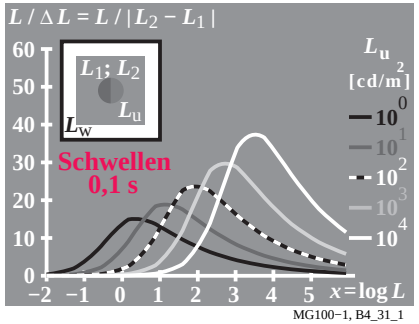
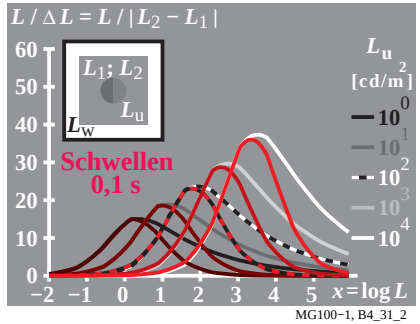
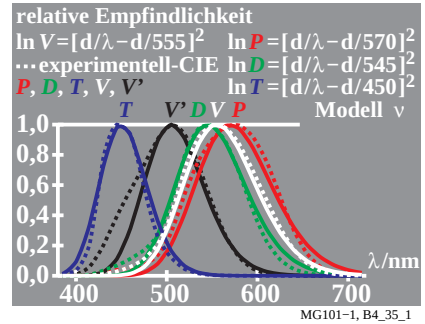


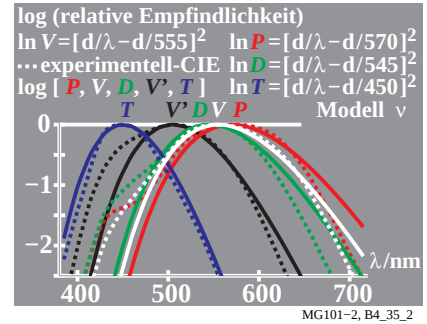
MG100−1, B4_31_1



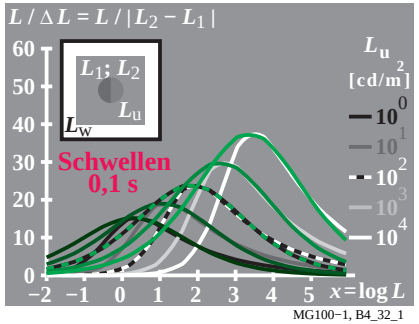
MG100−1, B4_31_2



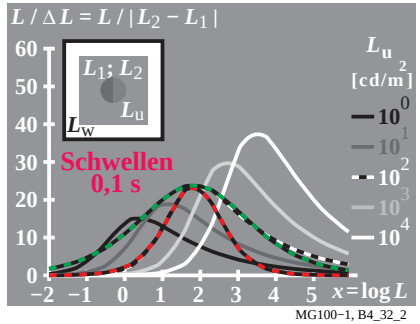
MG101−1, B4_35_1



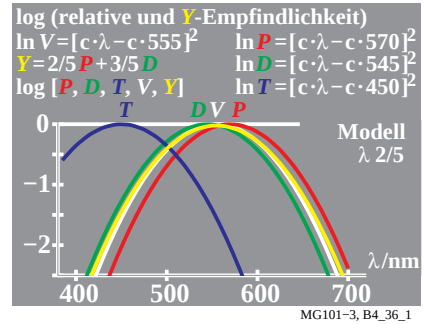
MG101−2, B4_35_2



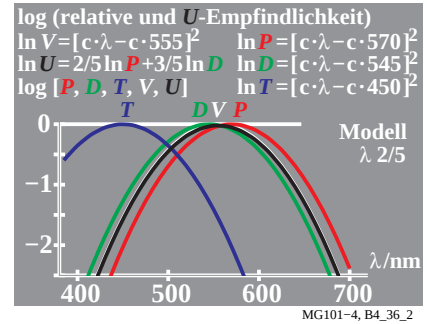
MG100−1, B4_32_1



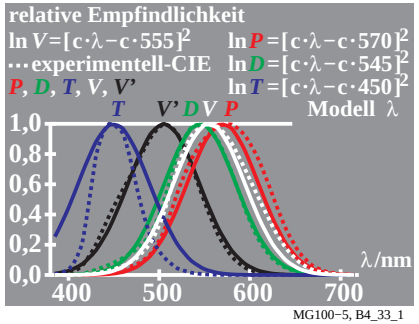
MG100−1, B4_32_2



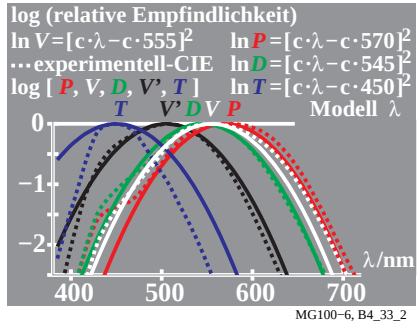
MG101−3, B4_36_1



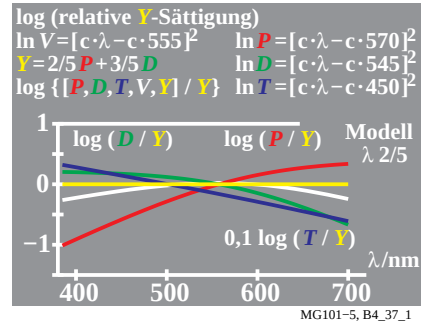
MG101−4, B4_36_2



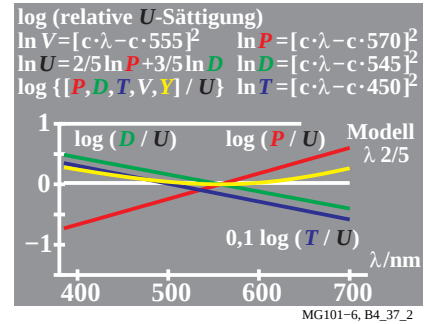
MG100−5, B4_33_1



MG100−6, B4_33_2



MG101−5, B4_37_1



MG101−6, B4_37_2

Spektrale Empfindlichkeiten *s* von Rezeptorsystemen *P, D, T, V, V'*

***u*=λ=Wellenlänge; *u*=ν=Frequenz**

$s(u) = e^{-u^2}$ e=2,7183 $\nu = 1/\lambda$

Modell λ: $u = \frac{1}{55{,}5}(\lambda - \lambda_0)$

Modell ν: $u = 5550\,(\nu - \nu_0)$

Maxima λ_0 von *P, D, T, V, V'* in Nanometer: 570, 545, 450, 555, 505

MG100−7, B4_34_1

Spektrale Sättigungen *p* (=Purity) von Rezeptorsystemen *P, D, T, V, V'*

***u*=λ=Wellenlänge; *u*=ν=Frequenz**

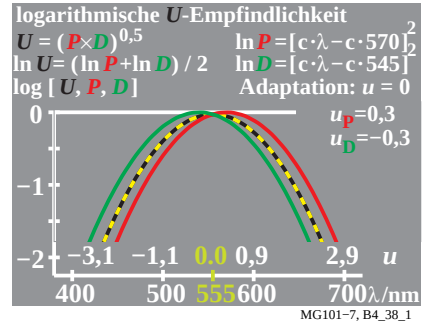
$s(u) = e^{-u^2}$ $i = 2/5$; $j = 3/5$ $\nu = 1/\lambda$

Modell Y: $p = \frac{s(P, D, T,)}{i\,s(P) + j\,s(D)}$

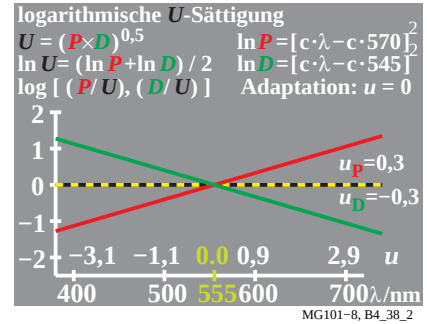
Modell V: $p = \frac{s(P, D, T,)}{s(V)}$

Modell U: $p = \frac{s(P, D, T,)}{e^{[i\ln(P)+j\ln(D)]}}$

MG100−8, B4_34_2



MG101−7, B4_38_1



MG101−8, B4_38_2