TUB-Registrierung: 20230701-egr1/egr110n1.txt/.ps
Anwendung für Beurteilung und Messung von Display- oder Druck-Ausgabe

Siehe ähnliche Dateien der ganzen Serie: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de
Technische Information: http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de oder http://color.li.tu-berlin.de

TUB-Material: Code=rha4a

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Gleichungen mit Potenzfunktionen

$F_{ab}(L_r,m) = b\tanh(x_r/a) = b\dfrac{L^m - L_r^{-m}}{L^m + L_r^{-m}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$

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

$\dfrac{dF_{ab}(L_r,m)}{dL} = \dfrac{4bmL_u}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dL_r}{dL} = dL/L_u$ $\quad \dfrac{dF_{ab}(L_r,m)}{dL} = 1$ [6]

$\dfrac{L}{dL} = \dfrac{4bmL_uL}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad dL = \dfrac{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4bmL_u}$ [7]

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Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Gleichungen mit Potenzfunktionen

$F_{cb}(L_r,m) = b\tanh(x_r/c) = b\dfrac{L^m - L_r^{-m}}{L^m + L_r^{-m}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$

$\dfrac{dF_{cb}(L_r,m)}{dL_r} = \dfrac{4bm}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)c)$ [5]

$\dfrac{dF_{cb}(L_r,m)}{dL} = \dfrac{4bmL_u}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dL_r}{dL} = dL/L_u$ $\quad \dfrac{dF_{cb}(L_r,m)}{dL} = 1$ [6]

$\dfrac{L}{dL} = \dfrac{4bmL_uL}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad dL = \dfrac{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4bmL_u}$ [7]

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Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$F_{ab}(x_r,a) = b\tanh(x_r/a) = b\dfrac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r > = 0$ [1]

$\dfrac{dF_{ab}(x_r,a)}{dx_r} = \dfrac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)a)$ [5]

$\dfrac{L}{dL} = \dfrac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$ $\quad dL = \dfrac{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2L}{4bm}$ [7]

$\dfrac{L}{dL} = \dfrac{4bm}{[L^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad dL = \dfrac{[L^m + L_r^{-m}]^2L}{4bm}$ [8]

egr11-1a

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$F_{cb}(x_r,a) = b\tanh(x_r/c) = b\dfrac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r > = 0$ [1]

$\dfrac{dF_{cb}(x_r,a)}{dx_r} = \dfrac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)c)$ [5]

$\dfrac{L}{dL} = \dfrac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}$ $\quad dL = \dfrac{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2L}{4bm}$ [7]

$\dfrac{L}{dL} = \dfrac{4bm}{[L^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad dL = \dfrac{[L^m + L_r^{-m}]^2L}{4bm}$ [8]

egr11-2a

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Gleichungen mit Potenzfunktionen

$F_{ab}(L_r,m) = b\tanh(x_r/a) = b\dfrac{L^m - L_r^{-m}}{L^m + L_r^{-m}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r <= 0$ [1]

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

$\dfrac{L}{dL} = \dfrac{4bmL}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad dL = \dfrac{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4bmL}$ [7]

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

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Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Gleichungen mit Potenzfunktionen

$F_{cb}(L_r,m) = b\tanh(x_r/c) = b\dfrac{L^m - L_r^{-m}}{L^m + L_r^{-m}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r <= 0$ [1]

$\dfrac{dF_{cb}(L_r,m)}{dL_r} = \dfrac{4bm}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)c)$ [5]

$\dfrac{L}{dL} = \dfrac{4bmL}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad dL = \dfrac{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4bmL}$ [7]

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

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Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$F_{ab}(x_r,a) = b\tanh(x_r/a) = b\dfrac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r <= 0$ [1]

$\dfrac{dF_{ab}(x_r,a)}{dx_r} = \dfrac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)a)$ [5]

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

$\dfrac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \dfrac{4}{[L^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dL}{dL_u} = \dfrac{[L^m + L_r^{-m}]^2L}{4L_u}$ [9]

egr11-3a

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$F_{cb}(x_r,a) = b\tanh(x_r/c) = b\dfrac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r >= 0$ [1]

$\dfrac{dF_{cb}(x_r,a)}{dx_r} = \dfrac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)c)$ [5]

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

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egr11-3c

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Gleichungen mit Potenzfunktionen

$F_{ab}(L_r,m) = b\tanh(x_r/a) = b\dfrac{L^m - L_r^{-m}}{L^m + L_r^{-m}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r <= 0$ [1]

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

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

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

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Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Gleichungen mit Potenzfunktionen

$F_{cb}(L_r,m) = b\tanh(x_r/c) = b\dfrac{L^m - L_r^{-m}}{L^m + L_r^{-m}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r >= 0$ [1]

$\dfrac{dF_{cb}(L_r,m)}{dL_r} = \dfrac{4bm}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)c)$ [5]

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Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
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$F_{ab}(x_r,a) = b\tanh(x_r/a) = b\dfrac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r >= 0$ [1]

$\dfrac{dF_{ab}(x_r,a)}{dx_r} = \dfrac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)a)$ [5]

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

$\dfrac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \dfrac{4}{[L^{2n} + L_r^{-2n}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dL}{dL_u} = \dfrac{[L^{2n} + L_r^{-2n}]^2L}{4L_u}$ [9]

egr11-3a

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$F_{cb}(x_r,a) = b\tanh(x_r/c) = b\dfrac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r >= 0$ [1]

$\dfrac{dF_{cb}(x_r,a)}{dx_r} = \dfrac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)c)$ [5]

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egr11-3c

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Gleichungen mit Potenzfunktionen

$F_{ab}(L_r,m) = b\tanh(x_r/a) = b\dfrac{L^m - L_r^{-m}}{L^m + L_r^{-m}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r <= 0$ [1]

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

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

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Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

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$\dfrac{dF_{ab}(x_r,a)}{dx_r} = \dfrac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)a)$ [5]

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

$\dfrac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \dfrac{4}{[L^{2n} + L_r^{-2n}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dL}{dL_u} = \dfrac{[L^{2n} + L_r^{-2n}]^2L}{4L_u}$ [9]

egr11-3a

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$F_{cb}(x_r,a) = b\tanh(x_r/c) = b\dfrac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}}$ $\quad x_r = \ln(L_r)/m$ $\quad L_r = e^{L_r}$ $\quad x_r >= 0$ [1]

$\dfrac{dF_{cb}(x_r,a)}{dx_r} = \dfrac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dx_r}{dL_r} = 1/(\ln(10)L_r)$ $\quad m = 1/(\ln(10)c)$ [5]

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

$\dfrac{L/dL}{(L/dL)_u} = \dfrac{4}{[L^{2n} + L_r^{-2n}]^2}$ $\quad \dfrac{dL}{dL_u} = \dfrac{[L^{2n} + L_r^{-2n}]^2L}{4L_u}$ [9]

egr11-3c

TUB-Prüfvorlage egr1; Modell normierte Rezeptor-Erregungsfunktionen $F_{ab}(L_r)$ und $F_{cb}(L_r)$
Berechnung Ableitungen $F'_{ab}(L_r)$, $F'_{cb}(L_r)$, der Kontraste $L/\Delta L$ und Unterscheidungen $(\Delta L)_{ab}$, $(\Delta L)_{cb}$