

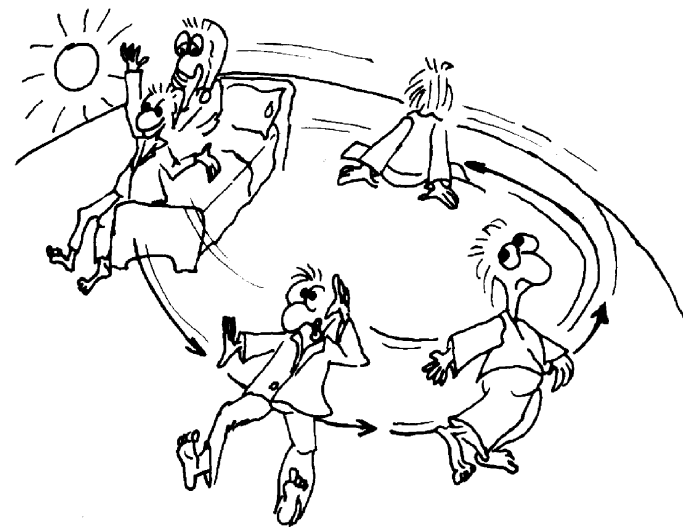
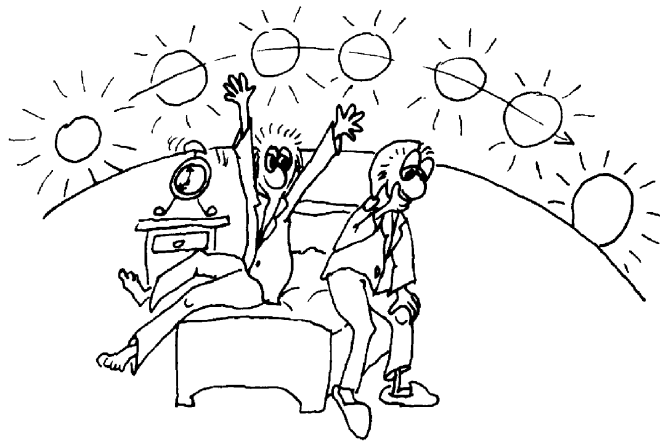
PERCEZIONE

Il “dilemma” della percezione

La percezione dice il vero

La percezione non dice il vero

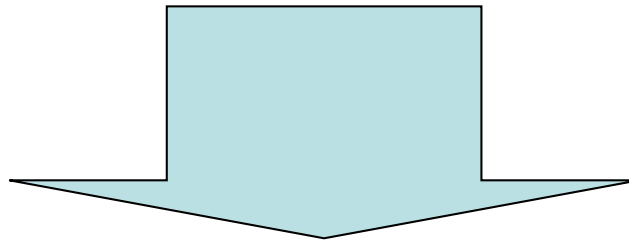
- Nel *Sidereus Nuncius* (1610) osserva con il cannocchiale la luna; **accredita ciò che “si vede”** (macchie e crateri) contro la visione classica dei corpi celesti (incorrotti e incorruttibili)
- Nel *Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi* (1632) afferma che **non si deve ritenere vera la percezione della Terra ferma** (Simplicio), ma invece che la Terra è in movimento (Salviati)



Il “dilemma” della percezione

La percezione dice il vero

La percezione non dice il vero



RIFORMULARE IL PROBLEMA

L' ERRORE

- Ritenere che la percezione sia la **REGISTRAZIONE** ACCURATA di ciò che è presente nel mondo fisico.
 - Le mancate corrispondenze $\Rightarrow$ inganni (**disfunzione**)

ILLUSIONI

OGGI: IL PUNTO DI VISTA

- La percezione non è né può essere un ottuso meccanismo di REGISTRAZIONE di dati
è un **SISTEMA COMPLESSO, intelligente**, capace di leggere e rispondere anche in carenza di informazioni.
 - Le mancate corrispondenze $\Rightarrow$ il suo **funzionamento**

LEGGI DELLA PERCEZIONE

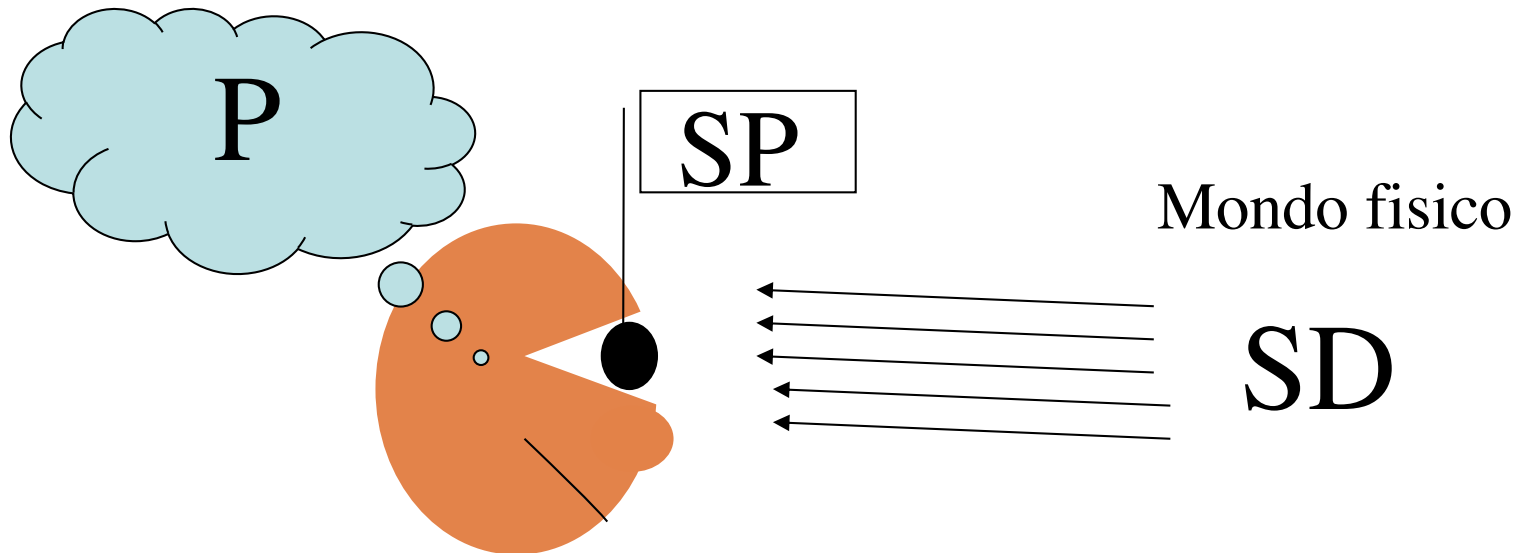
L' IMPORTANZA

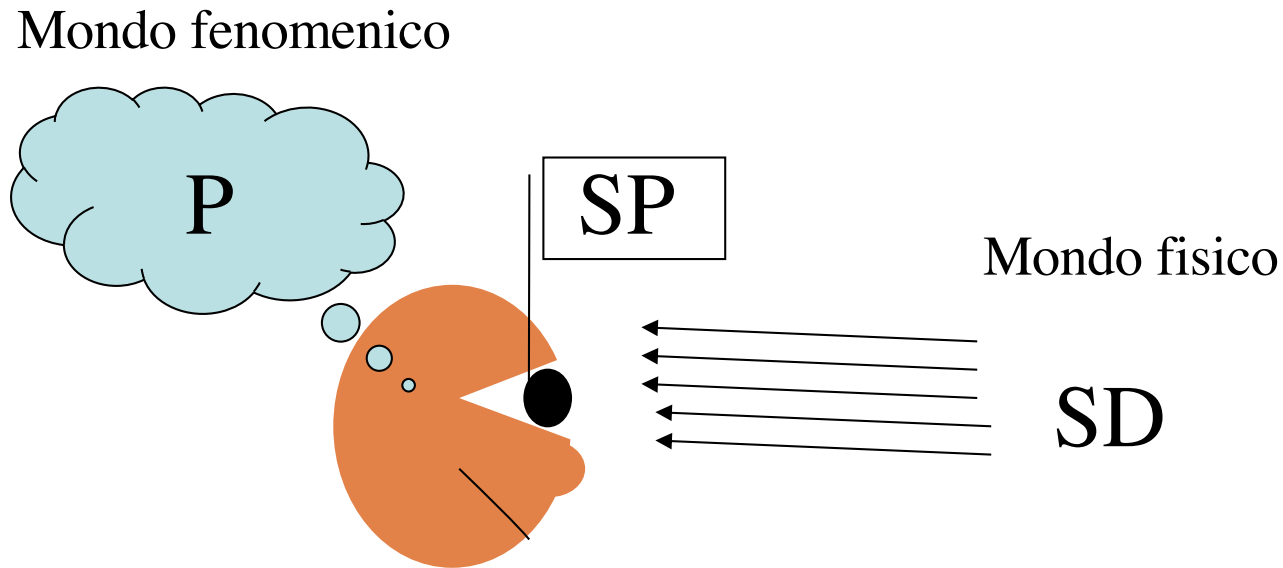
- L' interazione con il mondo e i nostri simili è possibile solo grazie e attraverso l' attività percettiva
- **L' attività percettiva (definizione):** l' insieme concatenato dei processi di raccolta, elaborazione, trasformazione e organizzazione delle informazioni disponibili nell' ambiente in cui viviamo

CONDIZIONI NECESSARIE:

- pezzo di mondo che emetta/rifletta informazione: **stimolo distale**
- modificazione degli organi sensoriali periferici dell' organismo vivente: **stimolo prossimale**
- sistema di elaborazione che sia in grado di organizzare/interpretare la stimolazione negli organi periferici: **percepto**

Mondo fenomenico





PSICOFISICA

Fechner (1870): “disciplina che studia il rapporto tra mondo degli stimoli fisici e corrispondenti esperienze psicologiche”

- Studia il rapporto **quantitativo** (intensità SD - sensazione P)

Legge di Weber-Fechner: $\text{Sensazione} = k \log SD$

E al di là del rapporto **quantitativo**
stimolazione/sensazione...

quali altre informazioni vengono
elaborate dall'attività percettiva?

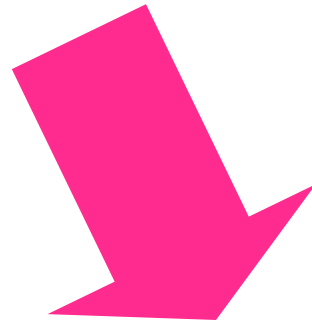


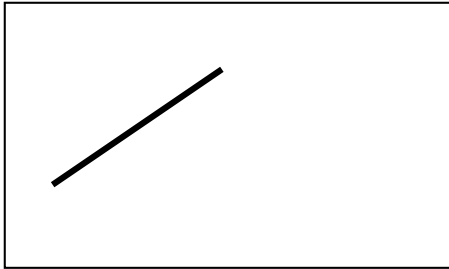
Figura-sfondo
Movimento
Costanze
Profondità...

L'atteggiamento che scopre i problemi

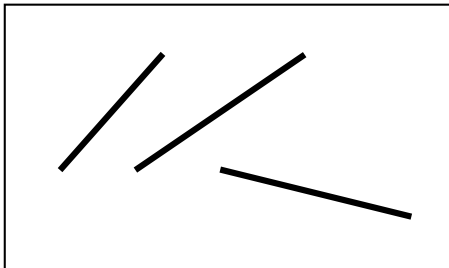
“Per capire il funzionamento dei processi percettivi, è importante prestare attenzione anche ad aspetti sottili e poco appariscenti, che spesso possono essere colti solo se si assume un atteggiamento controintuitivo.

...bisogna accettare tutto come potenziale fonte di problemi, soprattutto ciò che a prima vista sembra non presentarne.”

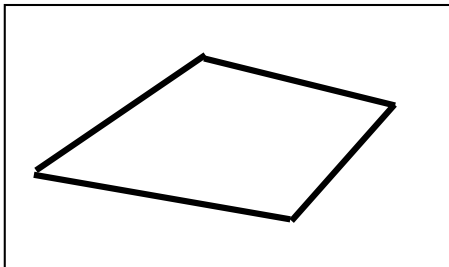
L'atteggiamento che scopre i problemi



- Lo spazio a dx e sn del segmento appartiene al rettangolo bianco

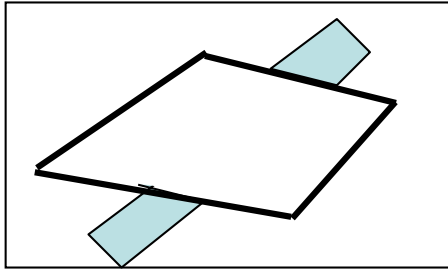


- =

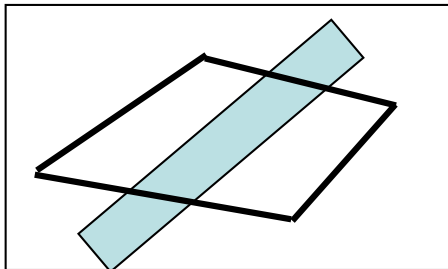


- Lo spazio a dx di alcuni segmenti e a sn di altri diventa superficie interna che sta su una superficie che continua dietro (**doppia rappresentazione**)

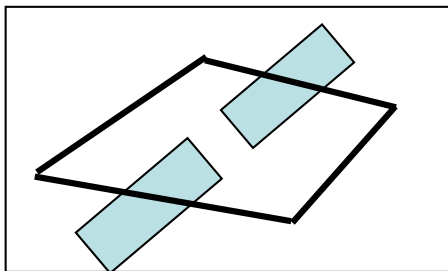
L'atteggiamento che scopre i problemi



- Le due parti azzurre mostrano un oggetto che passa dietro il poligono bianco (**completamento amodale**)



- L'oggetto che si completa ha una forma precisa



- Altre soluzioni, teoricamente possibili, non si realizzano percettivamente

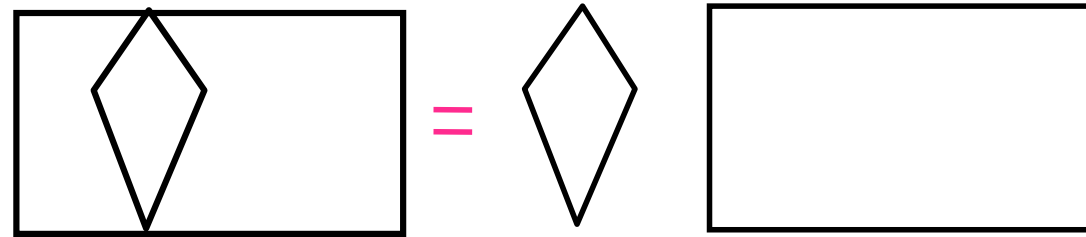
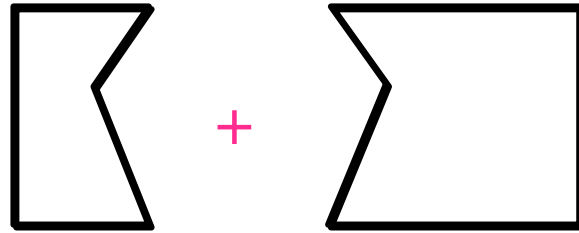


Figura-sfondo, doppia rappresentazione,
funzione unilaterale del margine

E al di là del rapporto **quantitativo**
stimolazione/sensazione...

quali altre informazioni vengono
elaborate dall'attività percettiva?

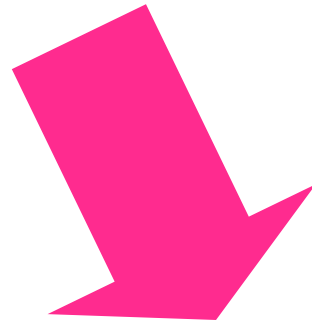


Figura-sfondo
Movimento
Costanze
Profondità...

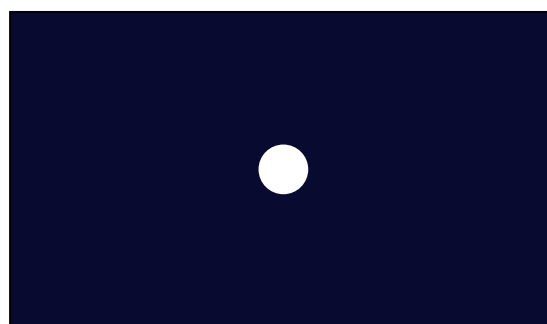


Figura-sfondo

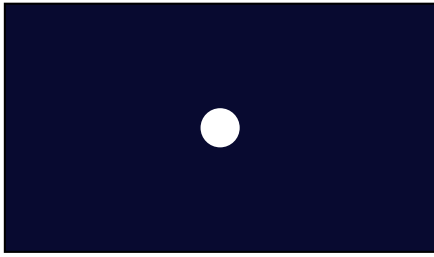


Figura-sfondo

Figure ambigue/bistabili
(ambiguità figura-sfondo)



Figura di Rubin
(1915)

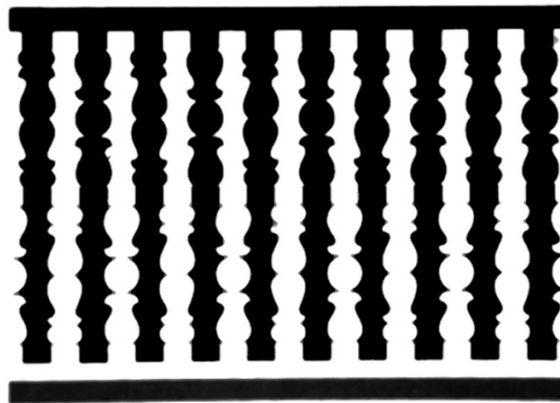
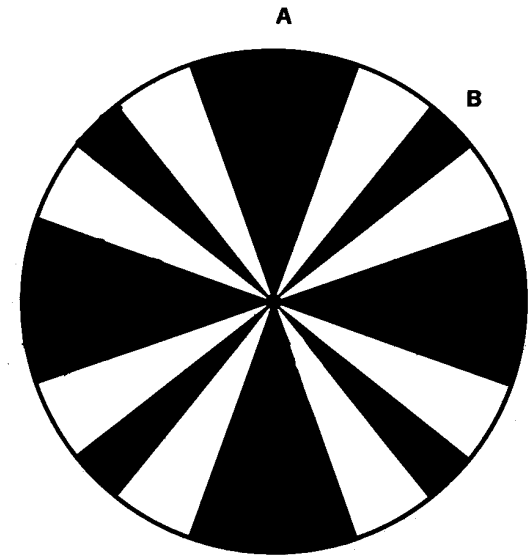


Figura di Rubin
(1915)



Croce di Petter
(1956)

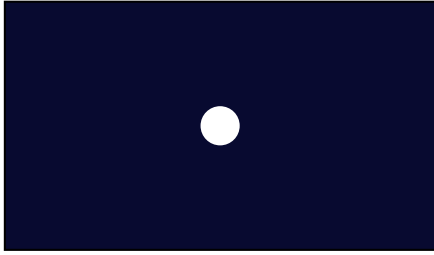


Figura-sfondo



Papera-coniglio
(Jastrow, 1900)



Vecchia-giovane
(Boring, 1930)



Topo-uomo
(Bugelski, Alampay, 1961)

Figure ambigue (ambiguità figura-sfondo)

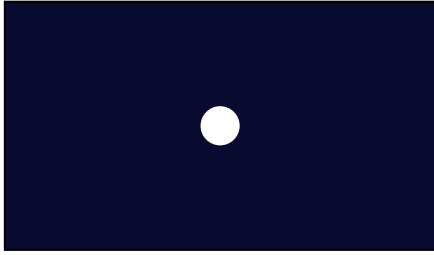


Figura-sfondo

Figure ambigue
(ambiguità figura-sfondo)



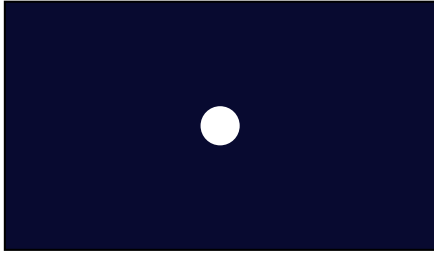
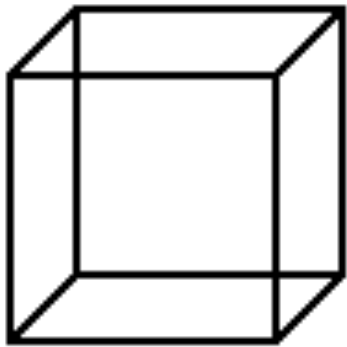
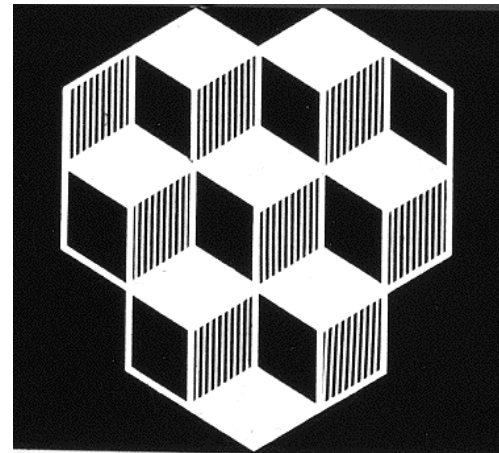


Figura-sfondo

Figure ambigue:
(ambiguità **posizione spaziale**)



Cubo di Necker
(1898)



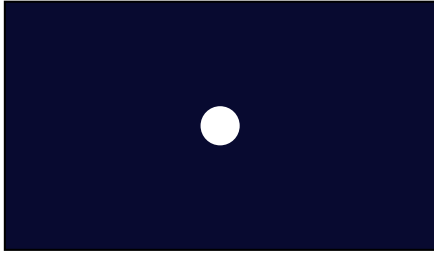
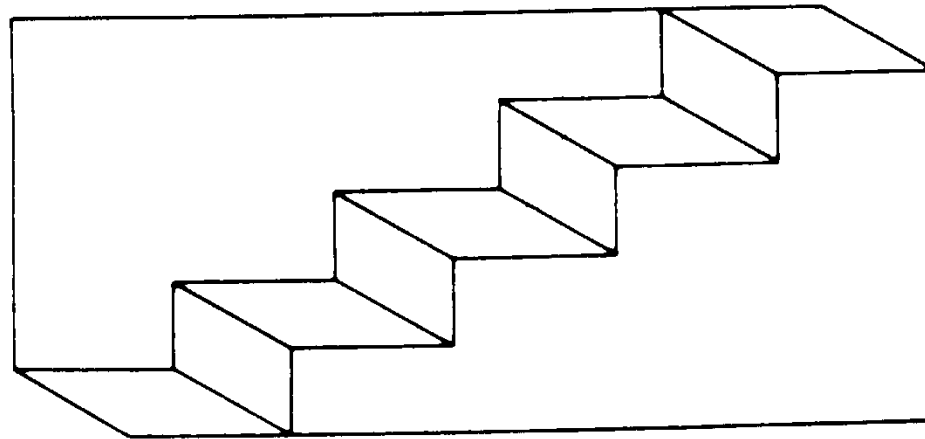


Figura-sfondo

Figure ambigue:
(ambiguità **posizione spaziale**)



Scala di Schroder
(1858)

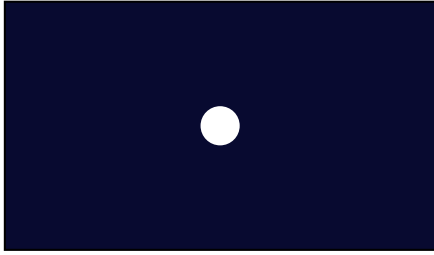


Figura-sfondo

Figure con margini anomali
(“senza” margine)



Triangolo di Kanizsa
(1955)

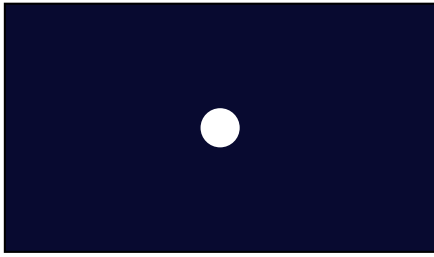
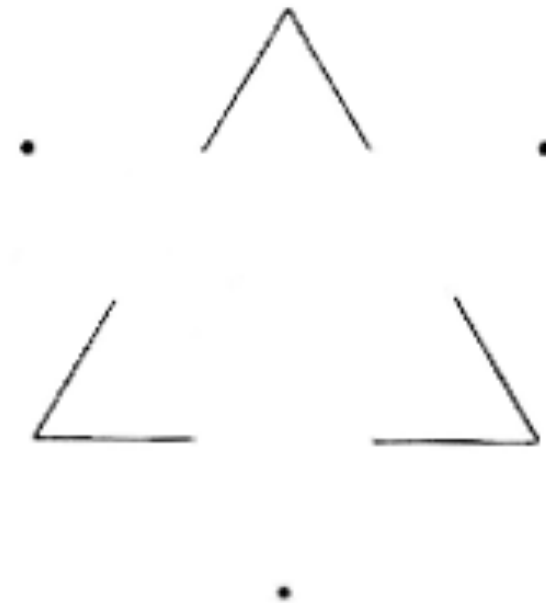
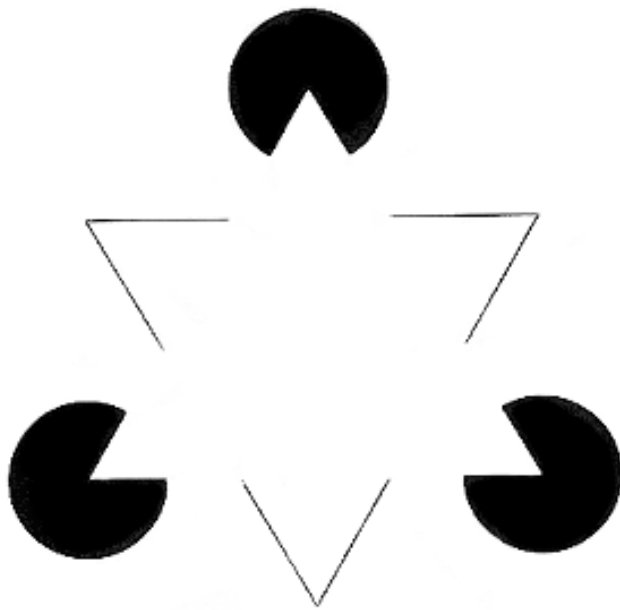


Figura-sfondo

Figure con margini anomali
(“senza” margine)



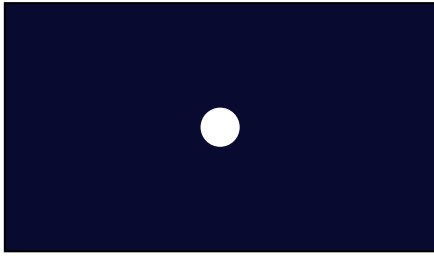
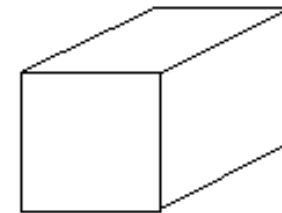
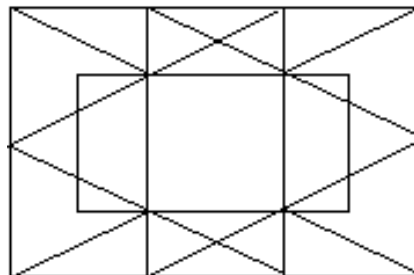
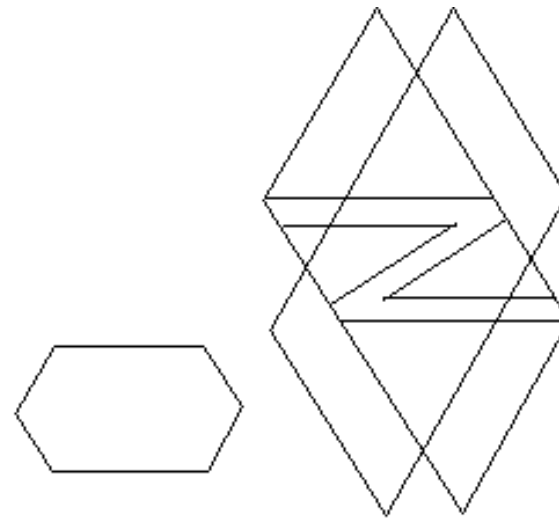


Figura-sfondo

Mascheramento

(figura c' è ma non si vede)



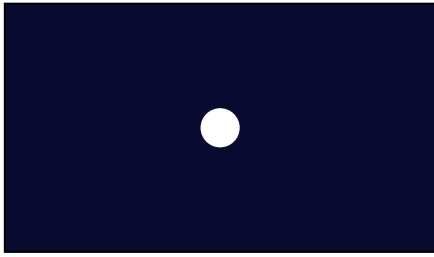
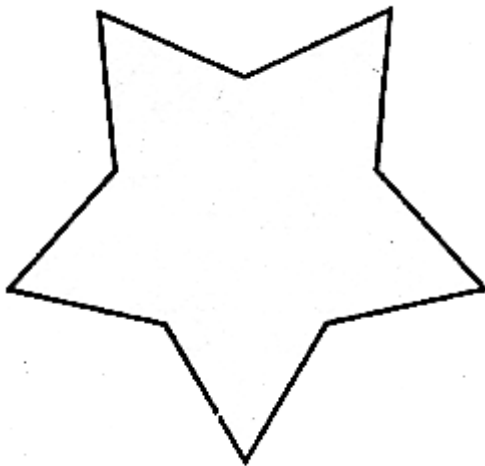
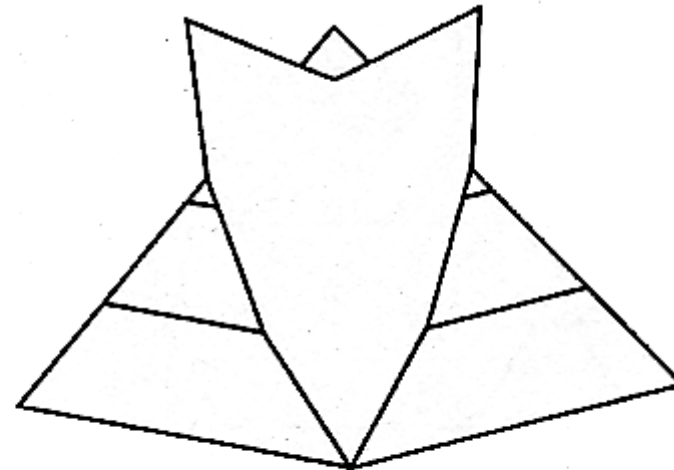


Figura-sfondo



Mascheramento

(figura c' è ma non si vede)



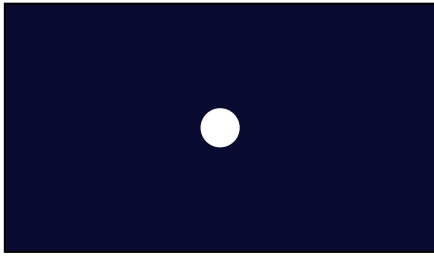
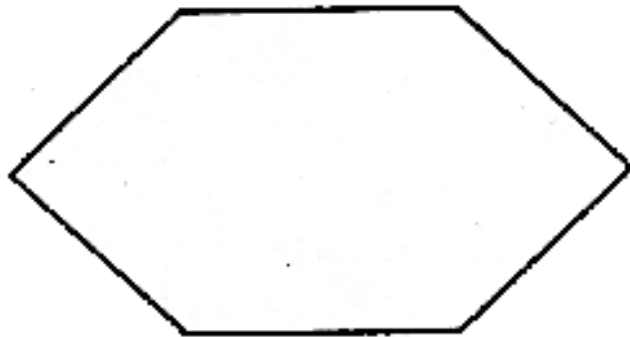
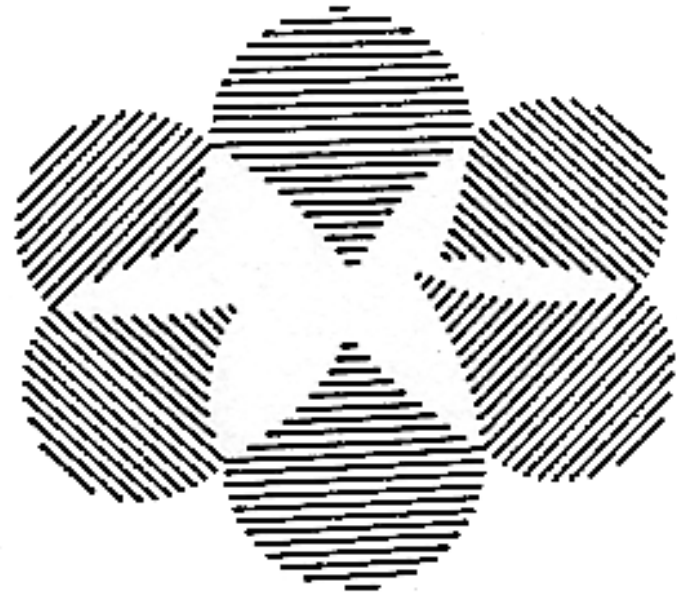


Figura-sfondo



Mascheramento

(figura c' è ma non si vede)



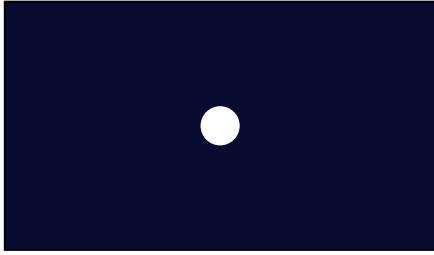
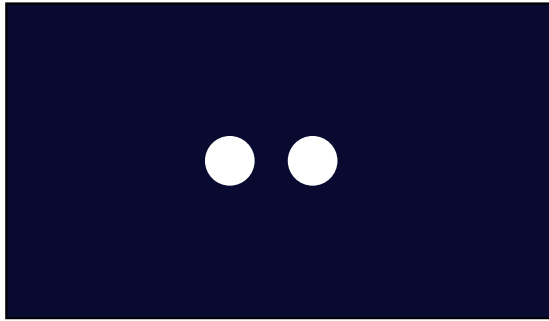


Figura-sfondo

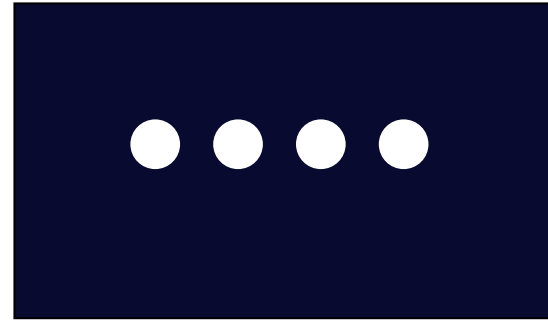


Mascheramento (figura c'è ma non si vede)

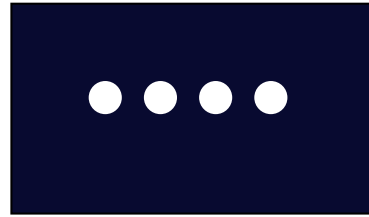
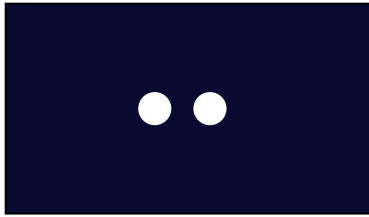




Unificazione: **coppia**

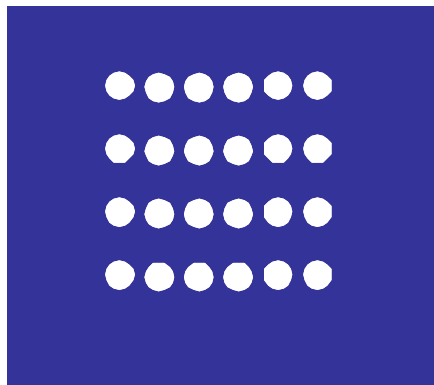
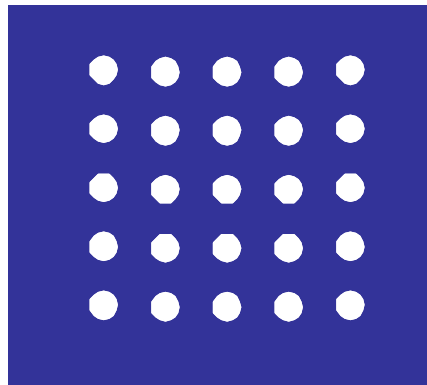


Unificazione: **riga**

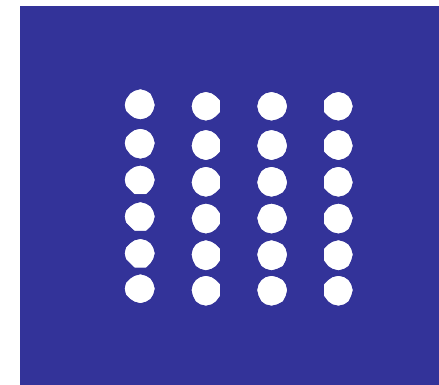


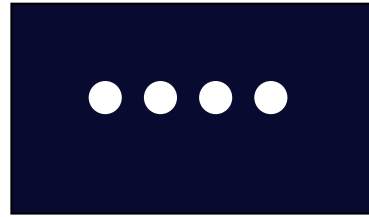
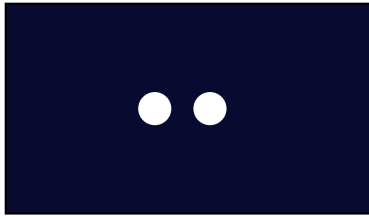
Unificazione

Leggi di organizzazione del campo (Wertheimer, 1923)



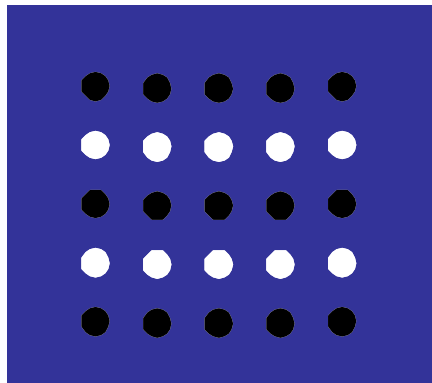
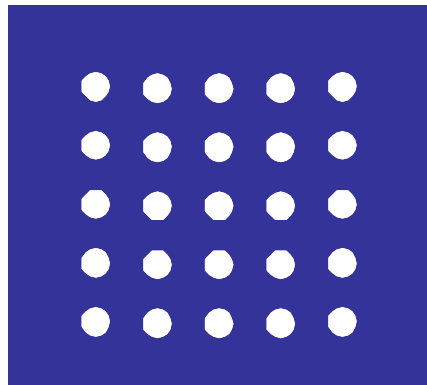
VICINANZA



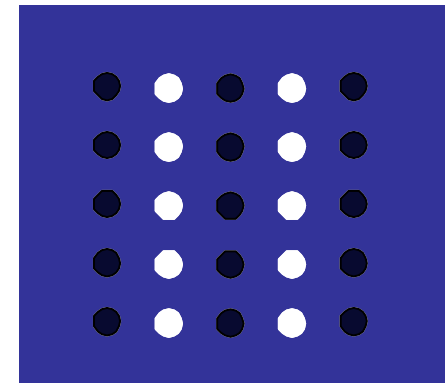


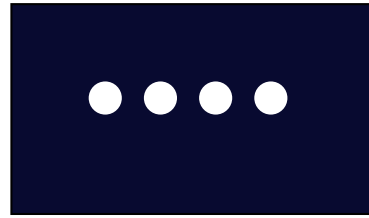
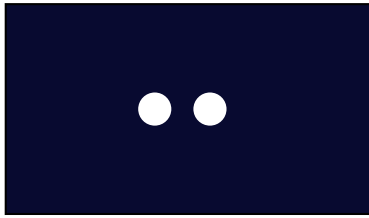
Unificazione

Leggi di organizzazione del campo (Wertheimer, 1923)



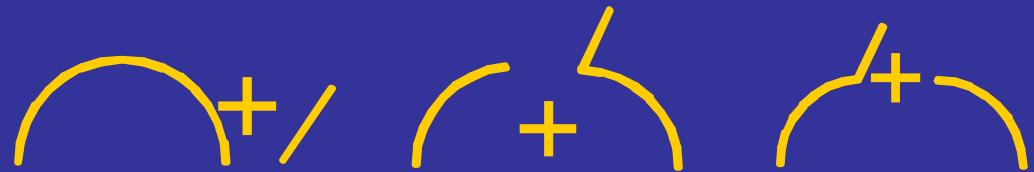
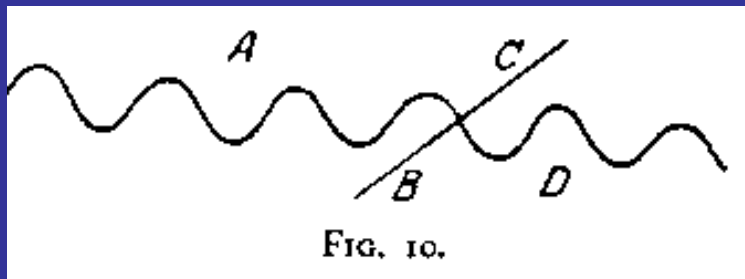
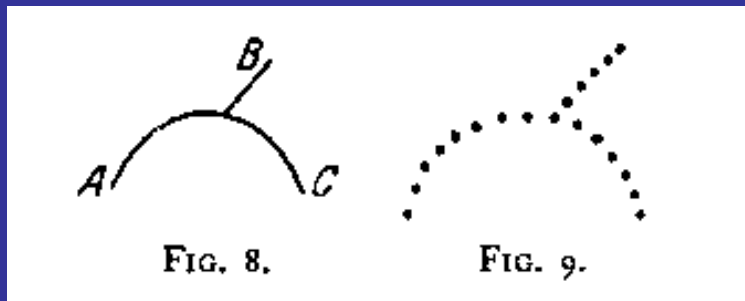
SOMIGLIANZA



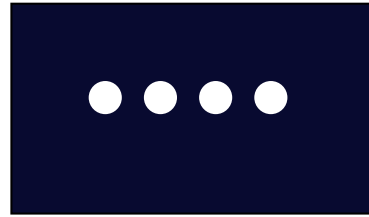
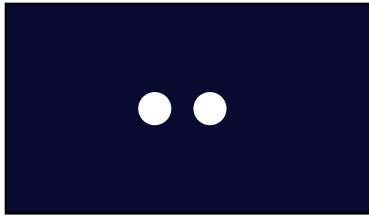


Unificazione

Leggi di organizzazione del campo (Wertheimer, 1923)



**CONTINUITA' DI
DIREZIONE**



Unificazione

Leggi di organizzazione del campo (Wertheimer, 1923)



FIG. 20.



FIG. 21.

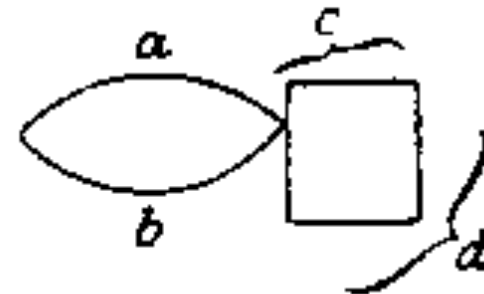
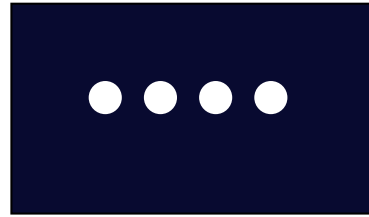
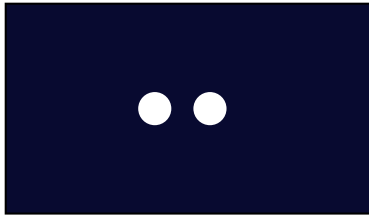


FIG. 22.

CHIUSURA



Unificazione

Leggi di organizzazione del campo (Wertheimer, 1923)



FIG. 24.



FIG. 25.



FIG. 26.

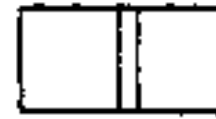
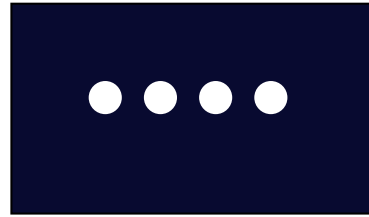
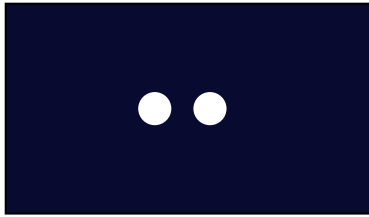


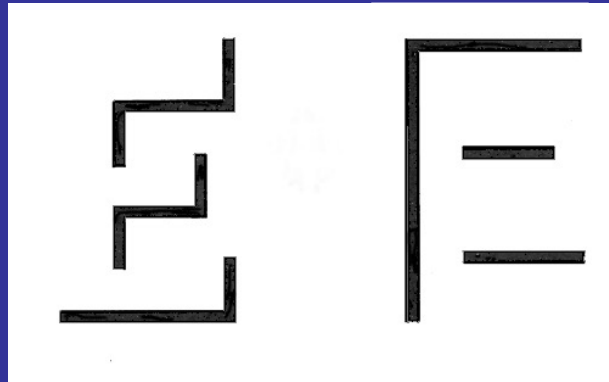
FIG. 27.

BUONA FORMA O PREGNANZA

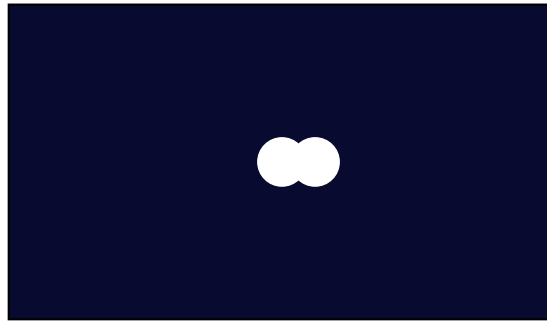


Unificazione

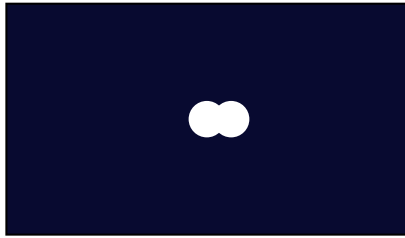
Leggi di organizzazione del campo (Wertheimer, 1923)



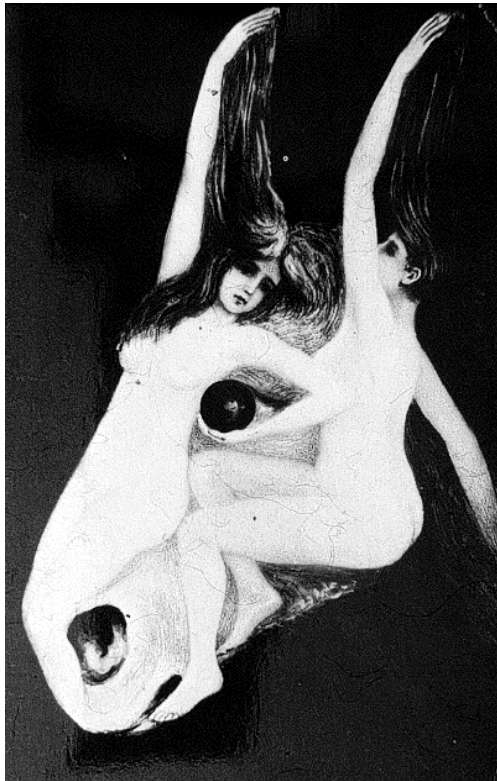
ESPERIENZA PASSATA

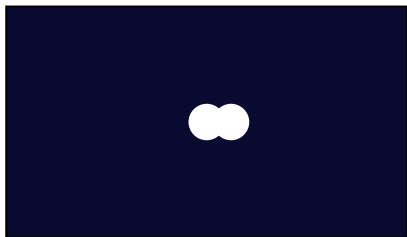


Unificazione 2:
oggetto con parti



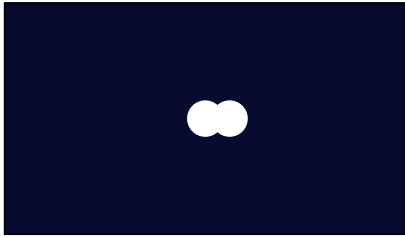
Unificazione 2:
oggetto con parti



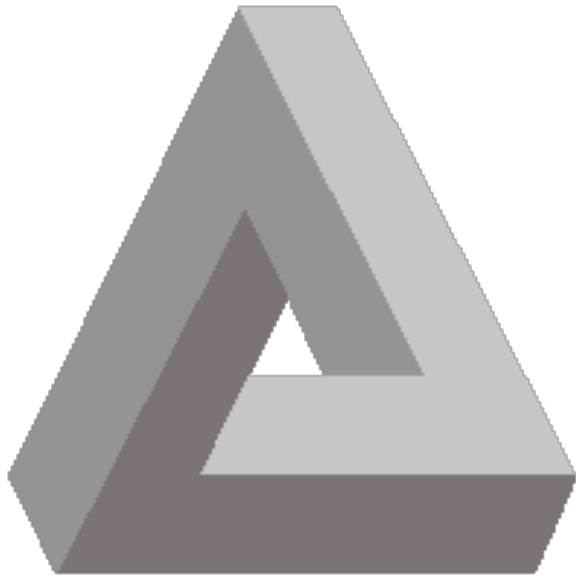


Unificazione 2:
oggetto con parti



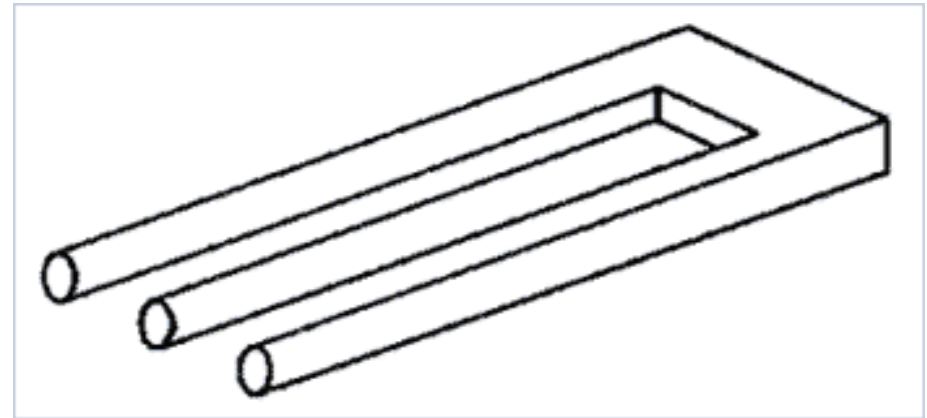


Unificazione 2:
oggetto con parti

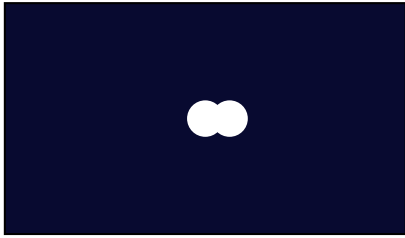


Penrose (1958)

Figure impossibili



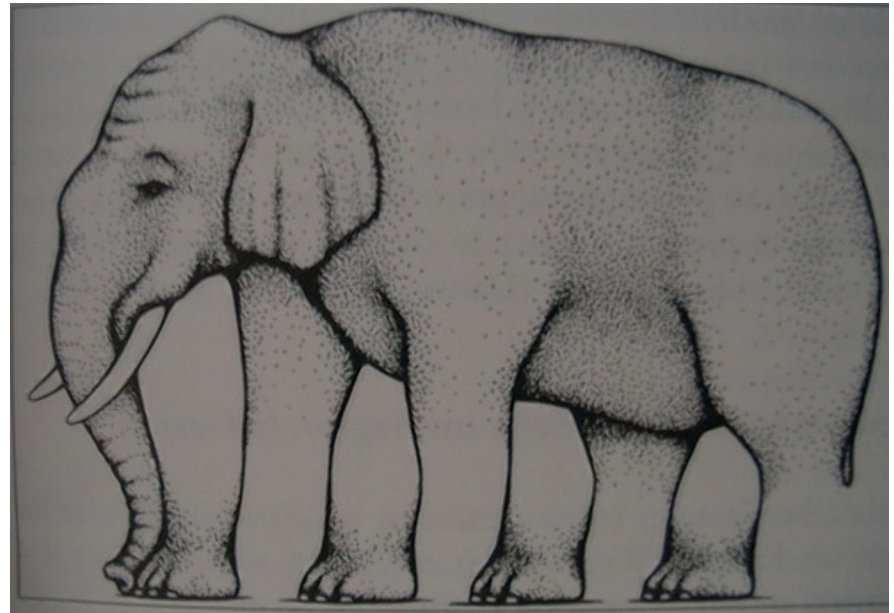
Schuster (1964)

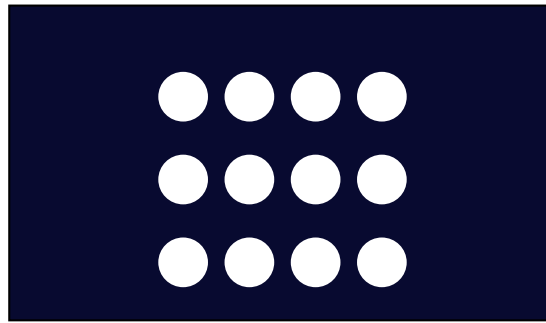


Unificazione 2:
oggetto con parti



Figure impossibili

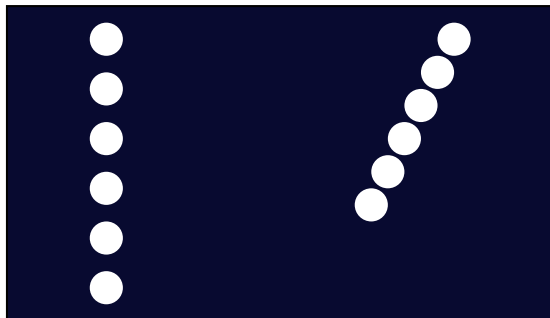
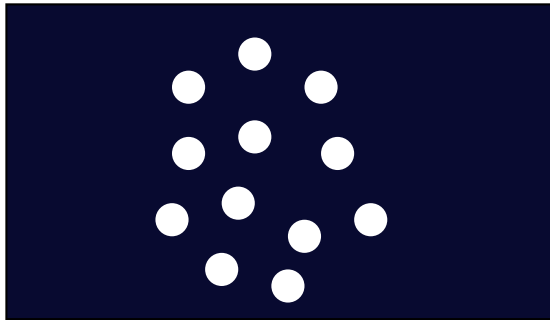
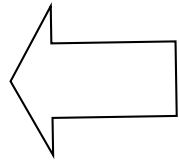


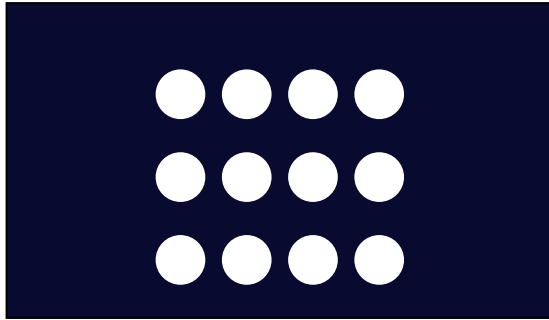


Superficie

Organizzazione
superficie

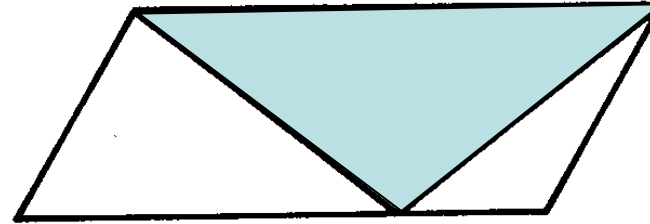
Numerosità



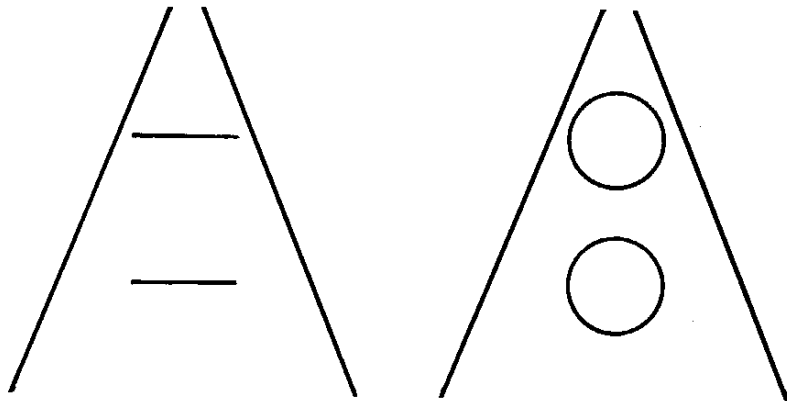


Organizzazione
superficie

Illusioni ottico-geometriche

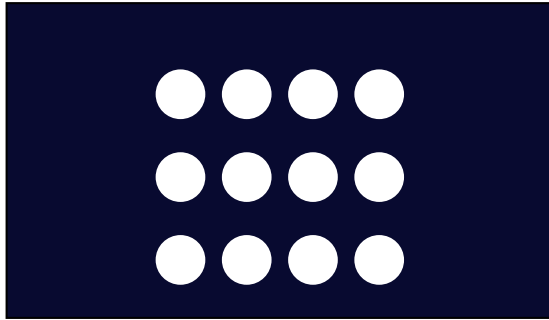


Sander (1926)

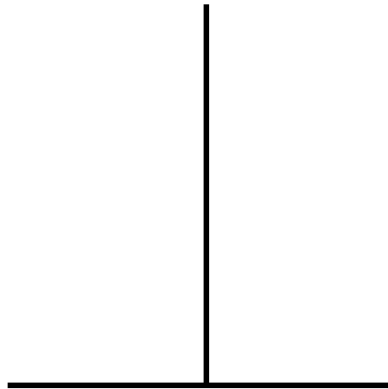


Ponzo (1912)



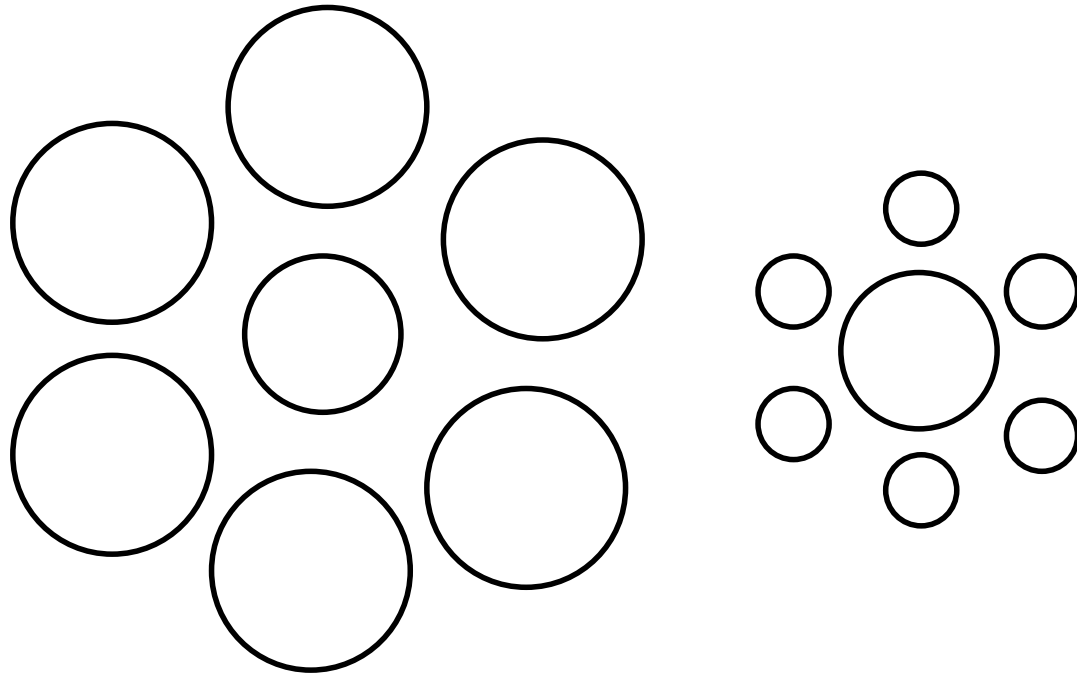


Organizzazione
superficie

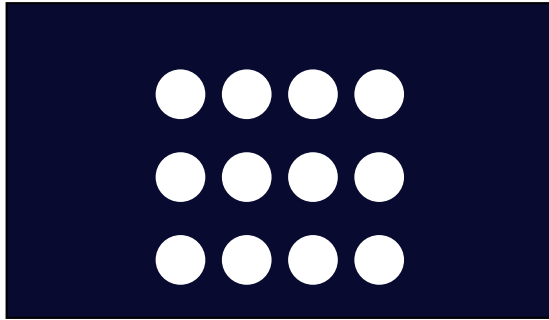


Fick (1851)

Illusioni ottico-geometriche

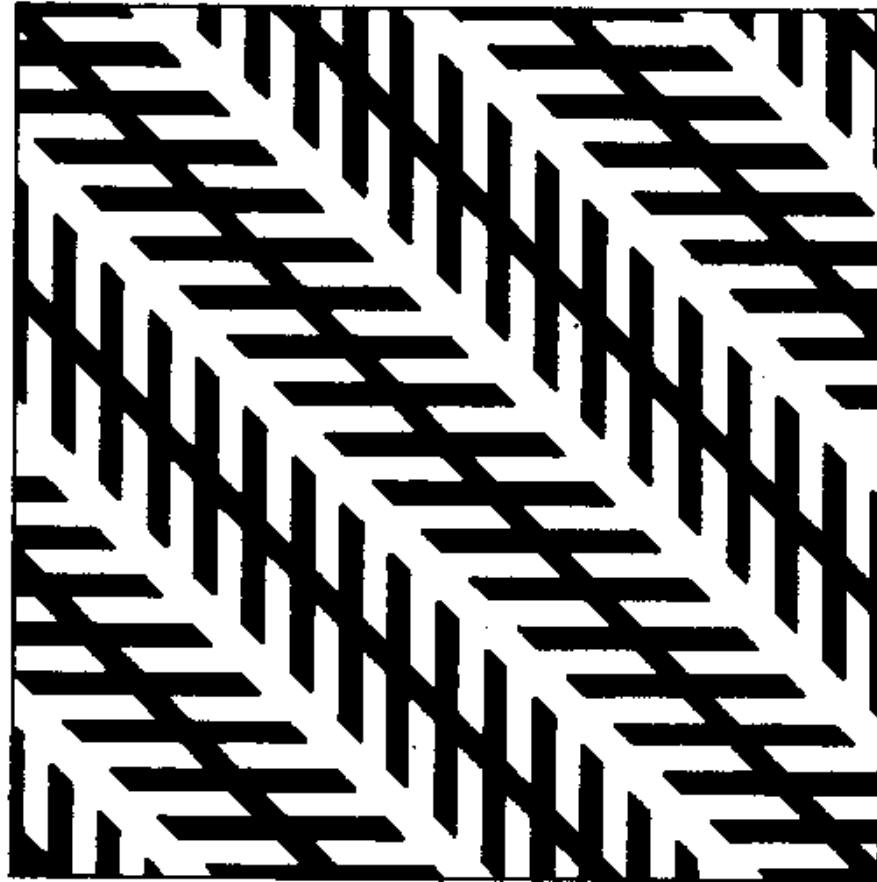


Ebbinghaus
(1902)

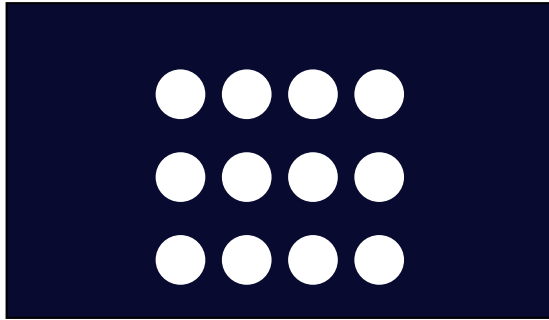


Organizzazione
superficie

Illusioni ottico-geometriche

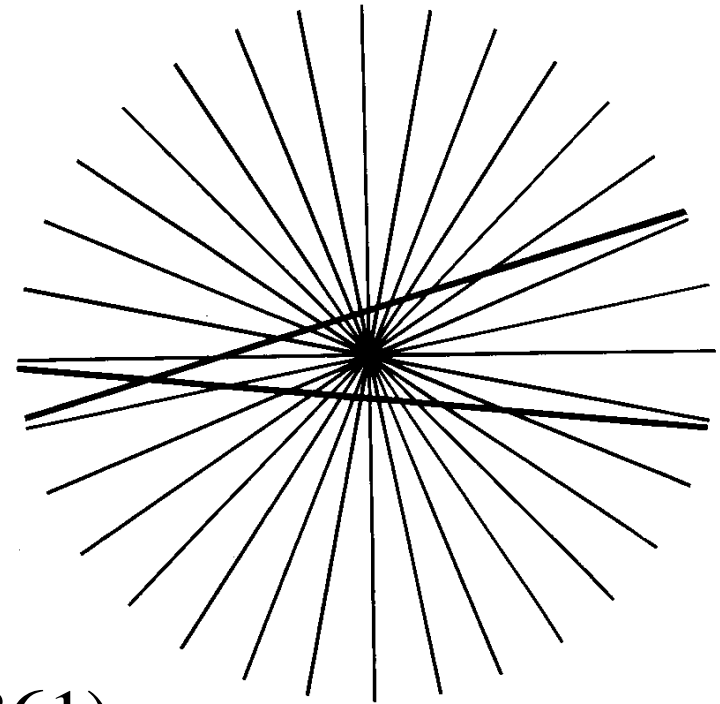
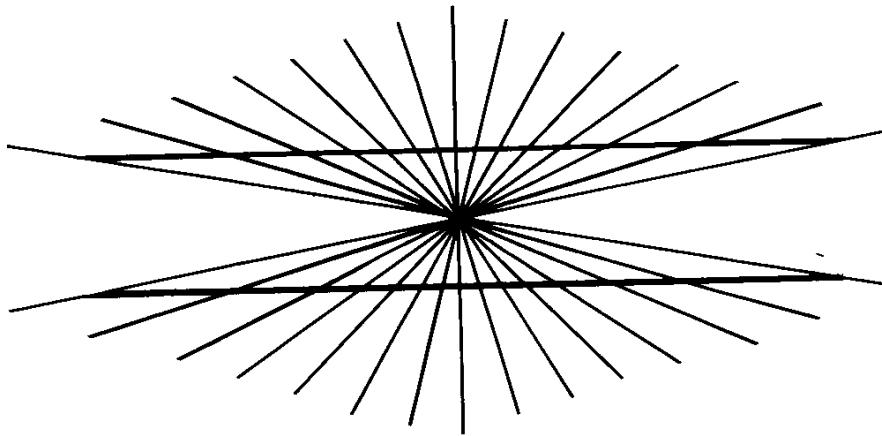


Zollner (1860)

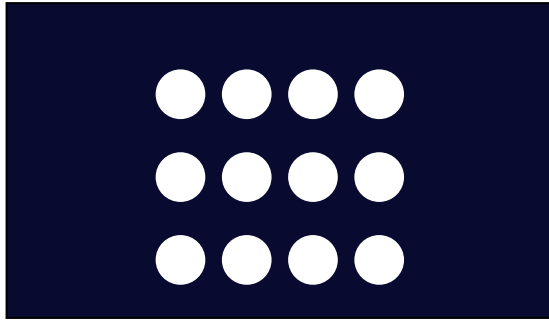


Organizzazione
superficie

Illusioni ottico-geometriche

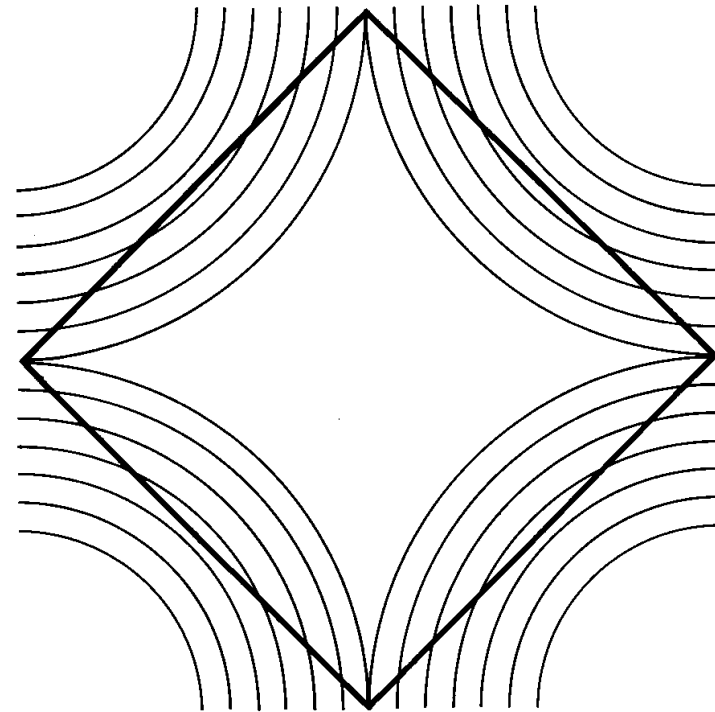
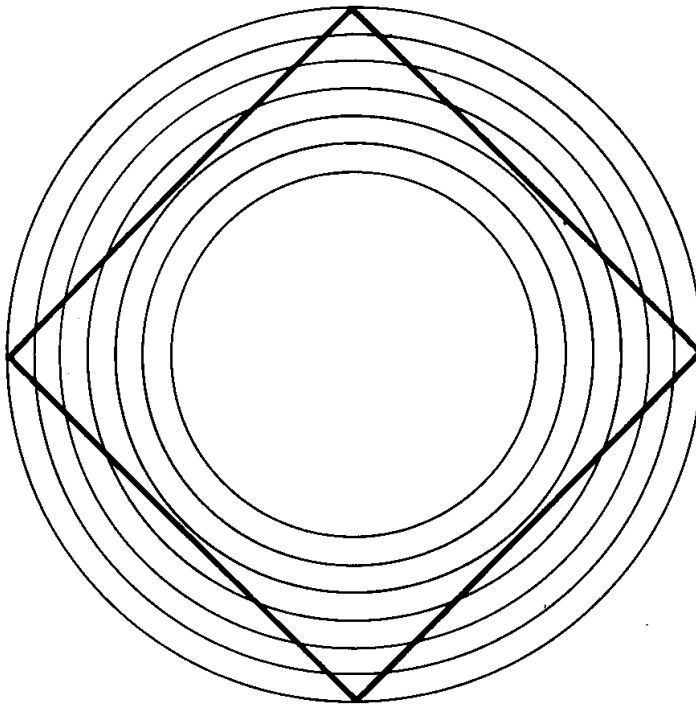


Hering (1861)

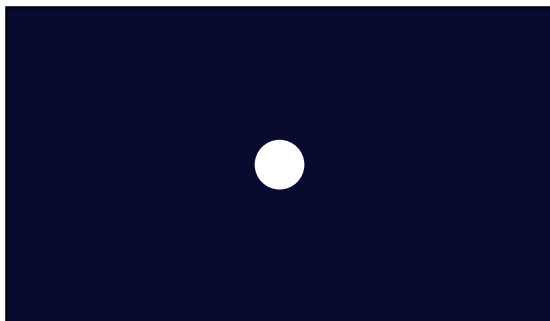


Organizzazione
superficie

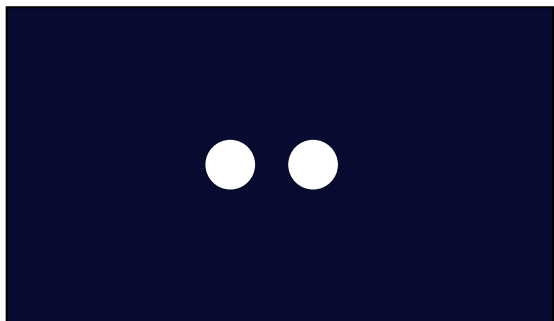
Illusioni ottico-geometriche



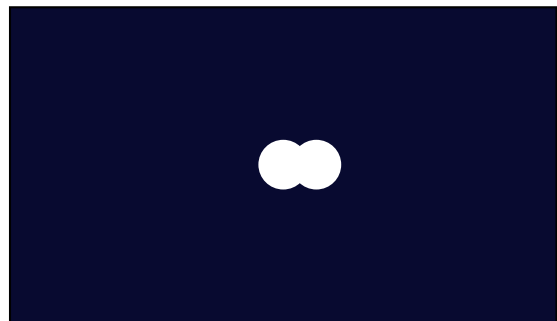
Orbison (1939)



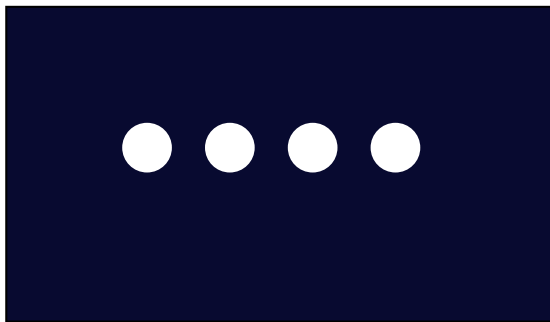
Unità, figura-sfondo



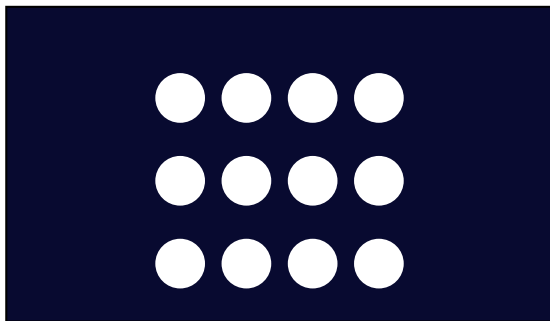
Unificazione 1: coppia



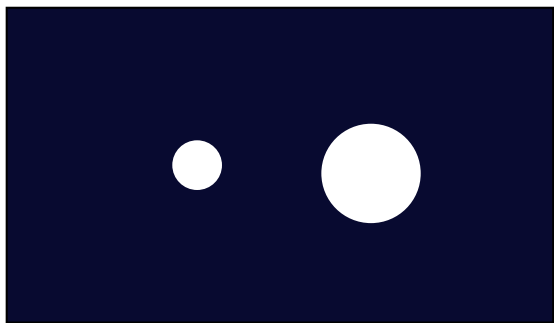
Unificazione 2:
oggetto con parti



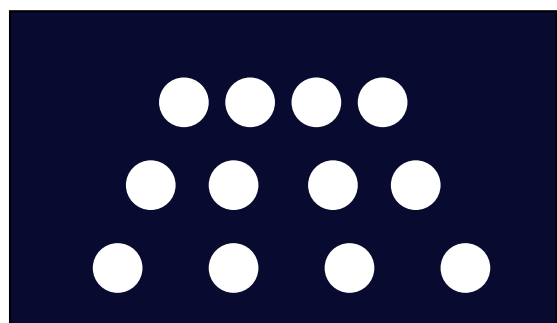
Unificazione 3: riga



Superficie



Distanza



Superficie in profondità

... continua