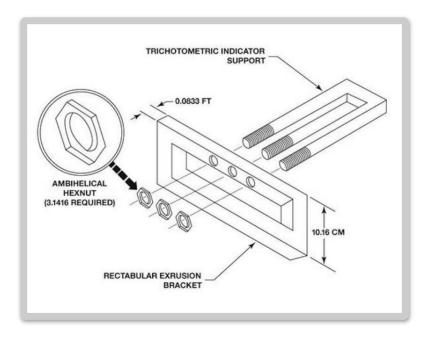
Visual Illusions

seeing how the mind sees



George Matthews, Plymouth State University

rationalism

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constructivism

• Mind organizes raw data into a coherent picture of reality, so knowledge involves building models and testing them against new information.

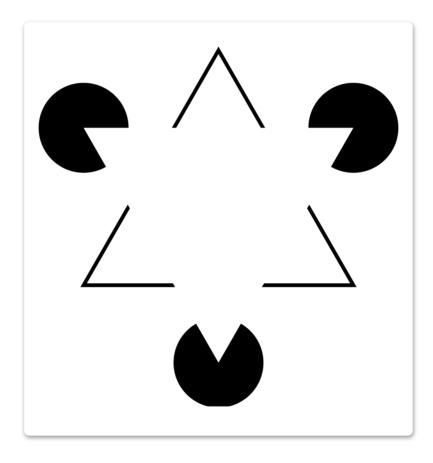


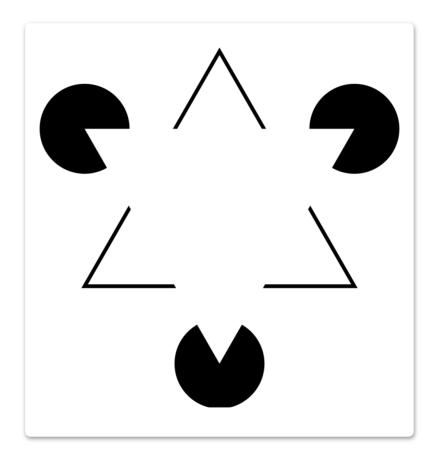
If the world that we experience is a mental construct, how does this affect our ability to know what things are really like?



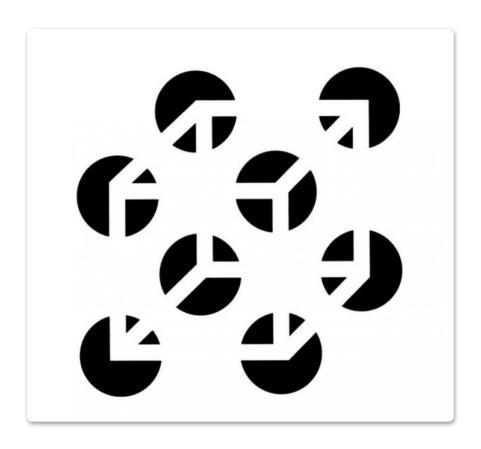


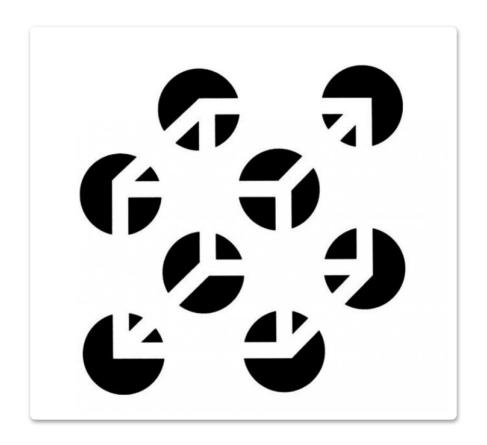
HINT: Can you see the dog?



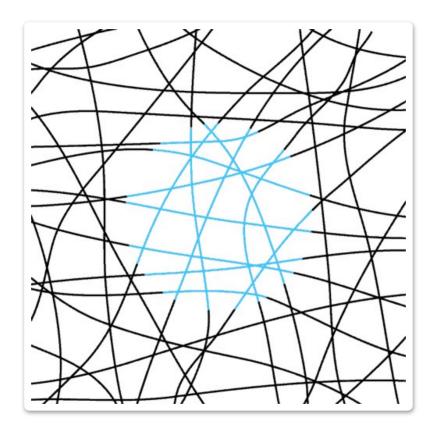


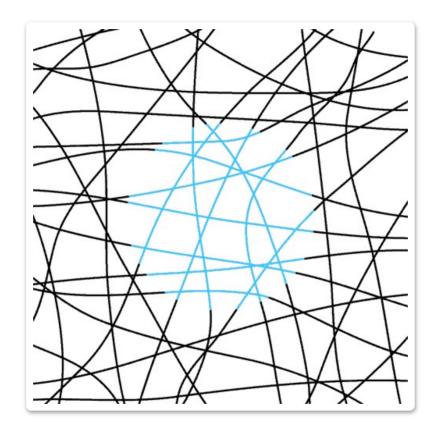
Is there a white triangle here or not?



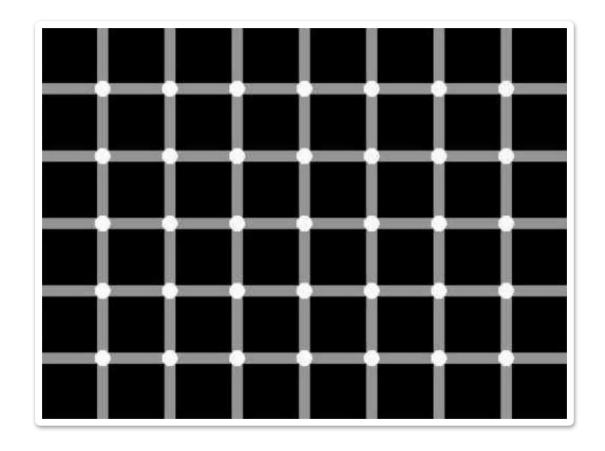


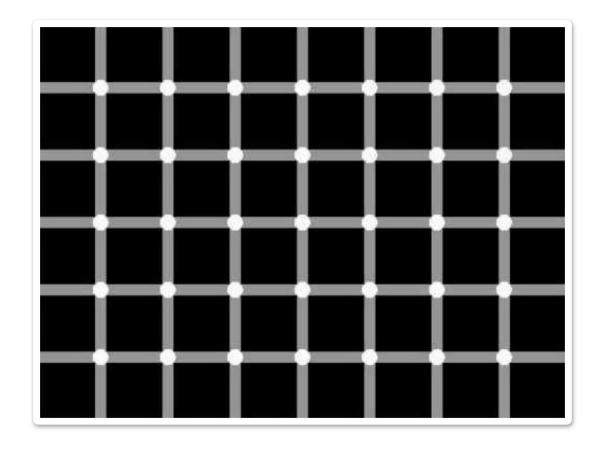
Are you looking up at the bottom of the cube or down at the top?





Our visual systems soften the differences between contrasting elements if they seem to evoke a pattern.





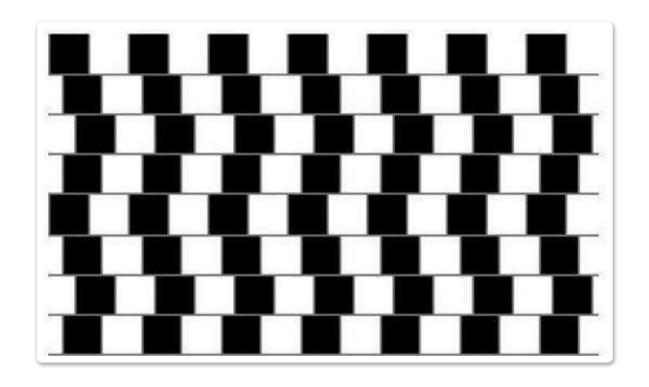
Why does the color of the intersections change depending on whether you are looking straight at them or not?

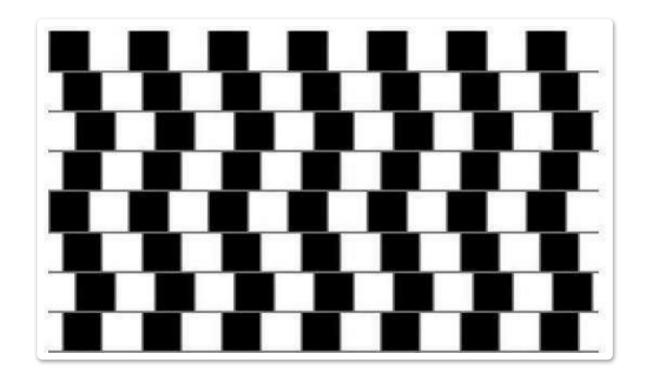
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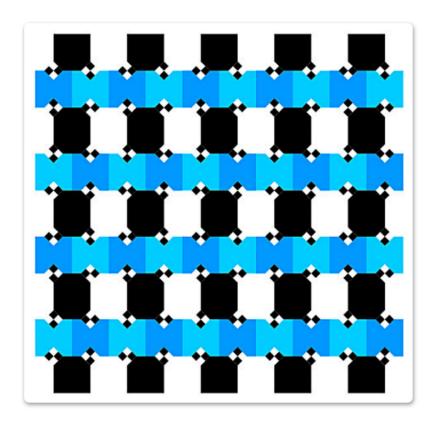
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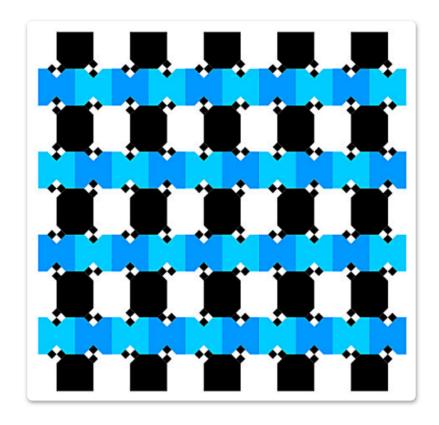
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- The ease with which we can connect the dots enables us to thrive in complex and novel environments.
- It also leaves us vulnerable to seeing patterns that aren't really there.



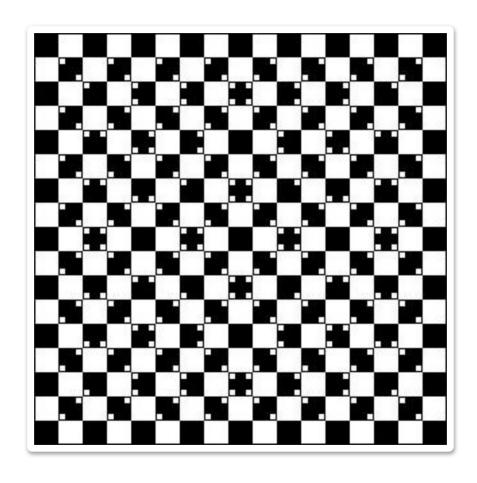


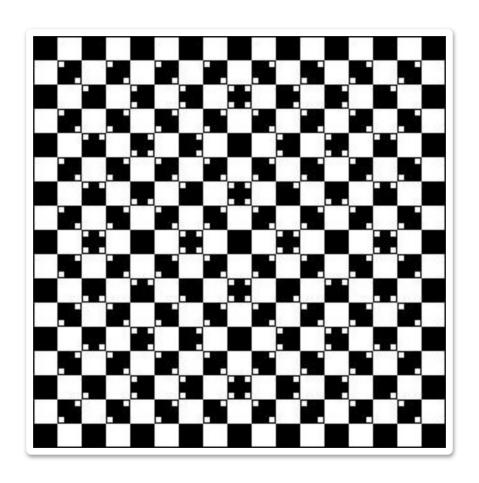
All horizontals are parallel. Check it with ruler! Why can't we SEE this even though we KNOW it?



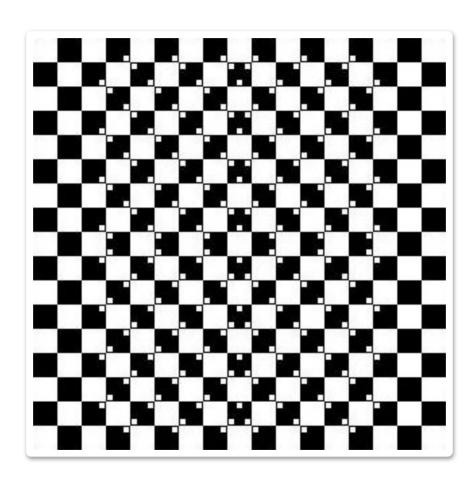


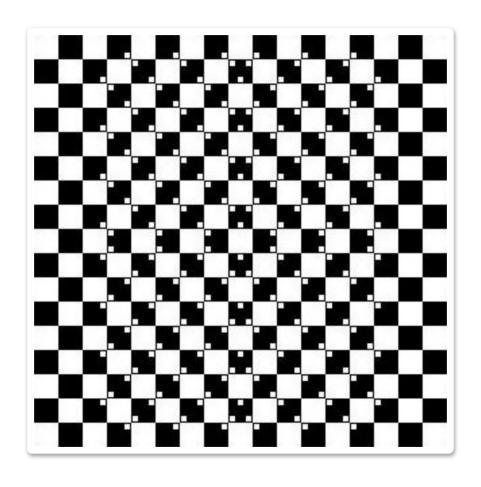
A more extreme case of how we interpret visual data spatially in response to small contextual cues.



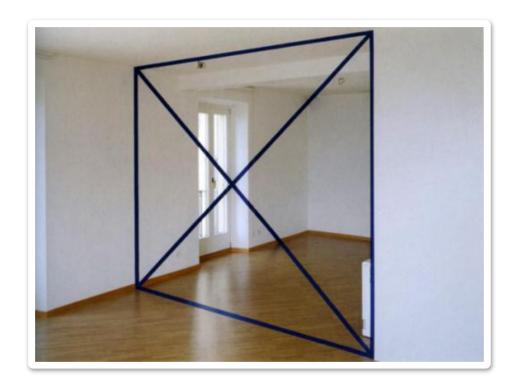


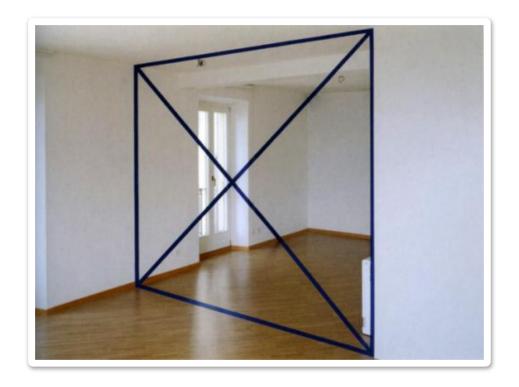
Changing these cues...





... changes our spatial perception.





Sometimes an illusion depends on...





... us occupying one particular perspective.





Only from such a perspective can we see the illusion.





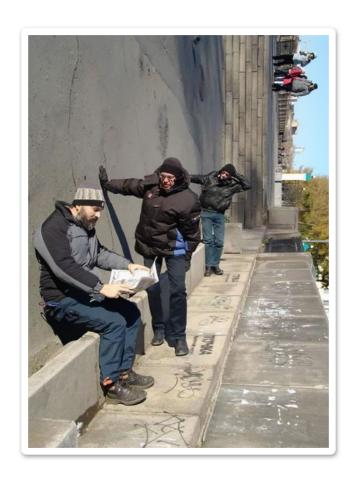
It falls apart with a simple change of viewpoint.





Some artists specialize in tricking our minds into rendering flat images as 3-dimensional objects.





Or creating ambiguous scenes.



The Ames room is an illusion relies on our senses having been "tuned up" to expect parallel walls, floors and details in interior spaces.





We often have choices about which mental model best captures the reality.



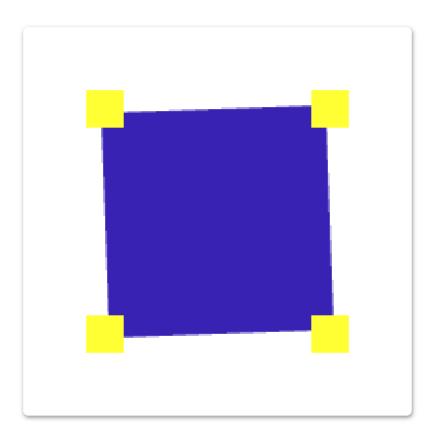


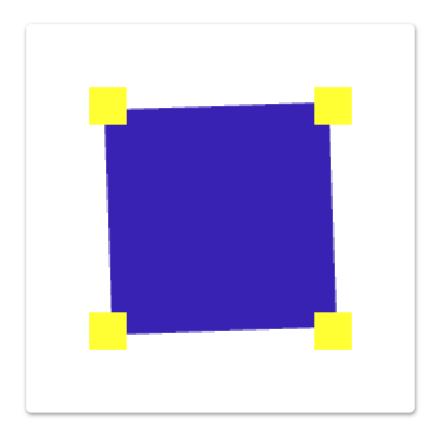
We can flip from seeing this as a duck to seeing it as a rabbit at will.



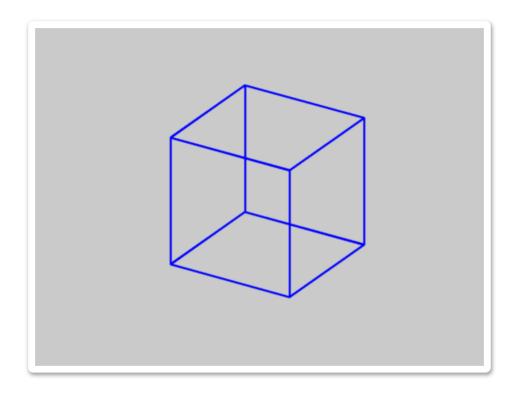


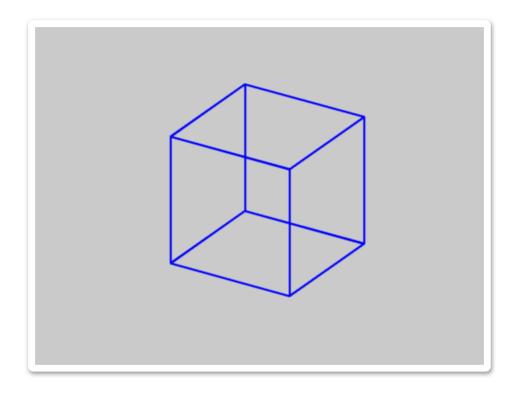
Often unconscious "decisions" enable us to structure input as a coherent and meaningful image or scene.



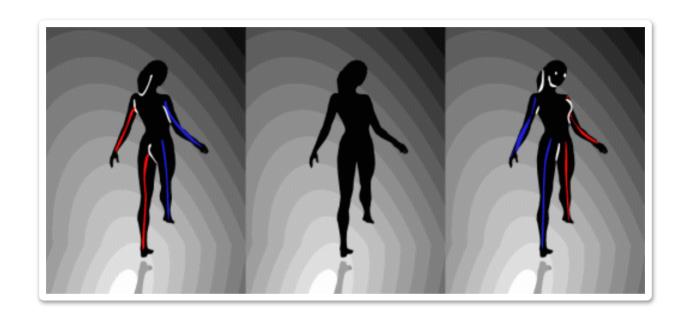


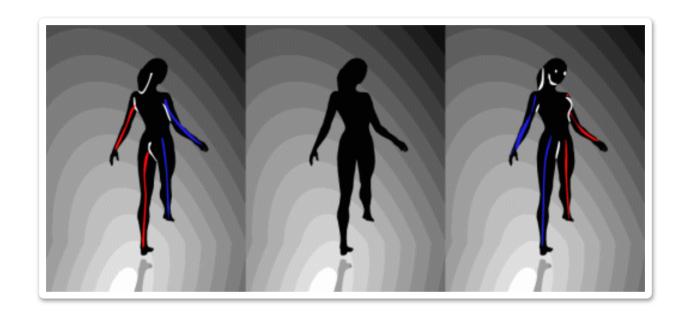
Context can determine how we perceive motion and change.



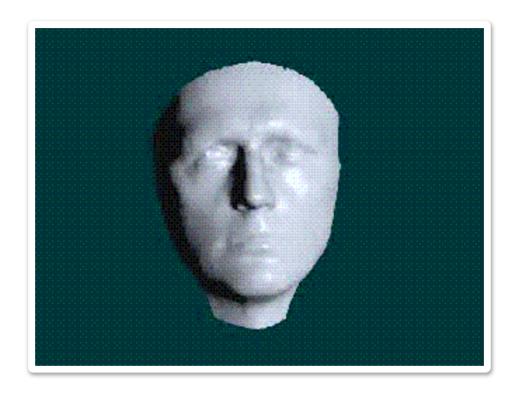


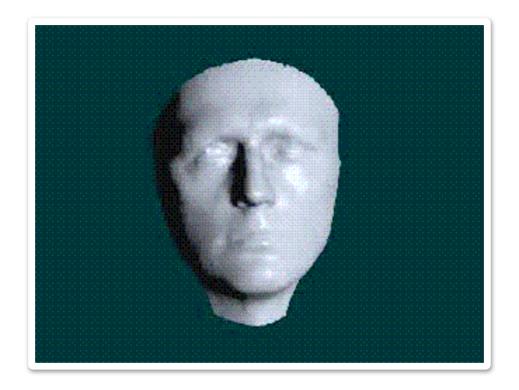
Are we looking down at the top or up at the bottom of tis cube and which way is it rotating anyway?





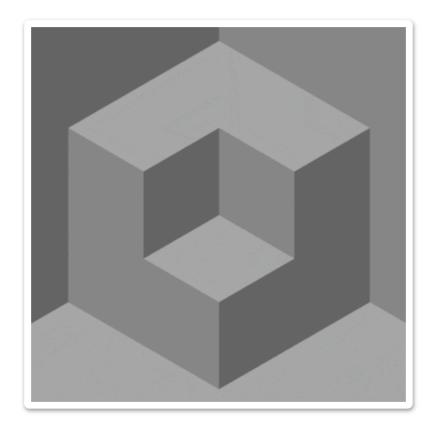
Subtle visual cues on the side dancers cause the direction of rotation to change.



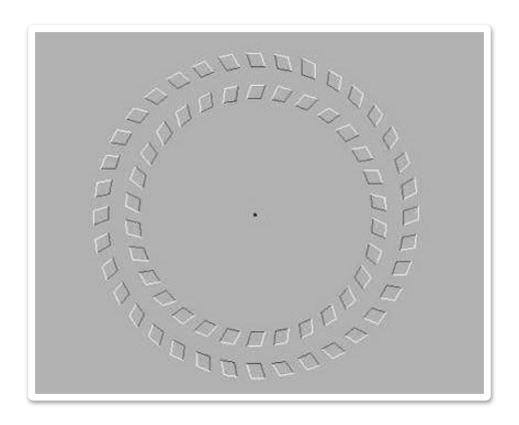


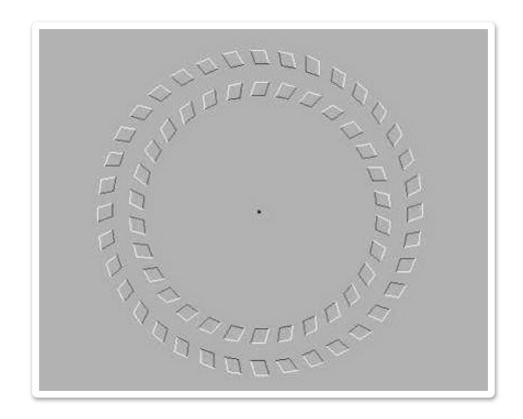
Since we never see behind anybody else's face we can't see the back of the mask as hollow. Our brains compensate by switching direction of apparent motion.



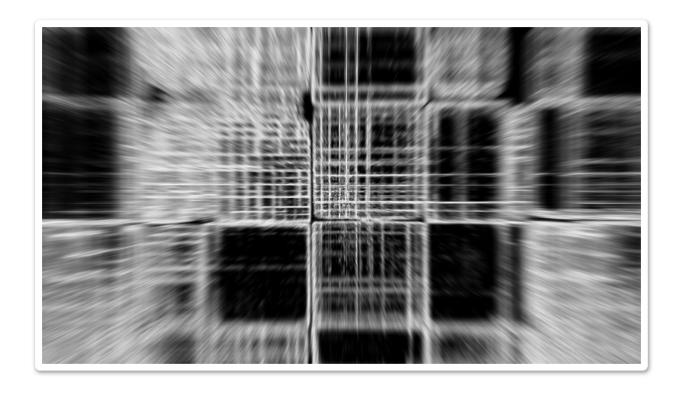


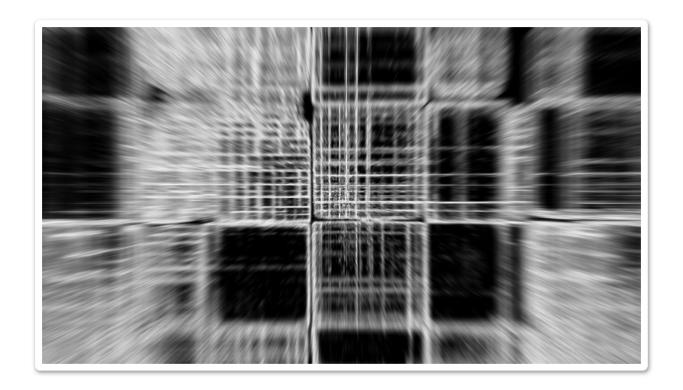
When exactly do figure and ground reverse?



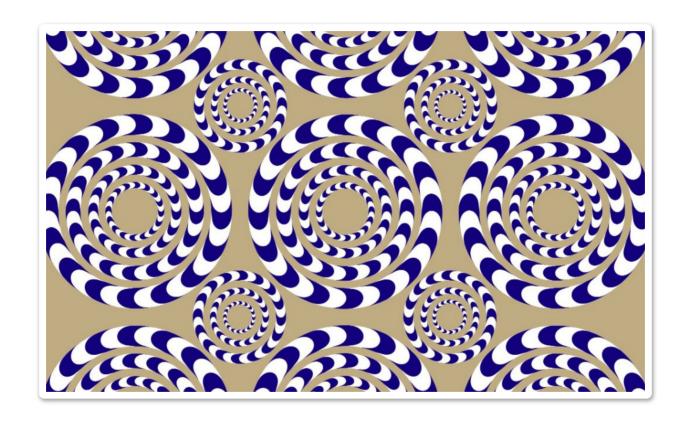


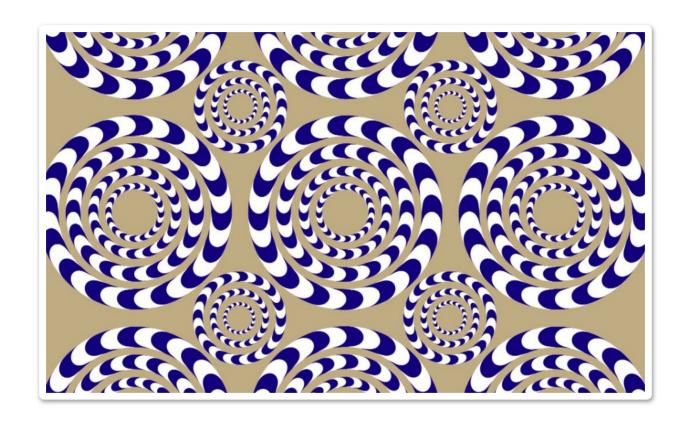
Focus on the dot in the middle and move year head back and forth. What do you notice?



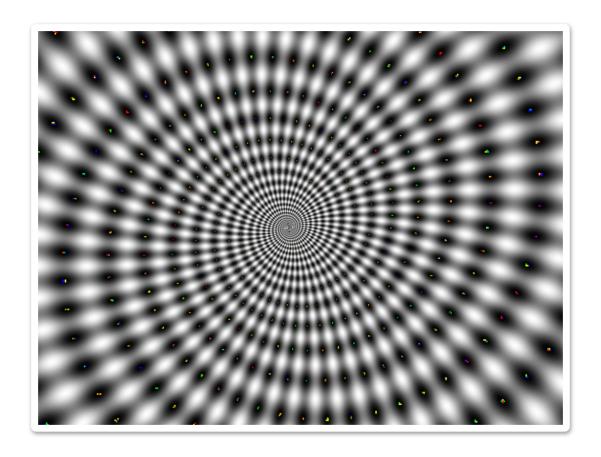


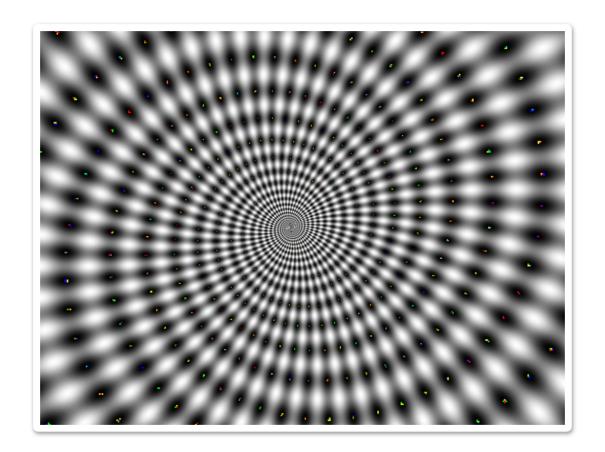
Some static images suggest motion with patterns of distortion and displacement.



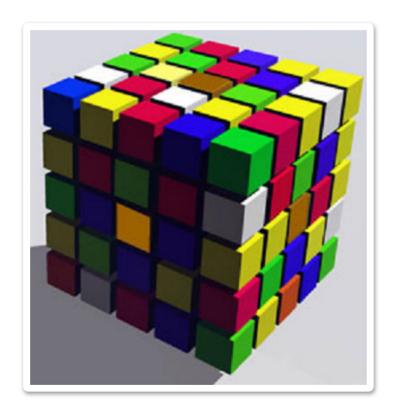


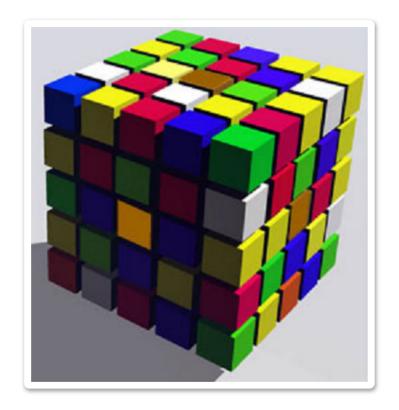
When our eyes see motion but our bodies register stillness we can feel ill....



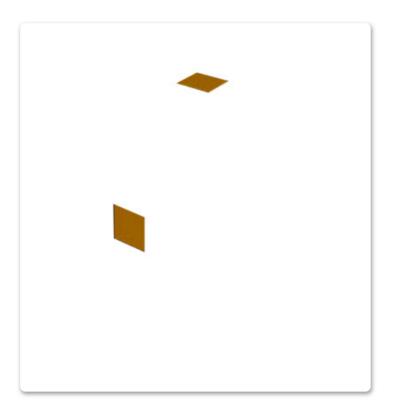


... This is because we evolved to associate this mismatch with poisoning, which often results in perceptual/motor disconnects. Consider the effects of alcohol.





Are the center squares on the faces in the light and the shadow different colors...



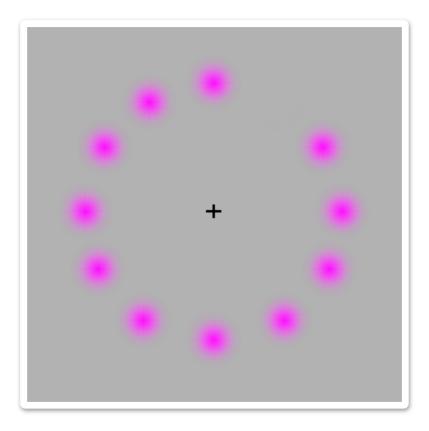
...or the same color?





Stare at the colored dots on her nose for 30 seconds then go to the next slide while holding your eyes still.

What did you just see?



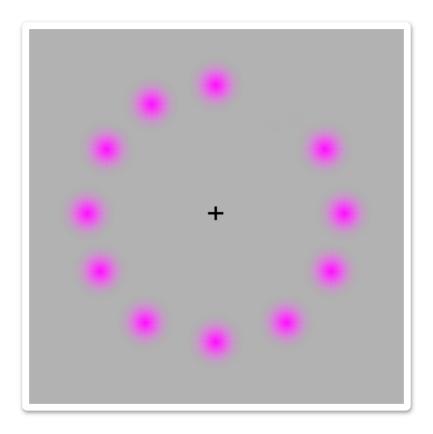


Image and after-image are opposite colors which cancel each other out. What happens when you fix your gaze on the plus sign in the middle?





We wouldn't be done here without "The Dress That Broke The Internet" in 2017. It is of course colored white and gold.

find out more

- Perception and Perceptual Illusions: explores some of the mechanisms behind the scenes.
- 136 Optical Illusions: lots of examples and explanations of the causal mechanisms.



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