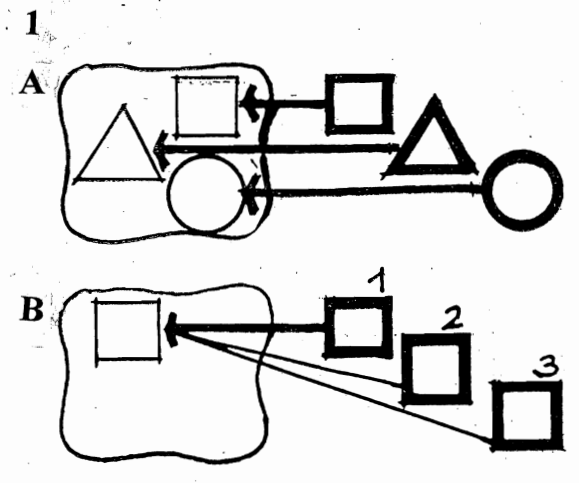


# ILLUSTRATIONS FOR THE ARTICLE "IMAGE OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT"

## THE MECHANISM OF PERCEPTION

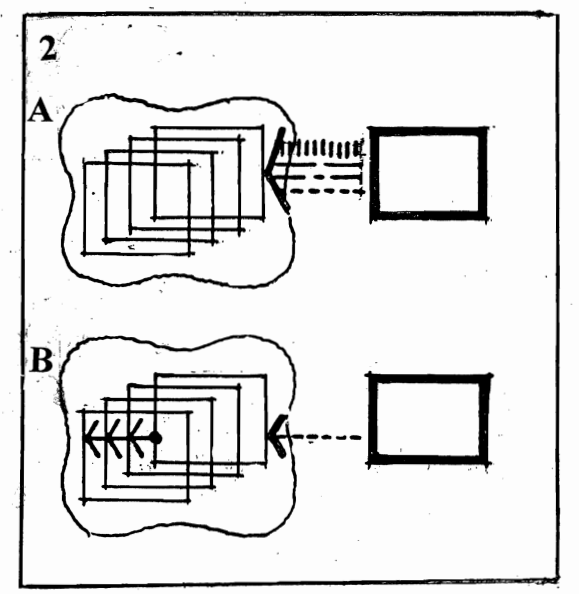
### THE FORMATION OF AN IMAGE (1,1)

A – during the perception of tangible objects, their images, known as "perceptive models" are formed in consciousness;  
 B – during the perception of previously unfamiliar objects (1) a new model is formed, - the informational "charge" perceived by consciousness is relatively large; during the perception of already familiar, repeated objects (2, 3) an earlier formed model stored in memory is used, - the informational "charge" perceived by consciousness is relatively small.



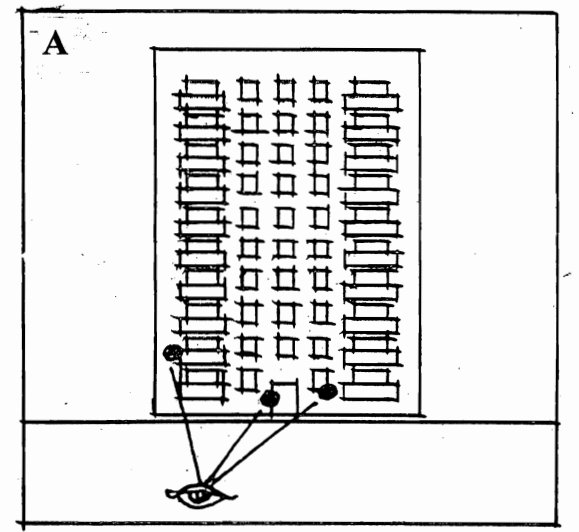
### SYNTHETIC IMAGES (1.2)

A – during the perception of according information visual, auditory, olfactory, and tactile images of a tangible object are formed, uniting as its synthetic image;  
 B – during the perception of one type of information (visual, auditory, etc) of an already familiar object, its synthetic image appears in consciousness.



### THE INFORMATIONAL POTENTIAL OF AN ARCHITECTURAL OBJECT (1.3)

A – a modern standard-type residential house. The number of non-repeating details is extremely small, the informational potential of the object is low.



B – "patterned" façade of a residential house for St. Petersburg (beginning of XVIII century). The number of non-repeating details is great, the informational potential of the object is high.

