

Readings 3

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One example of bottom up, top down influence is chromatic aberration in the eye. Red and blue light focus at different depths in the eye. It's impossible to see a surface of blue in focus next to a surface of red.

According to Gibson's theory, visual perception works from a top down approach. Spatial objects are directly observed, as opposed to individual pixels of light, that are processed piece by piece into an image.

If there is a blue and a red object on a black background, the red object will appear closer for most people. For some people it's the other way around. In either case, this bottom up effect causes a 'false' top down effect.