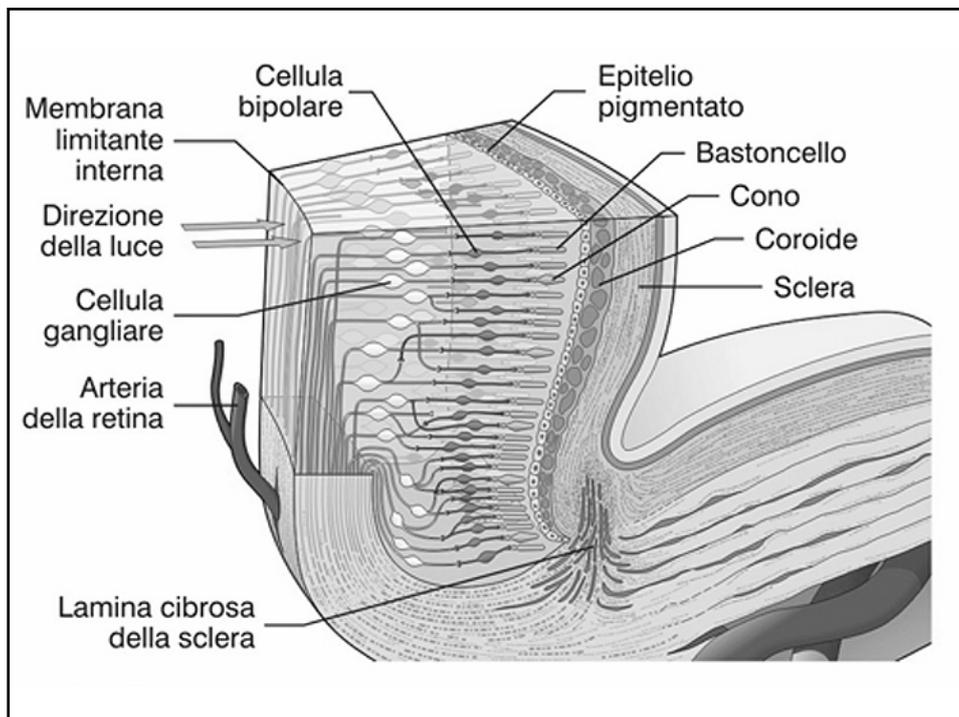
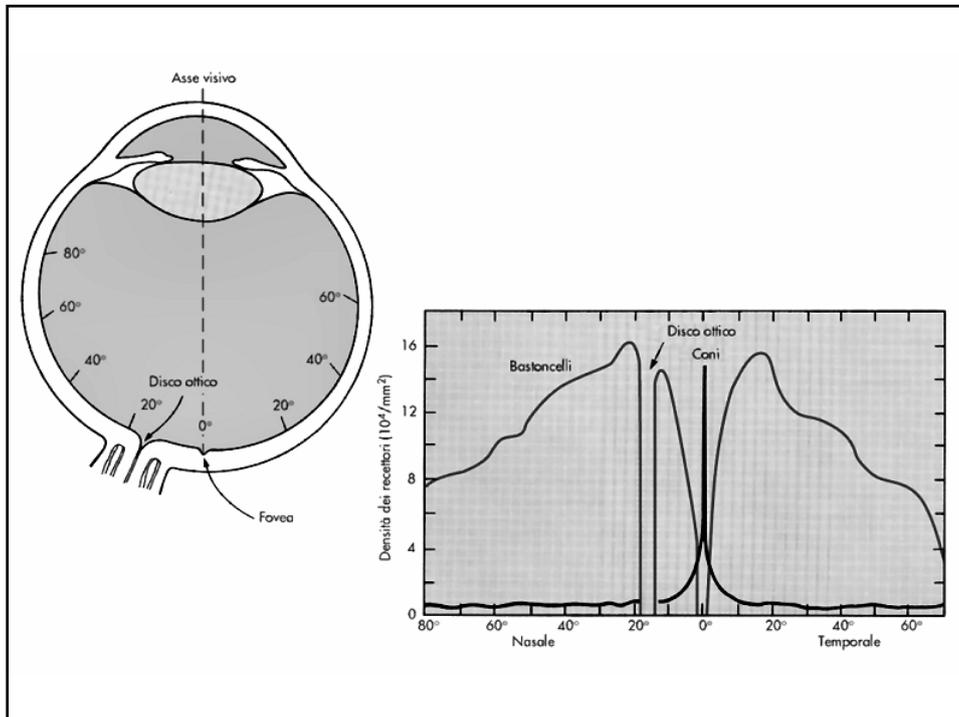
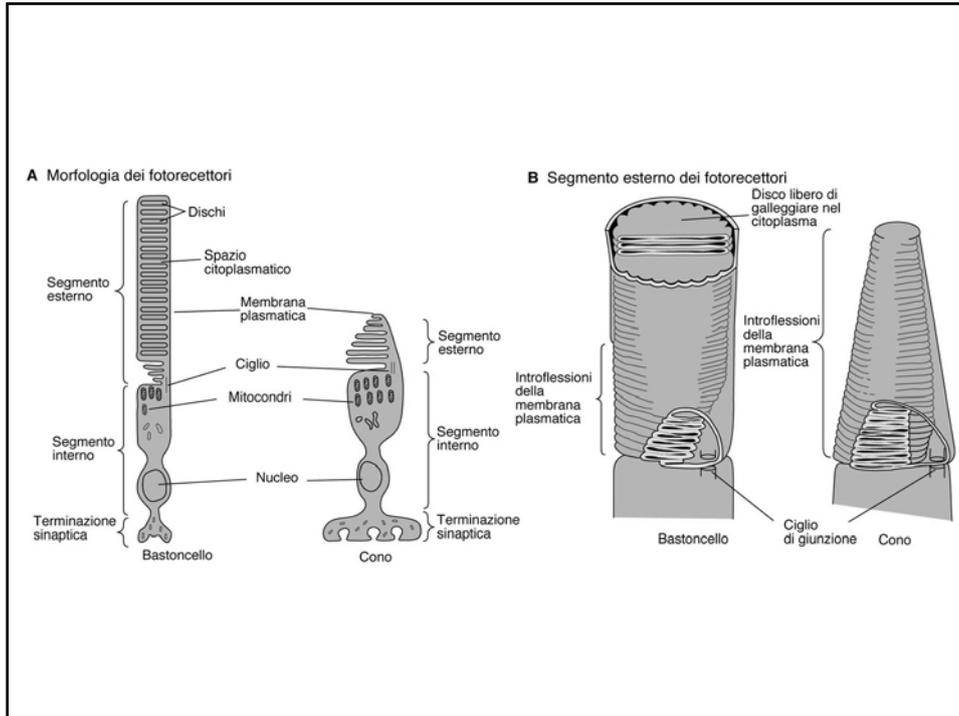
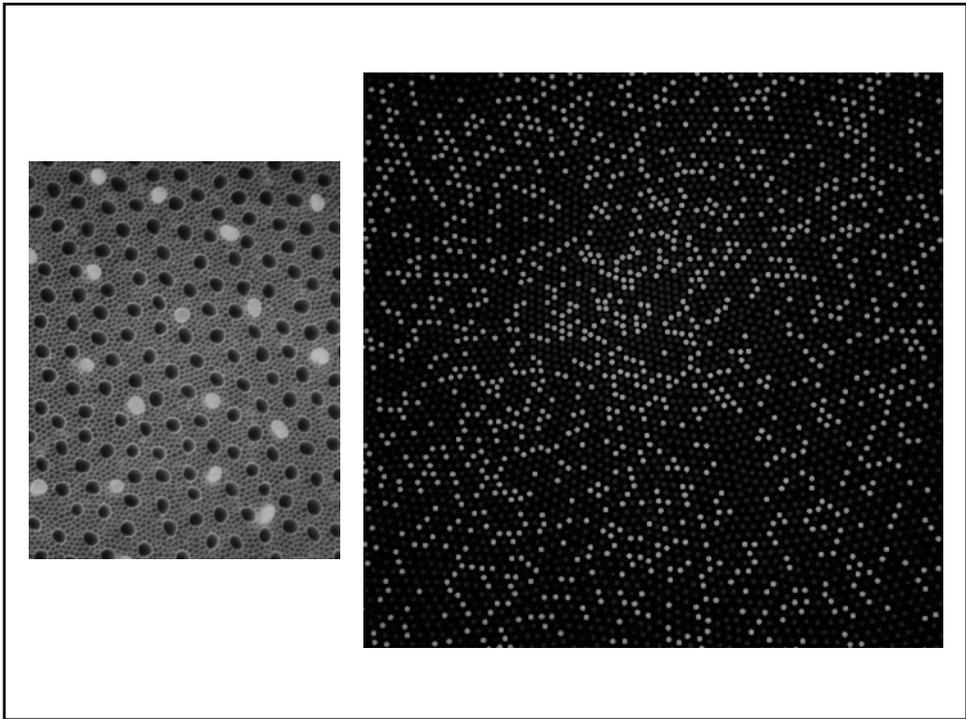
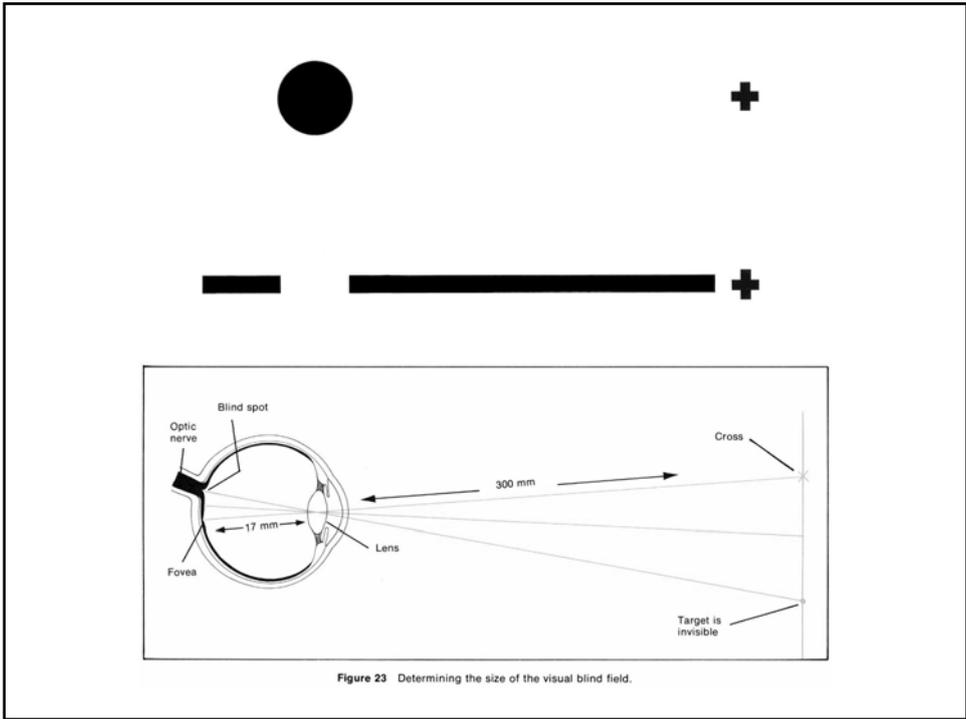
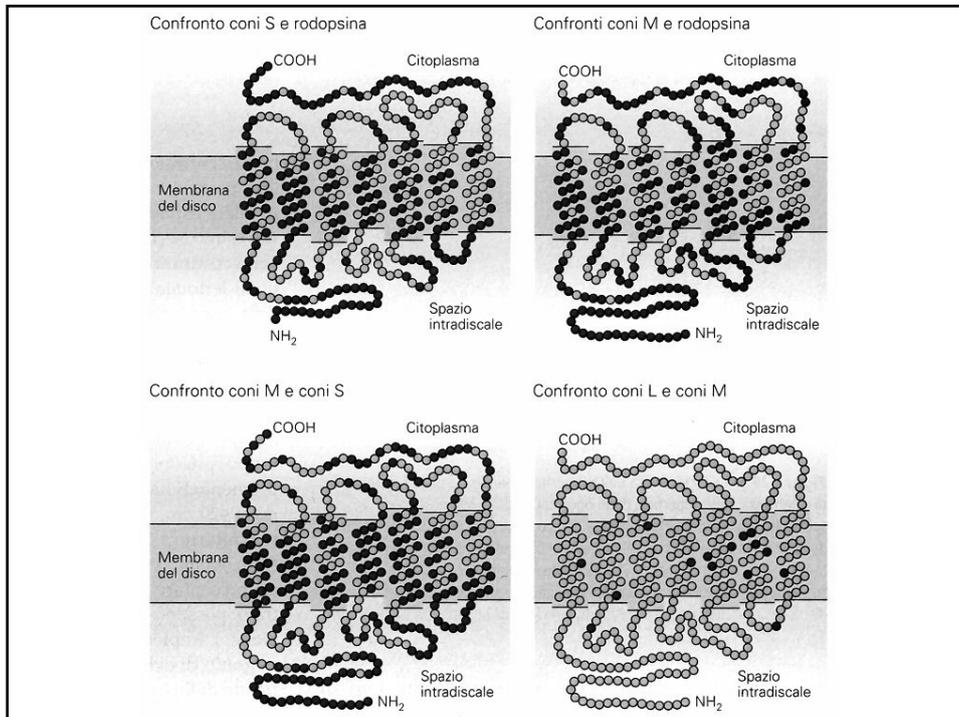
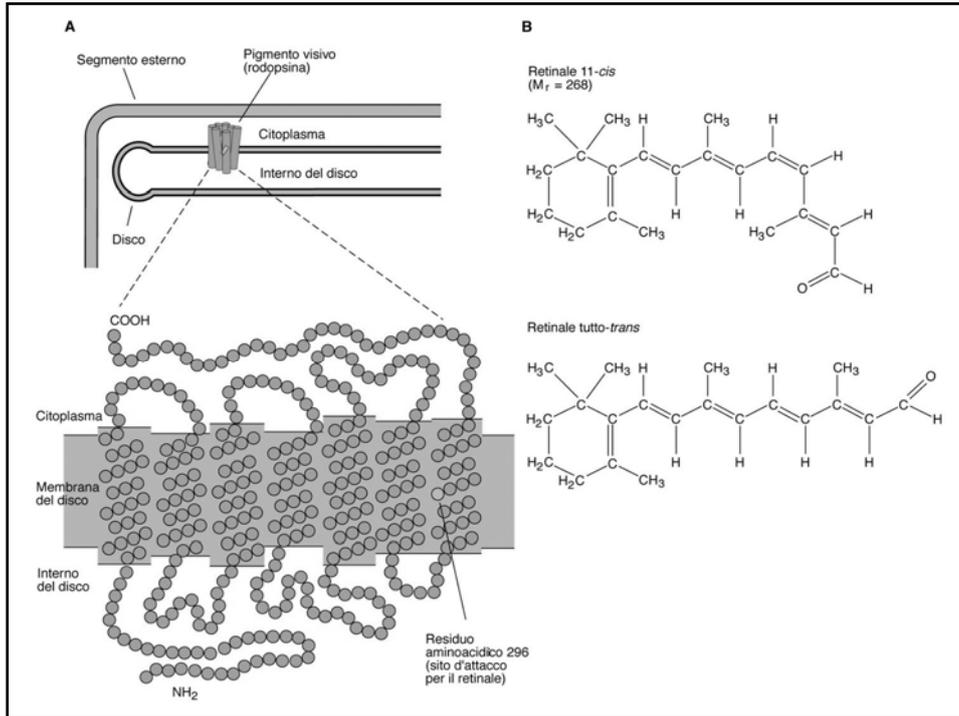


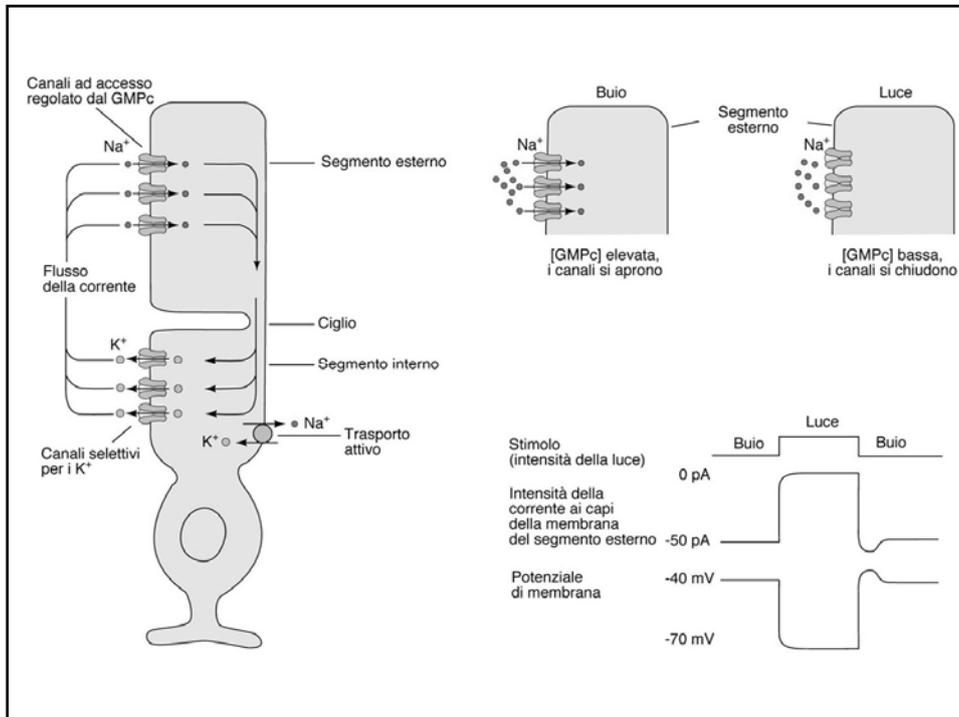
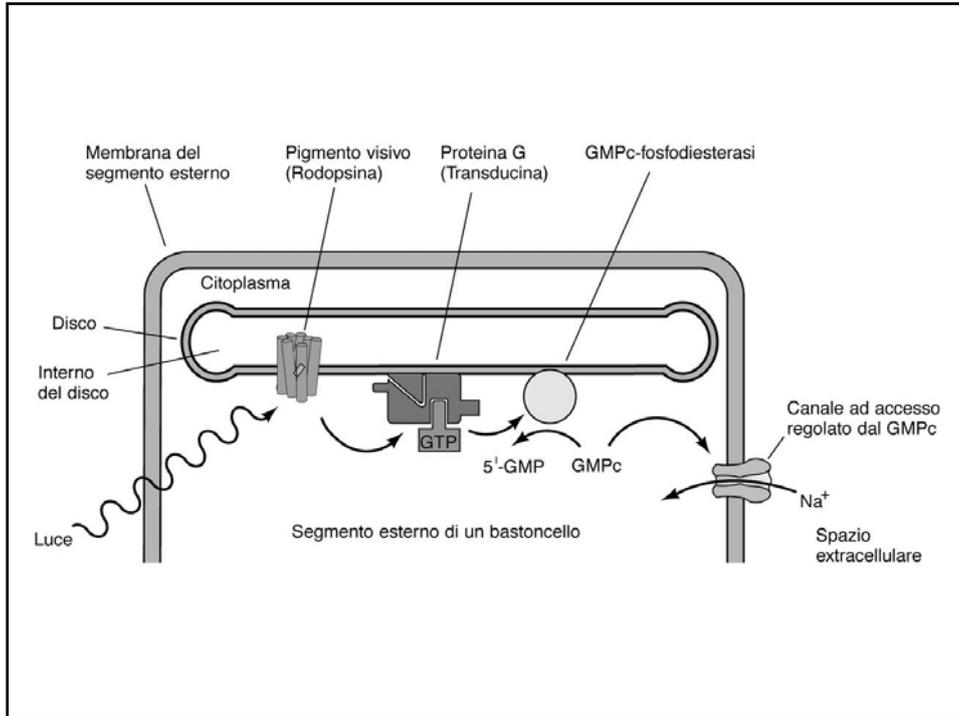
L'aberrazione cromatica dipende dal fatto che la luce di differente lunghezza d'onda viene diversamente rifratta da una lente. Per questo motivo una scritta rossa (lunghezza d'onda elevata) su uno sfondo blu (lunghezza d'onda breve) crea problemi di messa a fuoco (o si mette a fuoco il rosso, o il blu), e si legge con difficoltà.

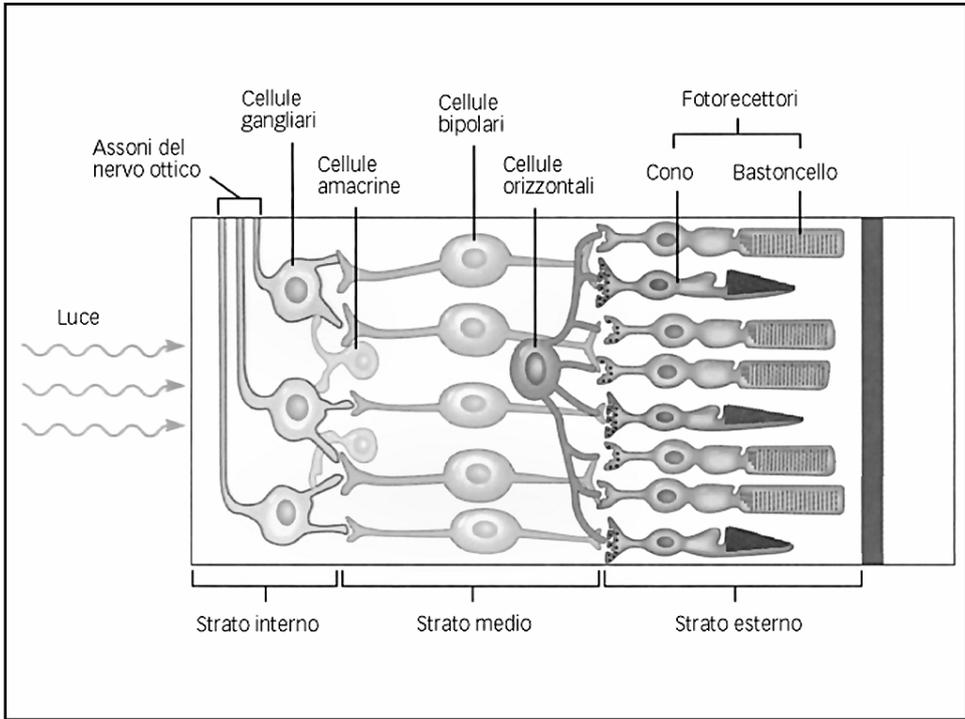
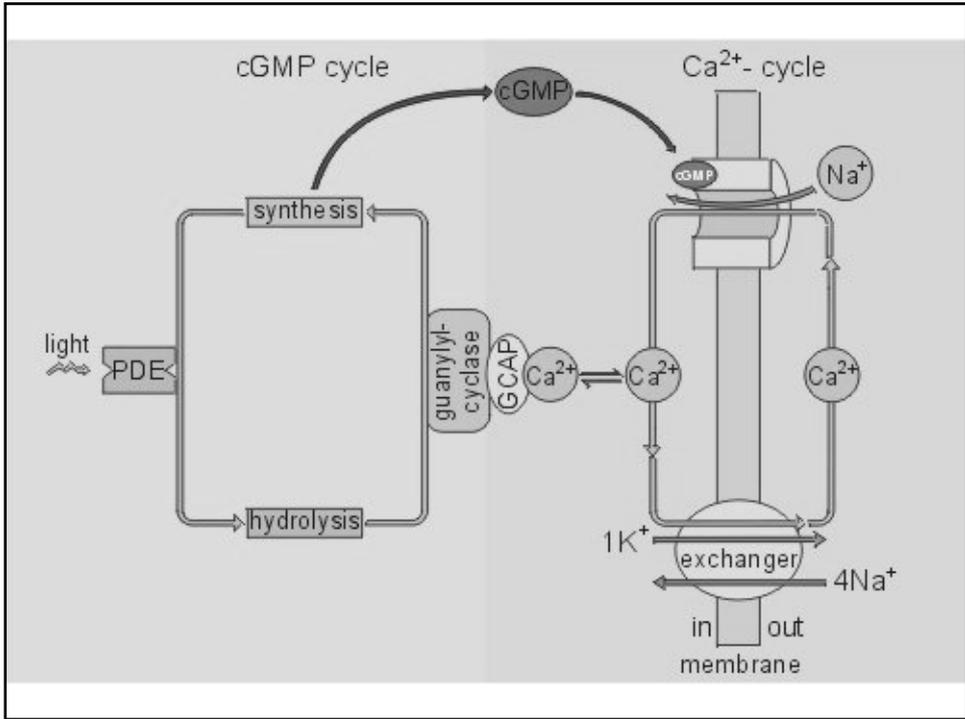


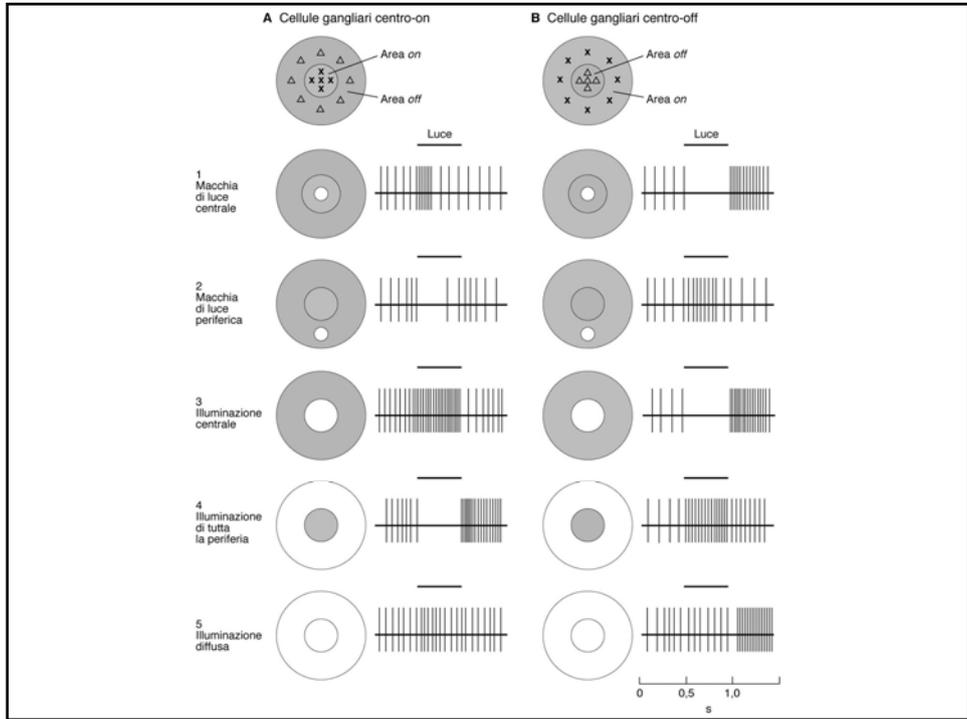
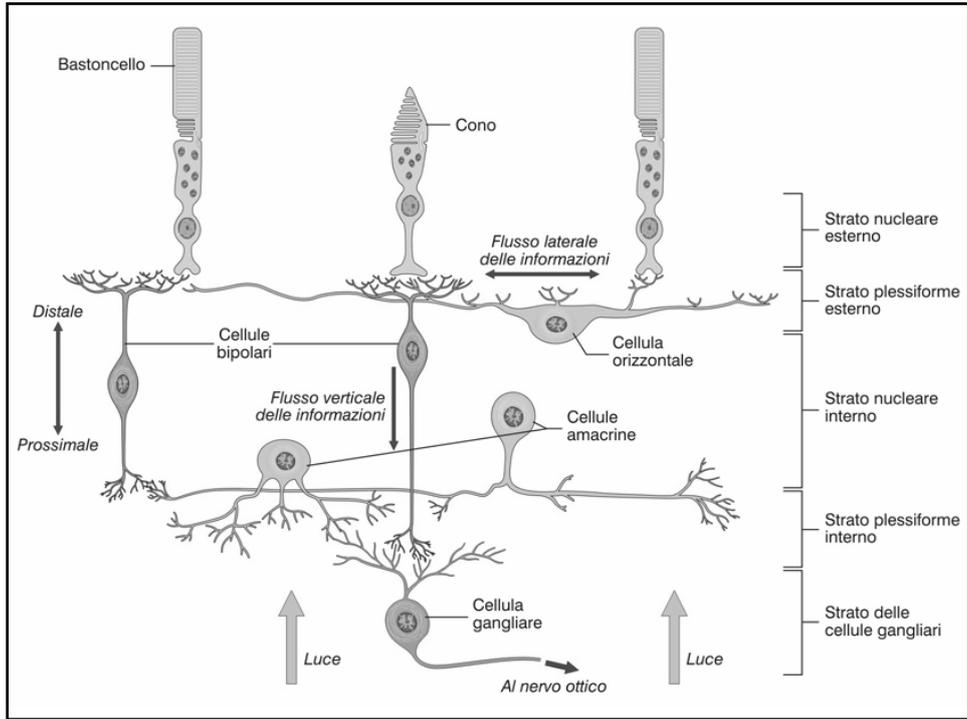


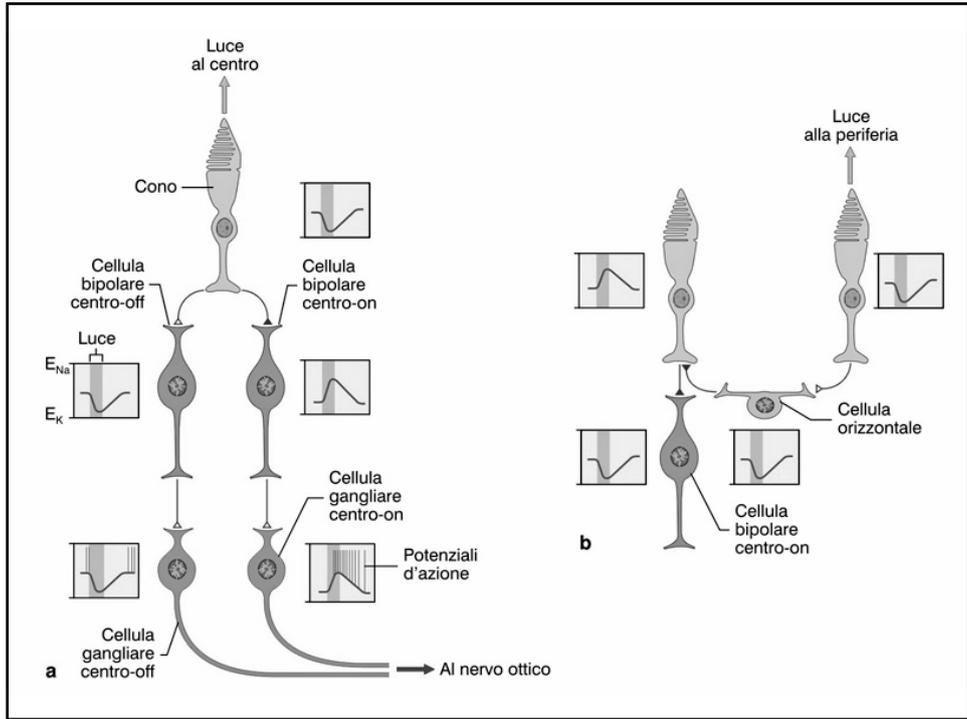




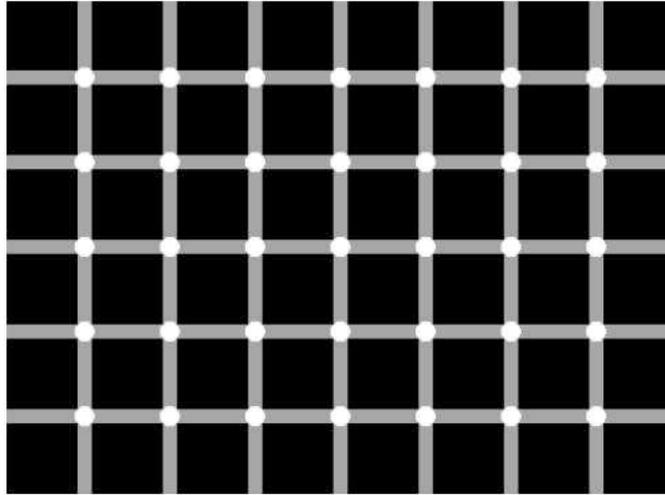








This diagram illustrates the concept of receptive field size and its effect on visual acuity. At the top, a sketch shows three people looking at a screen. Below, a graph shows the response of a neuron to a spot of light. The graph has two curves: one that rises and plateaus at a certain level, and another that rises and plateaus at a higher level. Below the graph are two 5x5 grids of squares. The left grid shows a single dark square in the center, representing a small receptive field. The right grid shows a single dark square in the center, representing a larger receptive field. The larger the receptive field, the lower the visual acuity.



Conta i punti neri :o)

