

Mathematical equations of hyperbolic functions
See: *Handbook of mathematical functions*, NBS, USA, Sec. 4.5

$$F_{ab}(x/a) = b \tanh(x/a) = b \frac{e^{x/a} - e^{-x/a}}{e^{x/a} + e^{-x/a}} = b \frac{u'(x/a)}{v(x/a)} \quad (1)$$

$$F'_{ab}(x/a) = b \frac{u'(x/a)v(x/a) - u(x/a)v'(x/a)}{v^2(x/a)} \quad (2)$$

$$F''_{ab}(x/a) = b \frac{v^2(x/a) - u^2(x/a)}{a^2 v^3(x/a)} \quad (3)$$

$$F'_{ab}(x/a) = \frac{4b}{a [e^{x/a} + e^{-x/a}]^2} = \frac{b}{a \cosh^2(x/a)} \quad (4)$$

Source: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1191>

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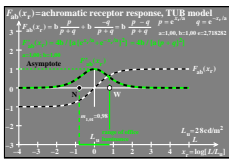
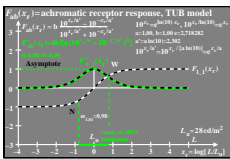
$$F'_{abu}(x/a) = [\tanh(x/a) + 1] / [\tanh(x/a) + 1] \quad (1u)$$

$$F'_{abu}(x/a) = \tanh(x/a) \text{ with } \tanh(x/a) = 0 \quad (2u)$$

$$F'_{abu}(x/a) = \frac{v^2(x/a) - u^2(x/a)}{a^2 v^3(x/a)} \quad (3u)$$

$$F'_{abu}(x/a) = \frac{4}{a [e^{x/a} + e^{-x/a}]^2} = \frac{1}{a \cosh^2(x/a)} \quad (4u)$$

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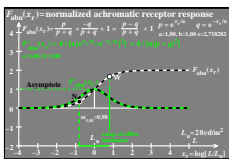
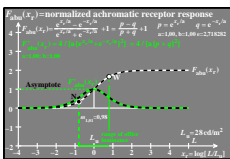
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$$dF_{abu}(x/a) = \frac{4b}{a [e^{x/a} + e^{-x/a}]^2} = \frac{b}{a \cosh^2(x/a)} \quad (4)$$

$$dF_{abu}(x_r/a) = \frac{4b}{a [e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} dx_r / dL = \ln(10) / L \quad (5)$$

$$dF_{abu}(x_r/a) dx_r = \frac{4b}{a [e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} dx_r dL = \ln(10) / L \quad (6)$$

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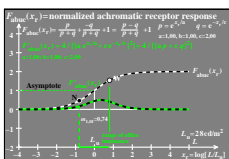
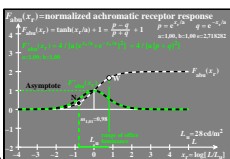
$$F'_{abu}(x/a) = \tanh(x/a) = \frac{e^{x/a} - e^{-x/a}}{e^{x/a} + e^{-x/a}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2x/a}} \quad (1u)$$

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$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4b \ln(10)}{a [e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} dL = \frac{4b \ln(10)}{4b \ln(10)} \quad (7)$$

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$$dF_{abu}(x_r/a) dx_r = \frac{4}{a [e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} dx_r dL = \ln(10) / L \quad (6u)$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4 \ln(10)}{a [e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} dL = \frac{4 \ln(10)}{4 \ln(10)} \quad (7u)$$

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TUB-test chart her0; Model of normalized receptor response function $F'_{ab}(x_r)$ and derivation $F'_{ab}(x_r)$
Mathematical calculation of the derivation $F'_{ab}(x_r)$, of the contrast L/DL , and the discrimination ΔL

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