

# Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte

## Mathematische Gleichungen mit Potenzfunktionen

$$F_{ab}(L_r, m) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{L_r^m - L_r^{-m}}{L_r^m + L_r^{-m}} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_r = \log(L_r) \\ L_r = L/L_u \\ x_r \leq 0 \end{array} \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(L_r, m)}{dL_r} = \frac{4bm}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_r = \ln L_r / \ln(10) \\ dx_r/dL_r = 1/(\ln(10)L_r) \\ m = 1/(\ln(10)a) \end{array} \quad [5]$$

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

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