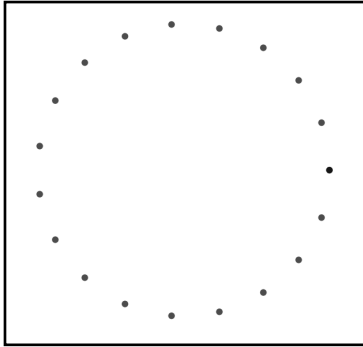


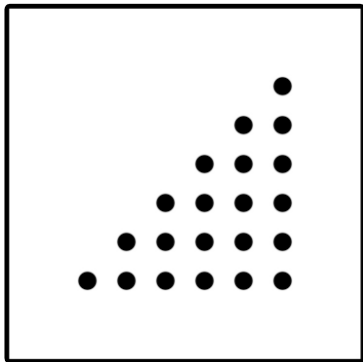
1. THE POINT

Apply the findings of Gestalt theory using several compositions/examinations with points

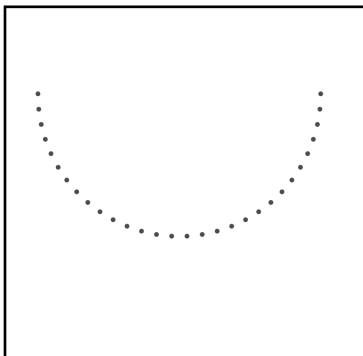
a) Use points: same distance - same size or add a description similar to the examples



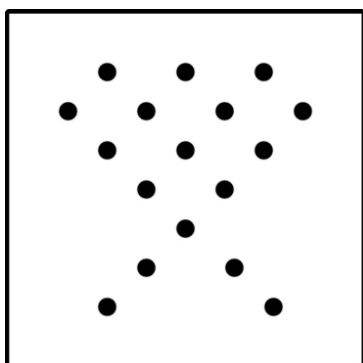
- Law of proximity
- Law of symmetry
- perceived as a complete figure, as a circle
- points seem neither attractive nor repulsive, rather as if they would hold each other in place.



- Law of proximity
- Law of Continuity
- Law of Symmetry
- perceived as a complete figure, as a triangle
- points seem neither attractive nor repulsive, rather as if they accumulate with each step on the x-Axis

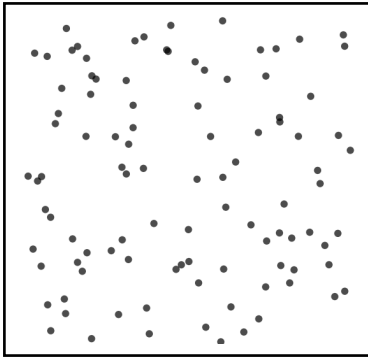


- Law of symmetry
- Law of continuity
- it seems like a "U" or a way/passage through any boundaries
- seems to float freely in space, no direction of movement recognizable
- points neither attract nor repel each other

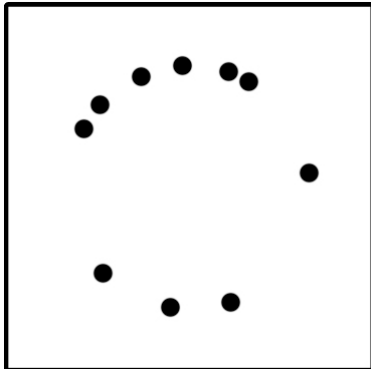


- Law of symmetry
- Law of enclosure
- it seems Like an "X"
- the datapoints who are not building the "X" only exist within the top X angle

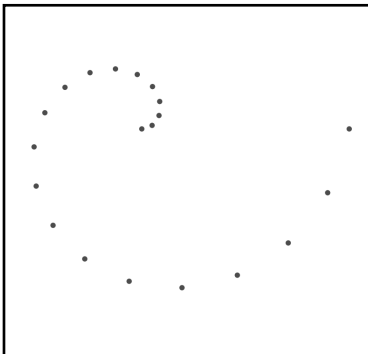
b) Use points of unequal distance - equal size or add a description similar to the examples



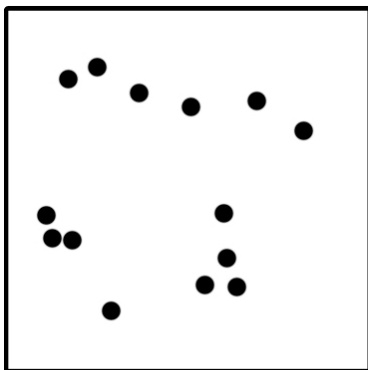
- no Gestalt law recognizable
- do not result in a figure known to man
- points diffusely distributed in space
- points repel each other rather than attract each other
- they would attract each other
- seem to be attracted to the edge of the picture



- a collection of points is recognizable, which seem to align in a circle
- seems as if the points arrange themselves with respect to the top of the graph

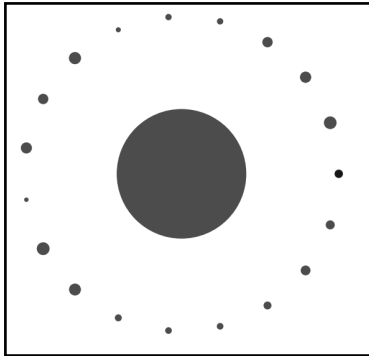


- a collection of points is recognizable, which seems to contract more and more and therefore condenses
- seems as if points want to arrange themselves approximately in the
- in the middle

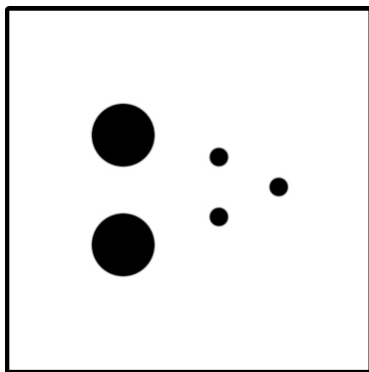


- no gestalt law is recognizable
- points at the top seem to form a line
- datapoints below the line are diffusely arranged

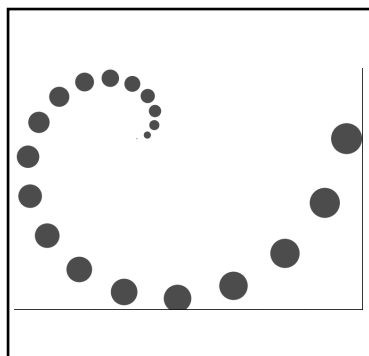
c) Use point of same distance - unequal size or add a description similar to the examples



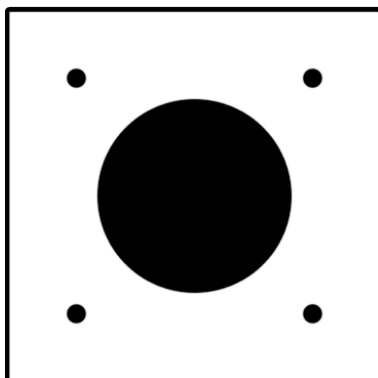
- Law of figure and ground
- Law of proximity
- appears as if a sun is depicted
- large point seems rigid
- smaller points are pushed away from the large point, i.e. it looks as if they want to disappear towards the edge of the picture
- medium sized points seem to come towards you



- Law of common fate
- the points flow to the right side of the graph
- the further the points align to the right, the smaller they get
- left side appears smashing, massive

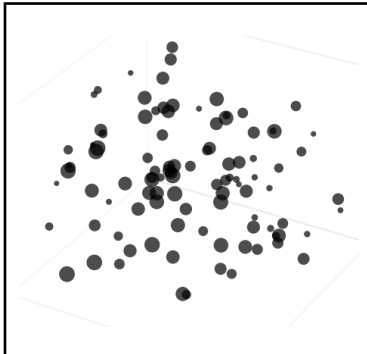


- Law of common fate
- the points come from the background with high speed towards you, or just passing you to the right
- appear smashing, massive

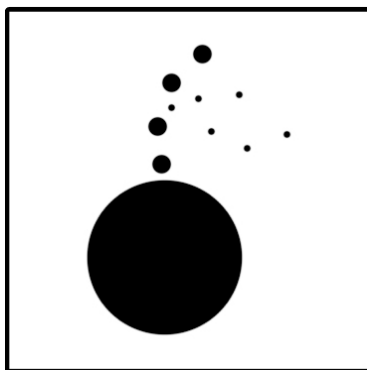


- Law of figure and ground
- A massive point in the middle
- four small datapoints form the corners of square

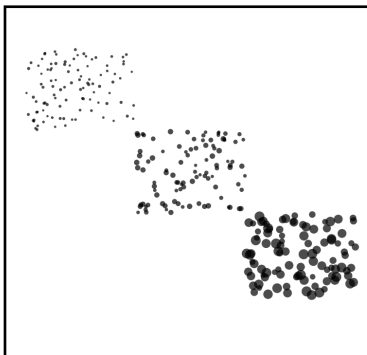
d) Use points: unequal distance - unequal size or add a description similar to the examples



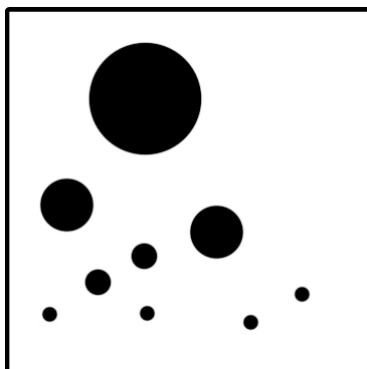
- diffuse distribution of the dots
- larger dots seem to be closer than the small dots
- points seem to float in place in space
- points seem to be in 3-dimensional space



- direction of movement goes to the top of a massive dot
- smaller points seem to be absorbed by the biggest one



- direction of movement goes from bottom right to top left, like through a "channel"
- the smaller points "chase" the next larger points
- however it also seems like the biggest point "magically" attracts the smaller ones



- Law of common fate
- Flow direction of the points is to the top
- lowest datapoints are the smallest one
- datapoints seem to form a pyramid