

# Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte

## Mathematikgleichungen mit Hyperbelfunktionen

$$F_{cb}(x_r, c) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = b \frac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_r = \log(L_r) \\ L_r = L/L_u \\ x_r \geq 0 \end{array} \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{dF_{cb}(x_r, c)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \\ dx_r/dL_r = 1/(\ln(10)L_r) \\ n = 1/(\ln(10)c) \end{array} \quad [5]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \frac{4}{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2 L}{4 L_u} \quad [8]$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = 1 \quad \text{für} \quad \begin{cases} L = L_u \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = 1 \quad \text{für} \quad \begin{cases} L = L_u \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad [9]$$