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### Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte Mathematikegleichungen mit Hyperbelfunktionen

$$\begin{aligned} F_{ab}(x_r, a) &= b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}} = b \frac{x_r - \log(10)}{x_r + \log(10)} \\ dF_{ab}/dx_r(a) &= \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} = \frac{4b}{a[(10/a)^{x_r} + 1]^{2x_r}} = \frac{4b}{a[(10/a)^{x_r} + 1]^{2x_r}} = \frac{4b}{a[(10/a)^{x_r} + 1]^{2x_r}} \\ dF_{ab}/dx_r &= \frac{4bm}{dL_x} = \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L_x} = \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L_x} \\ \frac{L}{dL_x} &= \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L_x} = \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L_x} = \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2 L_x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte} \\
& \text{Mathematikgleichungen mit Hyperbelfunktionen} \\
F_{ab}(x_r, a) &= b \tanh(x_r/a) - b \frac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}} \quad x_r = \log(10) \\
L &= L_u \cdot L_w \quad L_w = L_u \cdot e^{-x_r/a} \quad x_r < 0 \\
dF_{ab}(x_r, a) &= \frac{-4b}{dx_r} \quad x_r = \ln(10) / \ln(10) \\
& \frac{dF_{ab}(x_r, a)}{dx_r} = \frac{-4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \quad dL_r/dL_u = -1/(10) \\
\frac{L}{L_u} &= \frac{-4b}{dL_r/dL_u} \quad dL_r/dL_u = -1/(10) \\
& \frac{L/L_u}{dL_r/dL_u} = \frac{4}{-1/(10)} = 40 \quad L = 40 L_u \\
\frac{L/L_u}{(dL_r/dL_u) \cdot [e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} &= \frac{dL_r/dL_u}{dL_u} = \frac{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}{4L_u} \quad [1]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte} \\ & \text{Mathematikgleichungen mit Hyperbelfunktionen} \\ F_{\text{ab}}(x_r, a) &= b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{e^{-x_r/a} - e^{x_r/a}}{e^{-x_r/a} + e^{x_r/a}} = b \frac{e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + 1} = b e^{-x_r/a} \quad [1] \\ dF_{\text{ab}}(x_r, a) &= \frac{-4b}{dx_r} \frac{x_r}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}} \ln(10) \quad dx_r = dL_u / L_u = 1 / (\ln(10)a) \quad [2] \\ \frac{dL_u}{dL_d} &= \frac{dL_u}{dL_d} \frac{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{-x_r/a}} = \frac{dL_u}{dL_d} \frac{e^{x_r/a}}{e^{-x_r/a}} = \frac{dL_u}{dL_d} e^{x_r/a} \quad [3] \\ \frac{dL_u}{dL_d} &= 1 \text{ für } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_d = L_u \\ x_r = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{dL_u}{dL_d} = 1 \text{ für } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_d = L_u \\ x_r = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad [4] \end{aligned}$$

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte Mathematikgleichungen mit Hyperbelfunktionen	
$F_{ab}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = b \frac{e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}}$	$x_r = \ln(L_u/L_{10})$
$dF_{ab}/dx_r _u = \frac{4b}{dx_r _u}$	$x_r = \ln(L_u/L_{10})$
$\frac{dL/dL_u}{(dL/dL_u)_0} = \frac{4}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}$	$= m = 1/\ln(10/a)$
$\frac{dL/dL_u}{(dL/dL_u)_0} = 1$ für $\frac{L_u-1}{x_r} = 0$	$\frac{dL}{dL_u} = 1$ für $\frac{L_u-1}{x_r} = 0$

### Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte Mathematikgleichungen mit Hyperbelfunktionen

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtstärke} \\ & \text{Mathematikgleichungen mit Hyperbelfunktionen} \\ F_{cb}(x_r, c) = b \tanh(x_r/c) - b \frac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}} \frac{x_r \cdot \log(10)}{L_1 \cdot L_2 \cdot L_3 \cdot L_4} & x_r > 0 \\ dF_{cb}/dx_r(x_r, c) = -\frac{4b}{dx_r} \frac{x_r \cdot \log(10)}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} & n_r = 10 \cdot \log(10) \\ \frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4b n_r}{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} & dL = -\frac{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}{4b n_r} \\ \frac{|dL|}{|L|} = \frac{4}{(L/L_u)[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} ; \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}{4L_u} & \end{aligned}$$

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte
Mathematikgleichungen mit Hyperbelfunktionen
$F_{Ch}(x_r, c) = b \tanh(x_r/c) - b \frac{e^{-x_r/c} - e^{-x_r}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r}}$
$\frac{dF_{Ch}}{dx_r}(x_r, c) = \frac{-4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}$
$\frac{ dL }{ dL_u } = \frac{4}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}} \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}{4e^{x_r}}$
$\frac{ dL }{ dL_u } = 1 \text{ für } \begin{cases} L=L_u \\ x_r=0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = 1 \text{ für } \begin{cases} L=L_u \\ x_r=0 \end{cases}$

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte Mathematische Gleichungen mit Hyperbelfunktionen	
$F_{\text{ch}}(x_r, c) = \tanh(x_r/c) = \frac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}}$	$x_r = \log(\frac{L_r}{L_u})$
$\frac{dF_{\text{ch}}(x_r, c)}{dx_r} = \frac{4}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}} = \frac{4}{(1 + e^{(x_r/c)})^2}$	$L_r = L_u \cdot e^{(x_r/c)}$
$\frac{dL_r}{dx_r} = \frac{4}{(L_u e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c})^2} \cdot \frac{dL_u}{dx_r} = \frac{4}{L_u} \cdot \frac{dL_u}{dx_r} \cdot \frac{1}{(1 + e^{(x_r/c)})^2}$	$L_u = L_r \cdot e^{(-x_r/c)}$
$\frac{dL_r}{dx_r} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{L_r - L_u}{L_u} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{L_r}{L_u} - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{L_r}{L_u} = 2$	$x_r = 0$

### Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{ab}(x_r, a) &= b \tanh(x_r/a) - b \frac{x_r/a - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}} \\
 dF_{ab}/dx_r(a) &= \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \\
 \frac{L}{dL} &= \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \\
 \frac{L}{dL} &= \frac{4bm}{[L_m^2 + L_m^{-2}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[L_m^2 + L_m^{-2}]^2 L}{4bm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Achromatisches Sehen mit relativ Leuchtlicht} \\
 & \text{Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen} \\
 F_{ab}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/a) &= \frac{b}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}} \quad x_r = \ln(L/L_0) \\
 & \frac{dF_{ab}}{dx_r}(x_r, a) = \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \quad x_r = \ln(L/L_0) \\
 & \frac{dL}{dL_0} = \frac{4bm}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[L_x^{2m} + L_x^{-2m}]}{4bm} \\
 & \frac{dL}{dL_0} = \frac{4bm}{[L_x^{2m} + 2 + L_x^{-2m}]} \quad dL = \frac{[L_x^{2m} + 2 + L_x^{-2m}]}{4bm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{ab}(x_r, a) = b \tanh(x_r/a) = \frac{b e^{x_r/a} - e^{-x_r/a}}{e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}} = \frac{b}{1 + e^{-2x_r/a}}$$

$$\frac{dF_{ab}}{dx_r}(x_r, a) = \frac{4b}{a[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2} = \frac{4b}{a(1 + e^{-2x_r/a})^2}$$

$$\frac{dL/dL_u}{(L/L_u)_0} = \frac{4}{[e^{x_r/a} + e^{-x_r/a}]^2}; \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{4L_u}{4L_u^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{dL/dL_u}{(L/L_u)_0} = \frac{4}{[L_u^m + L_u^{-m}]^2}; \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{4(L_u^m - L_u^{-m})}{4L_u^2 - 1}$$

### Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdicke Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{ch}(x_r, c) &= b \tanh(x_r/c) - b \frac{x_r/c - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}} \\
 dF_{ch}(x_r, c) &= \frac{4b}{c[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} \\
 \frac{L}{dL} &= \frac{4bn}{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}{4bn} \\
 \frac{L}{dL} &= \frac{4bn}{[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2} \quad dL = \frac{[L_r^n + L_r^{-n}]^2 L}{4bn}
 \end{aligned}$$

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte  
Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$$F_{\text{ch}}(x_r, c) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = \frac{b}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}}$$

$$\frac{dF_{\text{ch}}(x_r, c)}{dx_r} = \frac{-4b}{c(e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c})^2}$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bn}{[e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}$$

$$\frac{L}{dL} = \frac{4bn}{[L_r^{2n} + L_r^{-2n}]}$$

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte  
Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen

$$F_{\text{ch}}(x_r, c) = b \tanh(x_r/c) = \frac{x_r/c - e^{-x_r/c}}{x_r/c + e^{-x_r/c}}$$

$$\frac{dF_{\text{ch}}(x_r, c)}{dx_r} = \frac{4b}{c(e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c})^2}$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL_u)} = \frac{4}{(e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c})^2}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{4x_r}{(e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c})^2}$$

$$\frac{L/dL}{(L/dL_u)} = \frac{4}{(L_u^n + L_r^n)^2}; \quad \frac{dL}{dL_u} = \frac{(L_u^n + L_r^n)^2}{4L_u}$$

Achromatisches Sehen mit relativer Leuchtdichte Mathematische Hyperbel- und Potenzfunktionen	
$F_{ch}(x_r, c) = b \tanh(x_r/c)$	$\frac{e^{x_r/c} - e^{-x_r/c}}{e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}}$
$dF_{ch}/dx_r = \frac{4b}{c}$	$\frac{dx_r/dL_u = 1/b}{dx_r/dL_u = 1/(b \ln(10))}$
$L/dL_u = \frac{4}{(L/dL_u) \cdot [e^{x_r/c} + e^{-x_r/c}]^2}$	$\frac{dL_u}{dL_u} = \frac{4}{4L_u}$
$L/dL_u = \frac{4}{L_u^{2n} + 2 + L_u^{-2n}}$	$\frac{dL_u}{dL_u} = \frac{L_u^{2n} + 2 + L_u^{-2n}}{4L_u}$