

DEEPLY THINKING



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Anything can deceive you, but equally, there are two or even more sides to everything, depending on how you use them.

BEFORE MAKING A DECISION

Before I came here, I was taught to be result-oriented, where you leave the process alone and see if you get the result you want. The learning here is more process-oriented and focuses more on your research and ideas, which has given me a more multifaceted view of design.

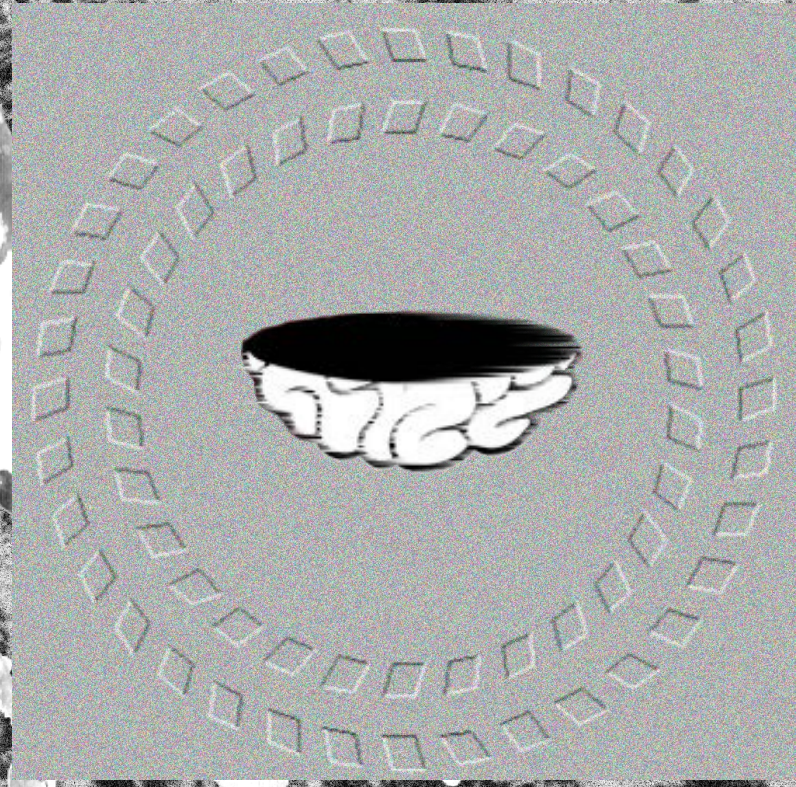
So it occurred to me that I wanted to do a project on thinking transitions, not just as a small summary of some of the things I've learnt here, but I also wanted it to be a kind of project to help others transitions in their design thinking.



FACTS THAT WILL DECEIVE YOU

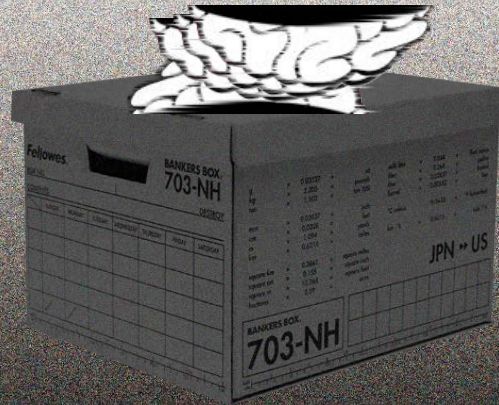
When the eyes are focused on the central black dot and the body moves backwards and forwards, the two circles in the field of vision rotate.

When looking at the same thing from different sides actually has different results, and there are many more things that are seen that are not the same as the truth. When we encounter a problem, we should learn to think deeply.



HOW?

What each person sees is related to their autobiographical memory, i.e. they compare what they see with what they are known to have experienced, so seeing the same thing is experienced differently by each person. As in the case of the Rorschach ink, people see different things in the same pattern. So people are always prone to combining with what they believe when they are confronted with things, having their own preconceived ideas and not being willing to think deeply.

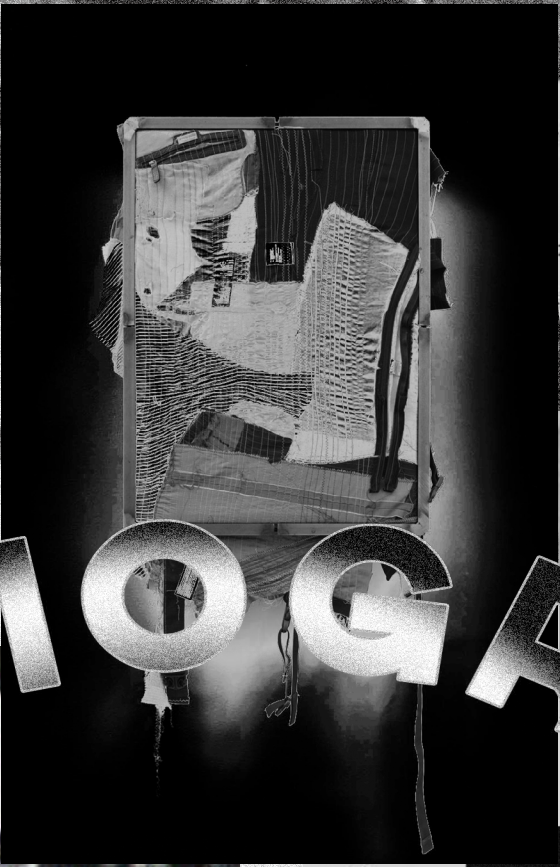


To illustrate the matter, when we see a news item that is in an area we are not often exposed to, such as Asia, we feel that what the news says must be the conclusion of research – the news is usually correct. This is the conclusion we draw from our experience and our mindset, mixing our feelings with what we have learned.

SEEING IS BELIEVING?

But the truth is that a news story is usually found, there is a cause, then someone goes and investigates, then records what they see and learn, and goes and asks others, researches the information, and then phrases the news and writes it. What if what they saw was deliberately created by someone else? What if these are not real situations? Shouldn't we then go and ask people who have experienced it first hand, or confirm it again in the way we have? If we don't have the means to prove that what we say is true, then who is to say that the news is true?

What each person sees is related to their WVEW, i.e. they compare what they see with what they are known to have experienced, so seeing the same thing is experienced differently by each person. So people are always prone to combining with what they believe when they are confronted with things, having their own preconceived ideas and not being willing to think deeply.



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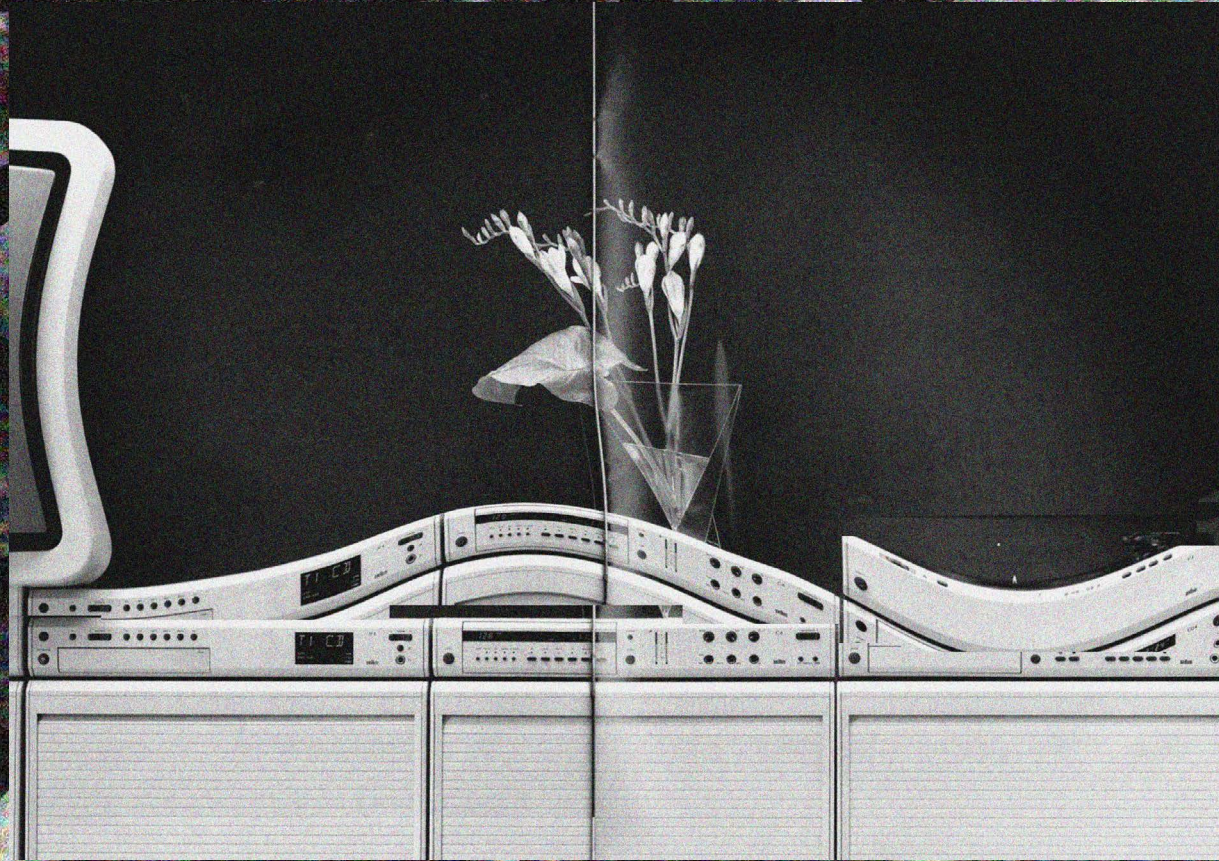
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AUTOBIOGRAPHIC WET



NOVEL AND
IRREGULAR
THINGS MAKE
THE BRAIN
MORE ACTIVE



The rhythm of transmission between the cerebral cortex is accelerated when it comes to irregularities or special things, i.e. when a visual image is particularly irregular it will attract extra attention, and this can be used to make an irregularity in the output visually appealing, first of all to attract the attention of the target group in order to achieve the effect of arousing curiosity willing to look on.

So my plan for this zine is to use some exaggerated graphic symbols, visual representations, firstly to capture the audience's attention in terms of visual representation and then in the hope that they will want to understand how to "make enemies" of their own brains. To use other knowledge, other ways of thinking about a normal thing, to produce some different, novel results with their own perspective.

Are the so-called credible newspapers, social media, and what people tell you really credible?

Have you ever thought that they might be writing to incite others just to achieve a certain goal?

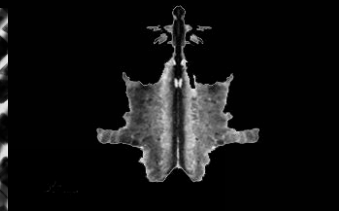
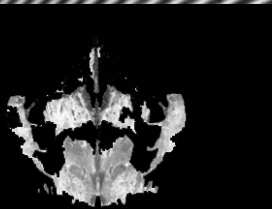
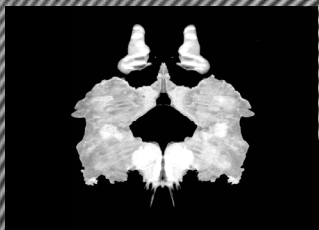
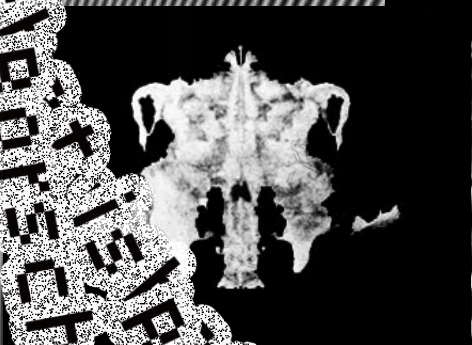
TRANSMISSION MISSION RHYTHM



The most typical example is the Möbius ring. In mathematics, topology is concerned with the properties of a geometric object that are preserved under continuous deformations, such as stretching, twisting, crumpling and bending. Formally, topology focuses on the properties of "topological spaces" that remain unchanged under "continuous transformations". Combined with the rhythm of brain transmission, I wanted to express the same thing behind these novelty irregularities - the truth.



What is Rorschach ink blot



By presenting the subject with a standardised plate of stimuli formed by chance from ink stains, the subject is asked to freely look at and name what he or she associates with them, and these responses are then categorised and recorded in symbols and analysed, leading to a diagnosis of various personality traits.

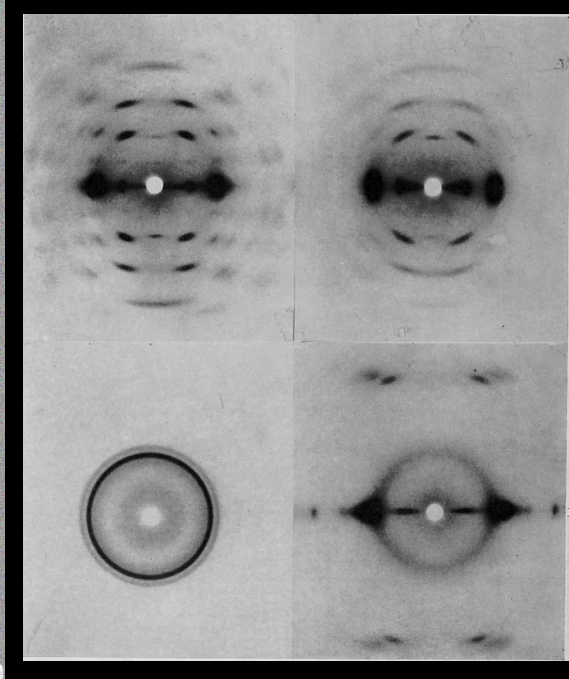
In layman's terms, it means that the same chart is given to different people to see their reactions, different recognition of the same group, different results to determine their mental state, slow reaction is a risk of depression and suicide, fast reaction to see if it is bipolar disorder. Conversely, can't we also look at these same patterns through a different lens, different people with different mental states look at these patterns with different results, and what about development to other things? Could it be that other identical things can also have different results, if we are willing to think deeply and explore.

What is Rorschach ink blot

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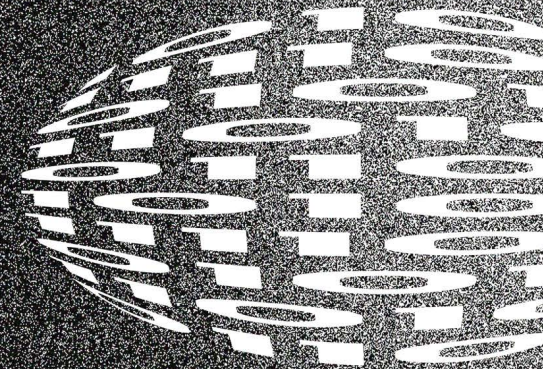
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COGNITIVE MECHANISMS

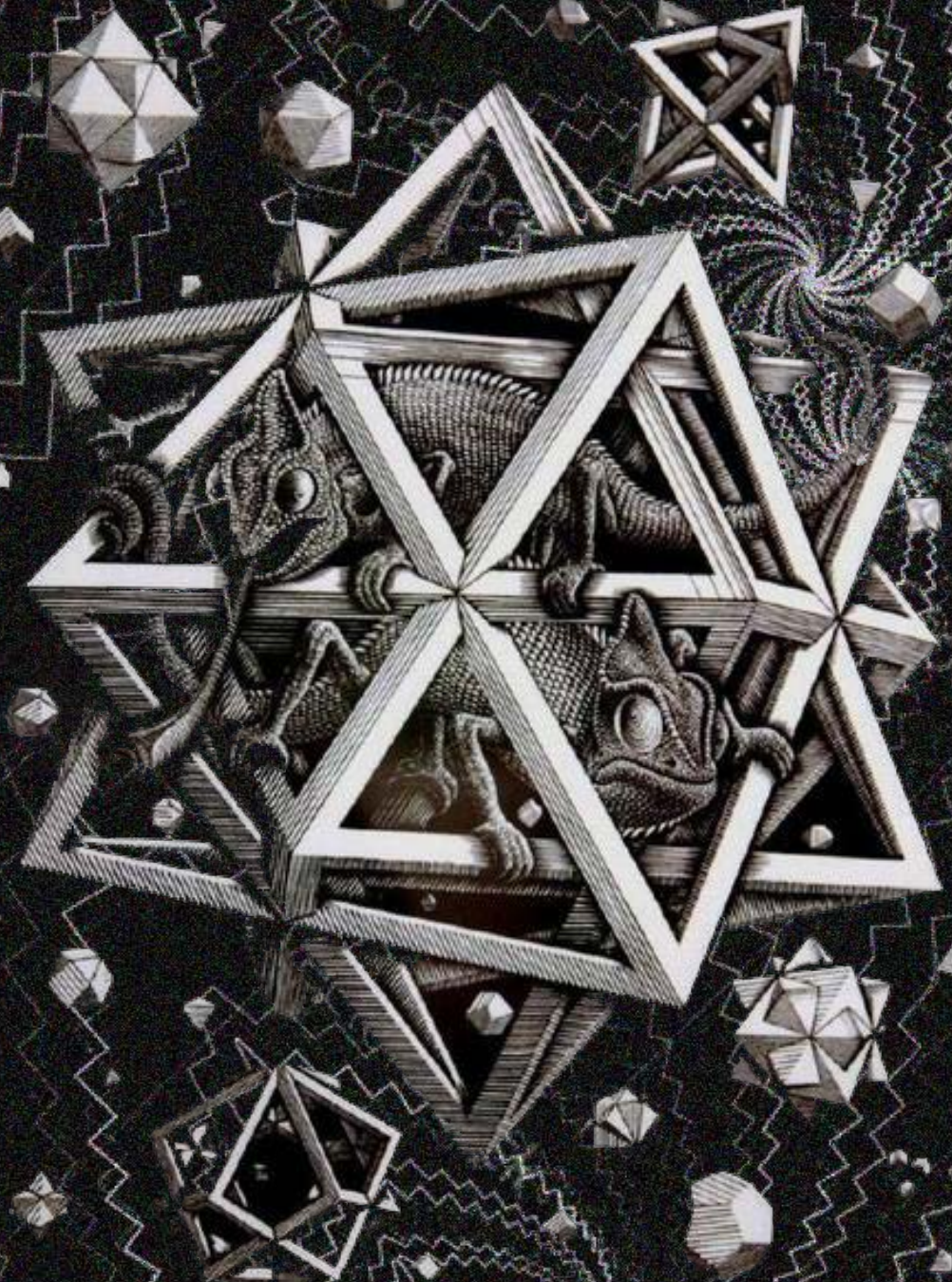
Sensory and attention, learning and memory, problem solving and decision making, language processing, intelligent agents, intelligent tutor systems.



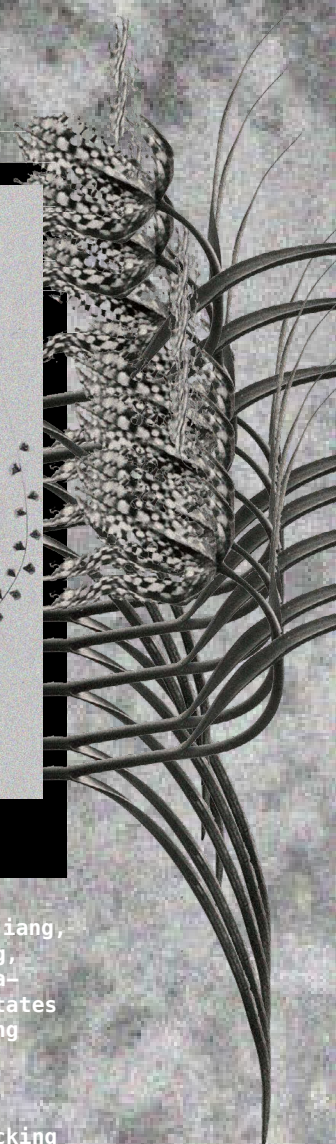
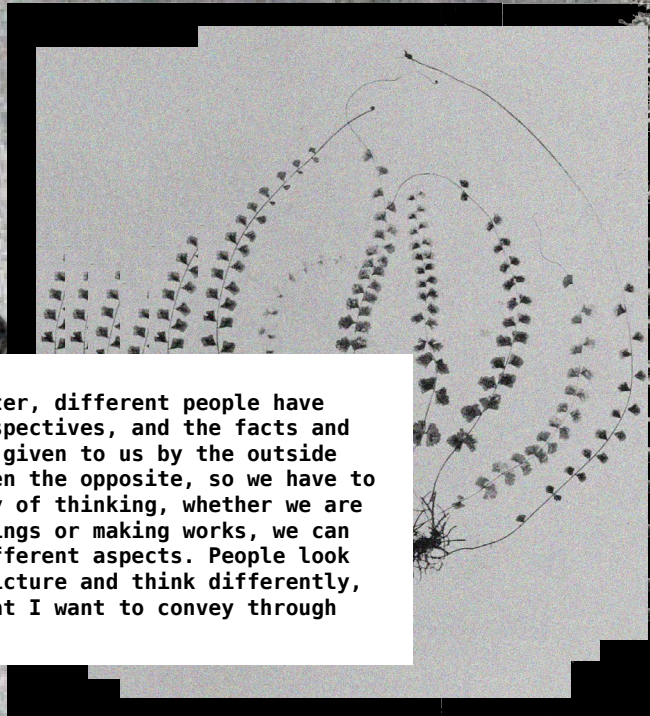
FRACTAL GEOMETRY AND COGNITIVE SYSTEMS

Fractal geometry is the study of irregular geometric forms. In contrast to traditional geometry, the object of study is integer dimensions, such as zero-dimensional points, one-dimensional lines, two-dimensional surfaces, three-dimensional dimensions and even four-dimensional space-time. Fractal geometry is also known as the 'geometry of nature', because its objects of study are found in nature in general. Simply put, it is the mathematical in a multidimensional space.

Fractal geometry is about explaining natural things in mathematical terms, just as the toad on the right tries to escape its cage, and it is a fresh attempt to combine different disciplines to better explain existing things. It is part of the way our cognitive system works that there is something to be said for the way we process the information we gather with the knowledge we learn, and what we can learn from fractal geometry is that it is possible to learn across disciplines, to be curious and to use multiple disciplines and multiple knowledge to think more deeply about problems.



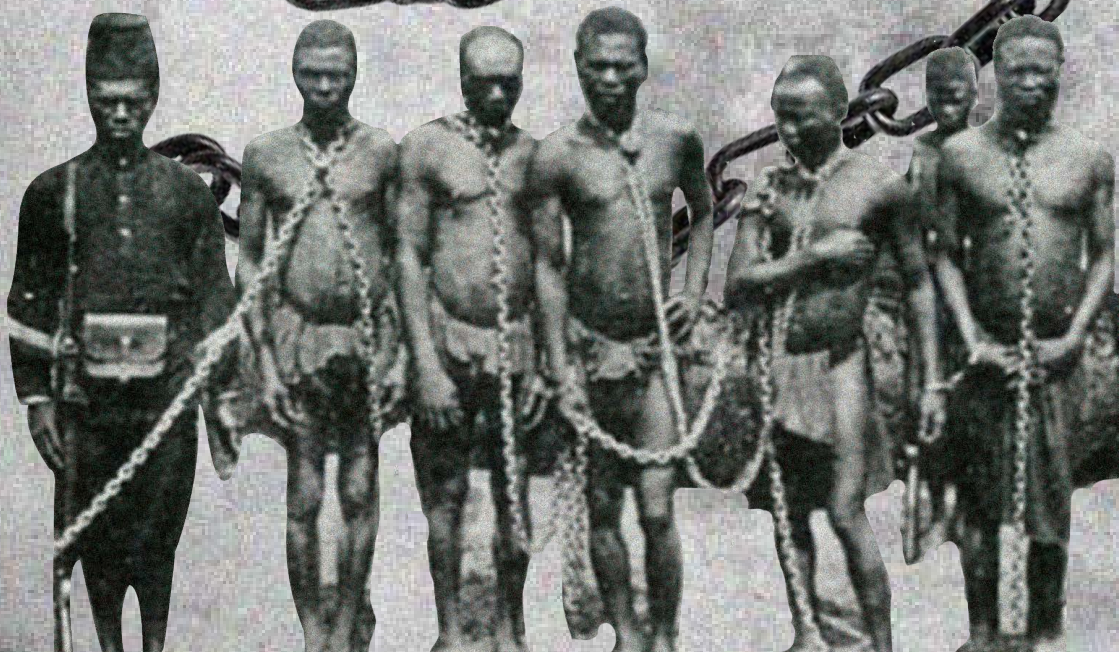
XINJIANG COTTON



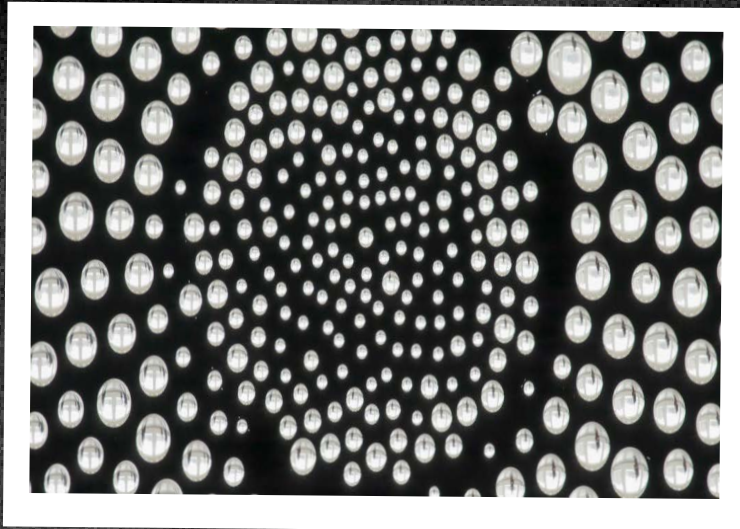
From this matter, different people have different perspectives, and the facts and the confidence given to us by the outside world are often the opposite, so we have to switch our way of thinking, whether we are looking at things or making works, we can think from different aspects. People look at the same picture and think differently, and that's what I want to convey through

In a previous incident involving cotton in Xinjiang, many media reported that the cotton in Xinjiang, China, was harvested by excessive slavery of labour, somewhat similar to the way the United States used to let black slaves pick cotton, oppressing labour and disregarding human rights.

But in fact, we look at the scene of cotton picking in Xinjiang on the ground as well as Xinjiang cotton farmers say, found that in fact, Xinjiang mechanized cotton picking has basically full coverage, picking rate can reach 97%, and every year there are many people voluntarily come to blow the air conditioning manipulate the mechanical car to pick cotton, cotton farmers also mentioned with mechanical cotton picking, not only not tired, income is also relatively high, and no one forced them.



SYMBIOTIC SEEING



If you look at everything in the world from a different perspective, you will find many different things. For example, in the picture, this is the perspective of a person looking at algae, and perhaps the algae's are also gazing at us. What would the world look like if we didn't see it from a human-centred perspective?

As you look at the background image on this page, does it look like the world is viewed from underwater? As in gazing at the borders or the end of everything we know. Now that all walks of life are considering a new order that is not centred on human beings, what do the human beings who see themselves as the most important creatures in the world - ourselves - think of it all?

As I want to tell you in this zine, you are not the audience to understand what I am saying, I want you to have your own ideas about what I am trying to say (including getting to know your own brain from various disciplines, learning through your own efforts, changing the way you process things and understand things, taking control of your brain and thinking more deeply about all the problems we encounter).



You are not here to visit, but to see yourselves and what you want through everything I want to express.

Are we able to be sensitive to everything and to question the unquestioned?

