
Recognition of incomplete contour images

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Subjects were given contour images of familiar objects for recognition. The contours were incomplete, which was achieved by removal of fraction of pictures. There were 6 level of removal. Pictures were given in a random way without prime knowledge about subjects' prior knowledge about the content of the picture. As expected, the average probability of image recognition decreased with the increase of the removal level. Surprisingly, the average latency time of positive responses did not depend on the pixel removal level as opposed to negative responses. Misidentification took place when subjects called the object different from the contour of the actual object. Significant individual differences were observed in all recognition parameters. Based on the collected data hypothesis was proposed about operational content of recognition process of the incomplete images, which depends not only on the content and incompleteness level, but also on internal disposition of the subject.

Key words: perception, recognition, complete and incomplete, incomplete images, subject disposition.

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