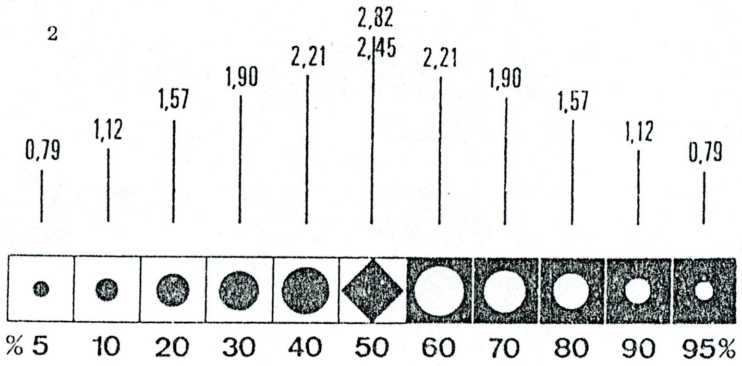
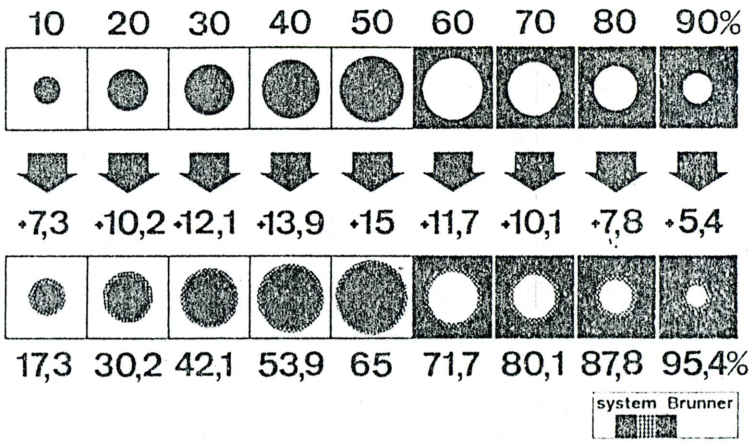


2

Visualization of different lengths of outlines with respect to various screen dots (5% to 95%). The coefficients for the lengths of outlines (0,79; 1,12; 1,57 ; 1,90; 2,21 etc.) refer to an assumed screen dot width of 1. Above the 50% step there are two values, 2,45 relating to a circular dot, and 2,82 to a square dot. The marginal area of a square screen dot is longer of 15% compared to the outline of a circular dot of equal surface.



3

Representation of equally large marginal areas of screen dots taken at a standard screen dot enlargement of 15% (50% becomes 65%). While surface growth of a 50% screen dot amounts to 15% of the total surface, the corresponding number for a 10% screen dot equals 7.3%. If surface increase is calculated in relation to the screen dot itself instead of the total surface, we will get inverse proportions: 7,3% related tothe 10%-screen dot represent an increase of 73%, while an increase of 15% in relation to a 50% screen dot only mean a 33% growth. The apparent contradiction that in practice fluctuations with small dots are detected more rapidly in the magnifying glass than changes in large dots, is therefore dissipated.