Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematische Gleichungen mit Potenzfunktionen

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

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

$$\frac{dF_{ab}(L_r, m)}{dL} = \frac{4bmL_u}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \qquad \begin{array}{l} dL_r = dL/L_u \\ dF_{ab}(L_r, m) = 1 \end{array} \text{[6]}$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bmL_uL}{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2} \qquad dL = \frac{L_r[L_r^m + L_r^{-m}]^2}{4bmL_u} \text{[7]}$$

hgy10−1n eer10−1n eco41−8n