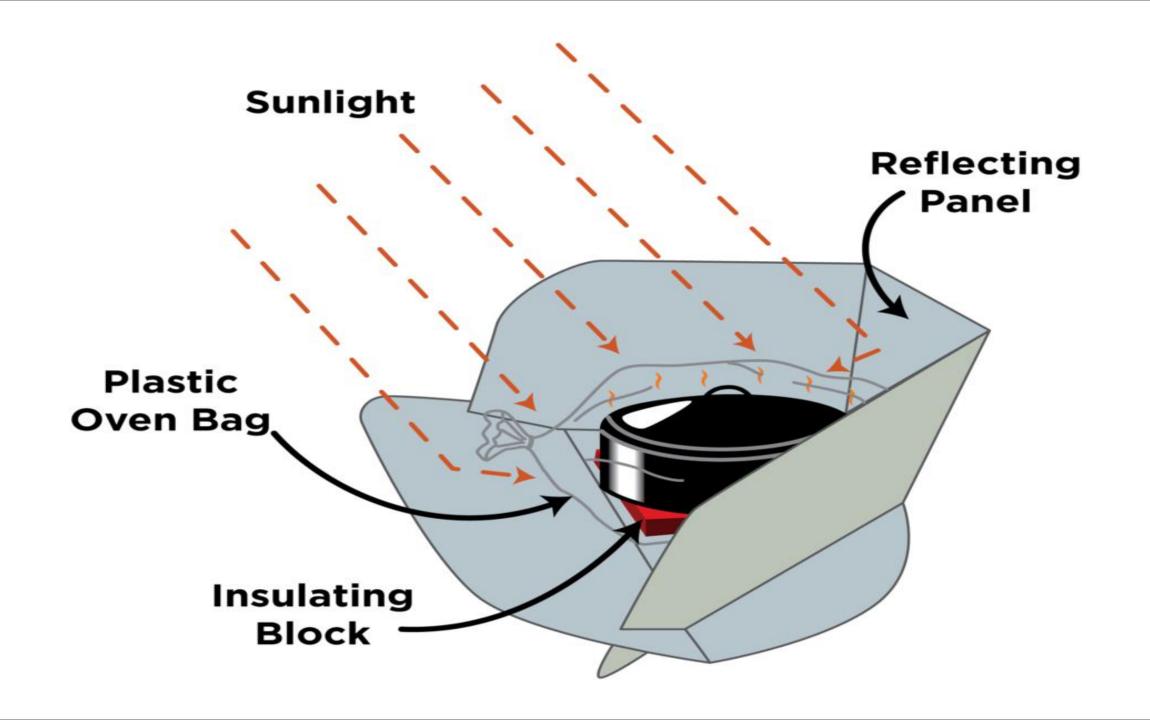


A parabolic solar cooker

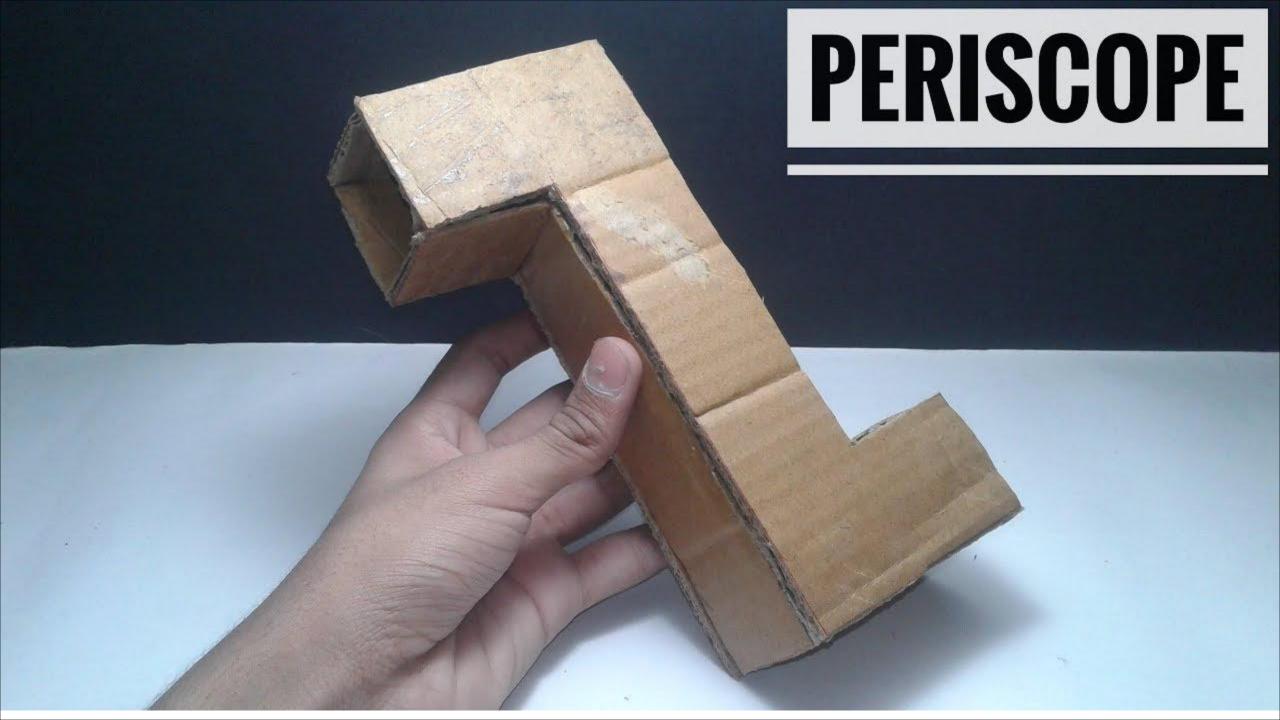




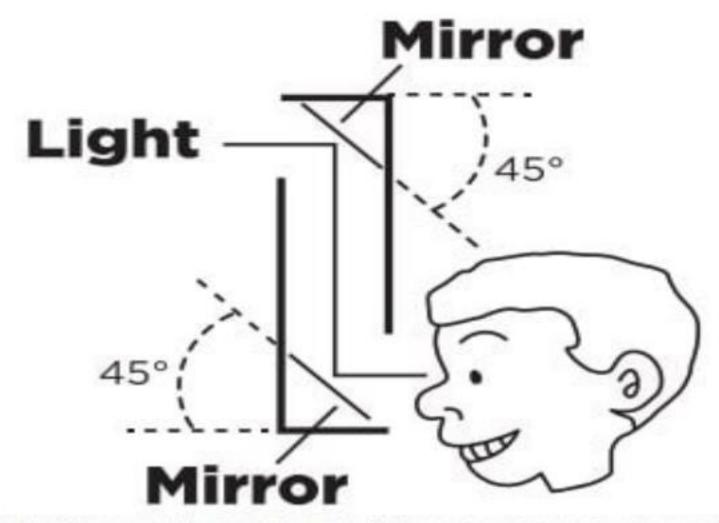








A periscope



http://www.exploratorium.edu/science_explorer/periscope.html

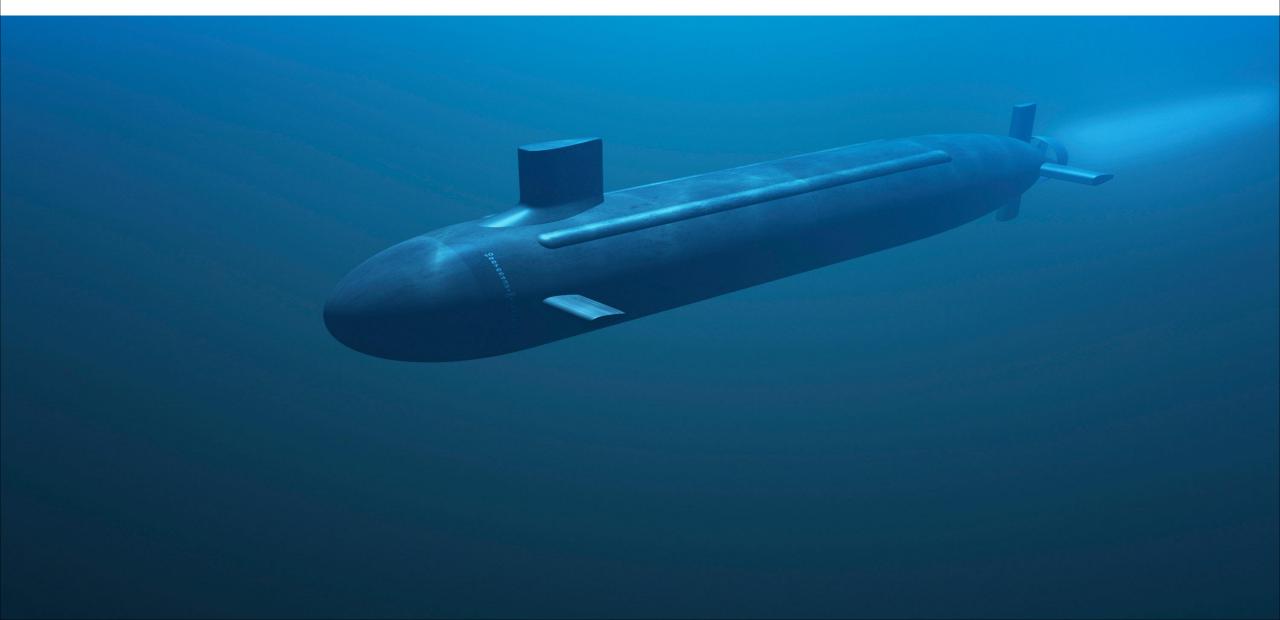
Uses of a periscope

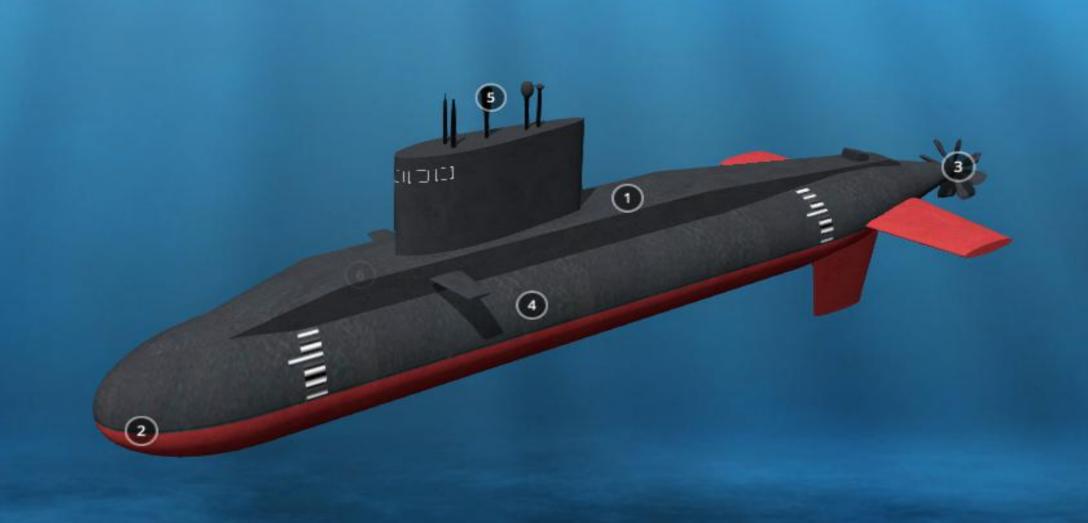
 It is used by submarines to see ships on the water surface

 Used by soldiers to see enemies ahead without exposing their heads

Periscopes are used to see around cornesr

A periscope is used in submarines to see ships at the water surface

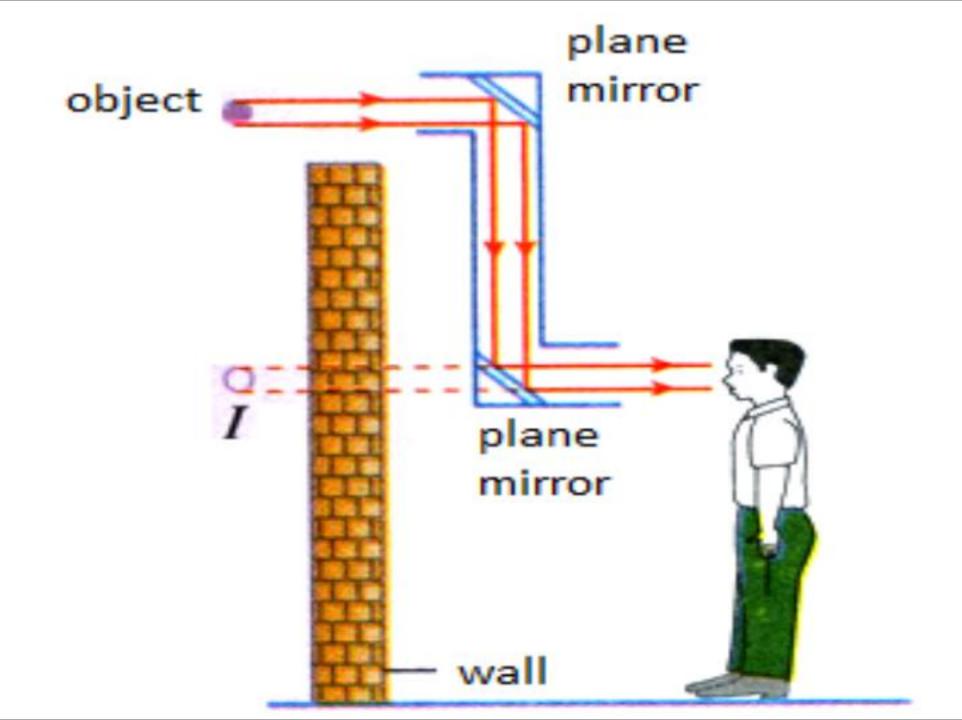








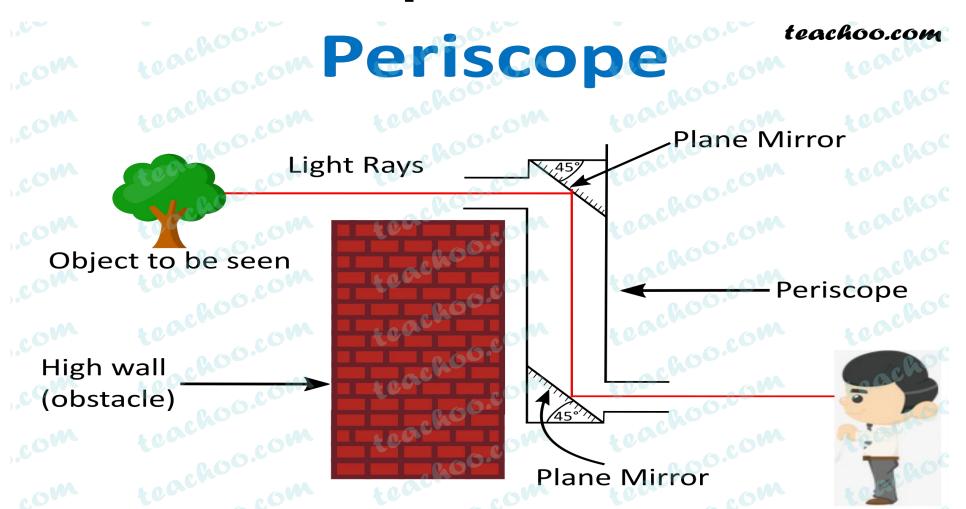




A periscope is used to see around corners

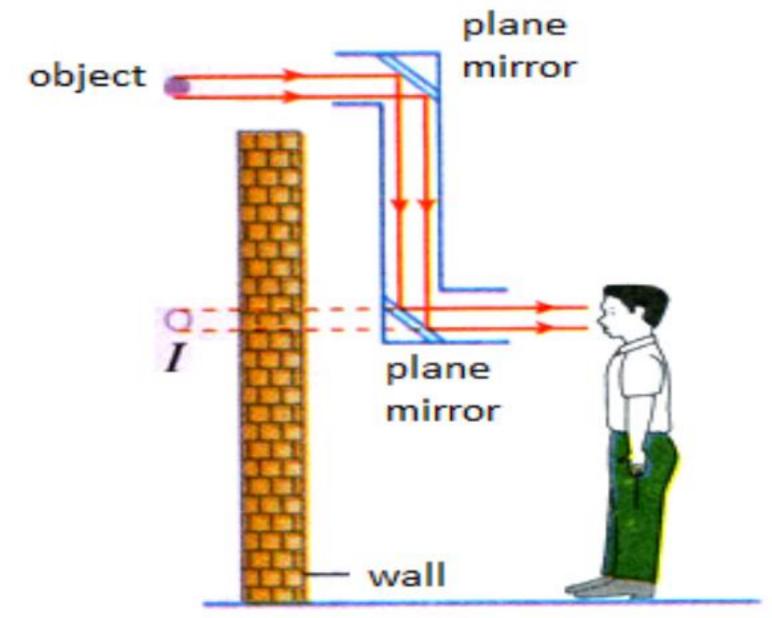


Under which principle of light do periscopes operate

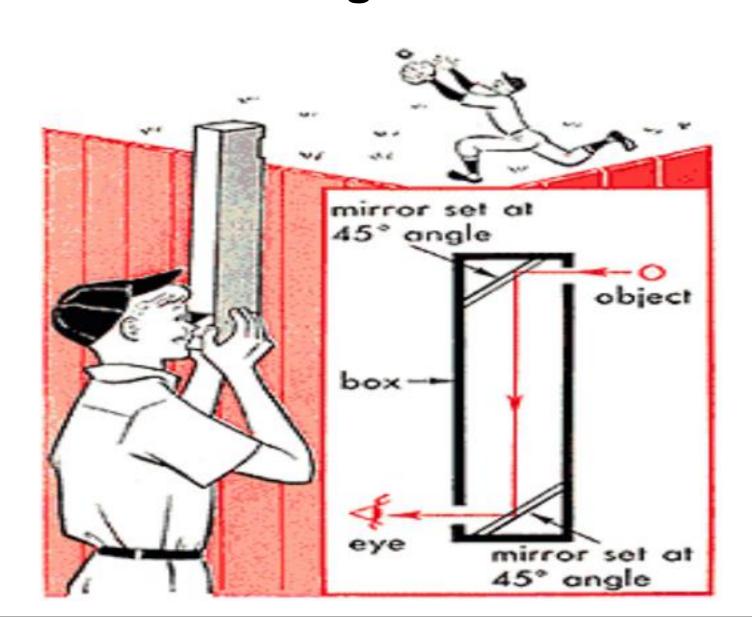


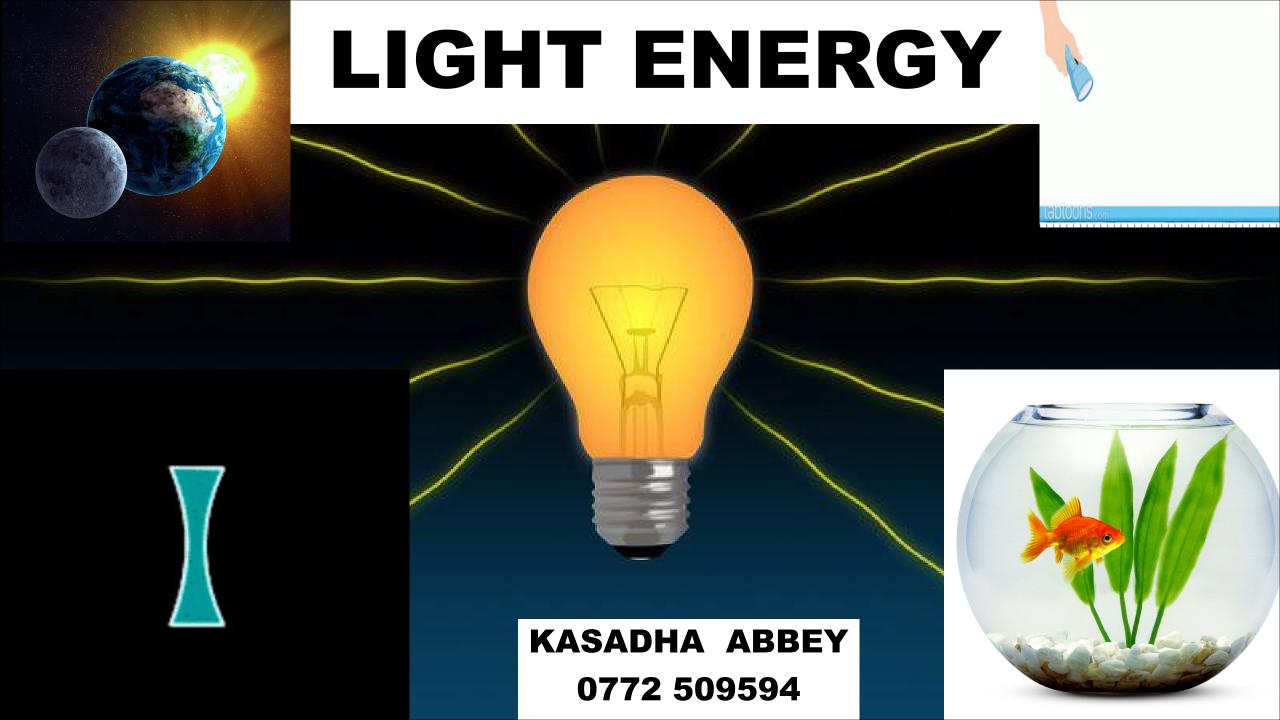
Light can be reflected

Periscopes use plane mirrors



Mirrors in periscopes are put at an angle of 45 degrees





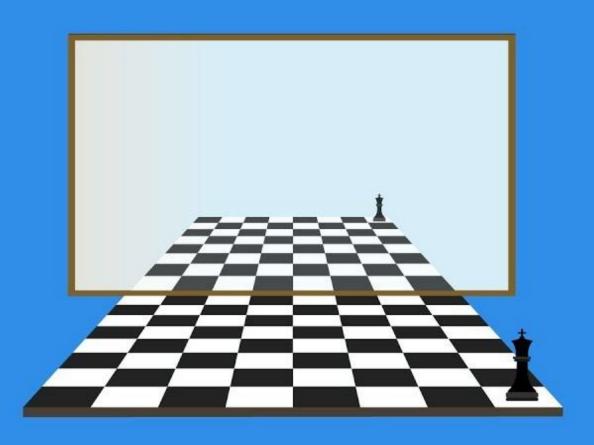
PLANE MIRRORS





PLANE MIRROR

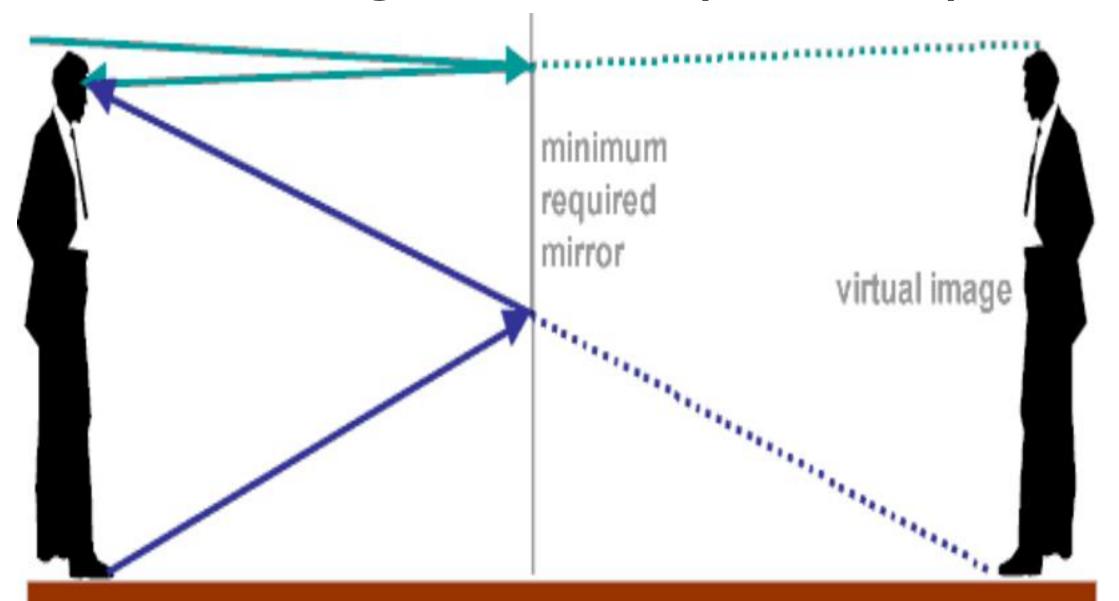
(IMAGE CHARACTERISTICS)



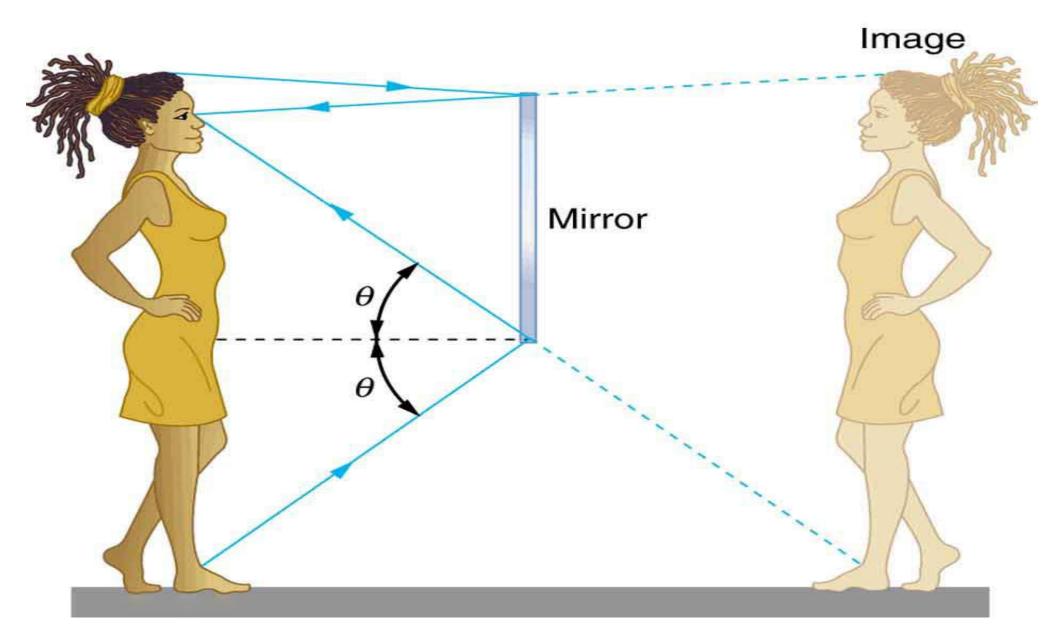
Characteristics of images formed by plane mirrors

- The image is upright
- The image is laterally inverted
- The image distance is equal to the object distance from the mirror
- The image is of the same size as the object
- The image is virtual / not real
- NB
- · Virtual images are images that are not formed on the screen

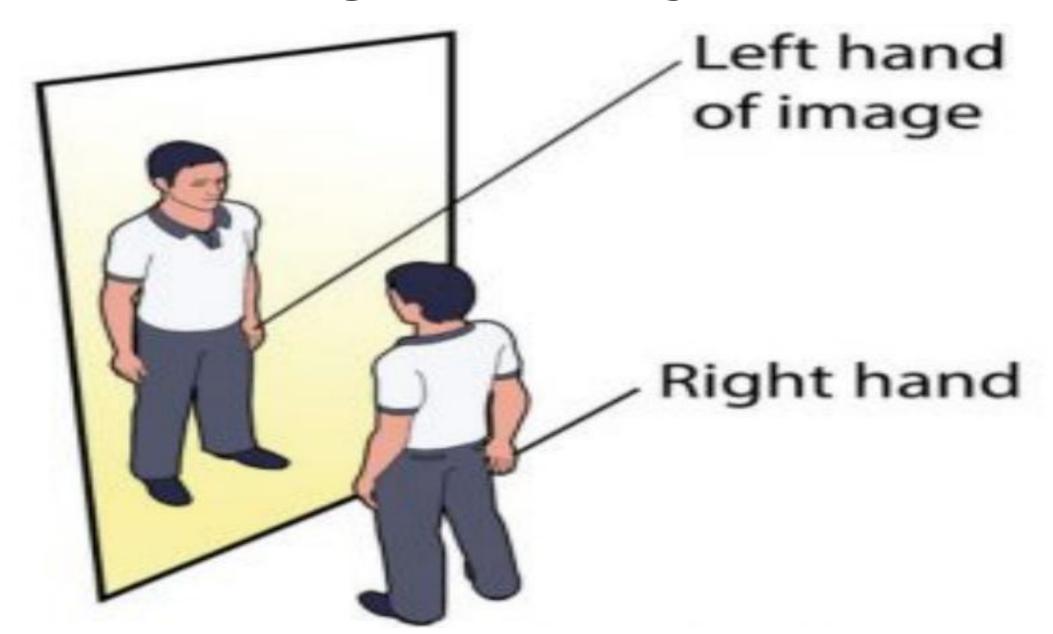
The image is virtual (not real)

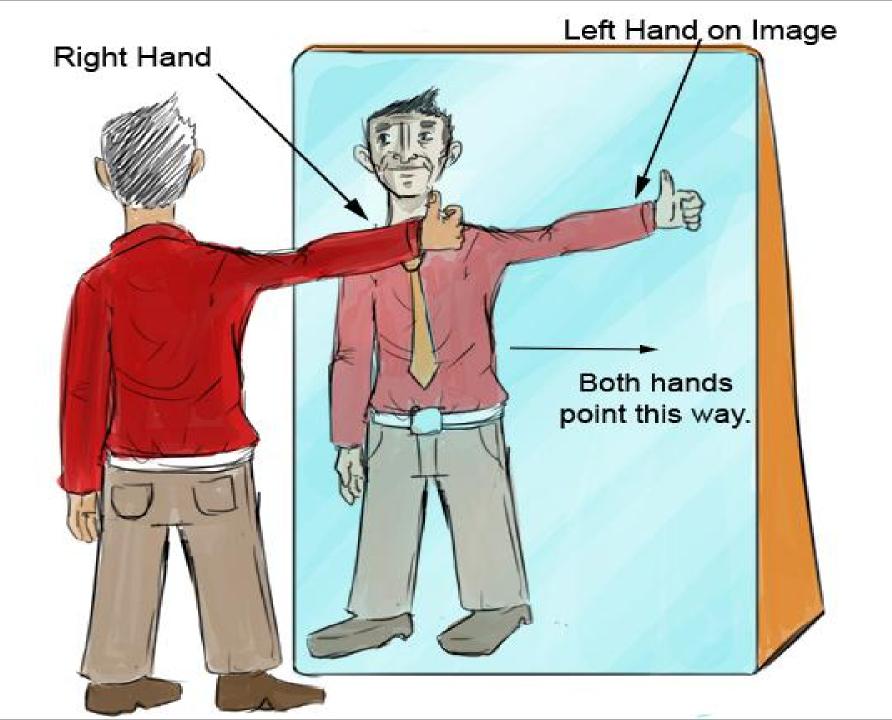


The image is upright

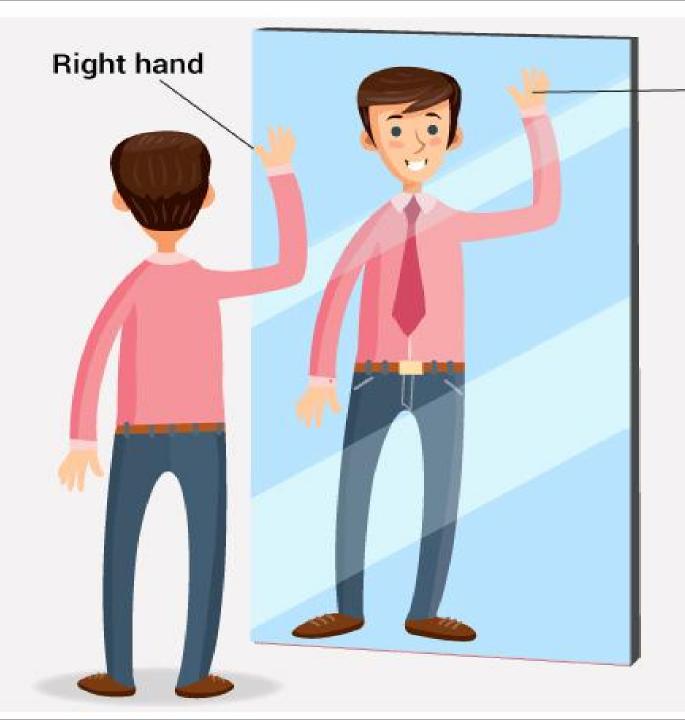


The image is laterally inverted



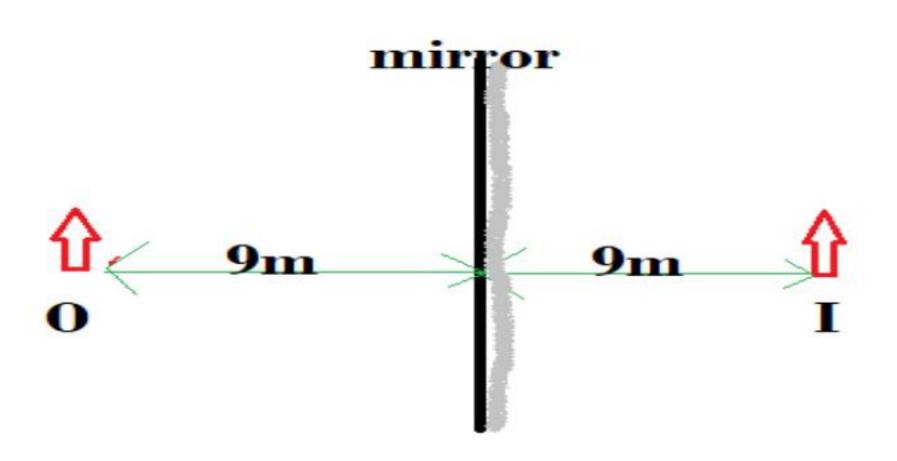




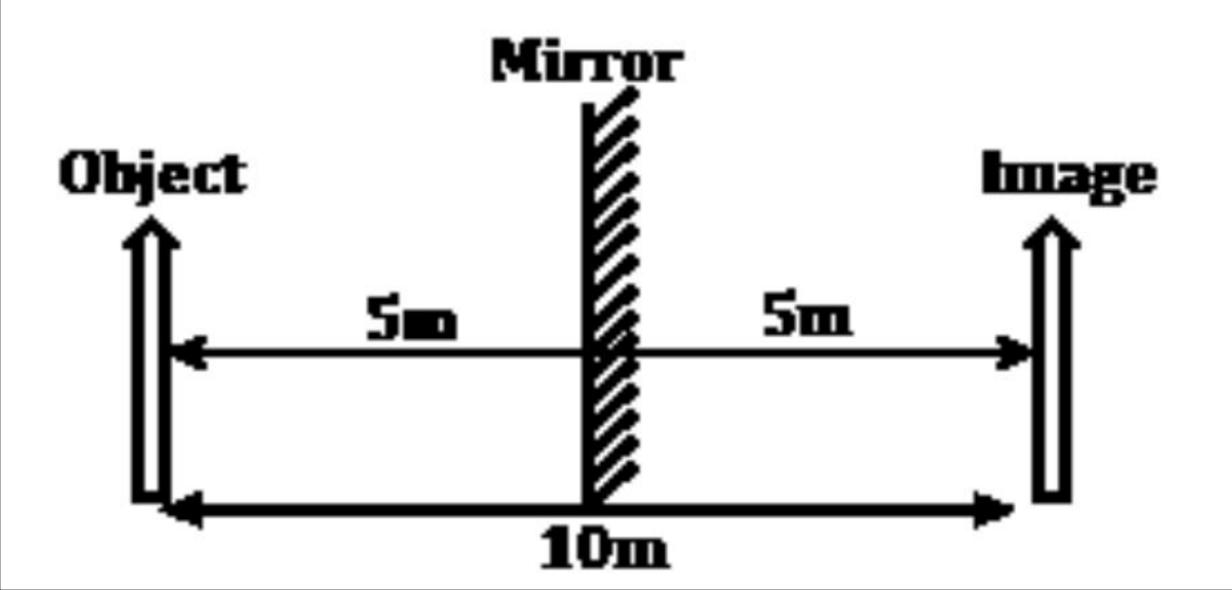


Left hand of image

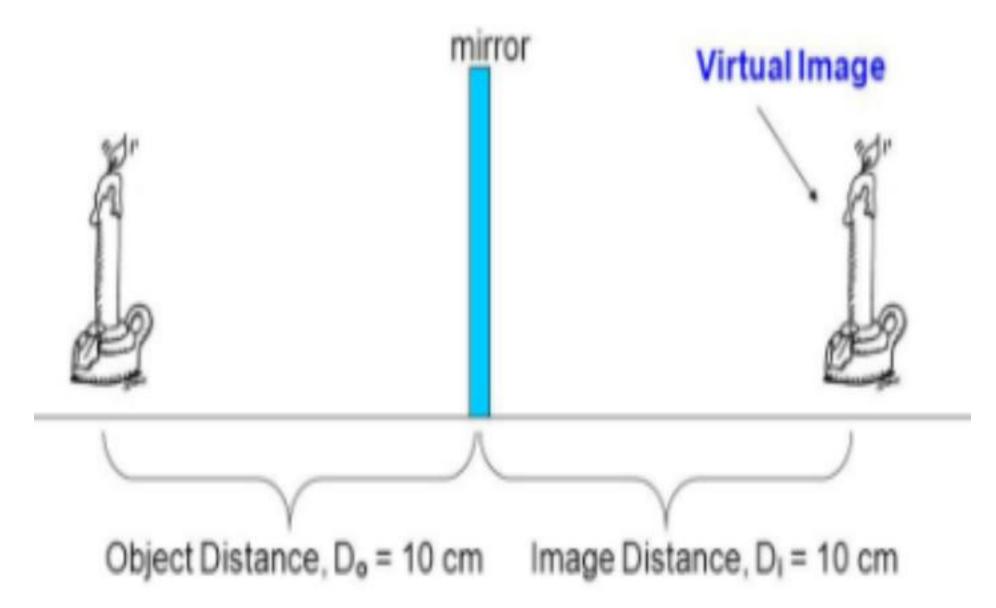
The image distance is equal to the object distance from the mirror



The image distance is equal to the object distance from the mirror



The image distance is equal to the object distance from the mirror



The image is of the same size as the object

