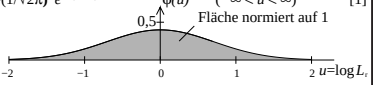
Zwei Norm-Normalfunctionen nach *Gauß*

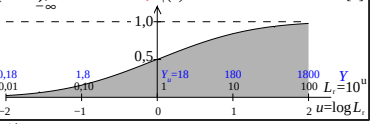
Dichtefunktion $\varphi(u)$

$\varphi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\quad \varphi(u) \quad (-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Verteilungsfunktion $\phi(u)$

$\phi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 0{,}5\,\phi(u)$ [2]

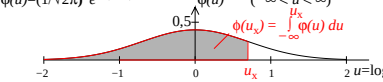


EG591−1A

Zwei Norm-Normalfunctionen nach *Gauß*

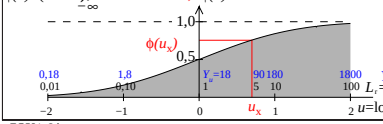
Dichtefunktion $\varphi(u)$

$\varphi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\quad \varphi(u) \quad (-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Verteilungsfunktion $\phi(u)$

$\phi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 0{,}5\,\phi(u)$ [2]

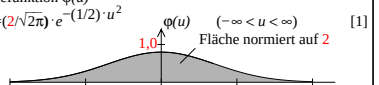


EG591−2A

Zwei Norm-Normalfunctionen nach *Gauß*

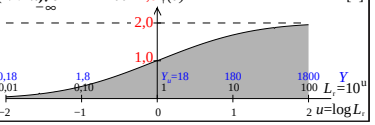
Dichtefunktion $\varphi(u)$

$\varphi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\quad \varphi(u) \quad (-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Verteilungsfunktion $\phi(u)$

$\phi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 1{,}0\,\phi(u)$ [2]

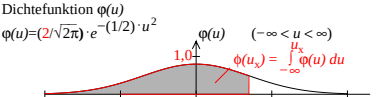


EG591−3A

Zwei Norm-Normalfunctionen nach *Gauß*

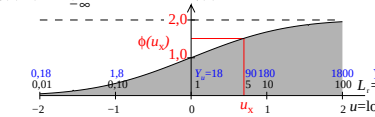
Dichtefunktion $\varphi(u)$

$\varphi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\quad \varphi(u) \quad (-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Verteilungsfunktion $\phi(u)$

$\phi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 1{,}0\,\phi(u)$ [2]

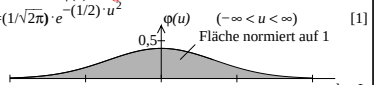


EG591−4A

Zwei Norm-Normalfunctionen nach *Gauß*

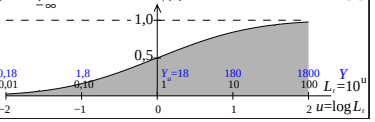
Dichtefunktion $\varphi(u)$ vergleiche mit CIE-Leuchtdichtekontrast $L/\Delta L$

$\varphi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\quad \varphi(u) \quad (-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Verteilungsfunktion $\phi(u)$ entspricht der CIE Helligkeit L^*

$\phi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 0{,}5\,\phi(u)$ [2]

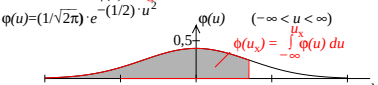


EG591−5A

Zwei Norm-Normalfunctionen nach *Gauß*

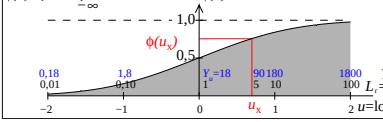
Dichtefunktion $\varphi(u)$ vergleiche mit CIE-Leuchtdichtekontrast $L/\Delta L$

$\varphi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\quad \varphi(u) \quad (-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Verteilungsfunktion $\phi(u)$ entspricht der CIE Helligkeit L^*

$\phi(u)=(1/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 0{,}5\,\phi(u)$ [2]

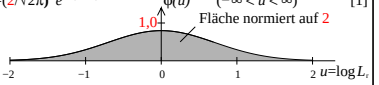


EG591−6A

Zwei Norm-Normalfunctionen nach *Gauß*

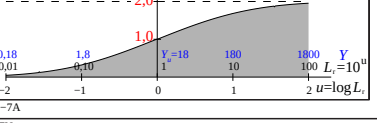
Dichtefunktion $\varphi(u)$ vergleiche mit CIE-Leuchtdichtekontrast $L/\Delta L$

$\varphi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\quad \varphi(u) \quad (-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Verteilungsfunktion $\phi(u)$ entspricht der CIE Helligkeit L^*

$\phi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 1{,}0\,\phi(u)$ [2]

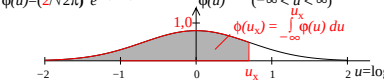


EG591−7A

Zwei Norm-Normalfunctionen nach *Gauß*

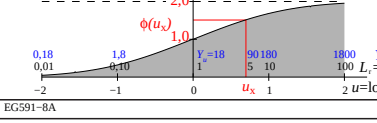
Dichtefunktion $\varphi(u)$ vergleiche mit CIE-Leuchtdichtekontrast $L/\Delta L$

$\varphi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\cdot e^{-(1/2)\cdot u^2}$ $\quad \varphi(u) \quad (-\infty < u < \infty)$ [1]



Verteilungsfunktion $\phi(u)$ entspricht der CIE Helligkeit L^*

$\phi(u)=(2/\sqrt{2\pi})\int_{-\infty}^{u} e^{-(1/2)\cdot t^2}dt - 1{,}0\,\phi(u)$ [2]



EG591−8A

EG591−7N