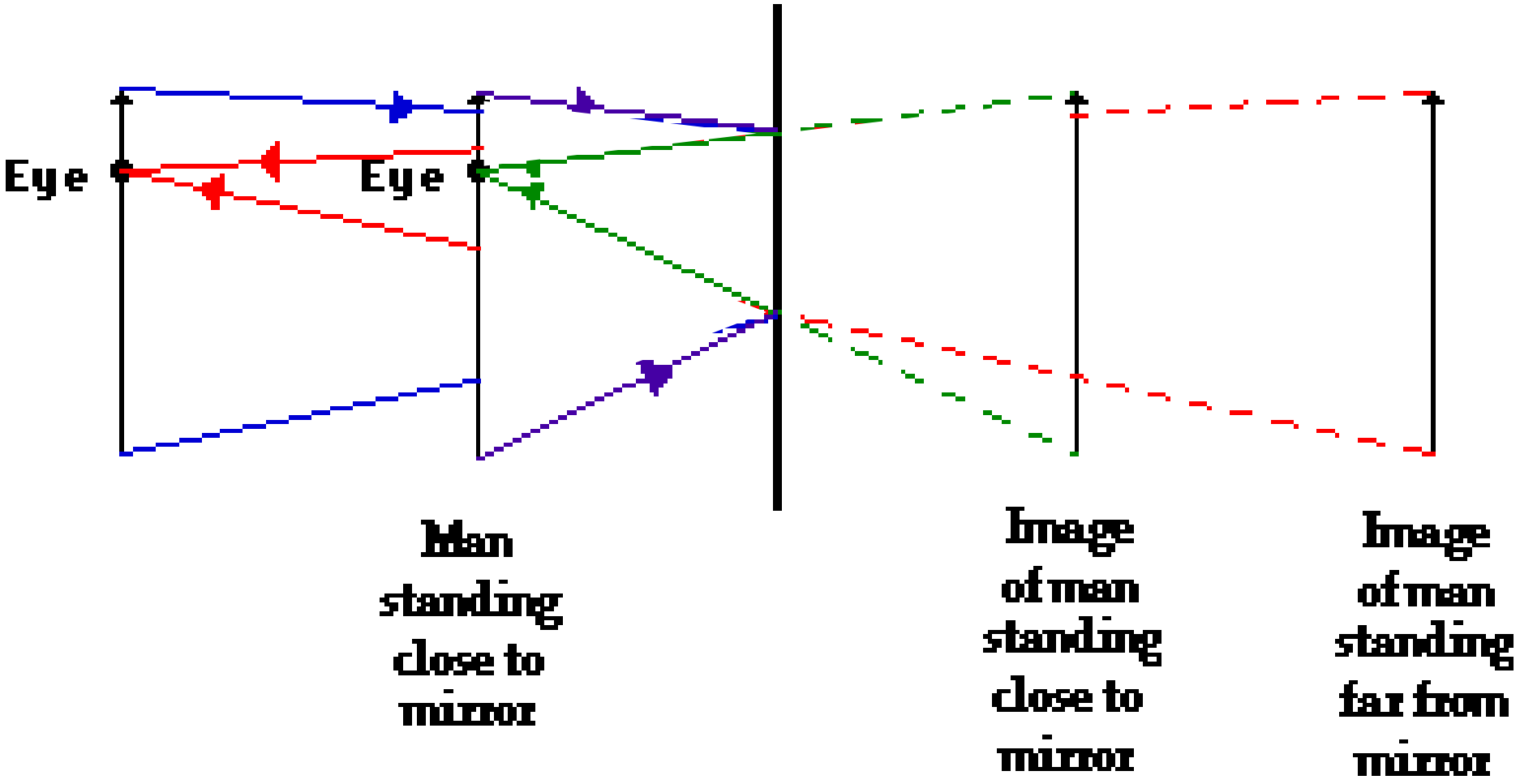
Need a mirror ½ your height to see from head to toe.

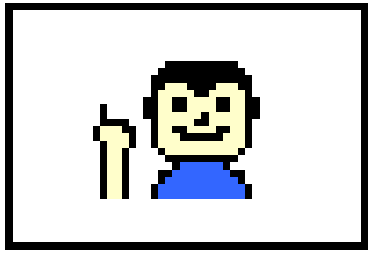


Move back, same amount of mirror



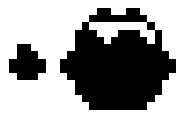
Left-right Image Reversal

Image raises right hand



Mirror

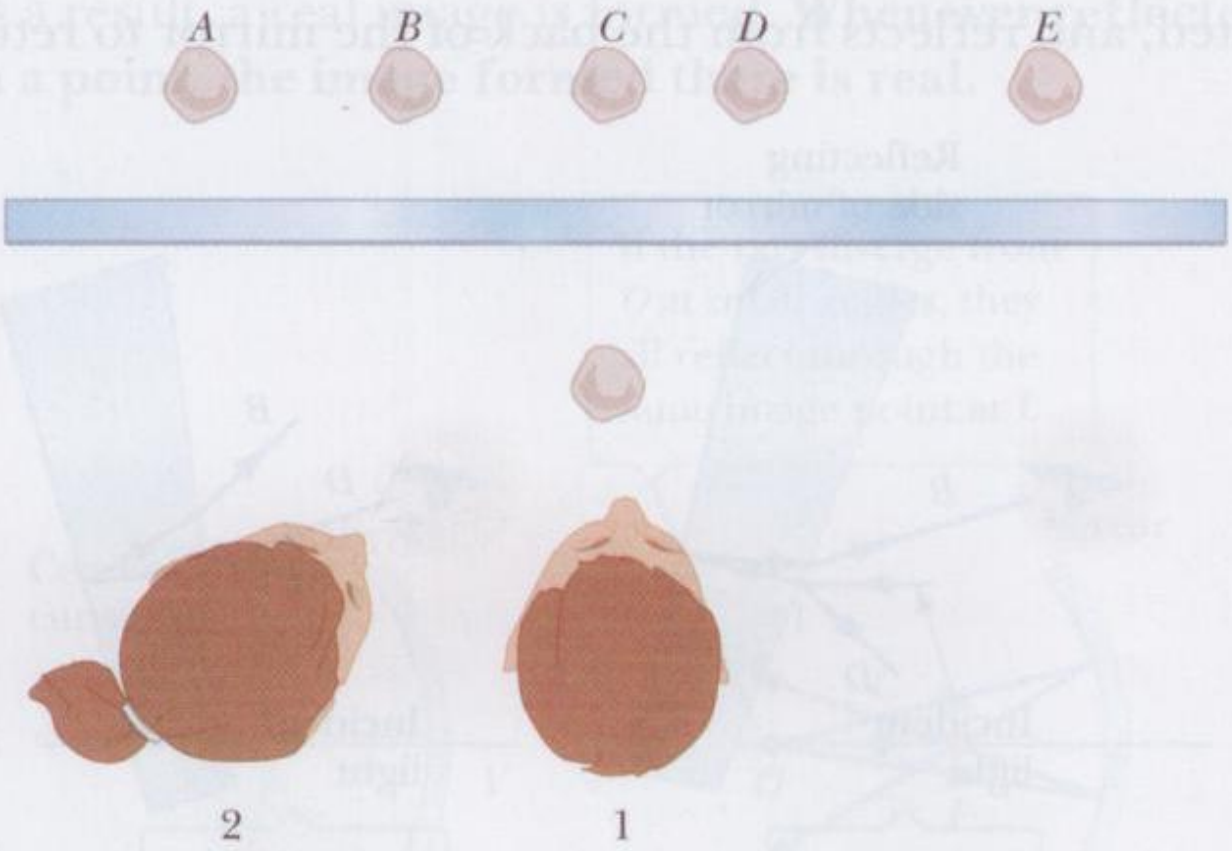
View of image raising its right hand.



Object raises left hand

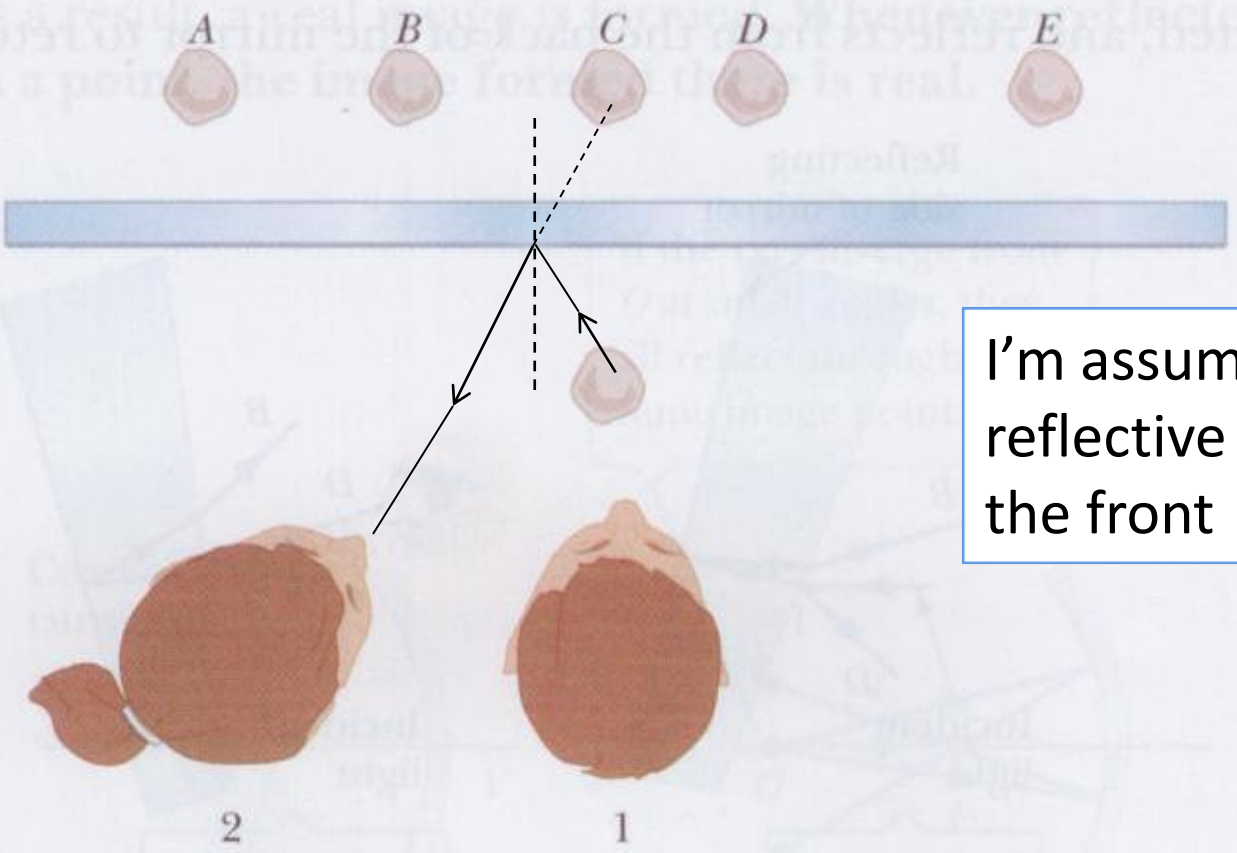
Quick Quiz

23.1 In the overhead view of Figure 23.3, the image of the stone seen by observer 1 is at *C*. Where does observer 2 see the image: at *A*, at *B*, at *C*, at *D*, at *E*, or not at all?

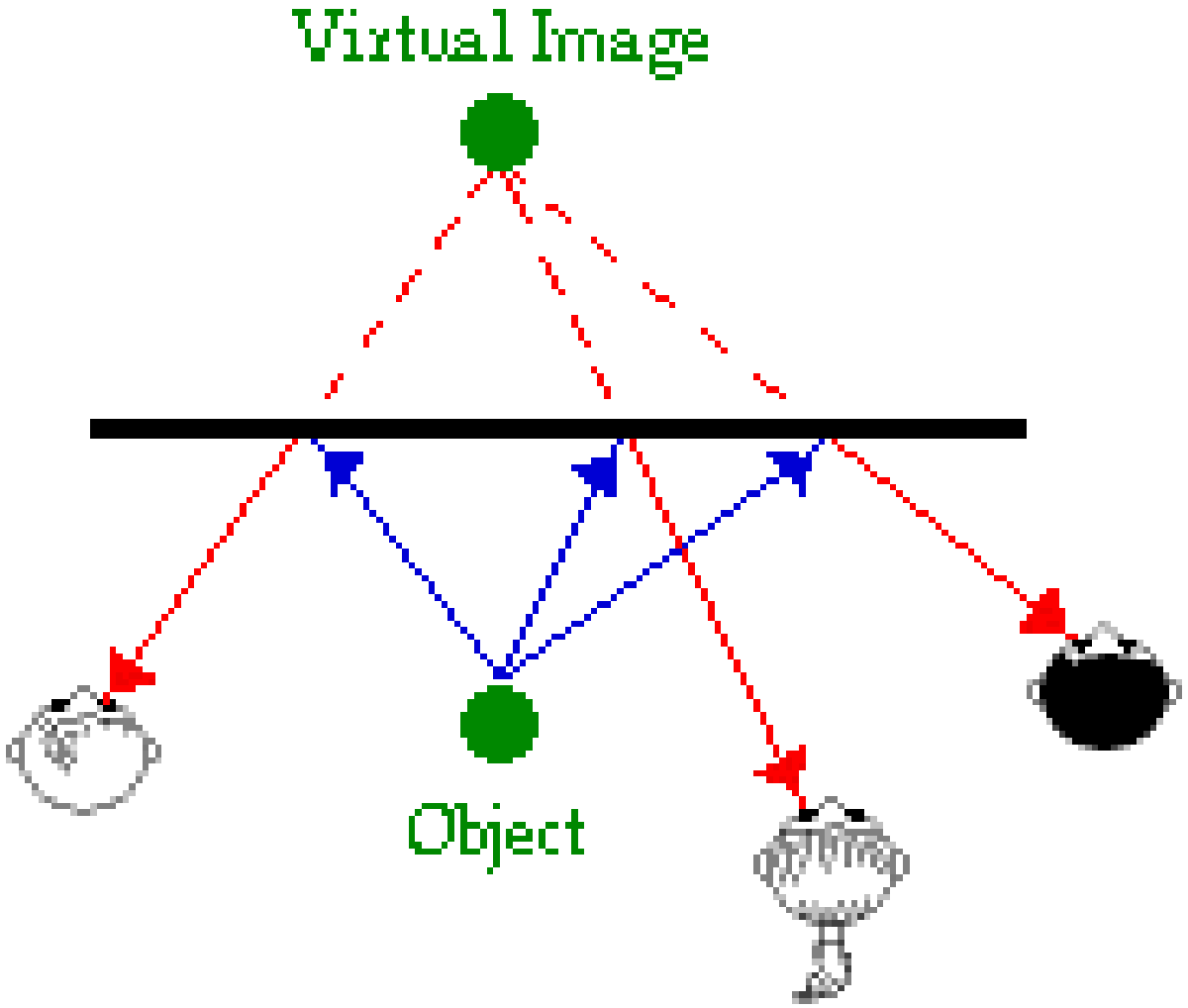


Quick Quiz

23.1 In the overhead view of Figure 23.3, the image of the stone seen by observer 1 s at *C*. Where does observer 2 see the image: at *A*, at *B*, at *C*, at *D*, at *E*, or not at all?



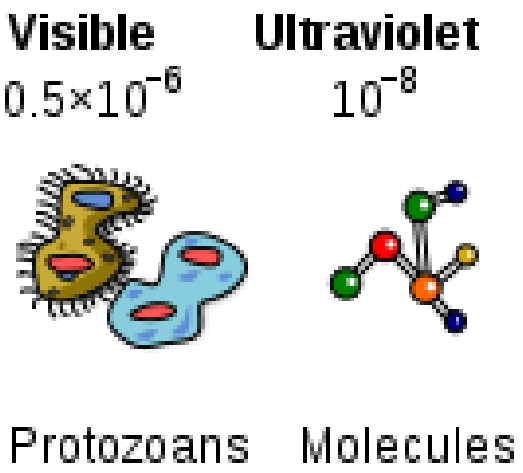
I'm assuming the reflective surface is the front



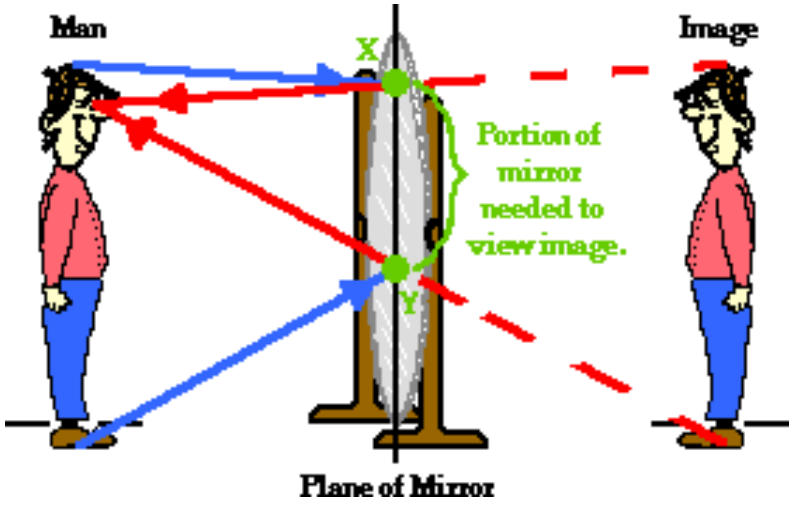
All observers would perceive light to be diverging from the same point - the image point.

Wave, particle or…

- Wave vs. particle on microscopic scale
  - 10^{-7} meters
  - Very specialized study to see either

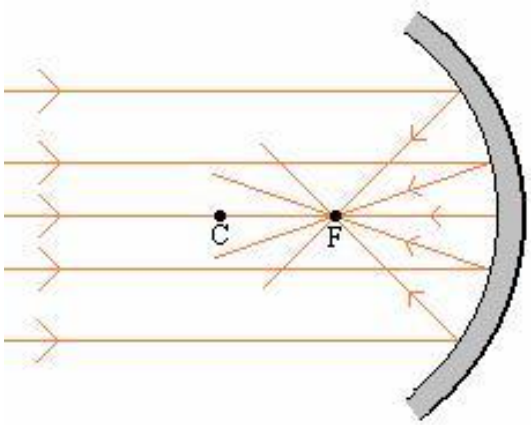


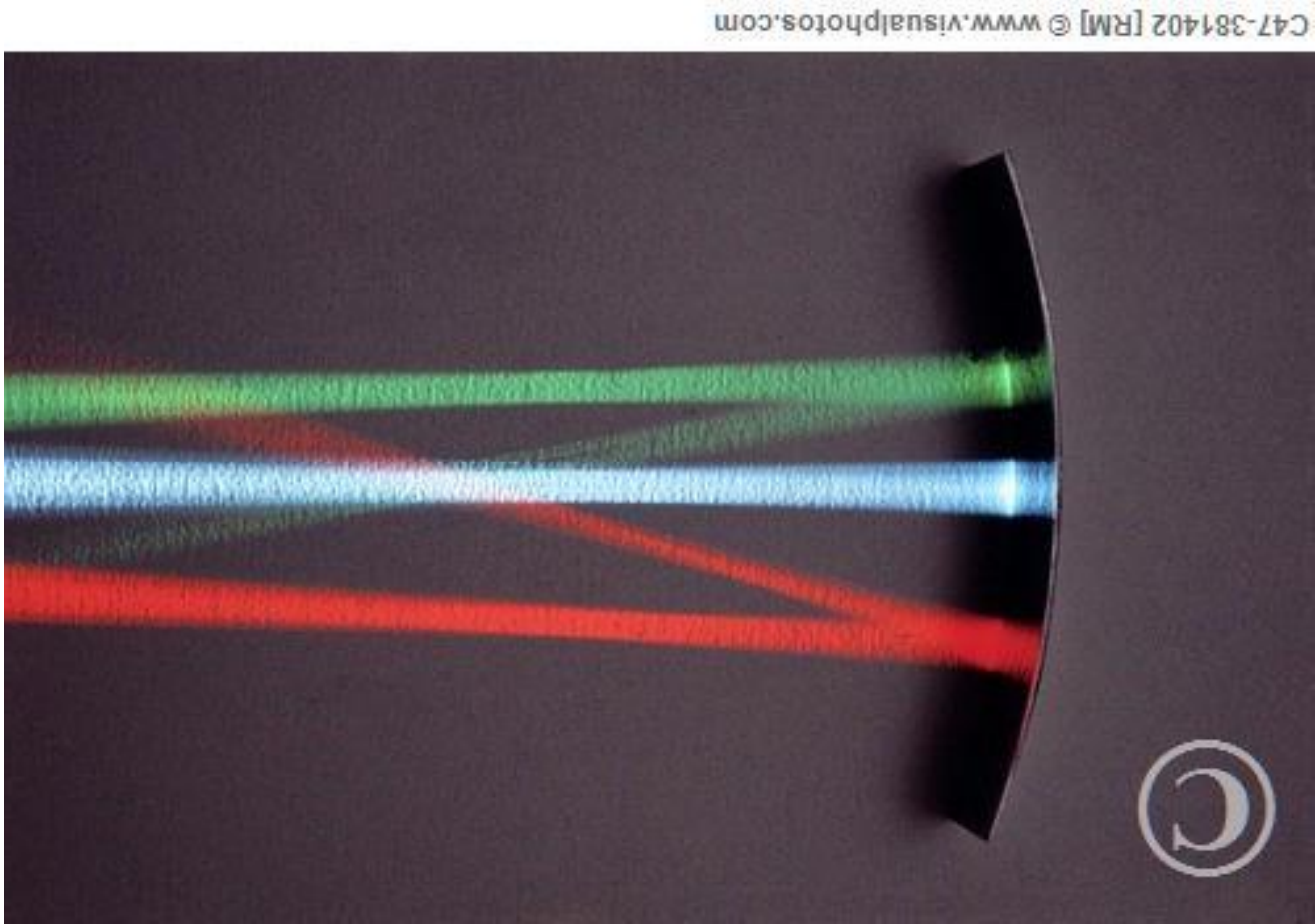
- Ray Approximation or **Geometric Optics**
  - Meters
  - Every day experiences



Concave Mirror

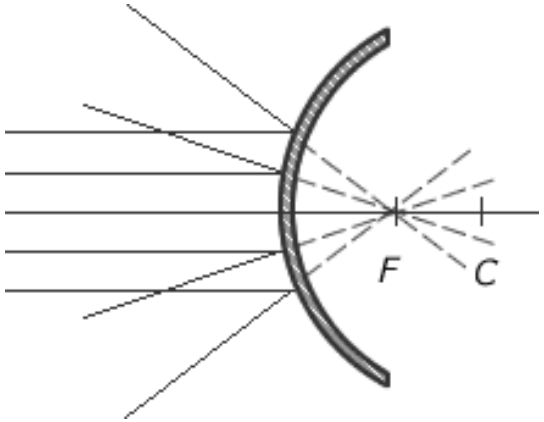
Converging mirror: light reflects from the *inner* surface of a spherical mirror

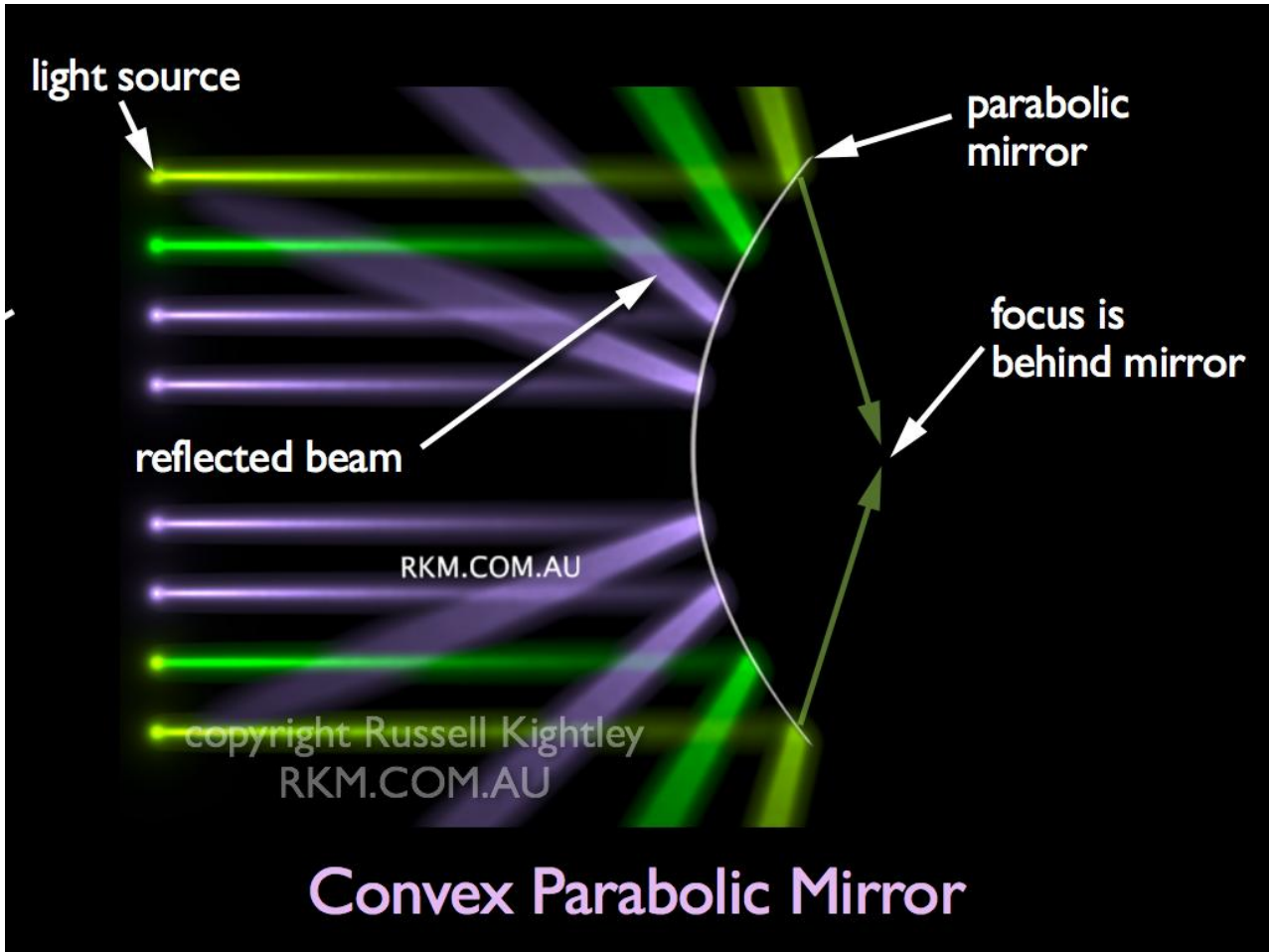




Convex Mirror

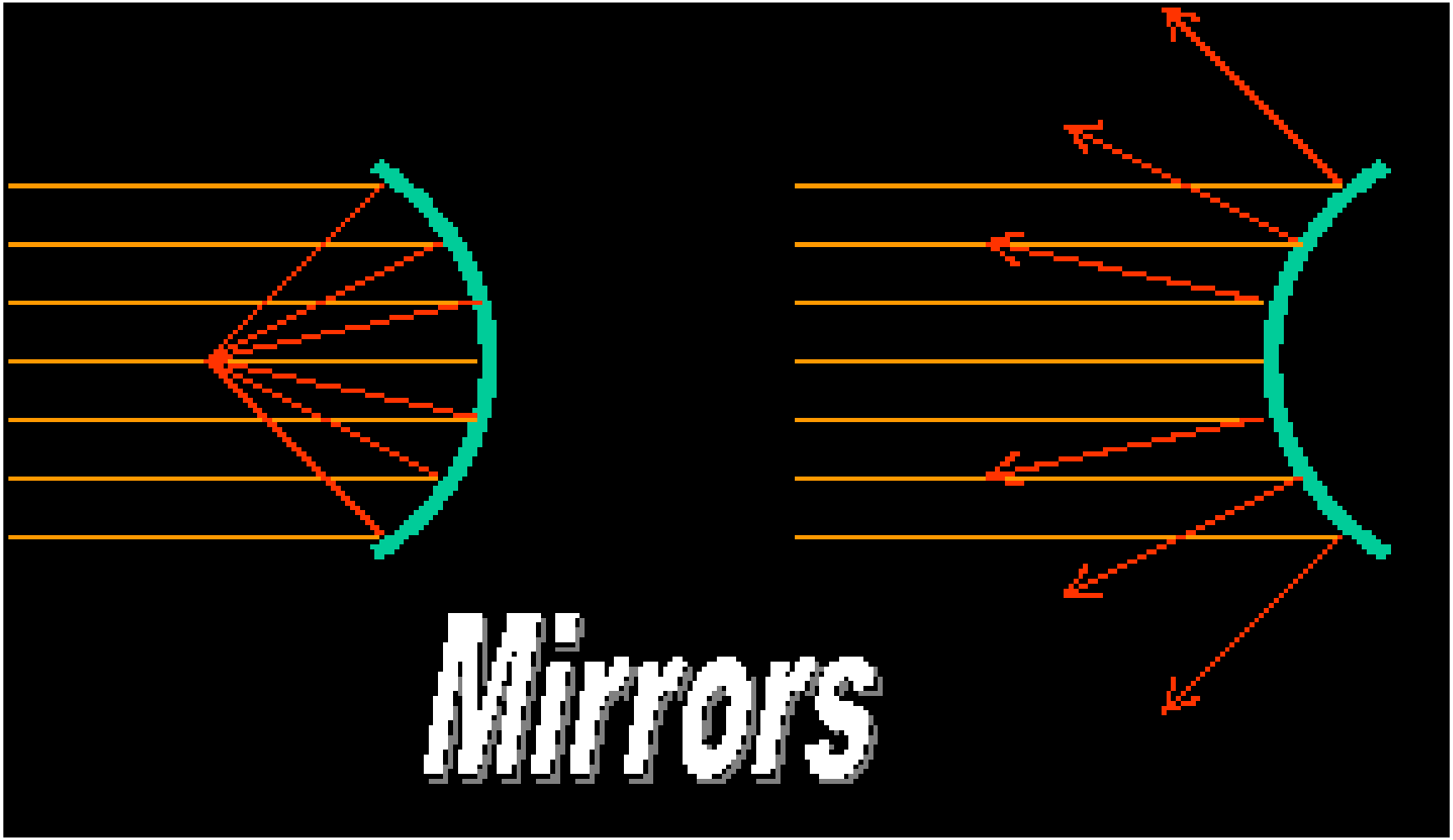
Diverging mirror: light reflects from the *outer* surface of a spherical mirror



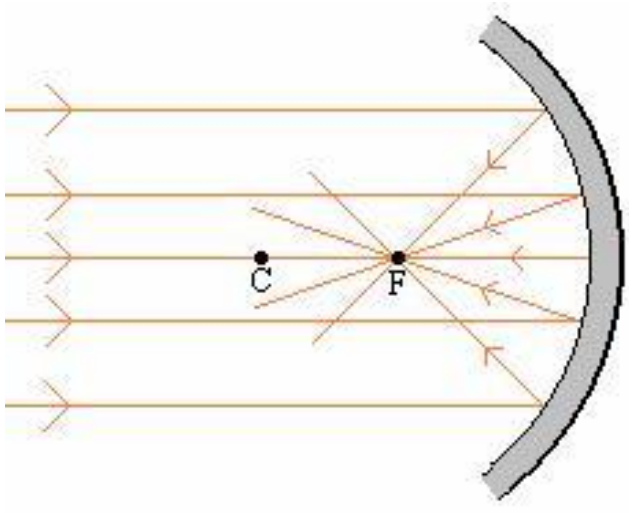


Concave
converging

Convex
Diverging

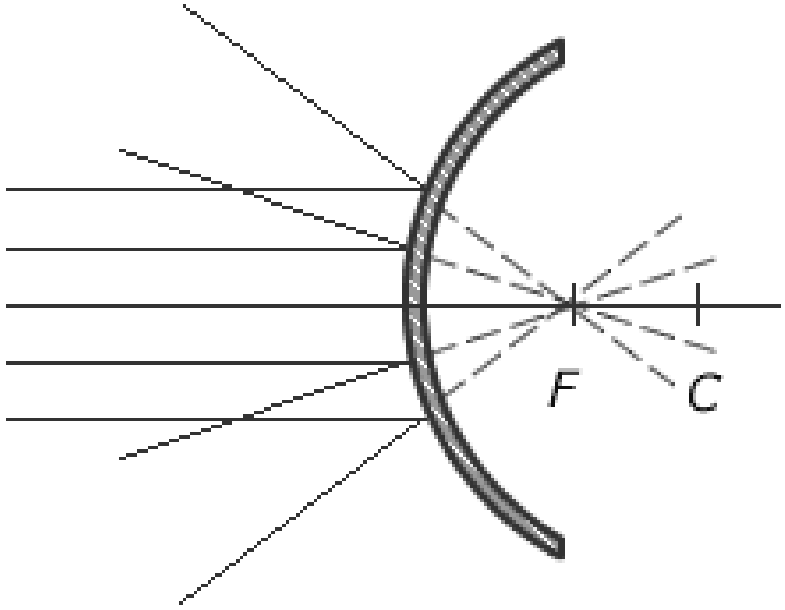


Concave
converging



C is Center of curvature

Convex
Diverging



F is Focal Point