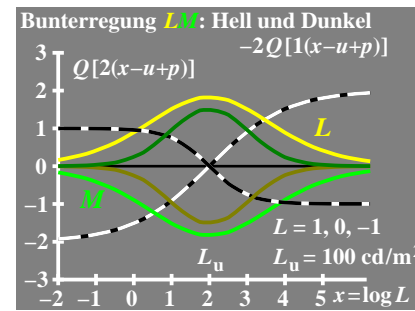
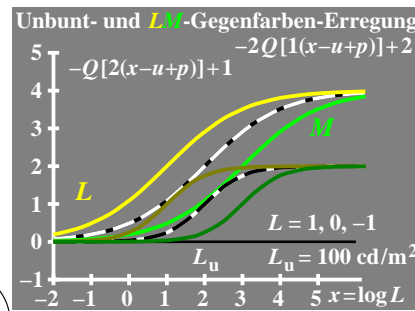
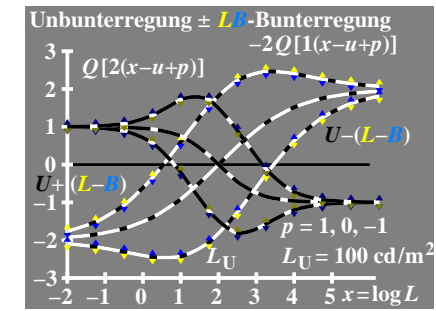
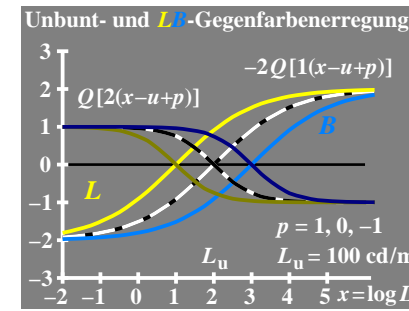
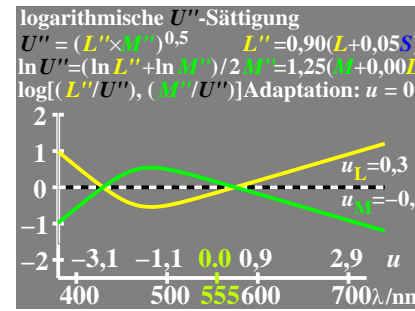
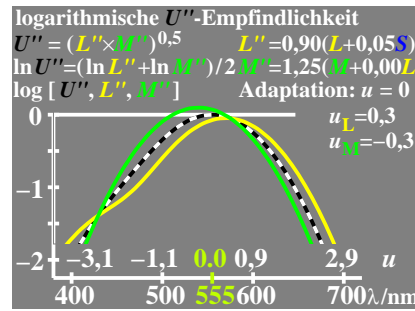
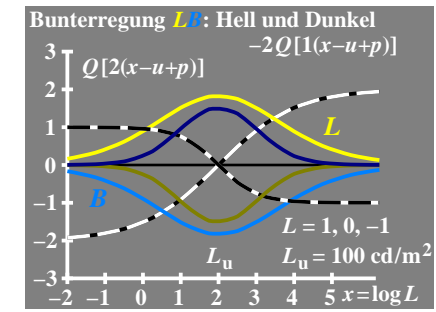
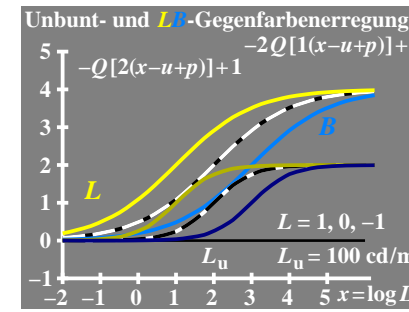
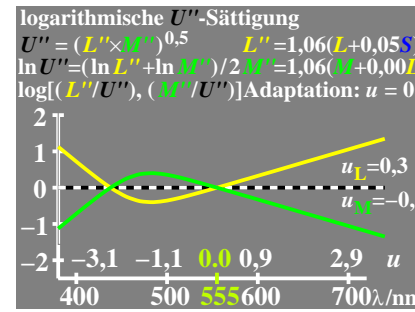
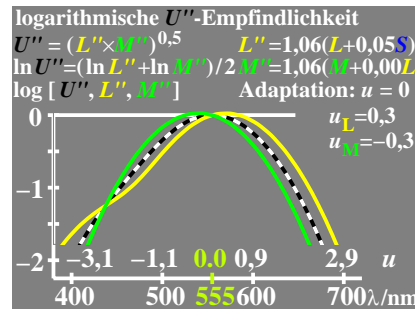
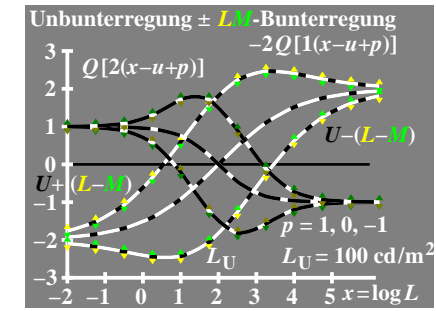
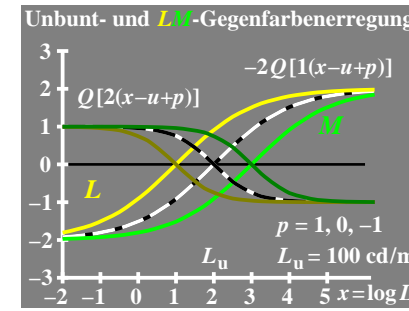
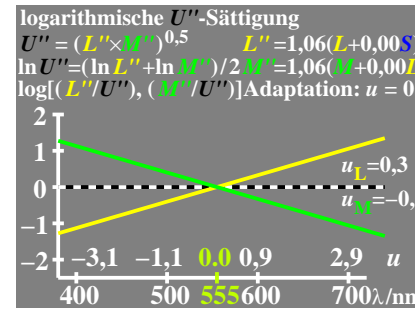
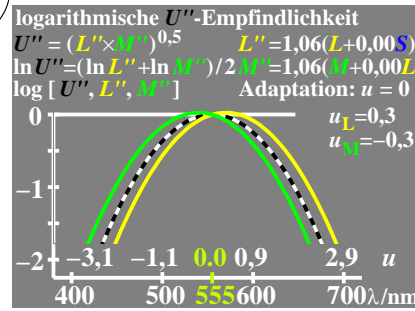


Technische Information: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de> oder <http://color.li.tu-berlin.de>
 Siehe ähnliche Dateien der ganzen Serie: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/fgb1.htm>

TUB-Registrierung: 20231201-fgb1/fgb110na.txt /ps
 Anwendung für Beurteilung und Messung von Display- oder Druck-Ausgabe
 TUB-Material: Code=rhaxta



Linien-Element von Lichttechnik
 (Leuchtdichte L) und Farbmatrik
 mit „Rezeptorwerten“ L, M, S
 Leuchtdichteerregungsfunktion $F(L)$
 Farberregungsfunktion $F(L, M, S)$
 Taylor-Ableitungen:
 $\Delta F(L) = \frac{dF}{dL} \Delta L$
 $\Delta F(L, M, S) = \frac{dF}{dL} \Delta L + \frac{dF}{dM} \Delta M + \frac{dF}{dS} \Delta S$

Linien-Element *Helmholtz* (1896)
 mit „Zapfenwerten“ L, M, S
 Separate Farberregungsfunktionen
 $F(L) = i \ln L$
 $F(M) = j \ln M$
 $F(S) = k \ln S$
 Taylor-Ableitungen:
 $\Delta F(L, M, S) = \frac{dF}{dL} \Delta L + \frac{dF}{dM} \Delta M + \frac{dF}{dS} \Delta S$
 $\Delta F(L, M, S) = \frac{i}{L} \Delta L + \frac{j}{M} \Delta M + \frac{k}{S} \Delta S$