



Figure-Ground: What you see will depend on what you consider the figure and what you consider the background. If you consider the image in black as the figure and the white space as background, you see one image. If you consider the image in white as the figure and the black as background, you should see a different image.

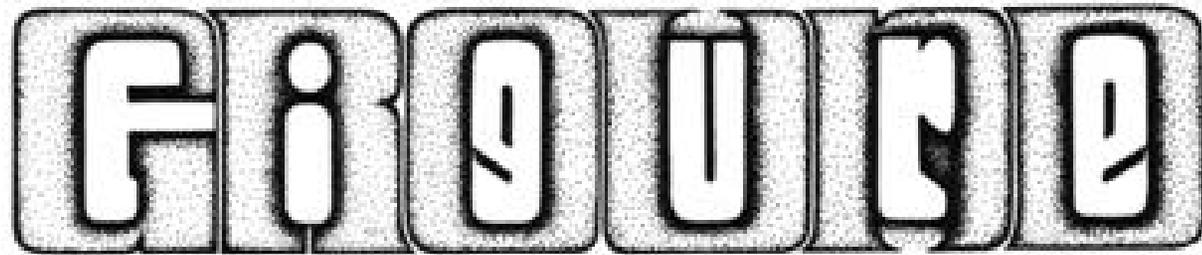
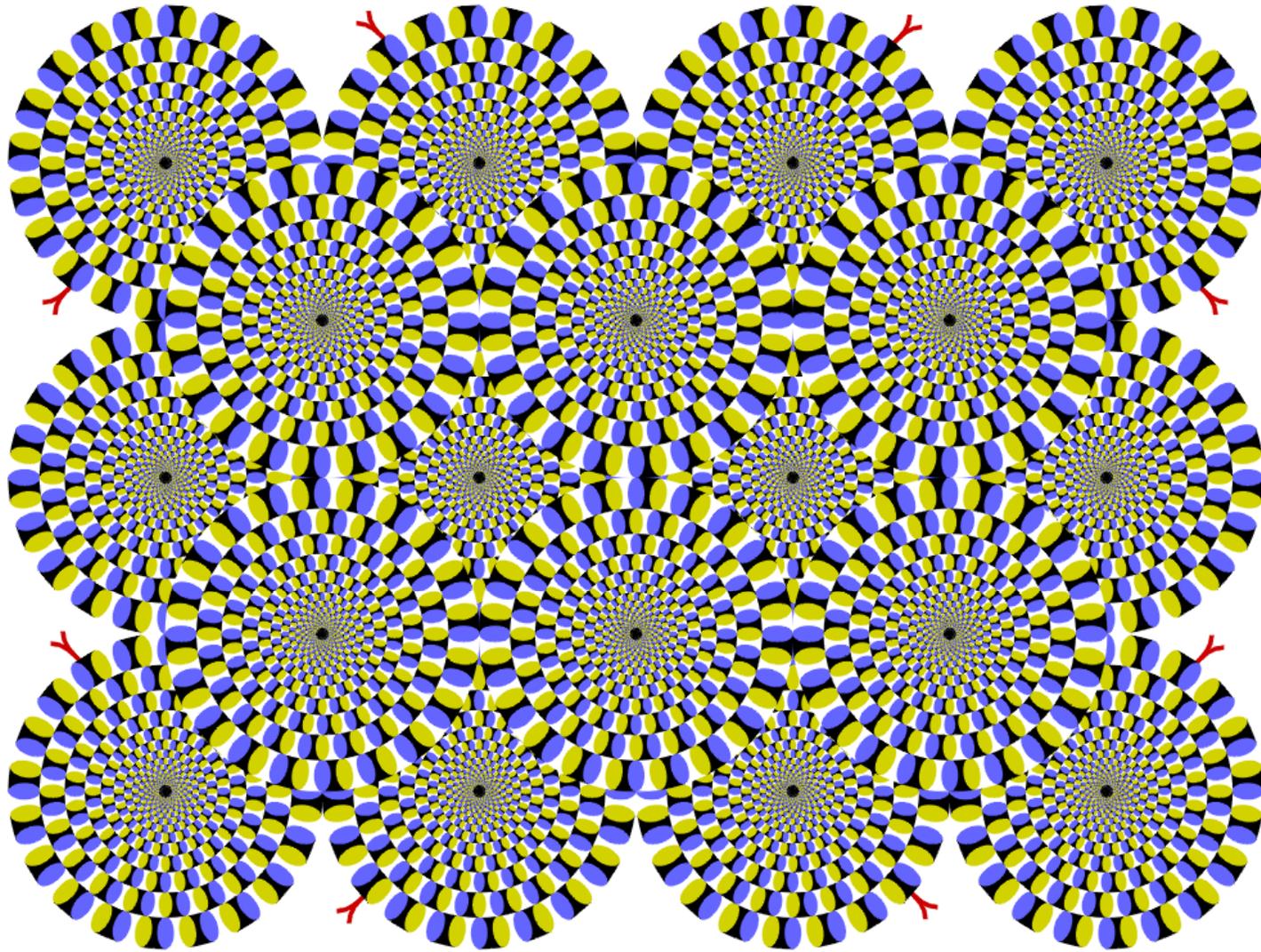


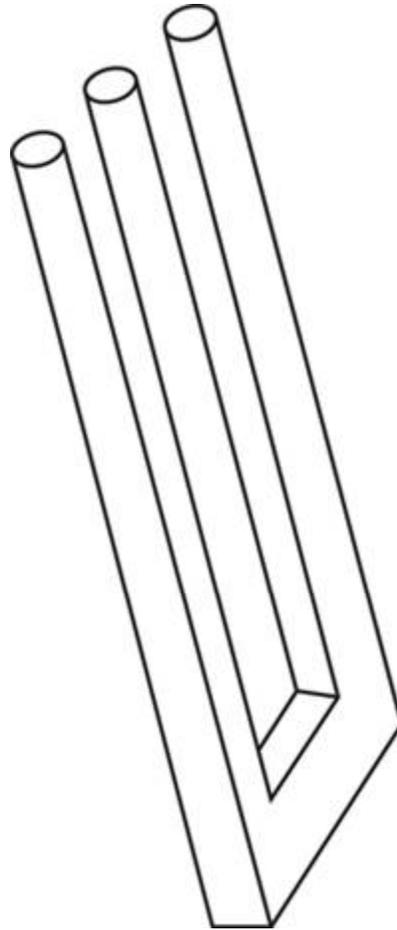
Figure-Ground: Try and “figure” out what this one says. Hint: If you focus on the gray portion as the figure you should see another word.



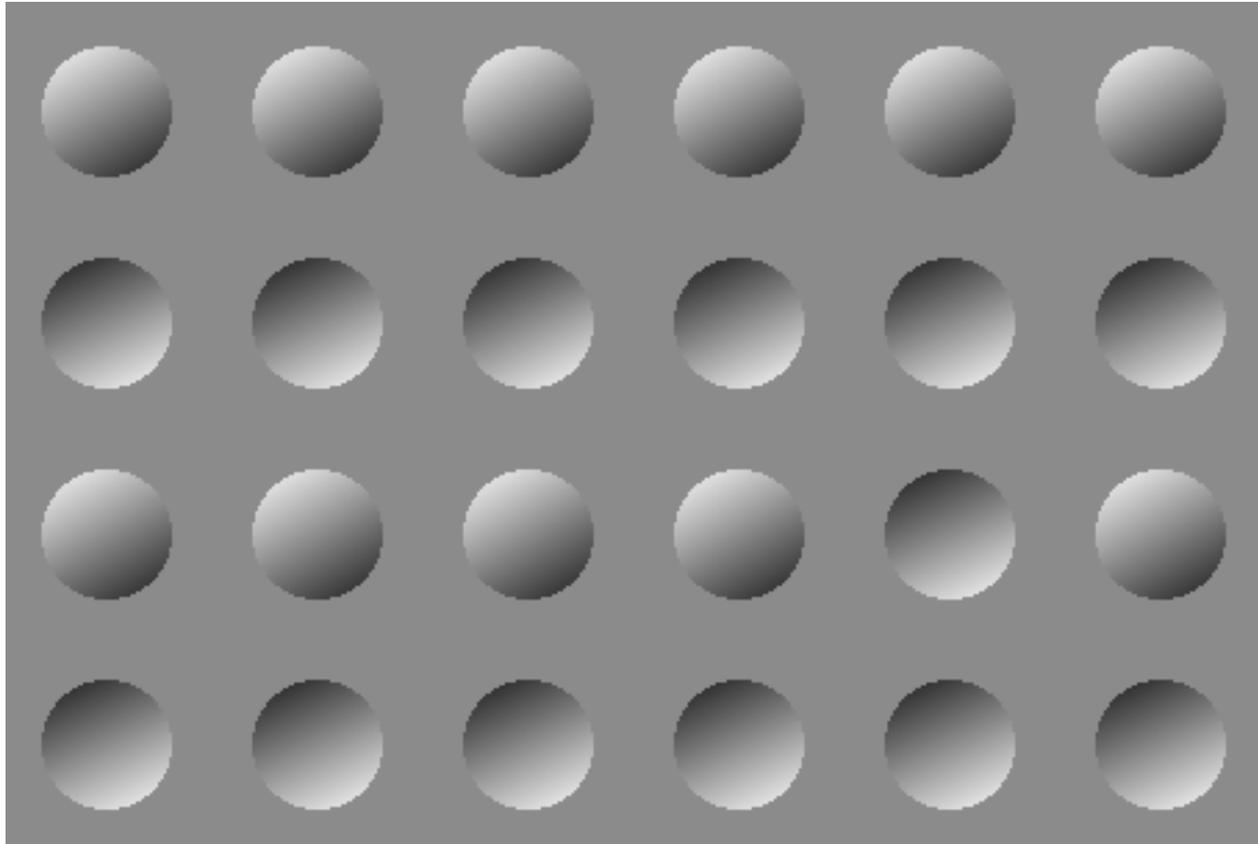
Figure-Ground: On the right side of the picture, the white coloring is used to illustrate sails of the boat. On the left side of the picture, the white coloring transitions to represent the empty space between the beams of the bridge. The same is done with the blue coloring; on the right side the blue represents the sky, and on the left it is the bridge itself.



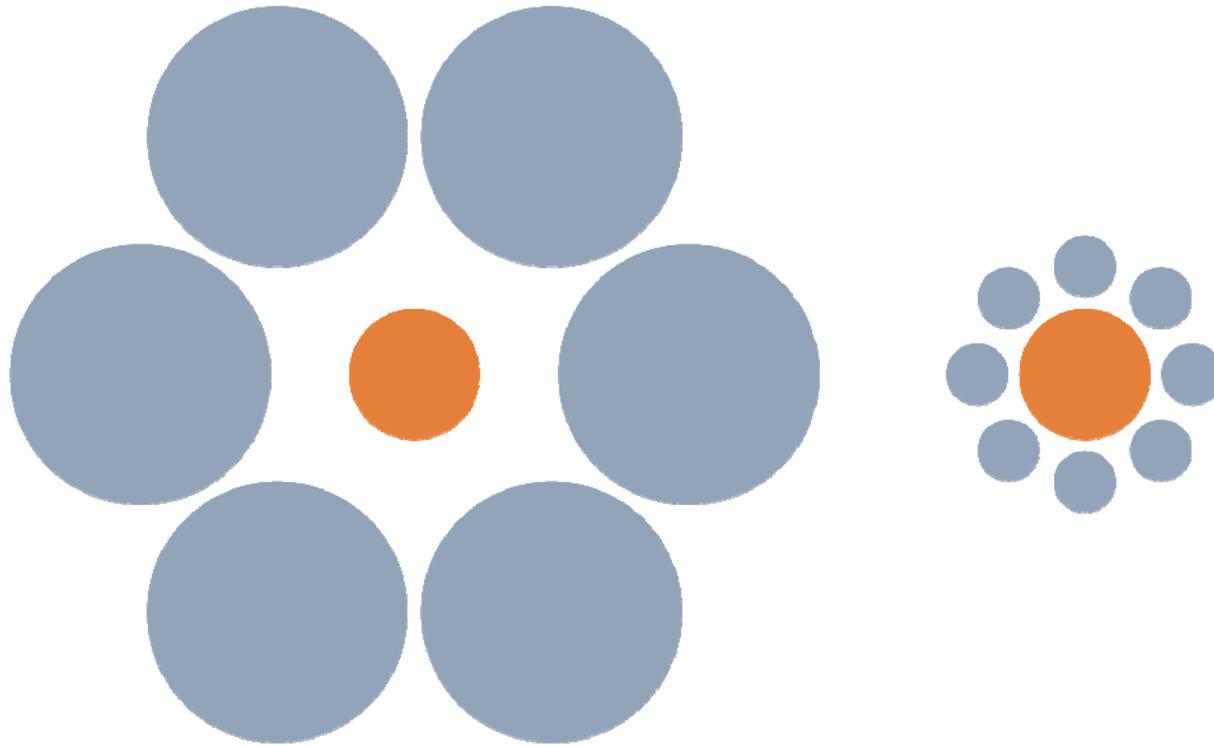
Apparent movement: When you stare at one circle, the circles you are not focused on (appearing in your peripheral vision) appear to rotate. This happens because of the specific angles and contrasts used by the artist; they are taking advantage of certain traits of the human visual system.



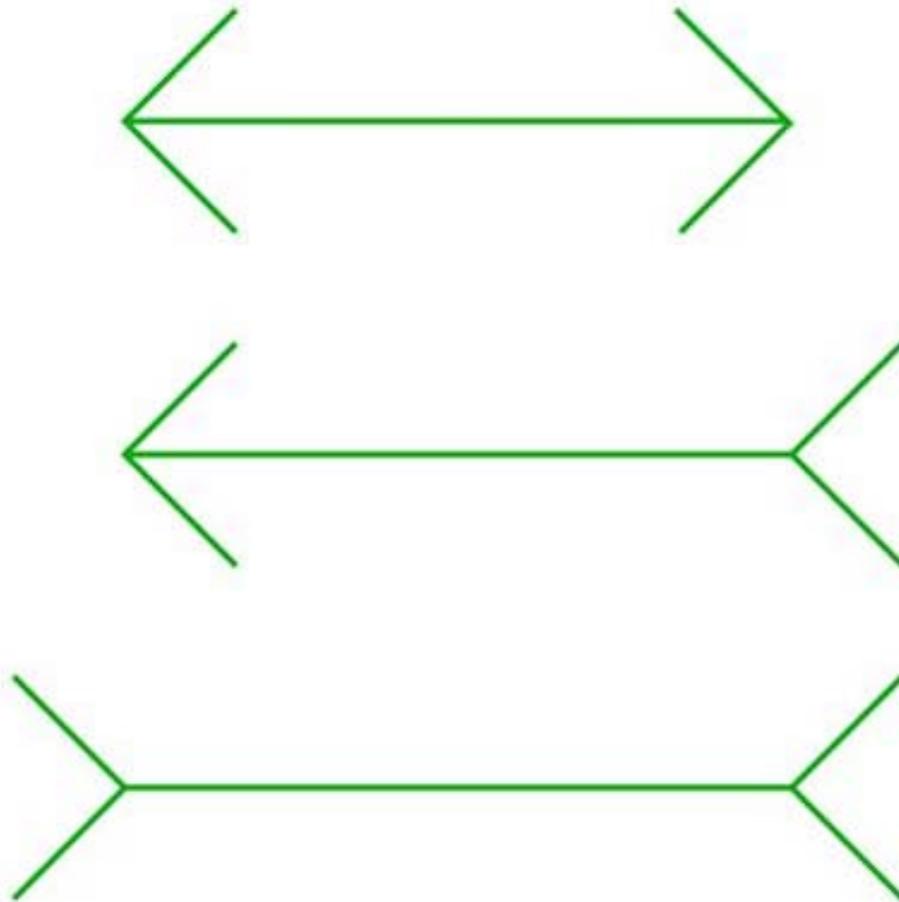
The Devil's Tuning Fork. What's not right about this picture?  
The perspective at which you view the fork determines how many prongs you see.



Depth cues: Our eyes see in 2D, but we live in a 3D world. We use cues such as shading to perceive depth. Two rows of circles should appear to pop up and two rows should appear to pop down. Turn the image upside down and the buttons should appear different.



Which orange circle is bigger? The one on the left or the one on the right?  
Relative size: They are actually the same size. Our visual system uses nearby objects to determine size. When the dot is close to large circles, it appears small, but when placed next to small circles, it appears big.

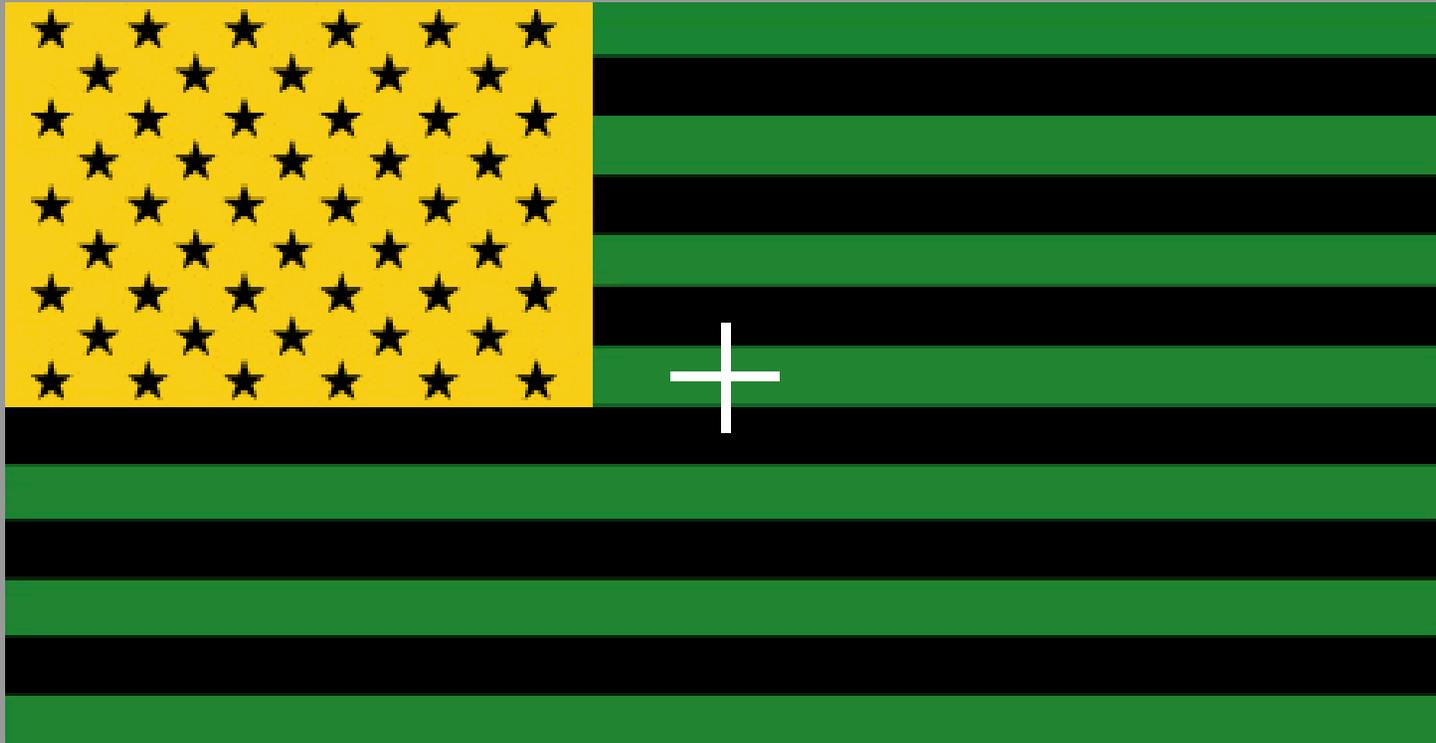


Which of the three line drawings have the longest middle line?  
Depth cues: All three lines are the same size. Typically, when we see lines angling outward, we assume the image is closer to us and therefore longer than when it angles inward.



Is it a B or 13? You tell me.

A matter of context: When you read the characters from left to right, you assume it is a B because it is next to two other letters. When you read from top to bottom, you assume it is 13 because of the surrounding numbers.



Your task is to stare at the cross in the middle of the flag for at least a minute without moving your eyes. When the minute is up, look at a blank sheet of paper. What do you see?

By staring at this image too long, you tire the color receptors in your eyes. When you look at a white piece of paper, you should see an after image.