

... , ... ,

« ».

[1].

[2].

([3], [4], [5] [6]),

[7].

[8].

, [9—12]).

«

»,

«

» [13].

1.

[14]

(

)

()

, 0 2

$F()$,
()

(), 0 () 1,

$S()$

:

$$F() = KS() ()$$

(1)

($K 2$),

1.

2.

(F^R, F^G)

$(S^R, S^G),$
 (R)

(G)

(R, G)

2.

[14]

F

F

F

$F)$

$($

$),$

*

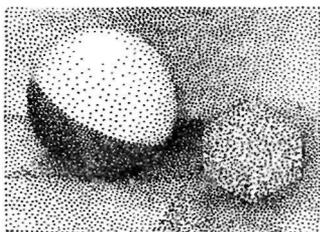
3.

(1)

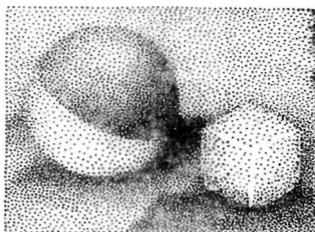
$$f = k + s + \dots, \\ (R, G).$$

$f(x, y),$
(.)

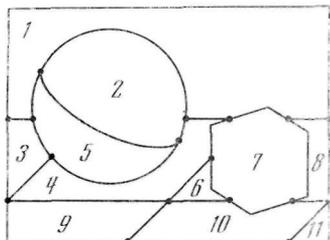
(. , y)
(. ,)



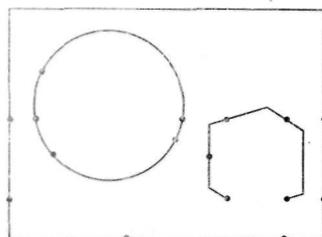
a



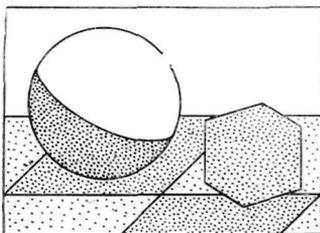
b



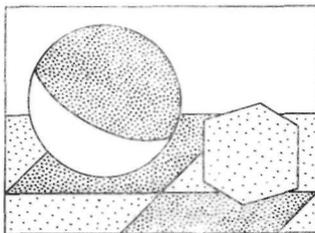
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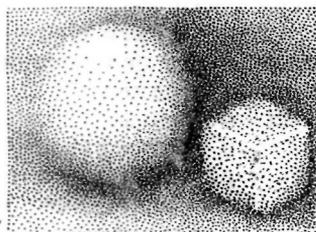
г



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е



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« » — « : — » ;
: — « » — « : — » ;
(— « : — » ;

1. « » « » :
 $a(x, y) = f^R(x, y) - f^G(x, y).$

, (,) = i ,
 (.)

2. () $f(x,)$,

$f(x,) (\begin{matrix} b_{ij} \\ i \quad j \end{matrix})$ ($b_{ij} =$)
 $= -b_{ji}$,
 , (.) .

3. c_i :) i , , , ..., , i

$c_i = b + b + b + \dots + b_i$
 , c_i
 , , , , ..., , i , c_i

4. c_i .
 $i = c_i - \max_l \{c_l\}.$

« » [14].

« » , ,
 , , , , , ,

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18. VI. 1973

COLOUR OPPONENCY AND COLOUR CONSTANCY

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A mathematical model for recognition of coloration of volume objects illuminated with diffuse light under conditions when neither a source spectrum, nor an extent of shading some objects by others are previously known, is described. The operators, bringing about transformations of an input field necessary in the course of solution, were found to be analogous in many respects to the well-known from electrophysiology of vision «colour opponent cells». Such cells are widely spread in different visual centers, but their role in the algorithms of vision was quite obscure.