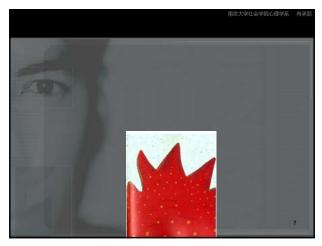
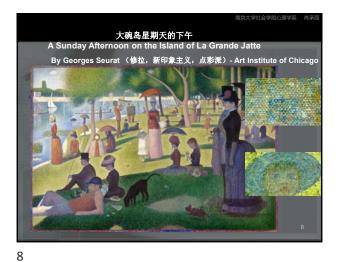


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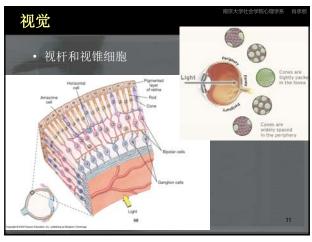


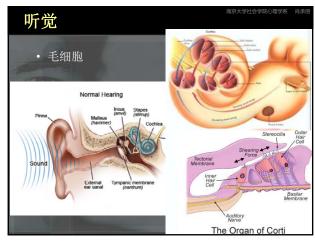




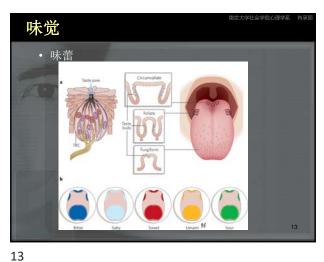


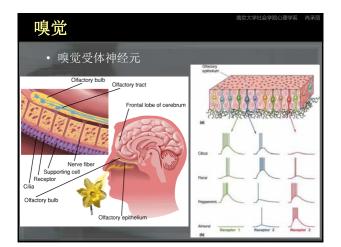
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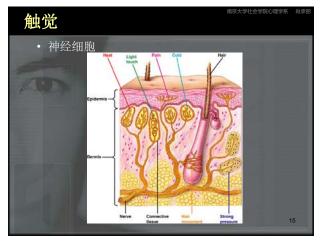




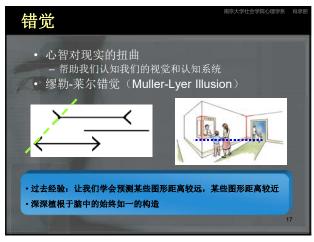
11 12













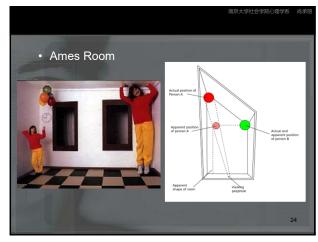












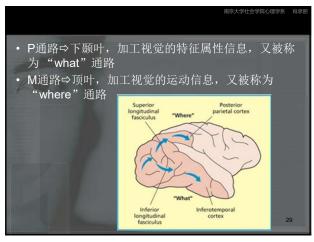


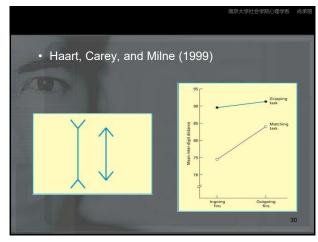




**Two Visual Systems: Perception & Action** 根据外侧膝状体细胞类型的不同 ,视觉神经通路可以分为: P通路(parvocellular pathway ,又称为小细胞通路) 主要接收来自视锥细胞的信号(对 颜色和细节信息敏感), M通路(magnocellular pathway , 又称为大细胞通路) - 主要接收来自视杆细胞的信号(对 运动信息敏感)

27 28



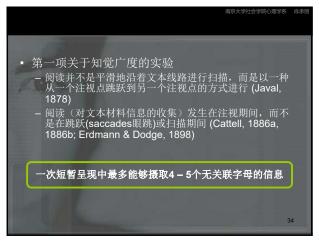


29 30

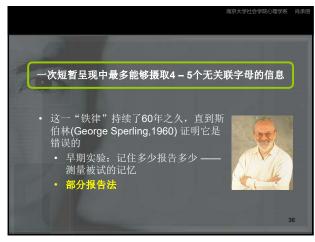








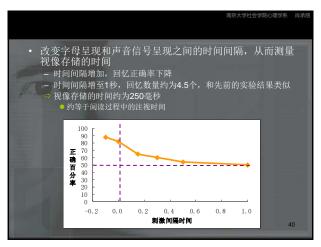




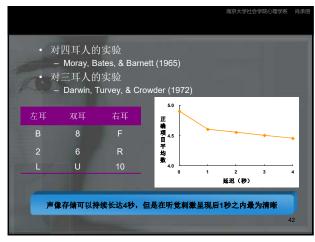








• 奈瑟(Neisser, 1967) - 视像记忆 (Iconic memory)
- 视觉印象的持续和一段时间内可供进一步加工 声像记忆 (Echoic memory) • 听觉的感觉记忆 10~30秒 部分受到加工 • 250毫秒~4秒



41 42



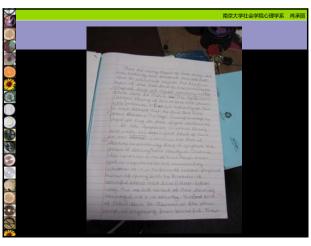






45



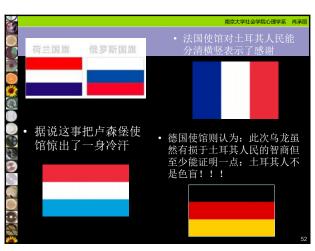


47 48

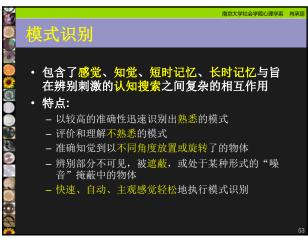








51 52





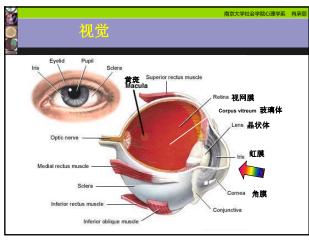
53 54

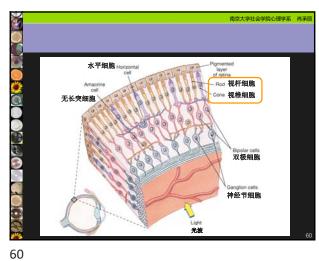


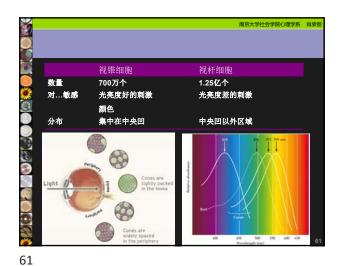
















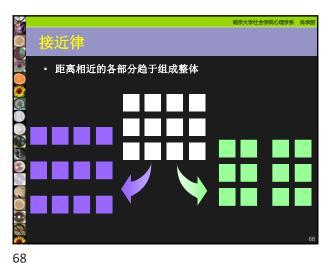


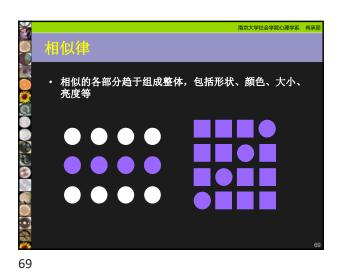


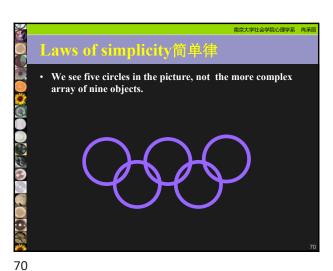
模式组织 所有刺激共同作用而形成一个印象,它超越了所有感觉的总和

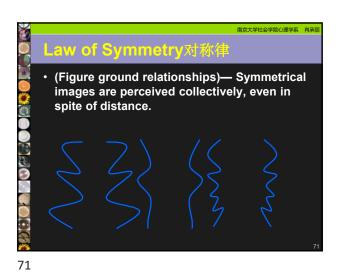
66

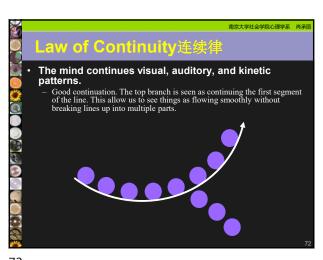


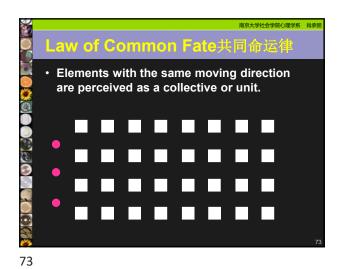












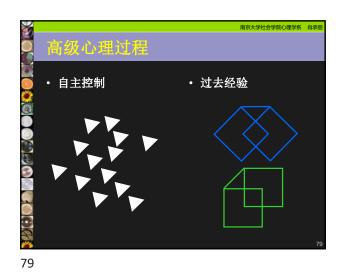












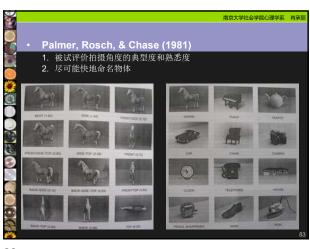


82



・我们对于物体的日常经验可以发展出对该物体最具代表性的形象的永久记忆,以及涵盖其最多信息的形象的永久记忆
・典型表象的研究,有助于我们了解
- 原型形成
- 思维经济性
- 交流上的效率

81



• 越不典型的图片需要的反应时间越长
- 该物体能够被识别的部分较少
- 最好的(典型的)形象是最经常经验到的形象
- 典型表象是对物体理想化的,或最好的形象

83 84









在多数情况下,对部分和整体的解释在自上而下 与自下而上两个方向上同步发生 (Palmer, 1975)















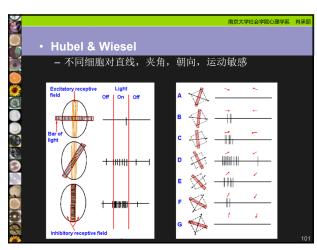






・模式识别是一种高级信息加工,在此之前,复杂的输入刺激首先要根据其自身的简单特征得到识别
・ 类似于自下而上加工
・ 两个研究线路的证据
- 神经的
・ 视皮层的神经细胞对光线的朝向敏感
- 行为的
・ 眼动研究

100



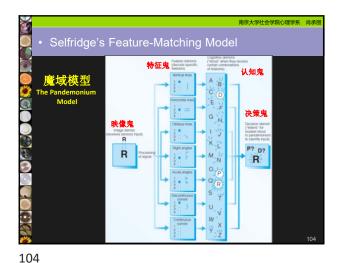
眼动和模式识别

• 眼动研究的原理

- 如果你在相对较长的时间内凝视着模式中某一特征,那么从中你提取到的信息要多于草草看一眼的特征

101 102

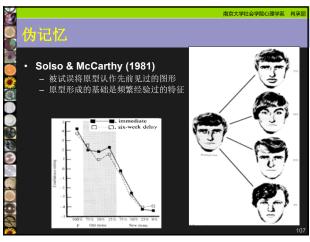






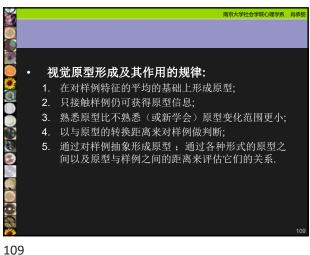


105 106





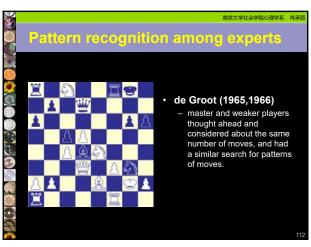
107 108



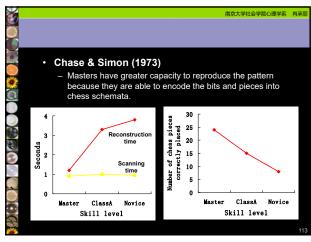
• 趋中模型 - 原型表征的是一组样例的平均数或均值 - Posner & his colleagues 特征-频率模型 - 原型表征的是众数或最常见的特征组合 Solso et al.

110





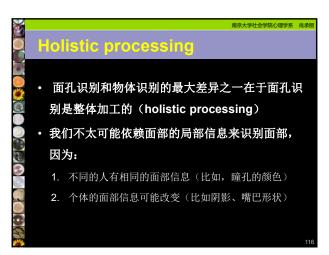
111 112





113 114



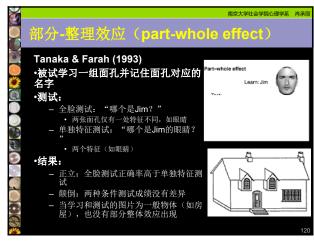






117 118





119 120

