

Today in



we learned all about...

## The Science of Art



- We learned that artists and scientists have a lot in common; both use tools to help them create things and to help them make discoveries.
- We learned that the primary colors are red, yellow and blue and all of the other colors can be made by mixing these colors.
- We saw how science can be used to spot art forgeries. Ultraviolet light can make modern paints fluoresce, or glow. Chemical tests can also show what types of paints were used.
- We tried an experiment to explore pointillism, a technique that uses many dots to make a whole picture, which is how television, computer screens and newspaper print work!
- We learned that friction can create different effects in paintings and drawings. Friction is the rubbing of one object or surface against another.
- We created a distorted image using a technique called anamorphosis. We can “decode” an anamorph using a curved mirror!

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LET'S TRY THIS AT HOME!

## Distorted Image



**Materials:** Paper, Pencil, Markers, Crayons, or Colour Pencils  
Mylar tube from Mad Science Club

**Procedure:** Draw a simple picture or pattern on the square-shaped grid. Now transfer your drawing from the square-shaped grid to the half-circle grid. For example, if you coloured square A-1 blue on the square grid, then A-1 on the half-circle grid needs to be blue. Take the Mylar tube and place it in the middle of the circle. Does your distorted image look like your original drawing?

**Explanation:** Anamorphosis is a technique used to transform a distorted image by viewing it from a certain angle or reflected on a curved mirror. This type of distorted image is called an Anamorph.

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