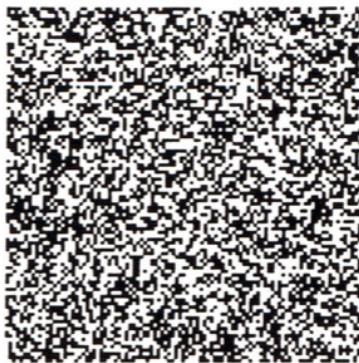
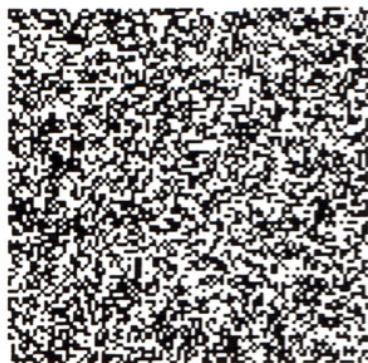


Figure 7-21. The random dot stereogram invented by Julesz. The two halves of the stereogram are identical except that a central portion of one half is shifted toward one side, as illustrated in the accompanying letter matrices.



| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | Y | A | A | B | B | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | X | B | B | A | B | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | X | A | A | B | A | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Y | B | B | A | B | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | A | A | B | B | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | A | B | A | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | A | A | B | A | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | A | B | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |

from: **Perception, The World Transformed** (1979),
by L. Kaufman, Oxford (New York), p 215.