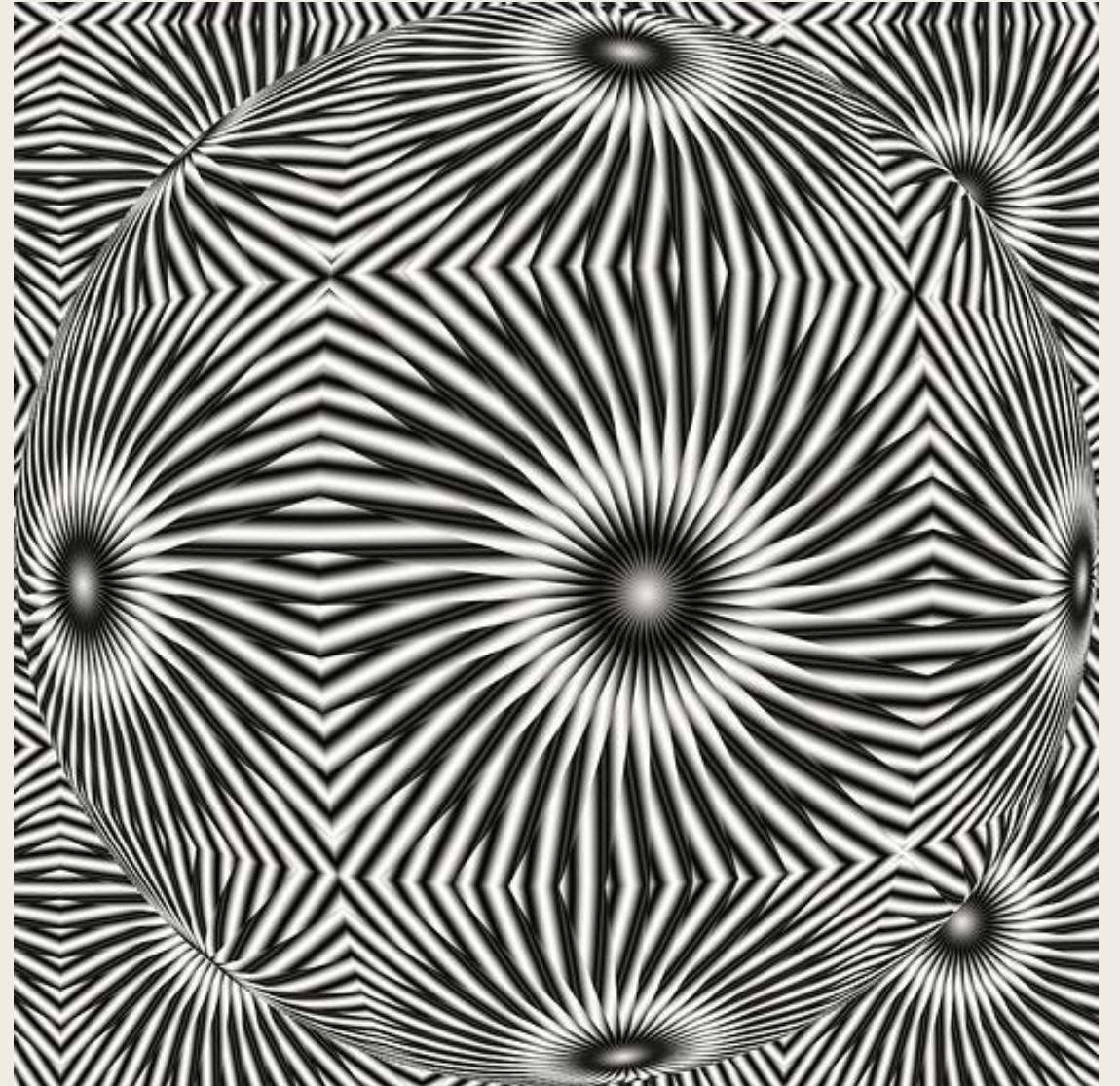


BLACK AND WHITE OPTICAL ILLUSIONS AND BRAIN GAMES

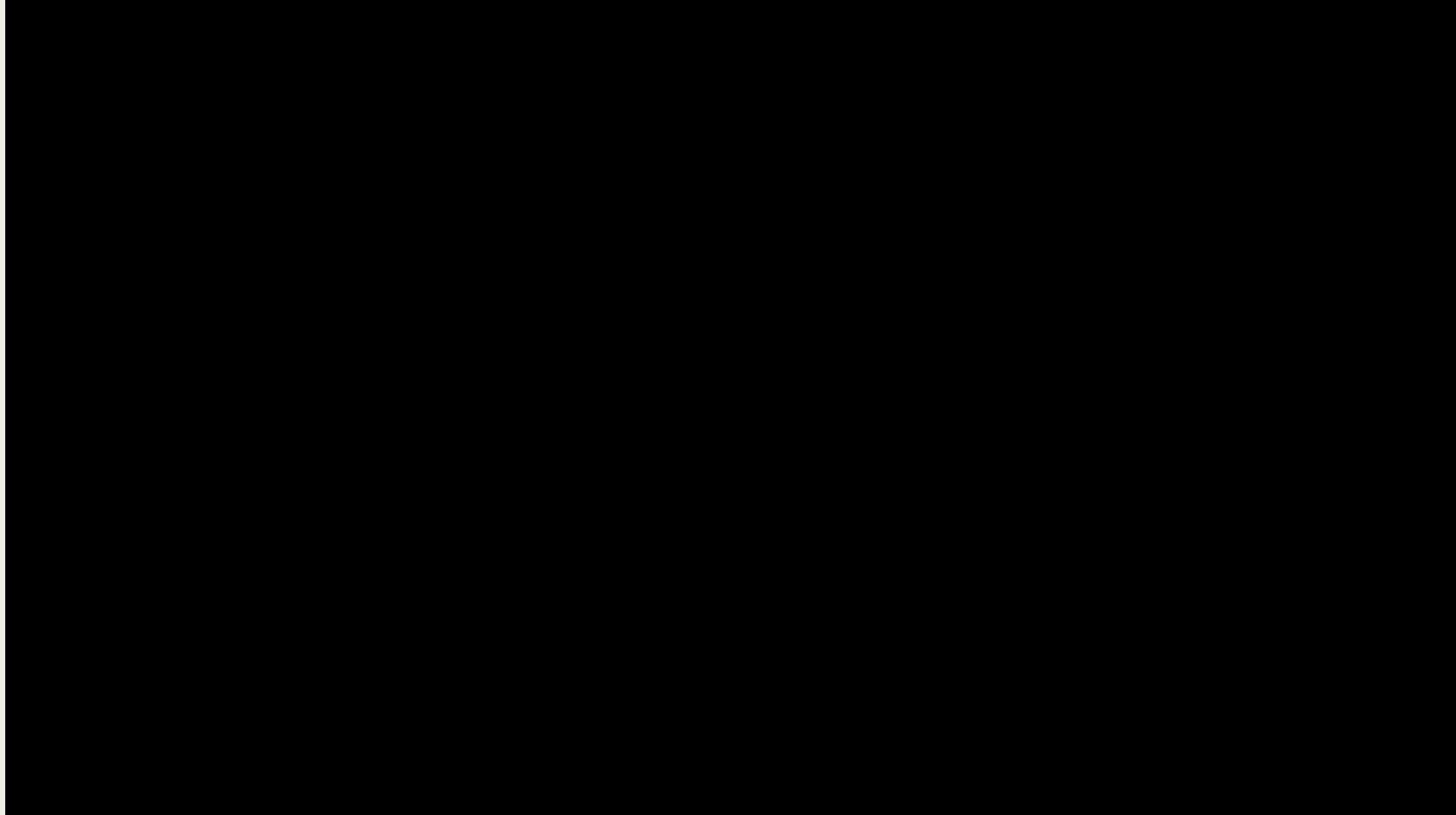
Mikhailov Vladislav

Early illusions

In 350 BC, Aristotle noted that “our senses can be trusted but they can be easily fooled”.



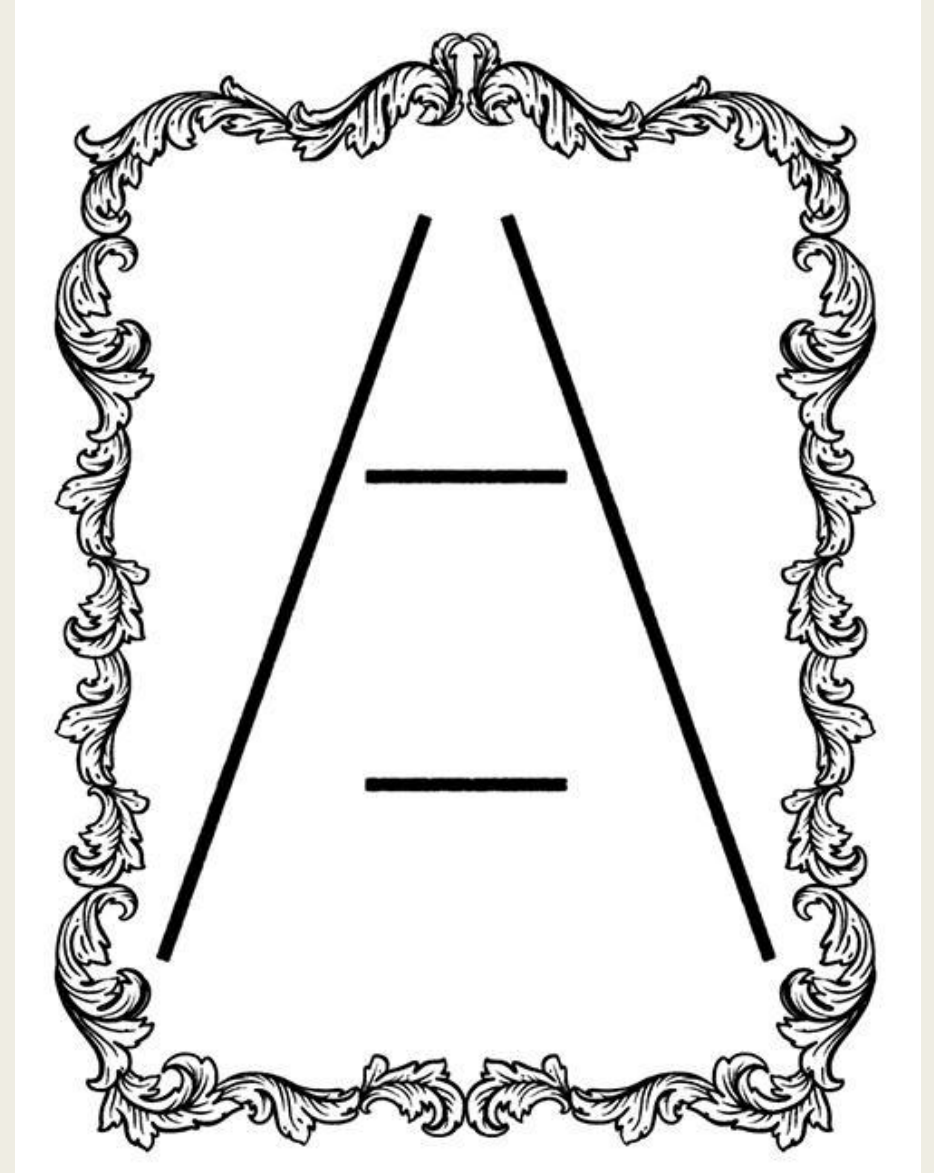
Early illusions



Early illusions

In-depth view

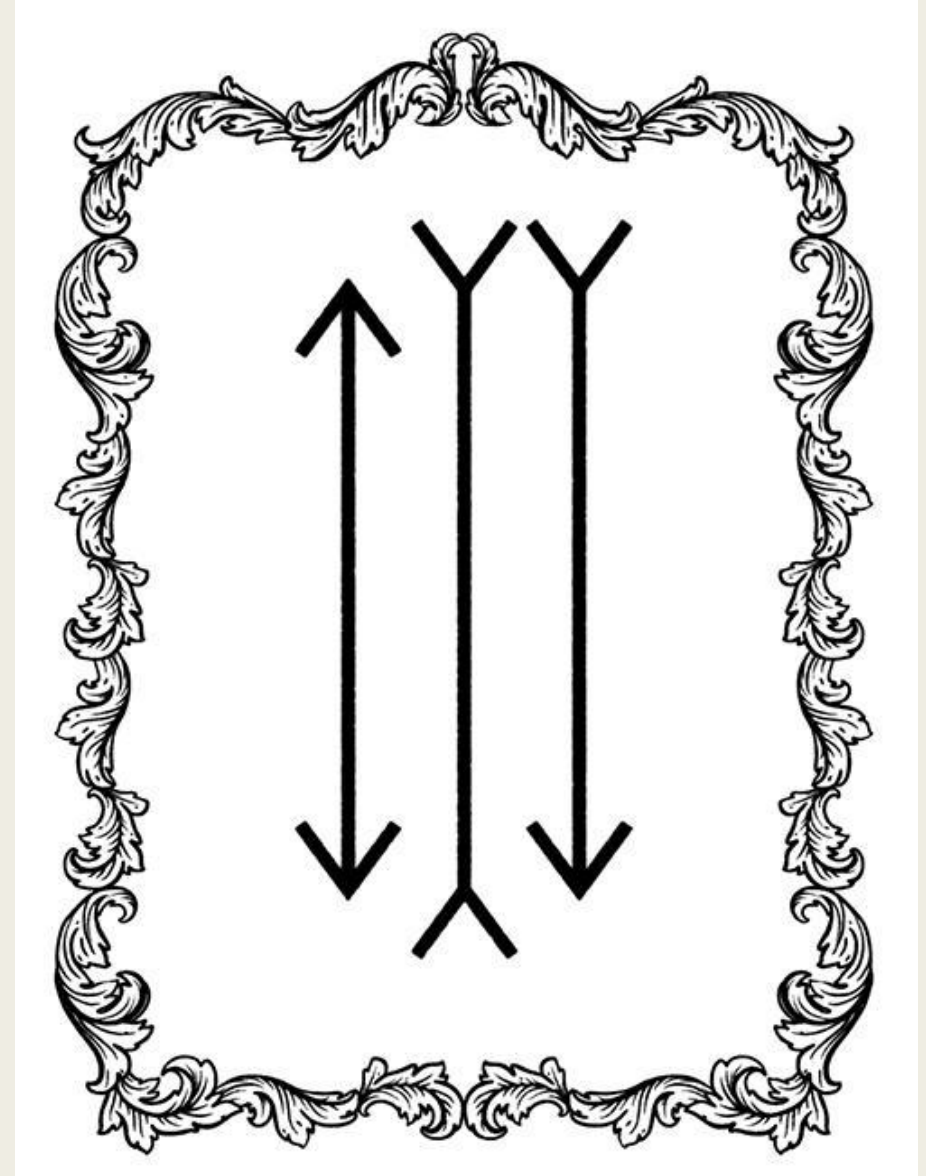
The Ponzo illusion illustrates that context is also fundamental for depth perception.



Early illusions

One-track mind

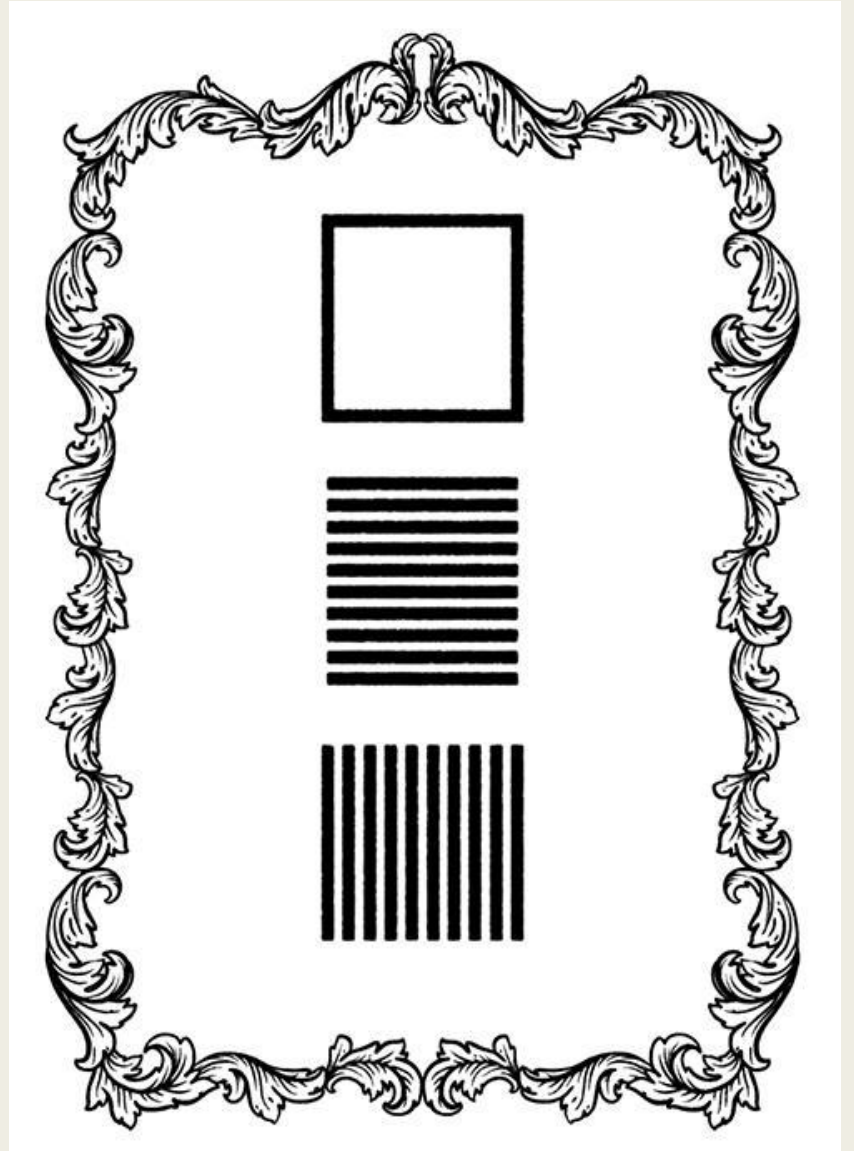
The Muller-Lyer illusion appear to be different lengths.



Early illusions

Tall story

The Hermann von Helmholtz illusion demonstrates that a simple square made up of vertical lines looks shorter and wider than a square made up of horizontal lines.

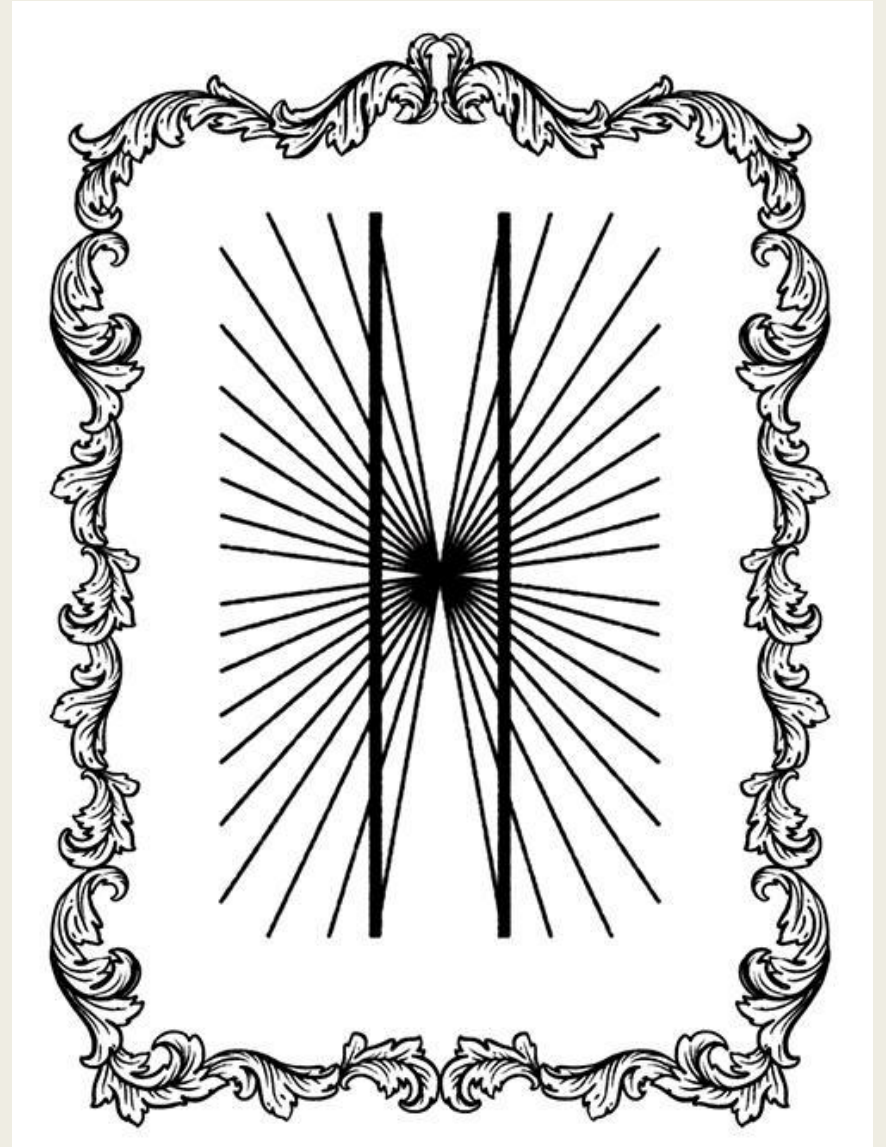


21st Century



21st Century

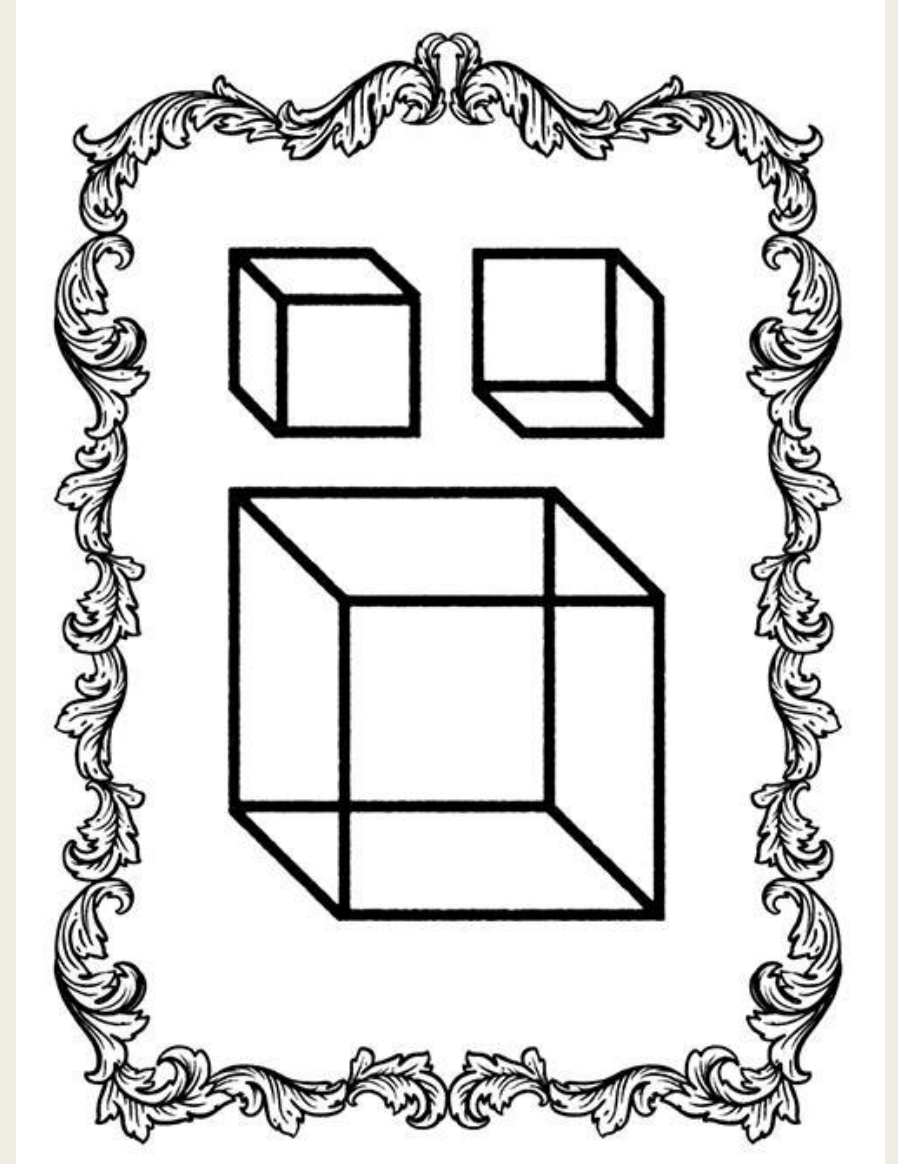
The Hering illusion features radial lines that give the illusion of movement, similar to the scene we see as we move forward in the real world.



21st Century

Square eyed

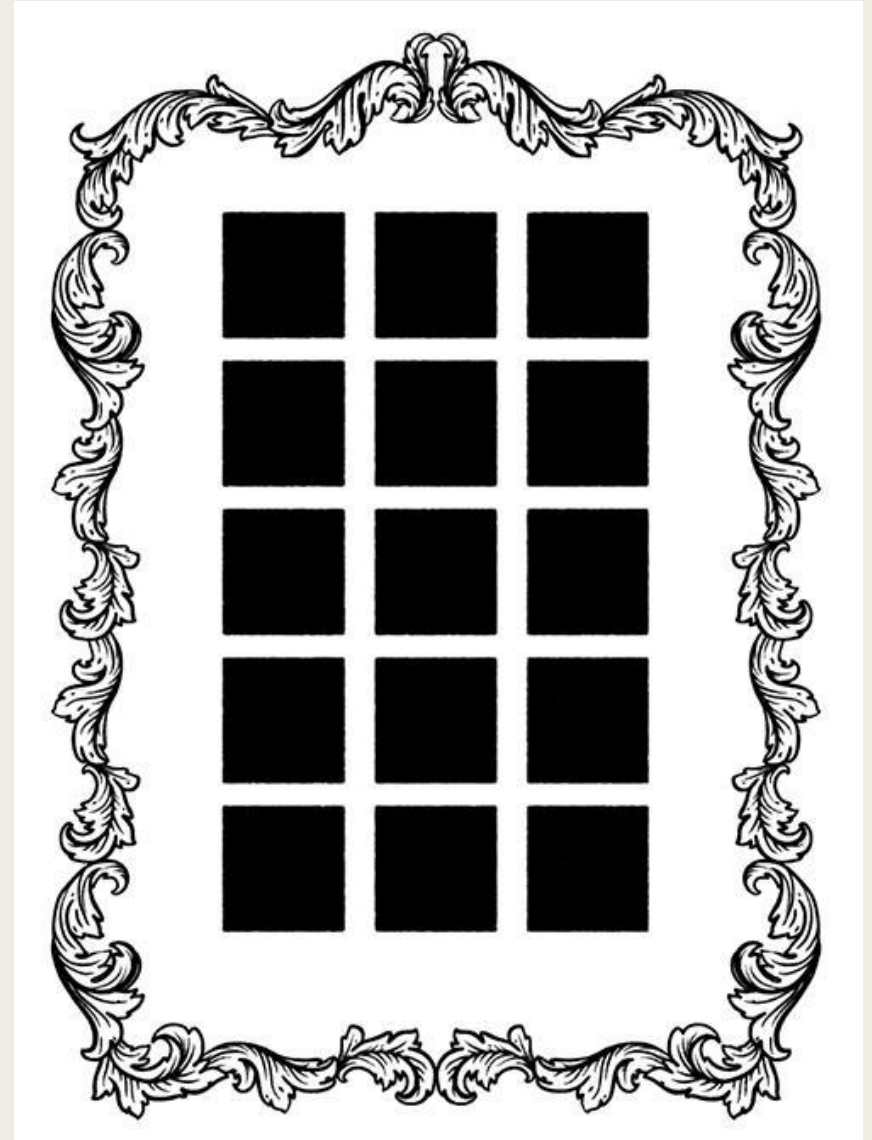
The Necker Cube shows that the brain can “flip” between two different views, as it attempts to translate a two-dimensional drawing on a page into a three-dimensional cube.



21st Century

Competing neurons

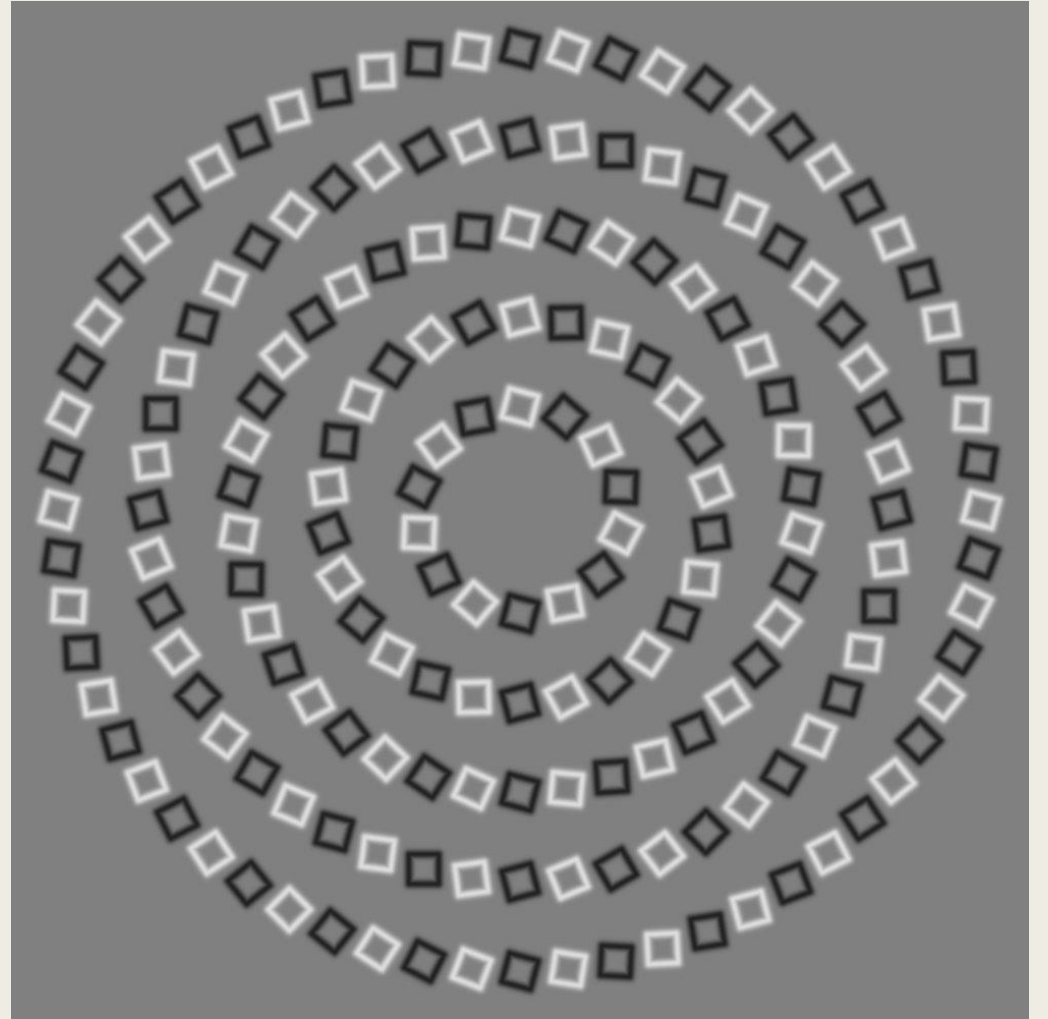
The Hermann grid: we see grey dots in the intersections between the white and black grid even though they are not actually there.

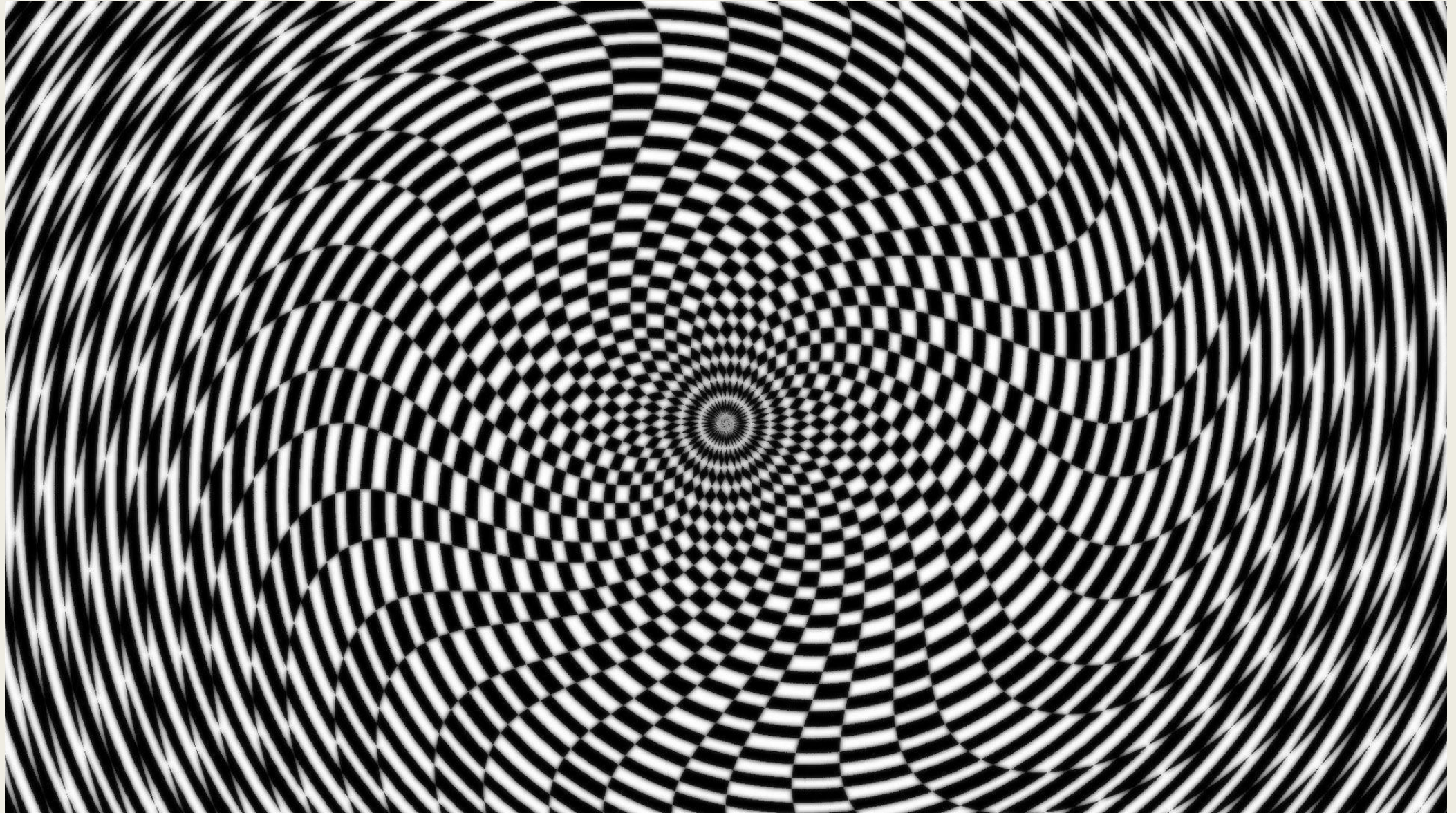


21st Century

Pinna illusion

At a glance, the swirls of tilted black-and-white squares create the perception of a spiral.







THANK YOU FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION!