(1)

A. **In the three cone receptors.**
B. **Luminance**
C. **True**
D. **False**
E. **False**

(2)

A. **53.2, 97.13, 87.73, 91.11, 32.29, 60.33**
B. **The problem is that there are six colors in the isoluminant colormap. The examples shown in the Borland article are two-color scales (red to green), but when six colors are brought in, while the eye can discriminate them, it is still difficult for it to understand the perceptual ordering.**

(3)

A. **Using more than 2 to 4 categories of gray scale causes large judgment errors from not being able to gauge the darkness of each portion and from not being able to see the boundaries between them (Chevreul Illusion, Ware, 74-75).**

(4)

A. **The human can discern isoluminant colors but can't understand the perceptual ordering of them. So, if many genes map to different colors, the bioinformatician will confuse the human on how to distinguish between them logically.**
B. **Two pages, Chapter 3 Ware, page 78 for highlighting node link diagram. Chapter 4 Ware, page 124 for isoluminant node colors and distinct backgrounds (this one especially helps form a distinction between groups of nodes)**