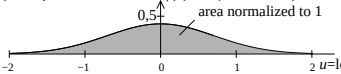
Two standard normal functions according to *Gauß*

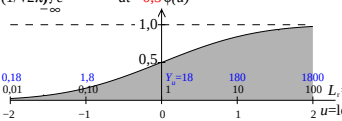
Density function $\varphi(u)$

$\varphi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\varphi(u)$ $(-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Distribution function $\phi(u)$

$\phi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 0{,}5\,\phi(u)$ [2]

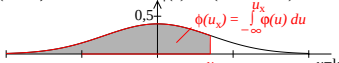


AET71−1A

Two standard normal functions according to *Gauß*

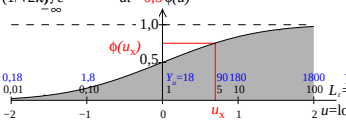
Density function $\varphi(u)$

$\varphi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\varphi(u)$ $(-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Distribution function $\phi(u)$

$\phi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 0{,}5\,\phi(u)$ [2]

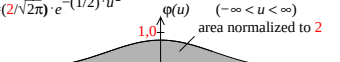


AET71−2A

Two standard normal functions according to *Gauß*

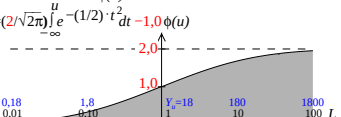
Density function $\varphi(u)$

$\varphi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\varphi(u)$ $(-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Distribution function $\phi(u)$

$\phi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 1{,}0\,\phi(u)$ [2]

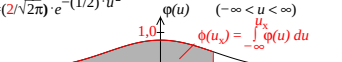


AET71−3A

Two standard normal functions according to *Gauß*

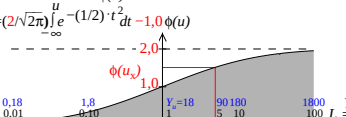
Density function $\varphi(u)$

$\varphi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\varphi(u)$ $(-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Distribution function $\phi(u)$

$\phi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 1{,}0\,\phi(u)$ [2]

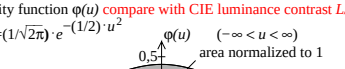


AET71−4A

Two standard normal functions according to *Gauß*

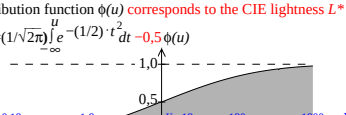
Density function $\varphi(u)$ compare with CIE luminance contrast $L/\Delta L$

$\varphi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\varphi(u)$ $(-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Distribution function $\phi(u)$ corresponds to the CIE lightness L^*

$\phi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 0{,}5\,\phi(u)$ [2]

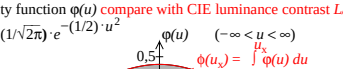


AET71−5A

Two standard normal functions according to *Gauß*

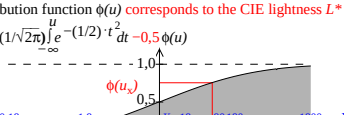
Density function $\varphi(u)$ compare with CIE luminance contrast $L/\Delta L$

$\varphi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\varphi(u)$ $(-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Distribution function $\phi(u)$ corresponds to the CIE lightness L^*

$\phi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 0{,}5\,\phi(u)$ [2]

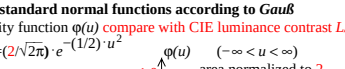


AET71−6A

Two standard normal functions according to *Gauß*

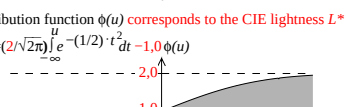
Density function $\varphi(u)$ compare with CIE luminance contrast $L/\Delta L$

$\varphi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\varphi(u)$ $(-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Distribution function $\phi(u)$ corresponds to the CIE lightness L^*

$\phi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 1{,}0\,\phi(u)$ [2]

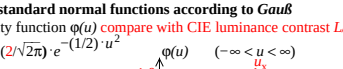


AET71−7A

Two standard normal functions according to *Gauß*

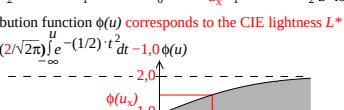
Density function $\varphi(u)$ compare with CIE luminance contrast $L/\Delta L$

$\varphi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\varphi(u)$ $(-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Distribution function $\phi(u)$ corresponds to the CIE lightness L^*

$\phi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 1{,}0\,\phi(u)$ [2]



AET71−8A