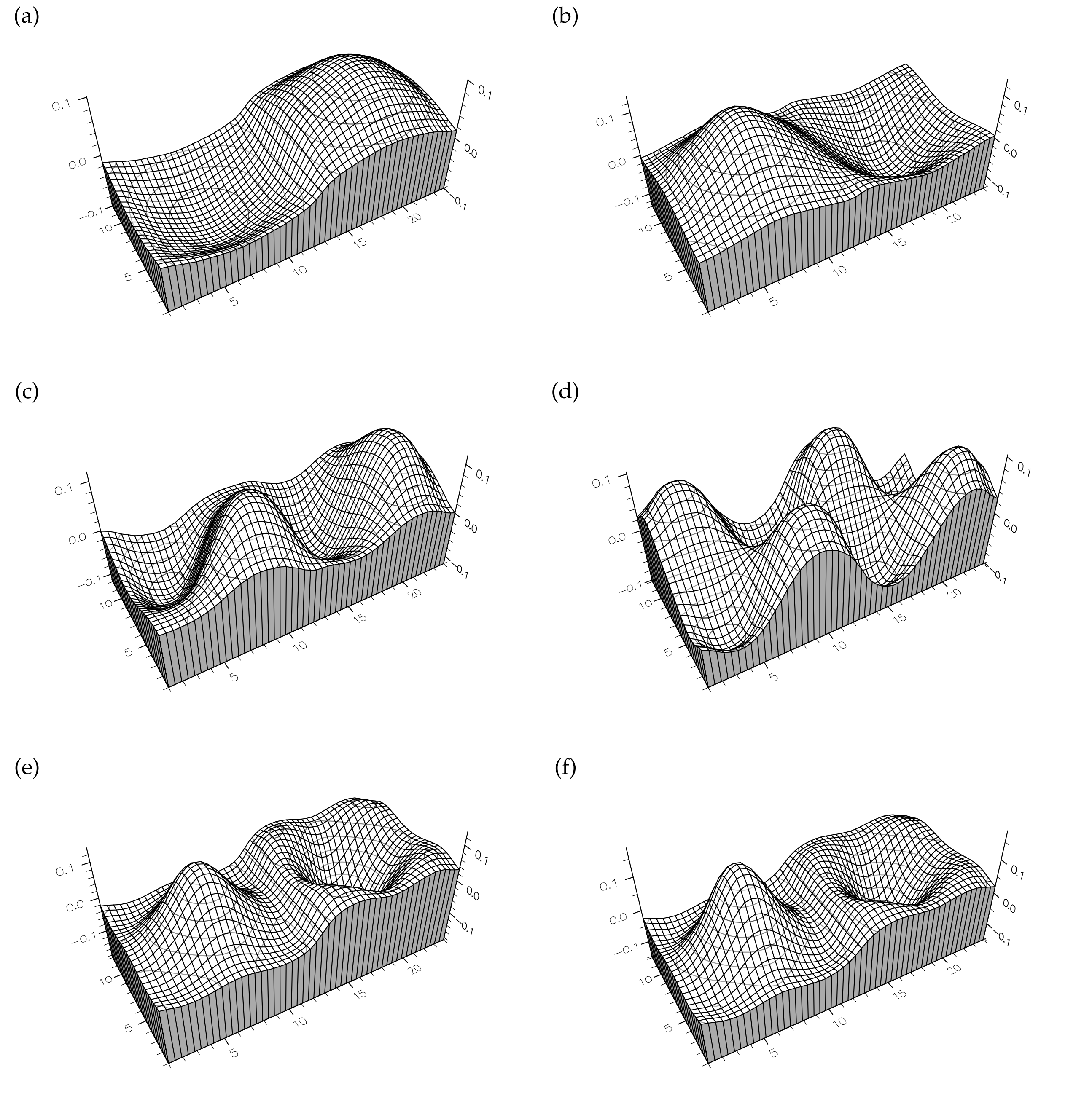

Figure 4.4: Effect of within-eye anticorrelations on the principal eigenvector (not including the (1s,1s) eigenvector, which has largest eigenvalue but is removed by the normalization). (a) No perturbation: the monocular (1s,-1s) dominates. (b) $\epsilon = 0.05$: (1s,-1s) remains dominant, but has deformed slightly (monocularity has now flipped to the other eye, as can happen since (1s,-1s) is degenerate with (-1s,1s)). (c) $\epsilon = 0.10$: Now a binocular (2p,2p) structure has taken the lead. (d) $\epsilon = 0.15$: A (3d,3d) structure now dominates. (e) $\epsilon = 0.20$: (1s,-1s) dominates once more, but now it is no longer monocular since it has deformed significantly towards becoming a (2s,-2s) structure. (f) $\epsilon = 0.25$: (1s,-1s) again in the lead, but its deformation is yet more severe.