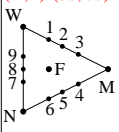
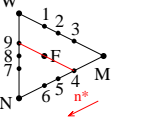
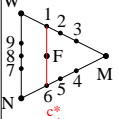
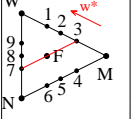
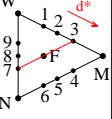
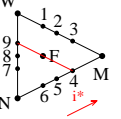
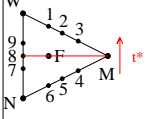


Farbe F und 9 andere	Farbmetrische Koordinaten im Farbdreieck mit CIELAB-Bunton h_{ab} Formeln basieren auf gegebenen Daten von Buntheit c^* und Dreiecks-Helligkeit t^*					
<p>$(c^*, t^*) = (0.3, 0.5)$</p> 	<p>Schwarzheit $n^* = 1$ $-t^* - 0.5c^*$</p> <p>$n^* = 0.35$</p> 	<p>Buntheit c^*</p> <p>$c^* = 0.30$</p> 	<p>Weißheit w^* $= t^* - 0.5c^*$</p> <p>$w^* = 0.35$</p> 	<p>Farbtiefe $d^* = 1$ $-t + 0.5c^*$</p> <p>$d^* = 0.65$</p> 	<p>Brilliantheit i^* $= t^* + 0.5c^*$</p> <p>$i^* = 0.70$</p> 	<p>Dreiecks-Helligkeit t^*</p> <p>$t^* = 0.50$</p> 
<p>Farbe 1 Farbe 2=S Farbe 3</p>	<p>0 0 0</p>	<p>c^* $c^*/(t^*+0.5c^*)$ $1-t^*+0.5c^*$</p>	<p>$1-c^*$ $1-c^*/(t^*+0.5c^*)$ $t^*-0.5c$</p>	<p>c^* $c^*/(t^*+0.5c^*)$ $1-t^*+0.5c^*$</p>	<p>1 1 1</p>	<p>$1-0.5c^*$ $1-0.5c^*/(t^*+0.5c^*)$ $1-0.5(1-t^*+0.5c^*)$</p>
<p>Farbe 4 Farbe 5=Q Farbe 6</p>	<p>$1-t^*-0.5c^*$ $1+c^*/(1-t^*+0.5c^*)$ $1-c^*$</p>	<p>$t^*+0.5c^*$ $c^*/(1-t^*+0.5c^*)$ c^*</p>	<p>0 0 0</p>	<p>1 1 1</p>	<p>$t^*+0.5c^*$ $c^*/(1-t^*+0.5c^*)$ c^*</p>	<p>$0.5(t^*+0.5c^*)$ $0.5c^*/(1-t^*+0.5c^*)$ $0.5c^*$</p>
<p>Farbe 7 Farbe 8 Farbe 9</p>	<p>$t^*+0.5c^*$ t^* $t^*-0.5c^*$</p>	<p>0 0 0</p>	<p>$1-t^*-0.5c^*$ $1-t^*$ $1-t^*+0.5c^*$</p>	<p>$t^*+0.5c^*$ t^* $t^*-0.5c^*$</p>	<p>$1-t^*-0.5c^*$ $1-t^*$ $1-t^*+0.5c^*$</p>	<p>$1-t^*-0.5c^*$ $1-t^*$ $1-t^*+0.5c^*$</p>