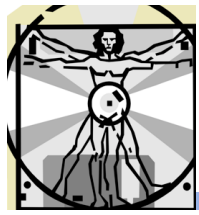


# Constancy & Illusions

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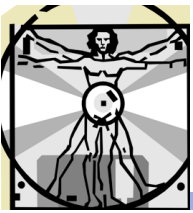
Do You Believe in Magic...



# Overview

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- Constancy
- Illusions
- Upcoming

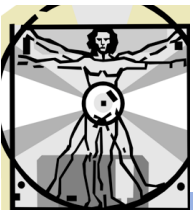


# Constancy

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## ➤ Intro

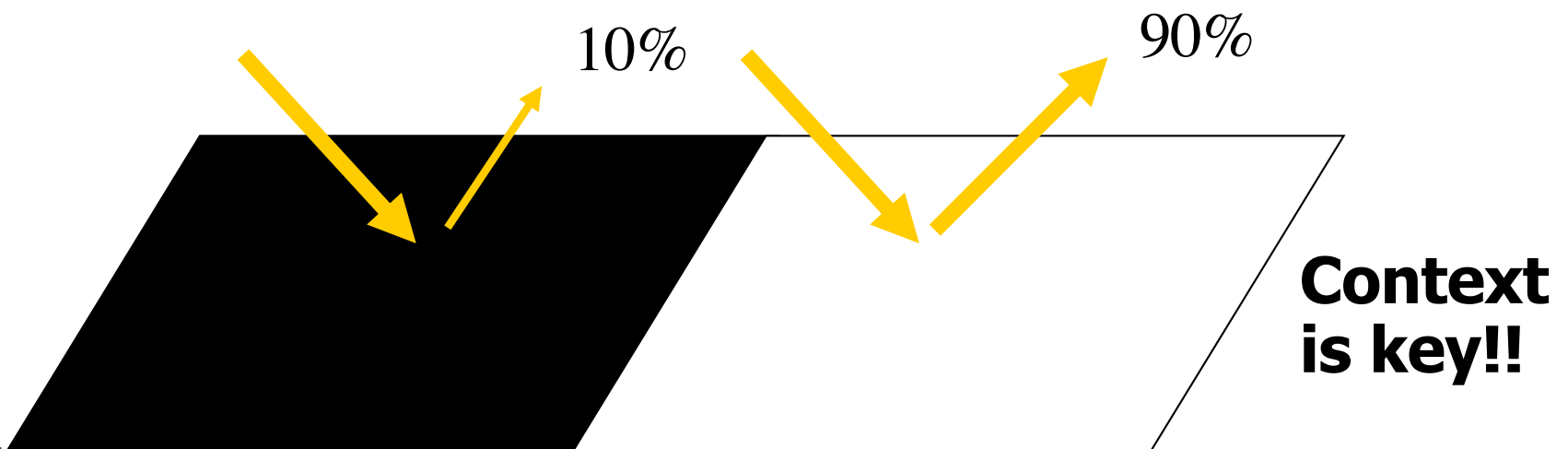
- ❖ Despite great variations, we perceive the world as largely constant
- ❖ Heuristics help us simplify our world
- ❖ Constancies are the result of several of these heuristics
- ❖ Illusions are often consistencies (or heuristics) gone wrong

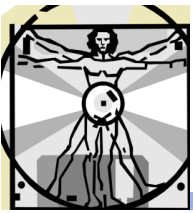


# Constancy

## ➤ Lightness Constancy

- ❖ Lightness of an object appears constant, even in changing lighting
  - e.g. snow in daylight, snow in shadows, still white
  - e.g. coal in the sunshine is still black
- ❖ Albedo
  - Proportion of reflected light remains constant





# Constancy, cont'd

## ➤ Size Constancy

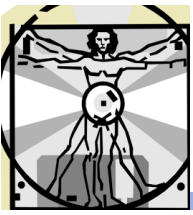
- ❖ Objects of a known size tend to be perceived as unchanged in size when they change distance
  - e.g. people seen from 5 story building
  - Note: "within limits"

## ❖ Emmert's Law

$$\text{Size}_{(\text{perceived})} = \text{Size}_{(\text{retinal})} \times \text{Distance}_{(\text{perceived})}$$

## ❖ Limits of size constancy

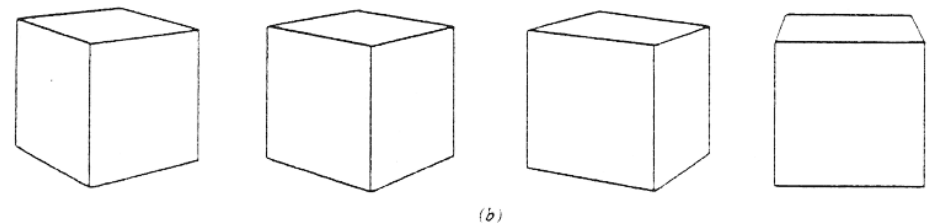
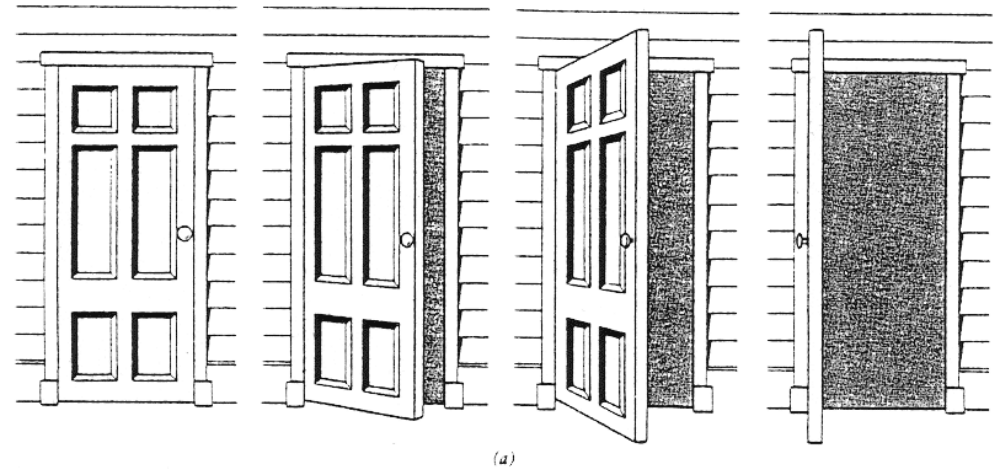
- Great distances do not support constancy
- Not surprising

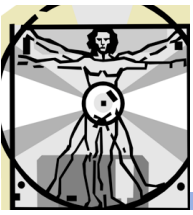


# Constancy, cont'd

## ➤ Shape Constancy

- ❖ Object is seen to have the same shape, despite different retinal shapes
  - Other cues provide context (doors, windows, etc.)
- ❖ We tend to see objects and assume depth



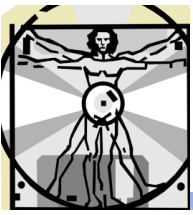


# Constancy, cont'd

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## ➤ Summary of Constancy

- ❖ Constancy enables perceptual world to correspond to physical world
- ❖ Helps us survive
- ❖ Under some conditions, these (beneficial) heuristics break down
- ❖ Result is illusions

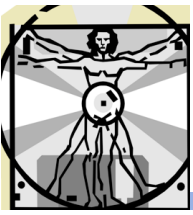


# Illusions

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- Visual illusions are often the result of heuristic perceptual processes trying to deal with rare, ambiguous, or contrived stimuli
- Countless illusions (will see just a few)
- Note that experience is often partly to blame for illusory perception
  - ❖ “garden path”

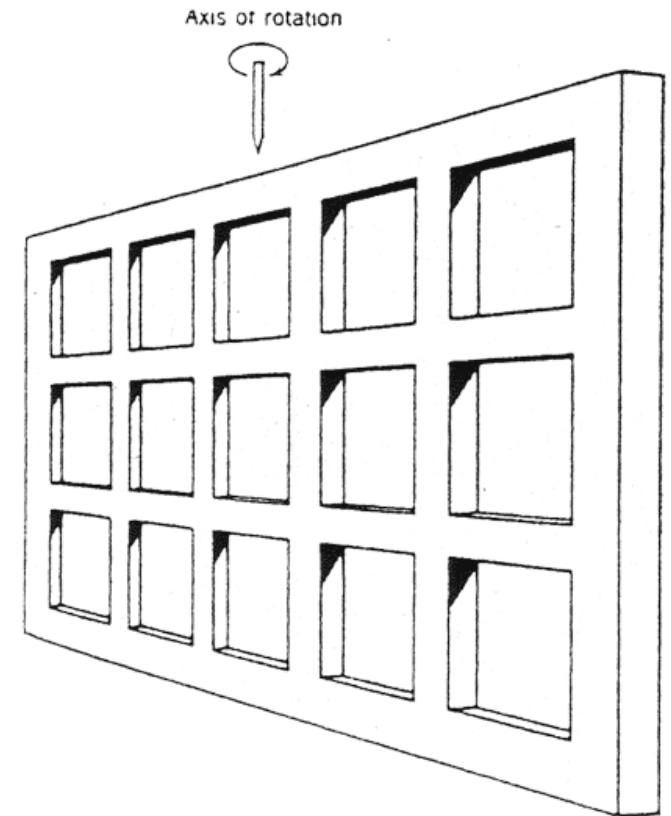




# Ames Illusions

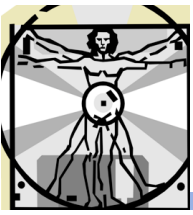
## ➤ Trapezoidal window

- ❖ Assumed rectangularity
- ❖ Actual trapezoidal shape
- ❖ Assume regular object that is rotated, rather than irregular object



## ❖ Demo:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cVepIZLepVc>



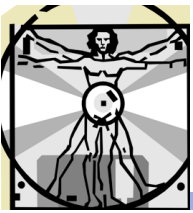
# Ames Illusions, cont'd

## ➤ Ames room

- ❖ Assume rectilinear room--actually very unusual!

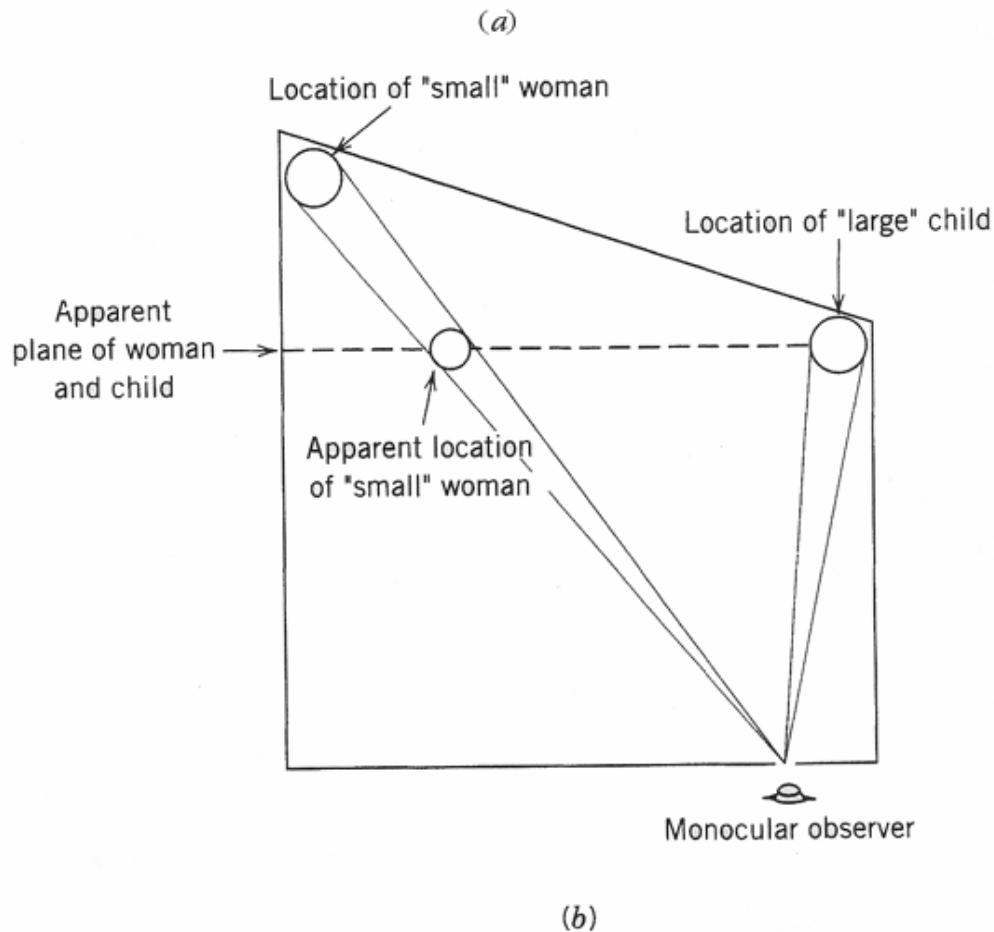


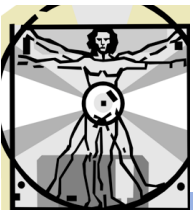
April 12,



# Ames Illusions, cont'd

## ➤ Ames room





# Moon Illusion

➤ Moon near horizon appears larger

➤ Possible explanations

❖ Angle of regard

- Eye position relative to body
- Not supported by physiology

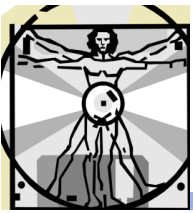
❖ Apparent distance

- Since perc'd size is proportional to perc'd distance, then if perc'd distance were greater for the horizon moon it would seem larger
- But... distance paradox

❖ Others

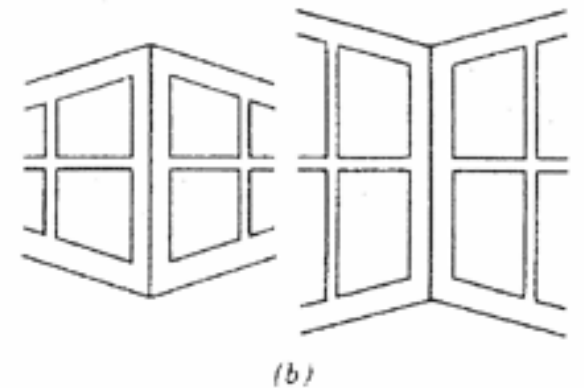
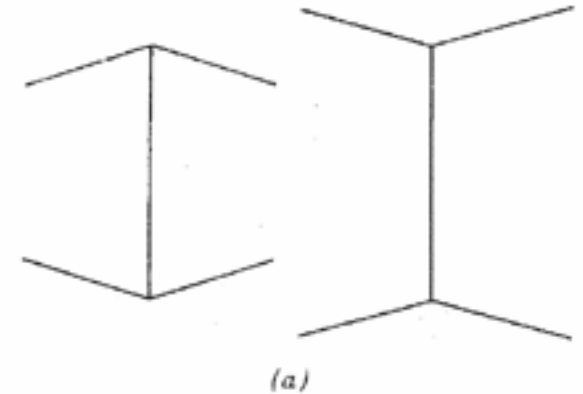
- e.g. "relative size hypothesis"



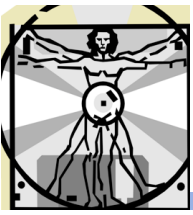


# Muller-Lyer Illusion

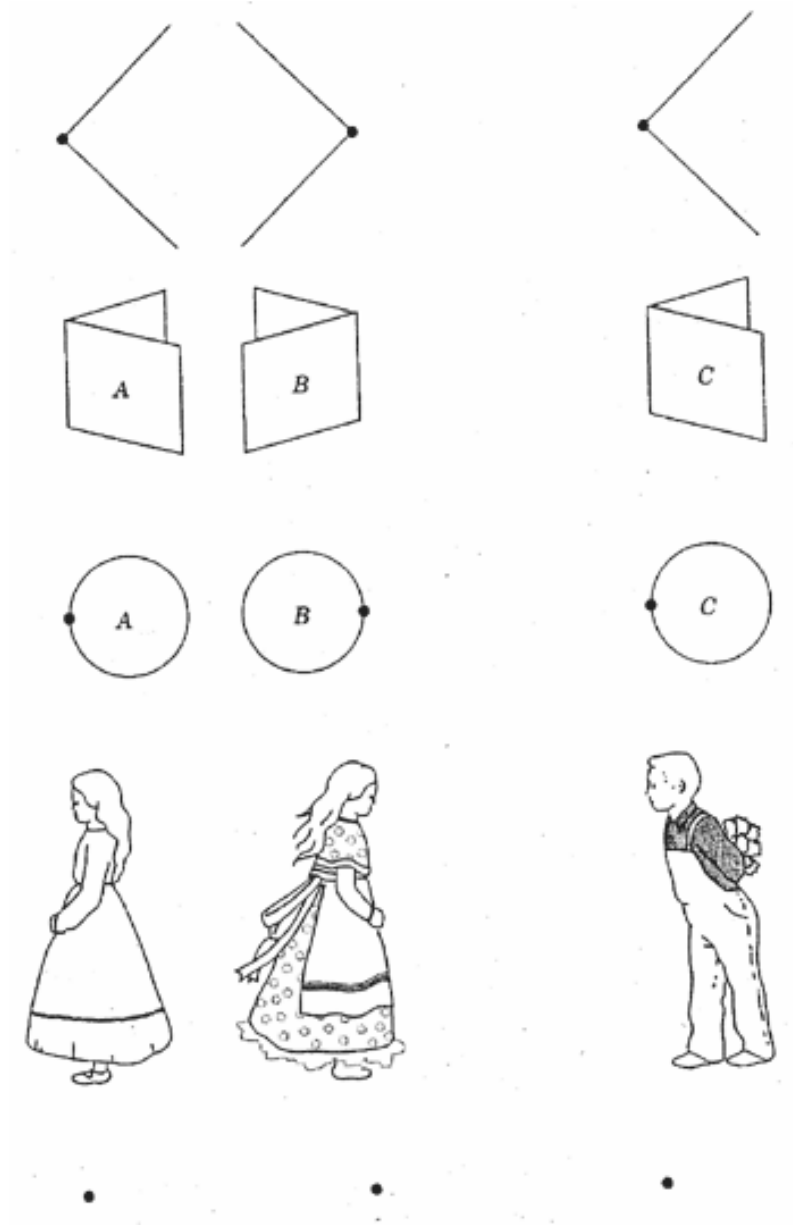
- Lines of equal length appear different, depending on arrow-head context
  - ❖ Spatial cues “force” depth interpretation (?)

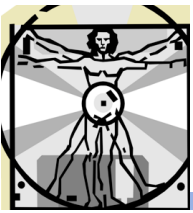






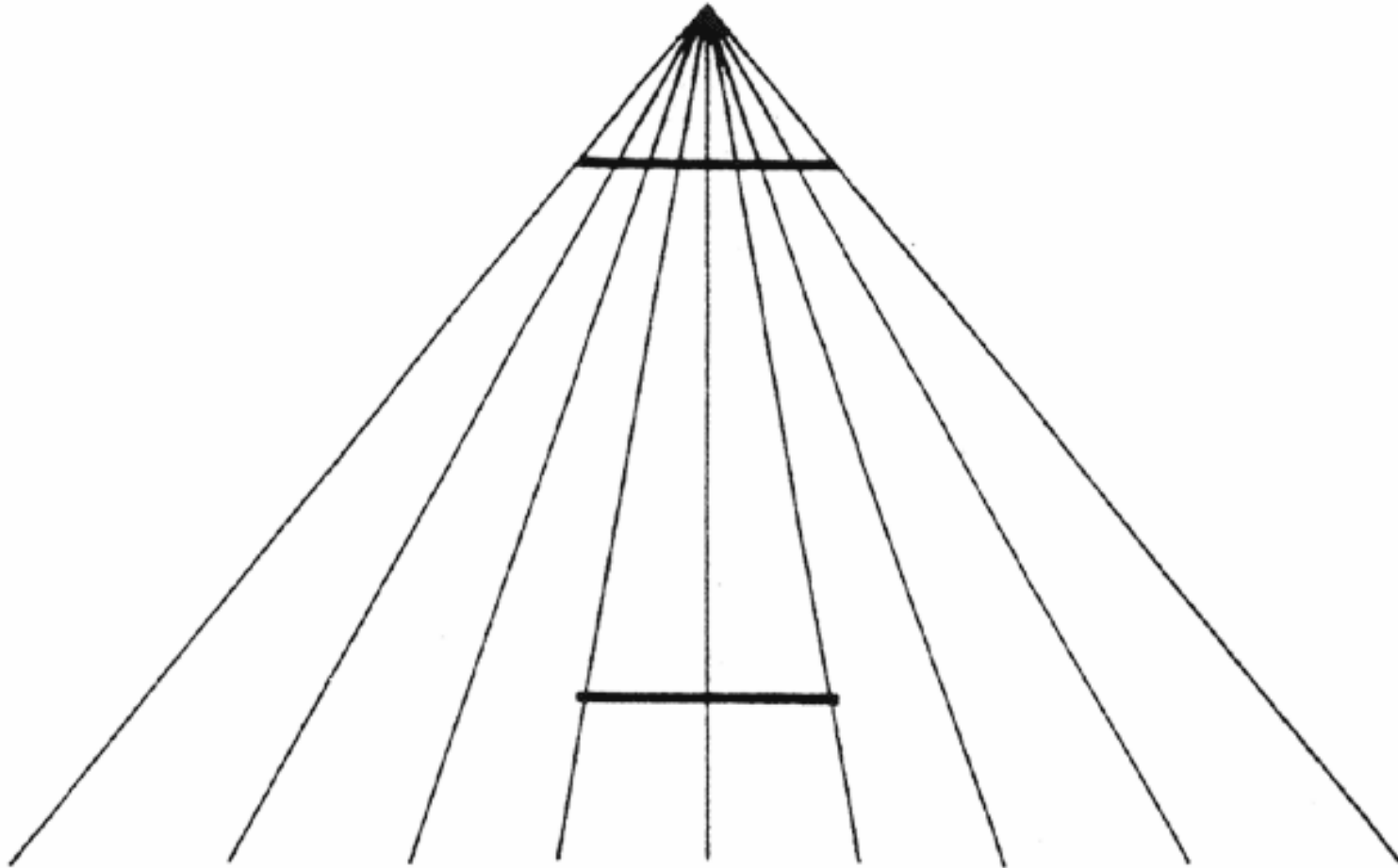
# Muller-Lyer Illusion

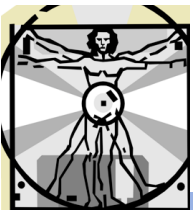




# Ponzo Illusion

- Perspective (depth) cues dominate and cause errors in size judgments

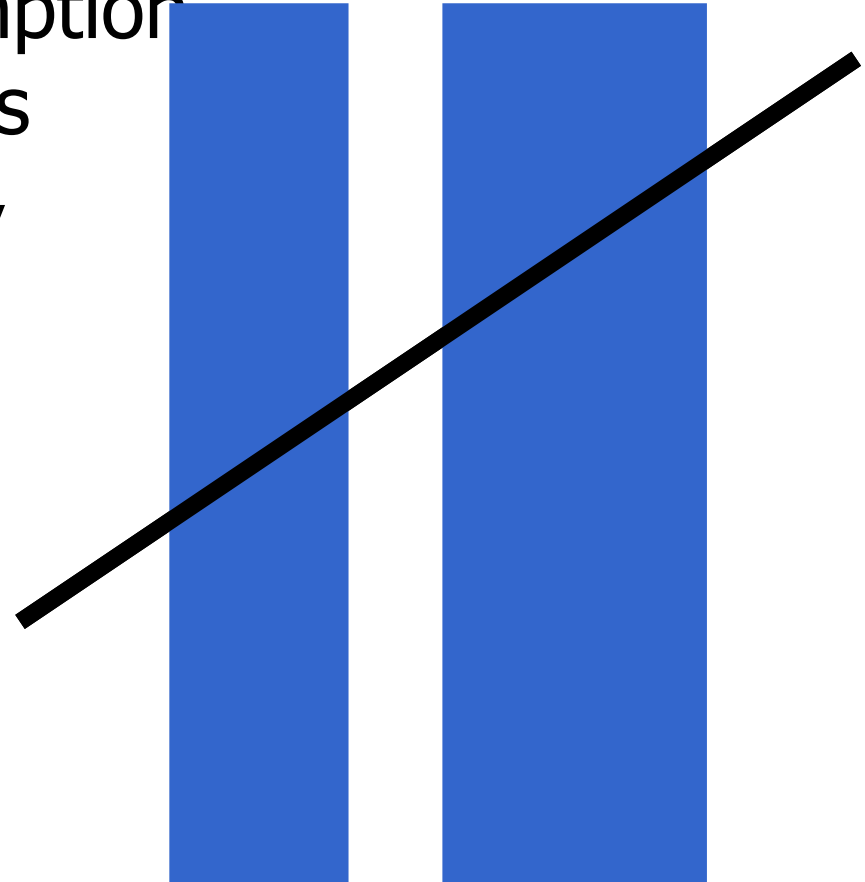




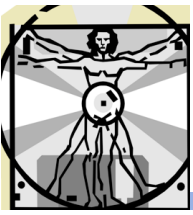
# Poggendorff Illusion

## ➤ Colinear line segments appear misaligned

- ❖ Perhaps due to assumption about depth of objects
- ❖ Perspective constancy could explain some examples of this illusion (but not all)

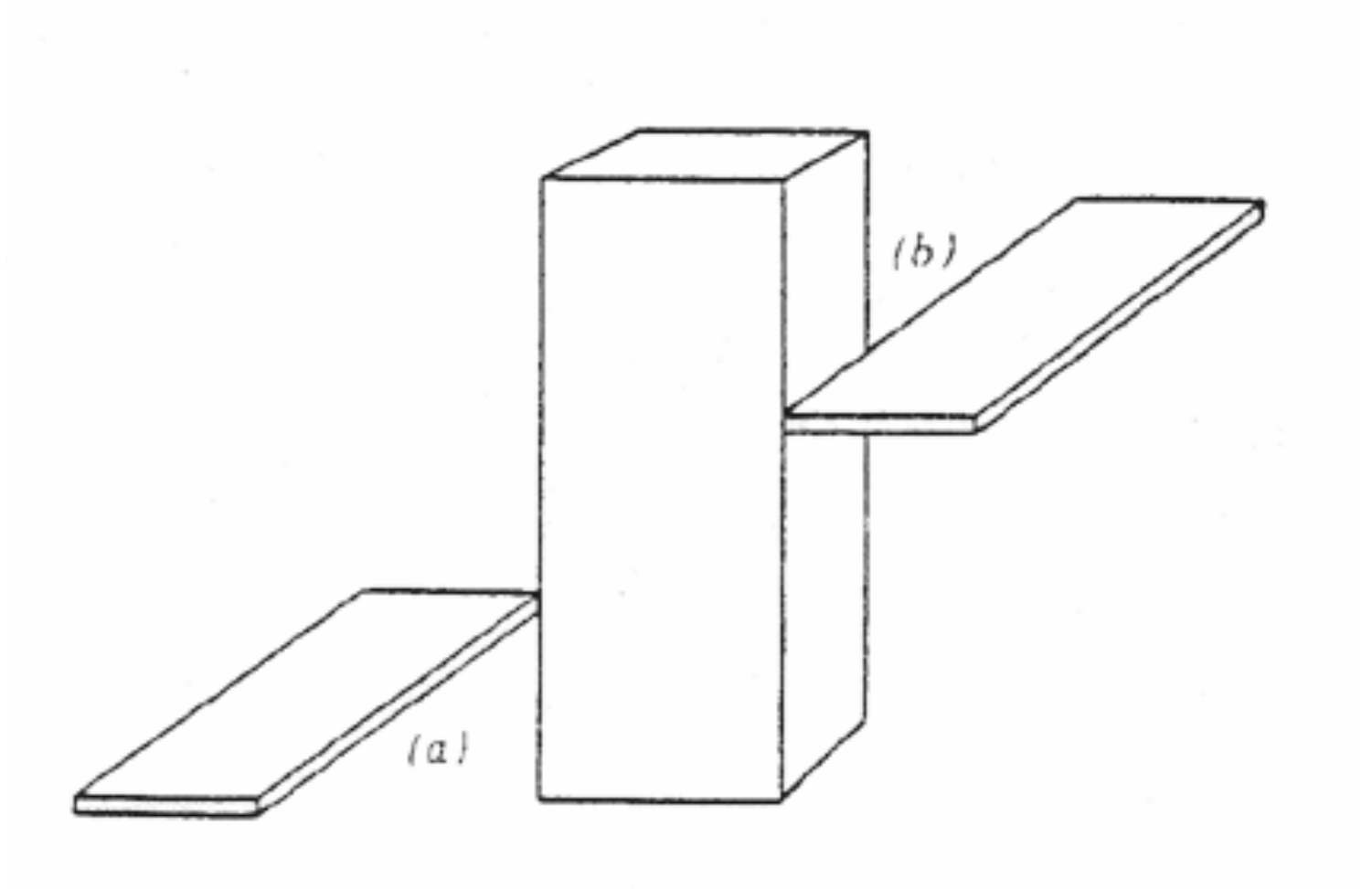


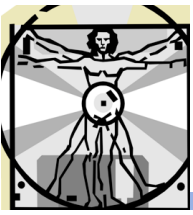




# Poggendorff Illusion

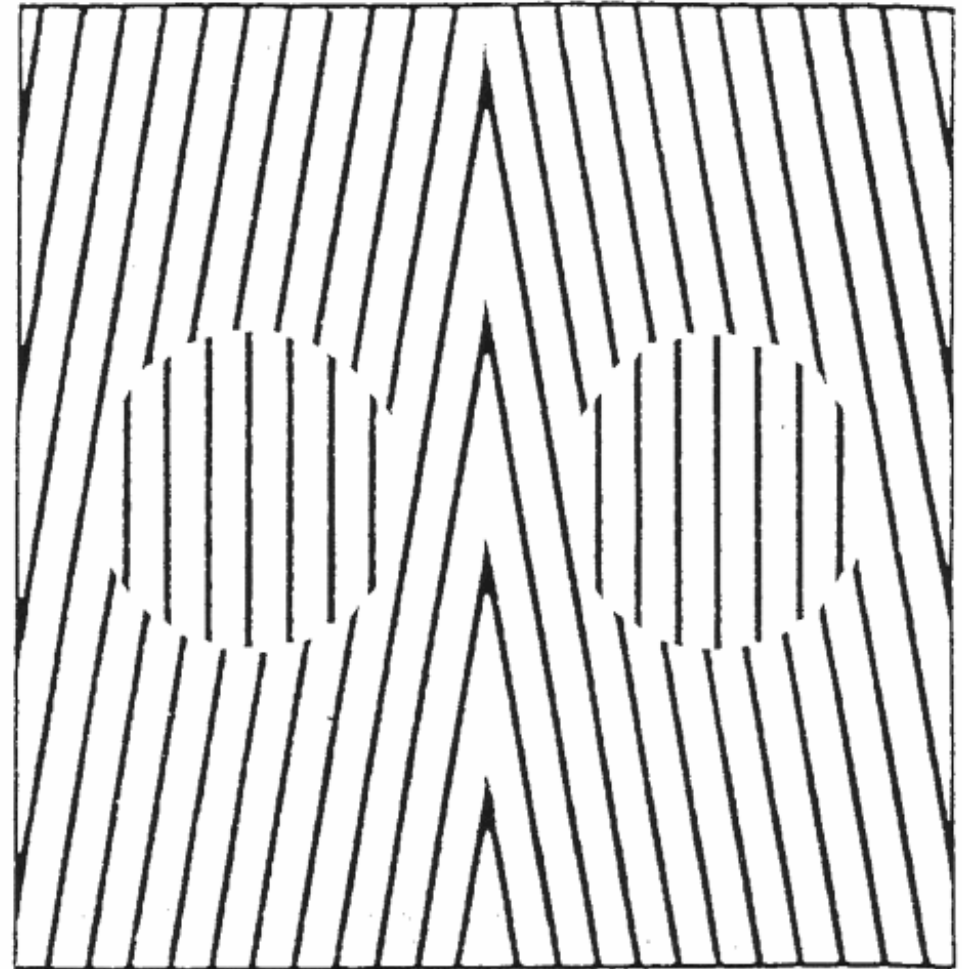
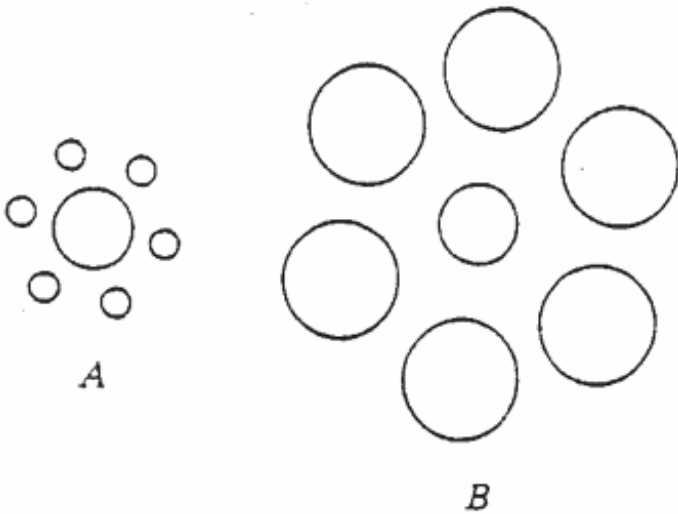
- Context can make it worse (or better)

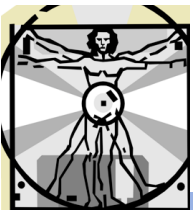




# Contrast Illusions

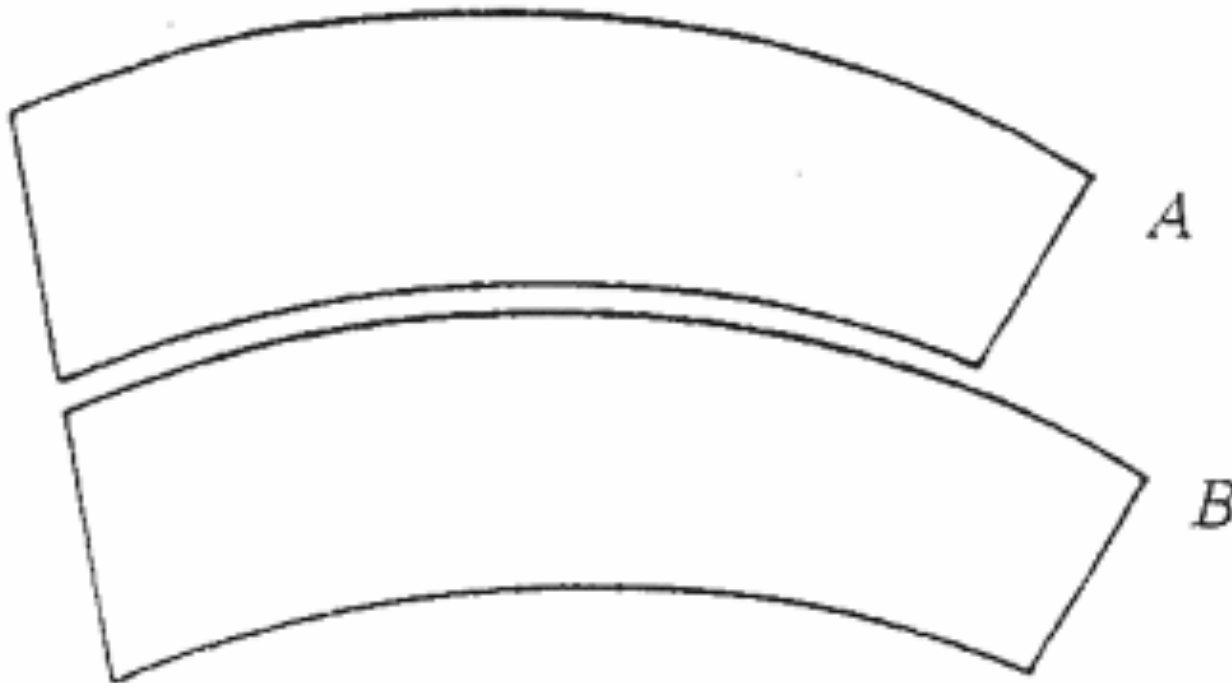
- Surrounding objects (context) affects our judgment of size, alignment, color, etc.

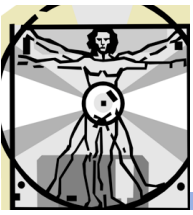




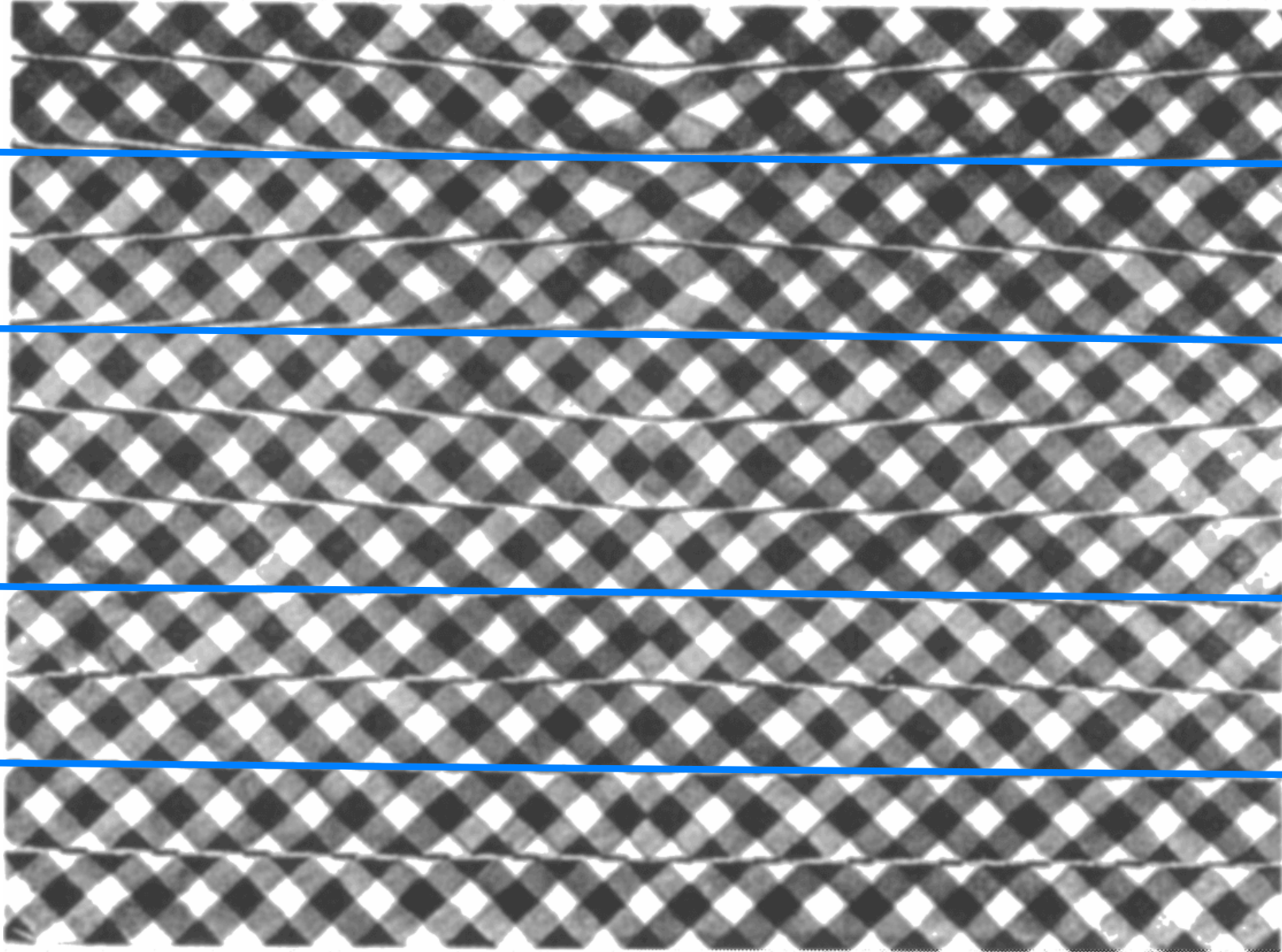
# Contrast Illusions

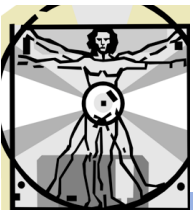
- A variety of examples





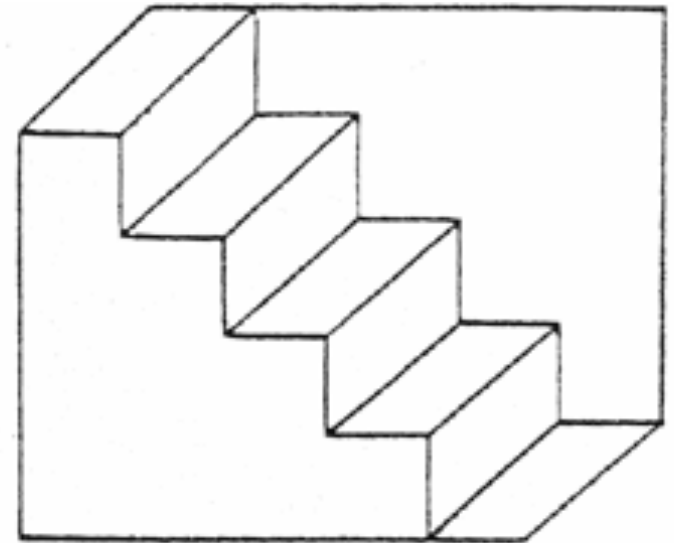
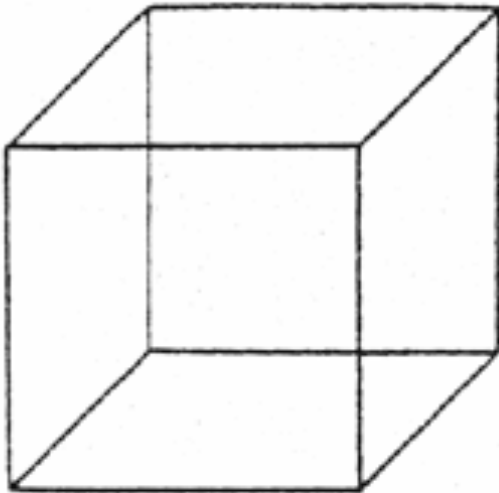
# Contrast Illusions

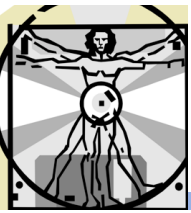




# Reversible & Multistable Images

- Some shapes can be seen in multiple orientations
  - ❖ Flips may be result of fatigue

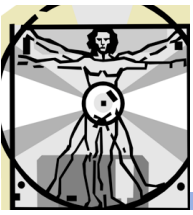




# Factors in Illusory Perception

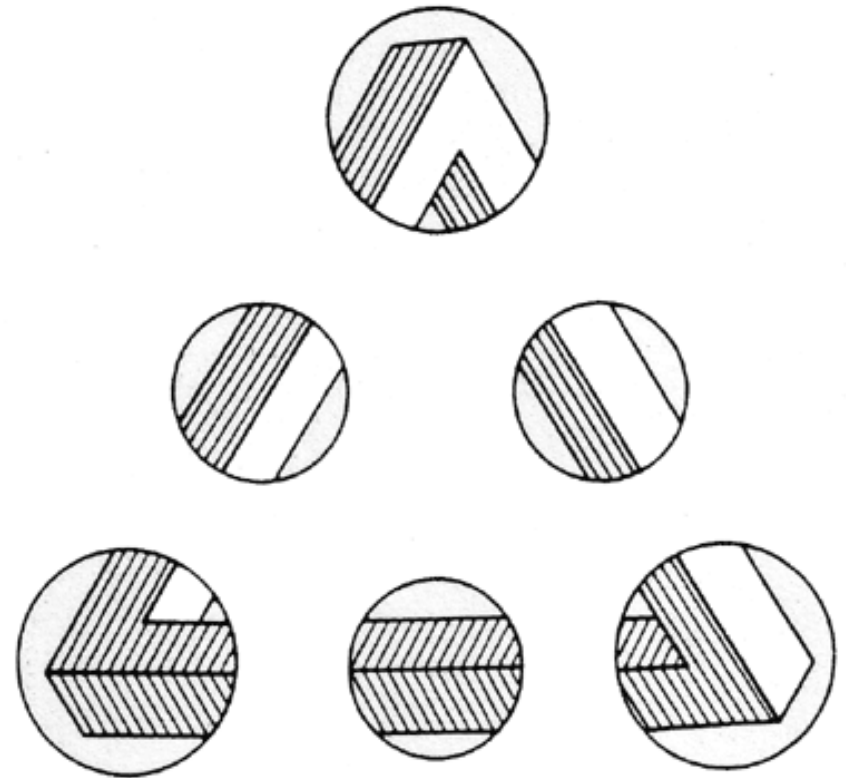
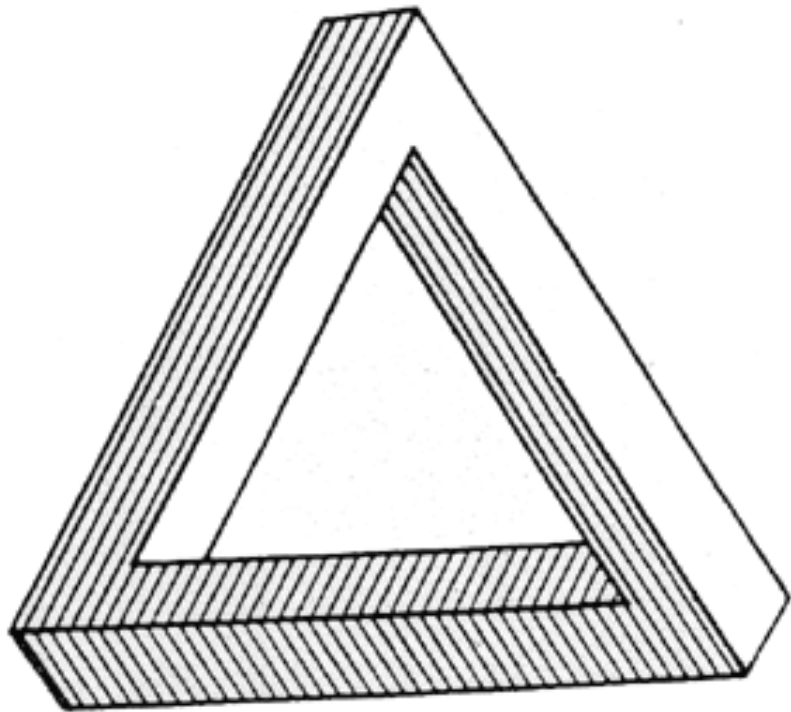
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- Optical and retinal factors
  - ❖ e.g. subjective curvature
- Cognitive components
  - ❖ e.g. learning, experience, expectation



# Impossible Figures

- Curious...but not really illusory
  - ❖ We accept them when examined locally, but global inconsistencies are confusing



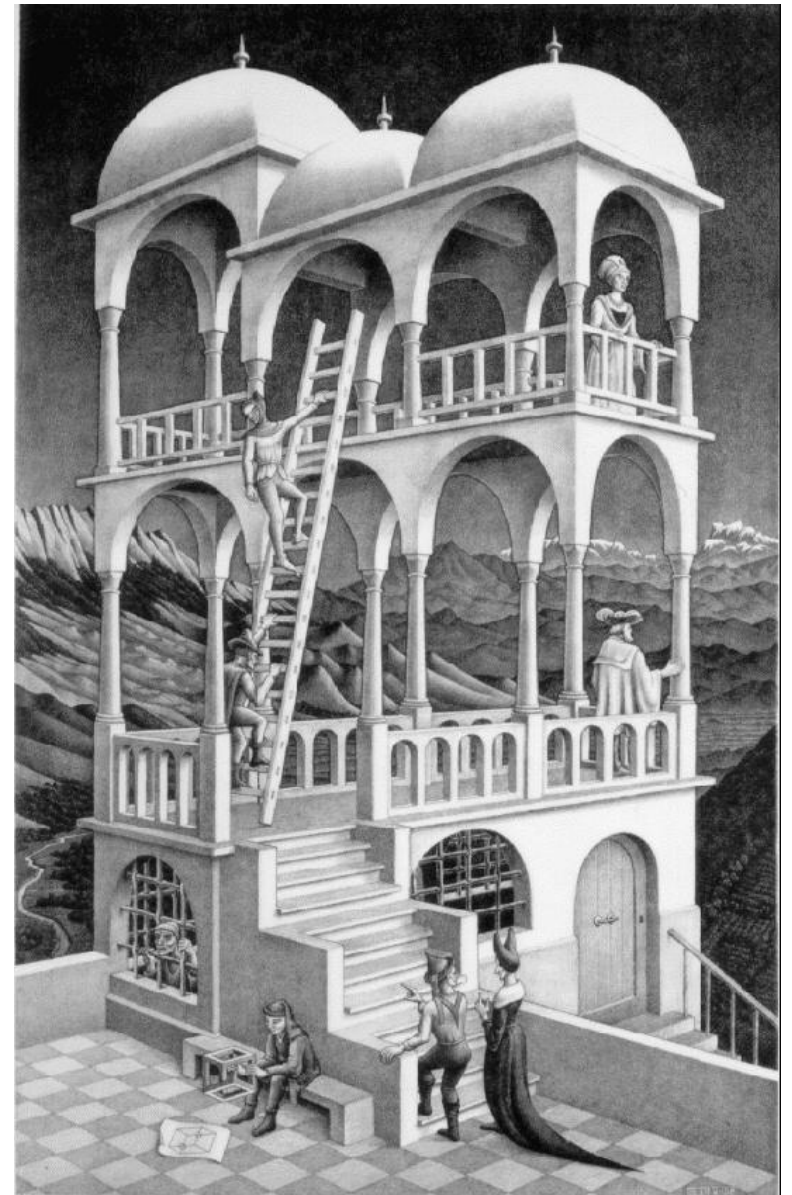
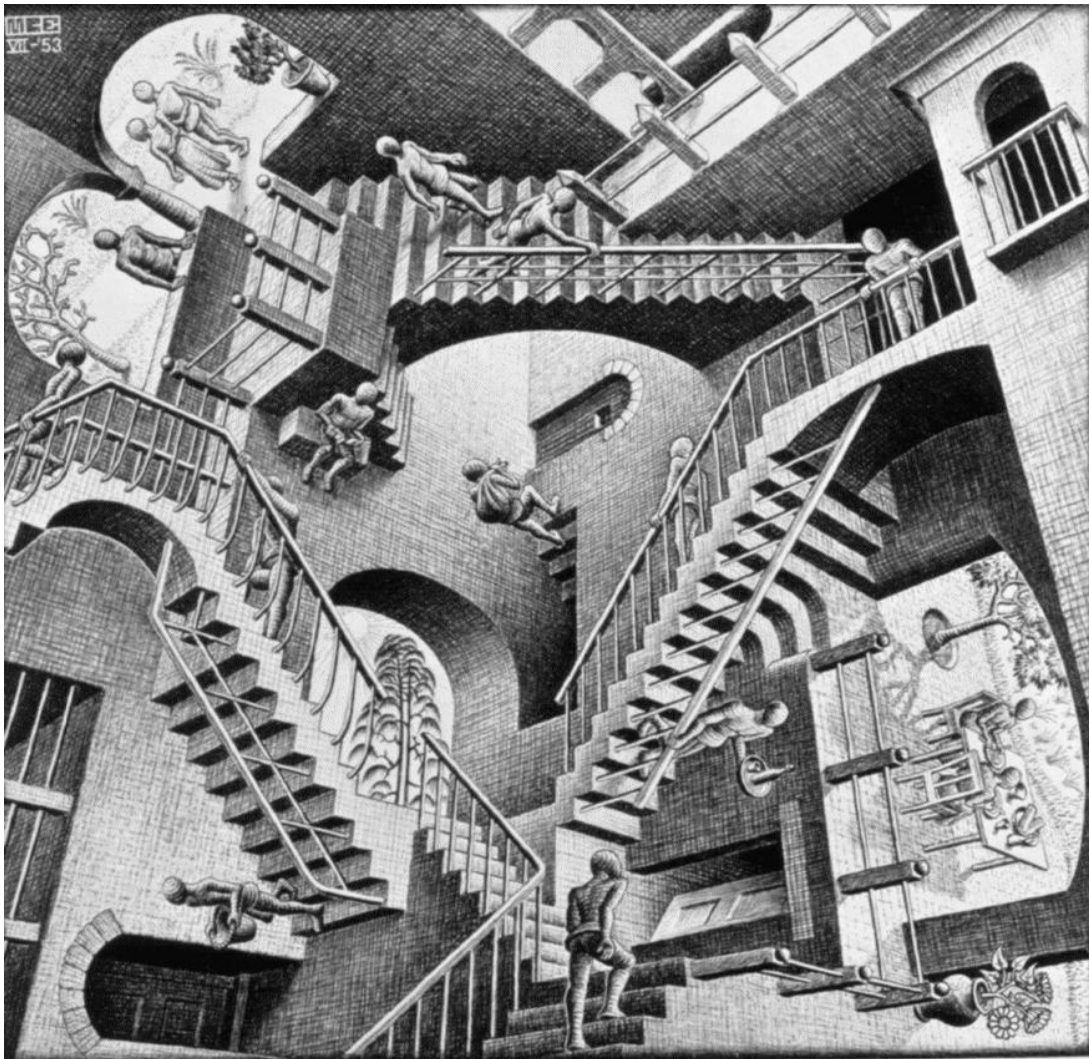




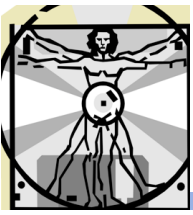
# Impossible Figures

➤ Escher is master of impossible figures

❖ [www.mcescher.com](http://www.mcescher.com)







# Escher Demo Videos

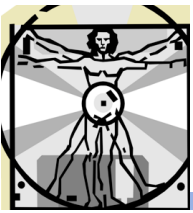
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➤ YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7dMjhhpCQFo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f555rLJnDCI>

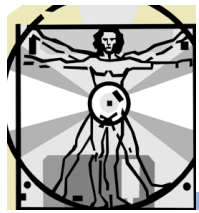
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JdgPvripL9A>



# Summary of Illusions

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- No satisfactory single explanation, in general
- Constancy (of various types) and learning, expectation, and experience are all major contributors to illusory perceptions at times



# Upcoming

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## ➤ Camouflage