

**„achromatic signal” discrimination
as function of relative light density
 $h = \ln H = k(x - u)$ $\ln$ = natural log.**

$$Q' = \frac{d}{dH} [\ln \{1 + 1/(1 + \sqrt{2}H)\}] / \ln \sqrt{2}$$
$$= -\sqrt{2} / [\ln \sqrt{2} (1 + \sqrt{2}H)(2 + \sqrt{2}H)]$$

function values:

$$Q' [k(x - u) \rightarrow +\infty] = 0$$

$$Q' [k(x - u) = 0] = -0,5$$

$$Q' [k(x - u) \rightarrow -\infty] = 0$$