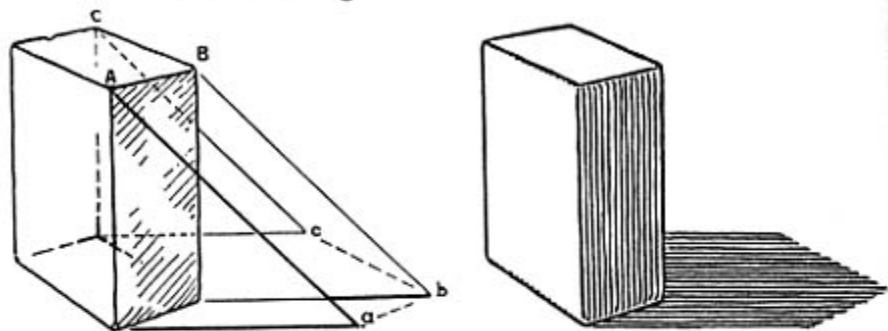


If the brick is placed on an uneven area, or if some object is placed in the way of the shadow, the shape of the shadow is changed.



Stand the brick on end on a flat level surface.

Now let us assume that the sun is at our left. This position of the light source is usually assumed except in the case where the object that is being sketched is lighted otherwise.

It is now the time of the day when the length of a man's shadow is the same as his height.

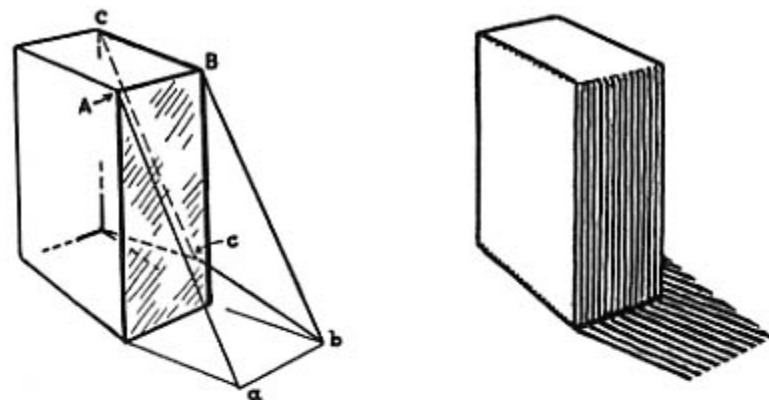
Now let us take the shaded edge of the brick nearest to us.

The shadow of this edge extends out from the base a brick's length (to *a*).

The shadow of the farthest edge extends out the length of that edge (to *c*).

The shadow of the middle edge extends to *b*.

These points (*a*, *b*, and *c*) determine the length and shape of the shadow.



The sun moves higher in the sky and also around so that the shadow moves toward us.

The shadow, let us assume, is now approximately half the height of the brick.

Now, in order to determine this shadow, we use the same method as in finding the full-length shadow. We use half a brick-length now instead of a full brick-length. Notice how the shadow is shortened. Notice also that the place at *c* where the shadow changes direction is hidden by the brick.

#### PERSPECTIVE IN SHADOWS

We discover that shadows follow rules of perspective. The edge of the shadow *a* to *b* can be extended to meet the vanishing point of the edge of the brick *A* to *B*. This holds true because they are parallel. The same relationship applies to *b* to *c* and *B* to *C*. The remain-