ow Do the Images Formed in Mirrors Compare?

se with textbook pages 230–245.

ll mirrors form images of objects because mirrors reflect the light that strikes them in a egular pattern. How the image looks depends on whether the mirror is flat or curved. omplete the following chart to compare the different types of mirrors.

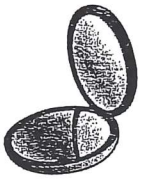
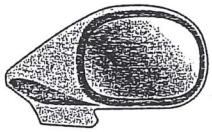
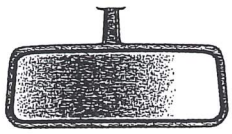
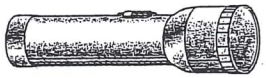
	Plane Mirror	Concave Mirror	Convex Mirror
Is the reflecting surface of the mirror flat, curved inward, or curved outward?			
Is the image smaller, larger, or the same size as the object?			
Is the image upright or upside down?			
Is the image misshapen?			
Does the image seem to be behind the mirror or in front of the mirror?			
Give one example of how this type of mirror might be used.			

Looking into Mirrors

Use with textbook pages 230–245.

Fill in the chart below.

- Identify whether the mirror is a plane, convex, or concave. If you cannot tell from the diagram, try to infer its shape from its function.
- Briefly explain why you think this type of mirror is used for the function indicated.

1. full-length mirror in a dressing room 	5. store security mirror 
2. make-up mirror 	6. car side-view mirror 
3. car rear-view mirror 	7. mirror in flashlight 
4. dental mirror 	8. shaving mirror