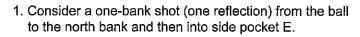
Mirror

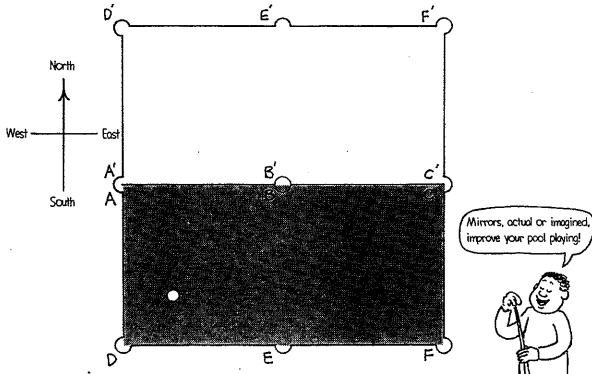
CONCEPTUAL PAUSICS PRACTICE PAGE

Chapter 28 Reflection and Refraction *Pool Room Optics*

The law of reflection for optics is useful in playing pool. A ball bouncing off the bank of a pool table behaves like a photon reflecting off a mirror. As the sketch shows, angles become

straight lines with the help of mirrors. The diagram shows a top view of this, with a flattened "mirrored" region. Note that the angled path on the table appears as a straight line (dashed) in the mirrored region.

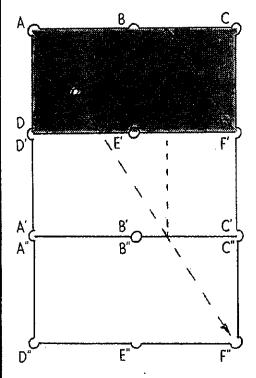




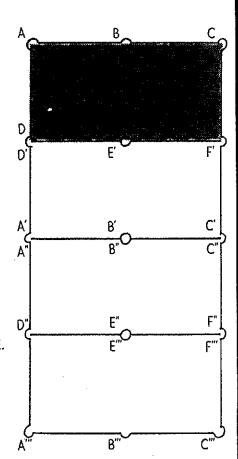
- a. Use the mirror method to construct a straight-line path to mirrored E'. Then construct the actual path to E.
- b. Without using off-center strokes or other tricks, can a one-bank shot off the north bank put the ball in corner pocket F? ______ Show why or why not using the diagram.

CONCEPTUAL PAUSICS PRACTICE PAGE

Chapter 28 Reflection and Refraction Pool Room Optics—continued



- 2. Consider the left diagram, a two-bank shot (two reflections) into corner pocket F. Here we use two mirrored regions. Note the straight line of sight to F" and how the northbank impact point matches the intersection between B' and C'.
 - a. On the same diagram to the left, construct a similar path for a two-bank shot to get the ball in the side pocket E.



- 3. Consider above right, a three-bank shot into corner pocket C, first bouncing against the south bank, then to the north, again to the south, and into pocket C.
 - a. Construct the path. (First construct the single dashed line to C".)
 - b. Construct the path to make a three-bank shot into side pocket B.
- 4. Let's try banking from adjacent banks of the table. Consider a two-bank shot to corner pocket F (first off the west bank, then to and off the north bank, then into F). Note how our two mirrored regions permit a straight-line path from the ball to F".

