

The apparent distance of an object is determined in part by its clarity. The more sharply the object is seen, the closer it appears to be. This rule has some validity, because in any given scene the more distant objects are seen less sharply than nearer objects. However, the reliance on this rule leads to systematic errors in estimation of distance. Specifically, distances are often overestimated when visibility is poor because the contours of objects are blurred. On the other hand, distances are often underestimated when visibility is good because the objects are seen sharply. Thus the reliance on clarity as an indication of distance leads to common biases.

from CIA.GOV

Measurement Bias



What is measurement bias?

How can we detect it?

Can biased measurements still be useful?







How long is a piece of string?

<u>Activity</u>

Get assignment cover sheet.

Read it.

Questions?

Everyone do their own work.

Enter string length A here



Enter string length B here



