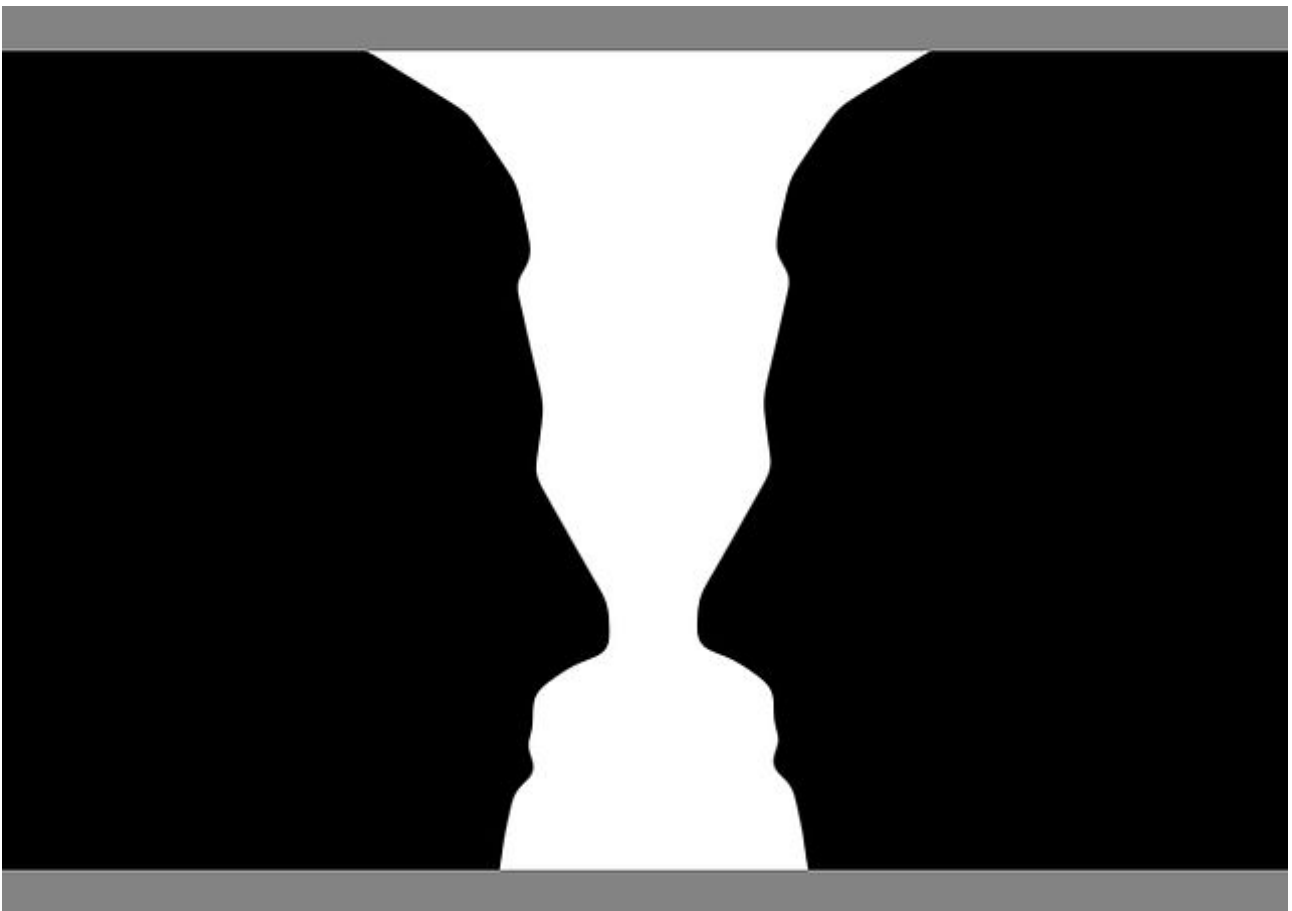
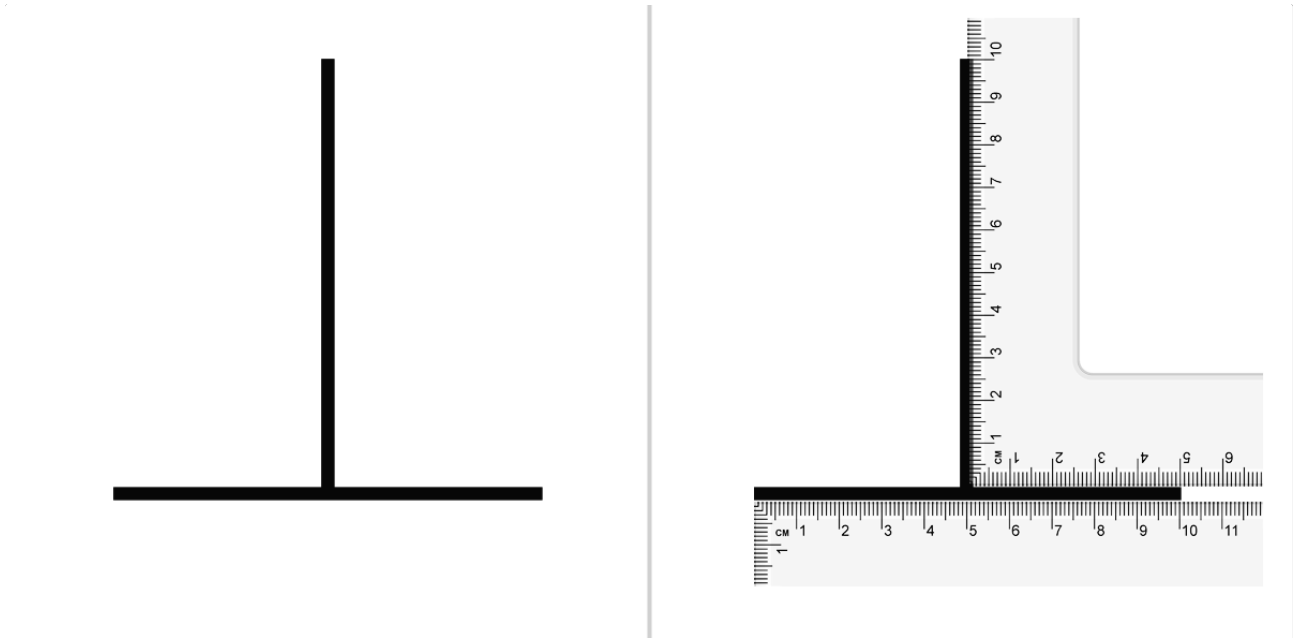


Source; [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical\\_illusion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_illusion)

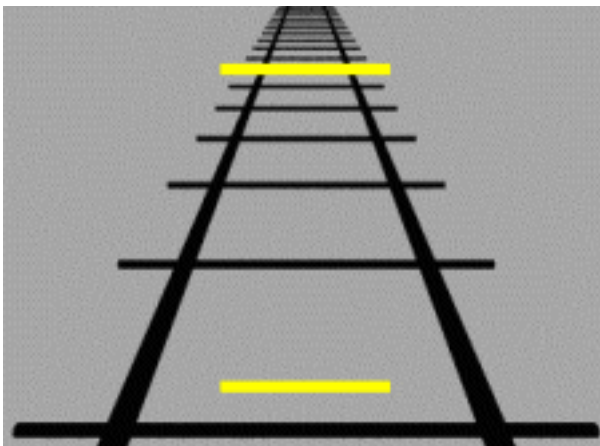
An **optical illusion** (also called a **visual illusion**<sup>[2]</sup>) is an **illusion** caused by the **visual system** and characterized by a visual **percept** that arguably appears to differ from **reality**. Illusions come in a wide variety; their categorization is difficult because the underlying cause is often not clear<sup>[3]</sup> but a classification<sup>[1][4]</sup> proposed by **Richard Gregory** is useful as an orientation. According to that, there are three main classes: physical, physiological, and cognitive illusions, and in each class there are four kinds: Ambiguities, distortions, paradoxes, and fictions. A classical example for a physical distortion would be the apparent bending of a stick half immersed in water; an example for a physiological paradox is the **motion aftereffect** (where despite movement position remains unchanged). An example for a physiological fiction is an **afterimage**. Three typical cognitive distortions are the **Ponzo**, **Poggendorff**, and **Müller-Lyer** illusion. Physical illusions are caused by the physical environment, e.g. by the optical properties of water. Physiological illusions arise in the eye or the visual pathway, e.g. from the effects of excessive stimulation of a specific receptor type. **Cognitive** visual illusions are the result of **unconscious inferences** and are perhaps those most widely known.



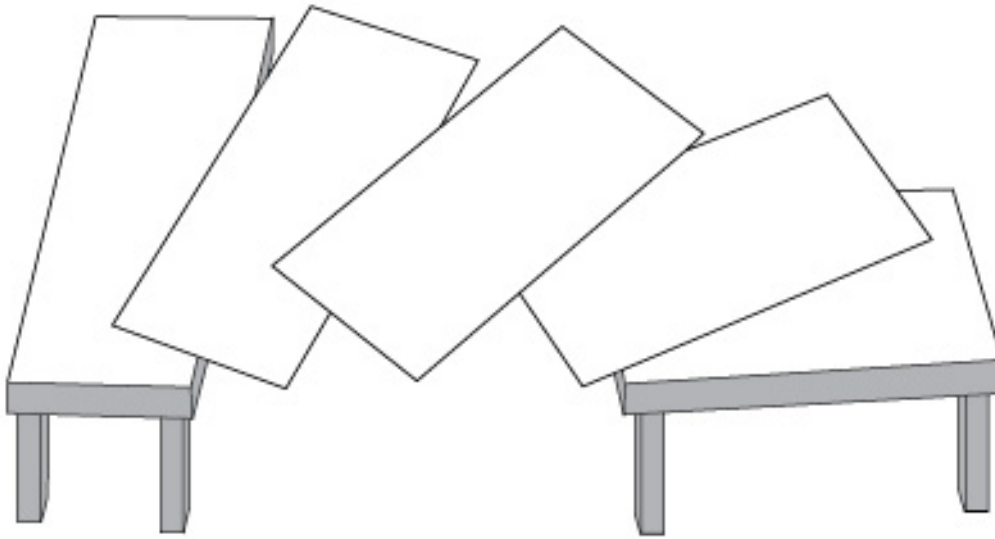
Reversible figures and vase, or the **figure-ground** illusion



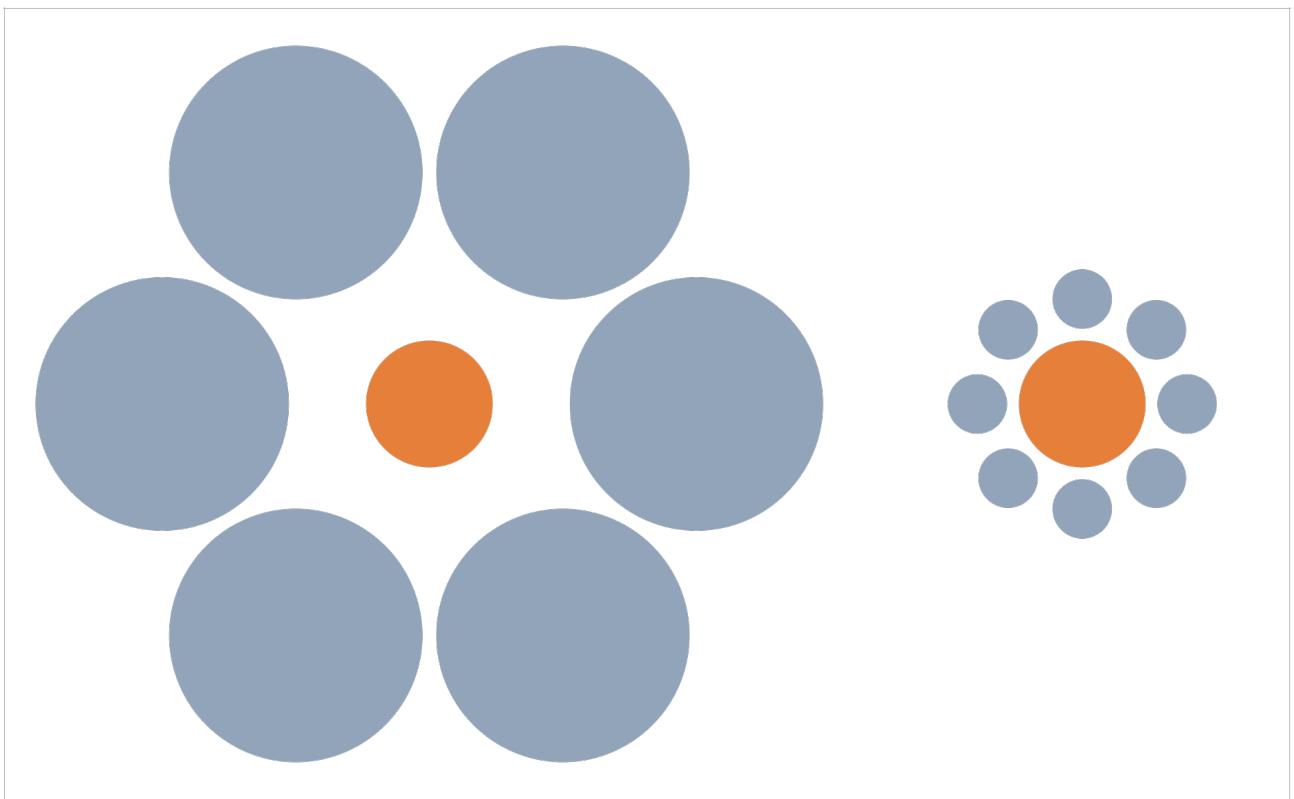
The [vertical–horizontal illusion](#) where the vertical line is thought to be longer than the horizontal



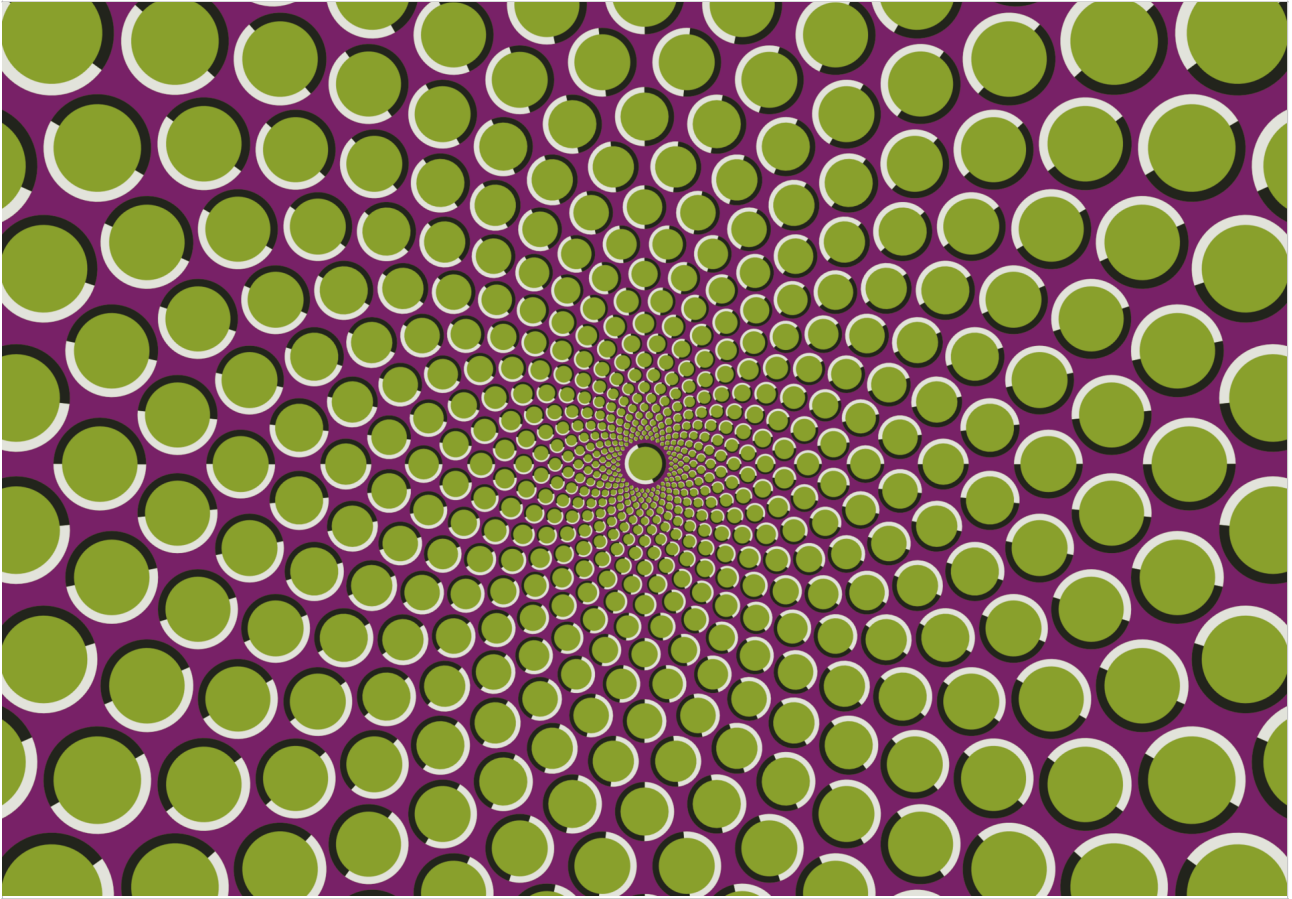
[Ponzo illusion](#)



"Shepard's tables" deconstructed. The two tabletops appear to be different, but they are the same size and shape.



**Ebbinghaus illusion:** the orange circle on the left appears smaller than that on the right, but they are in fact the same size.

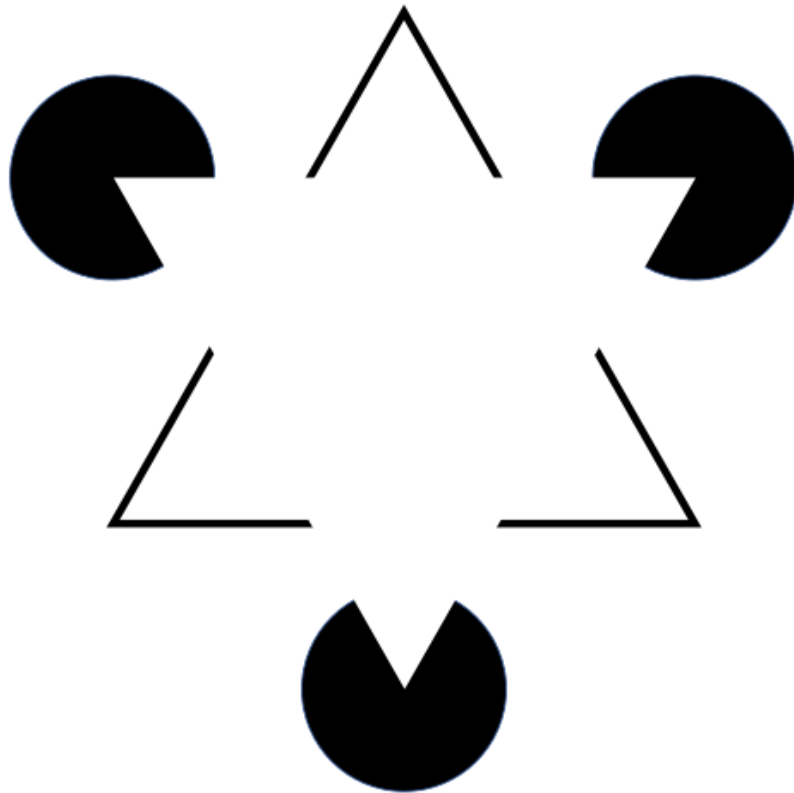
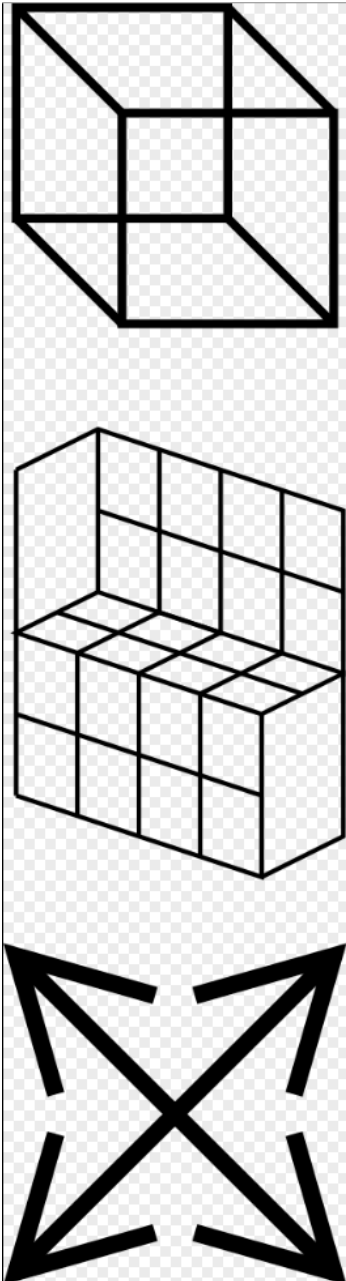


**Motion illusion:** contrasting colors create the illusion of motion.

## Optical illusion

## Summary

Ambiguous patterns: Necker cube, Schröder's stairs, and a Müller-Lyer illusion



Kanizsa's Triangle