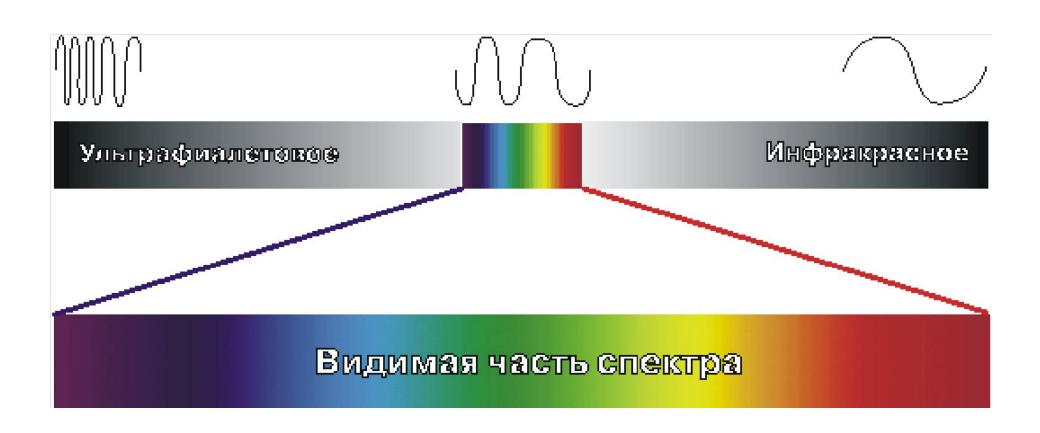
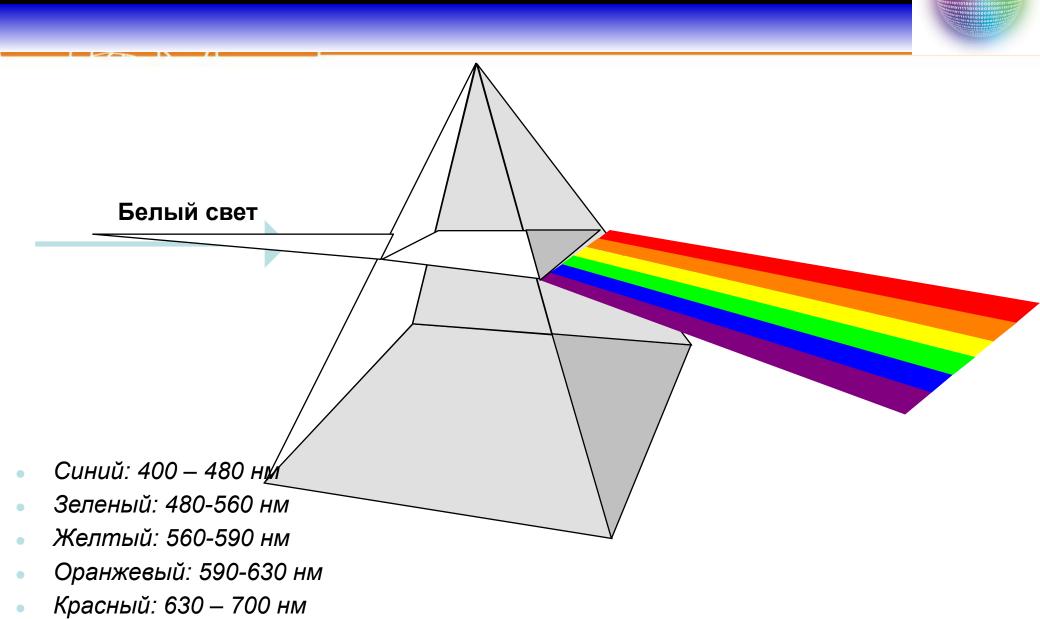
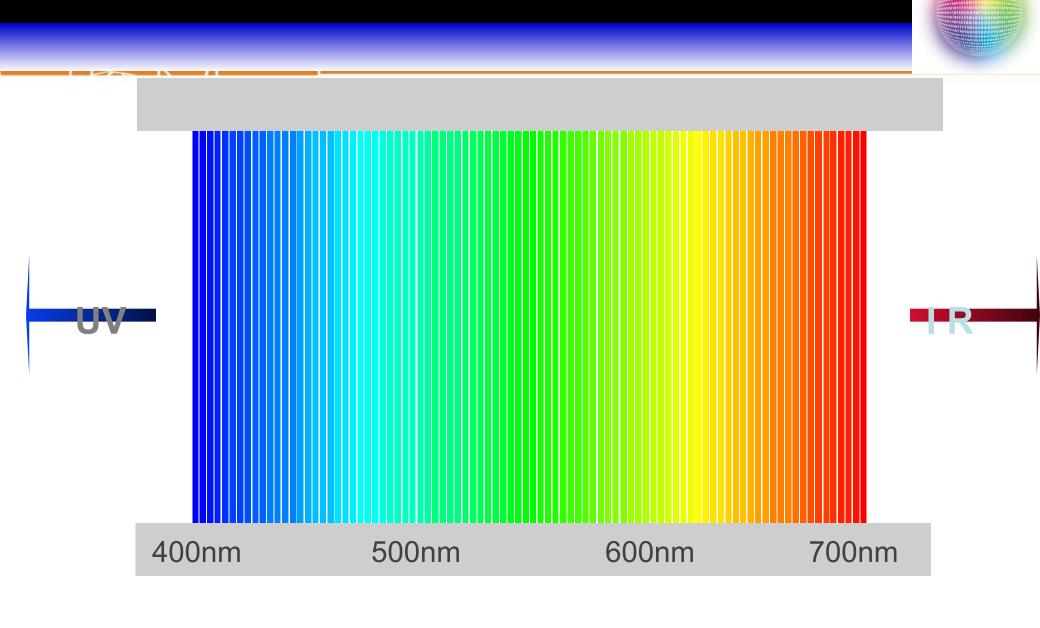


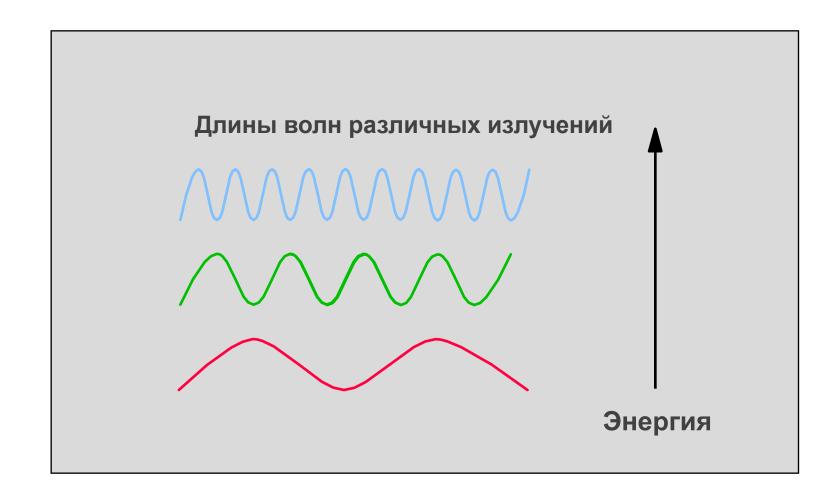
Теория цвета. Подбор цвета.



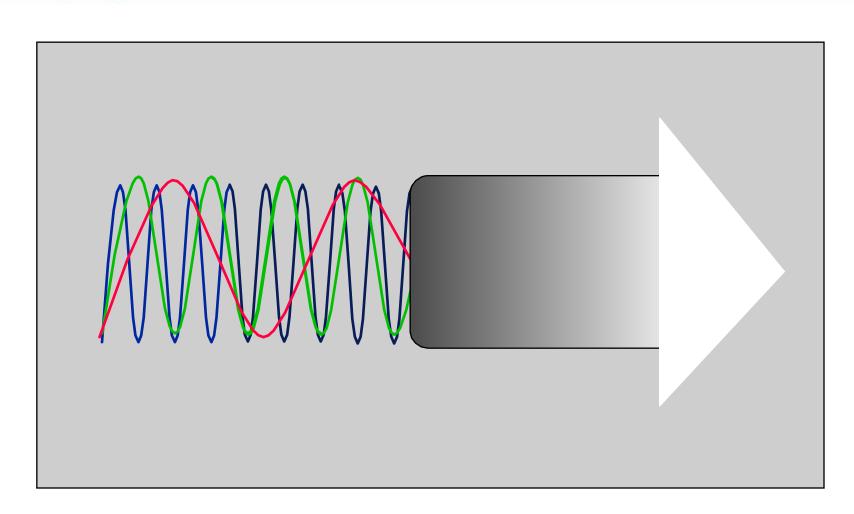








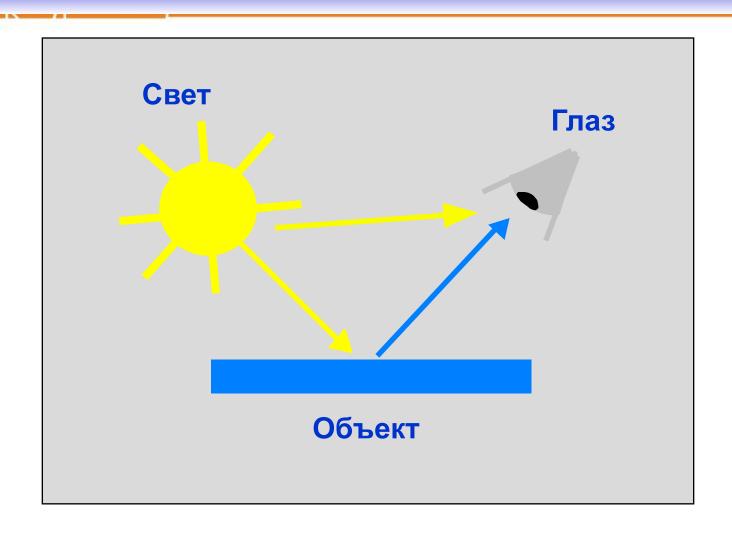








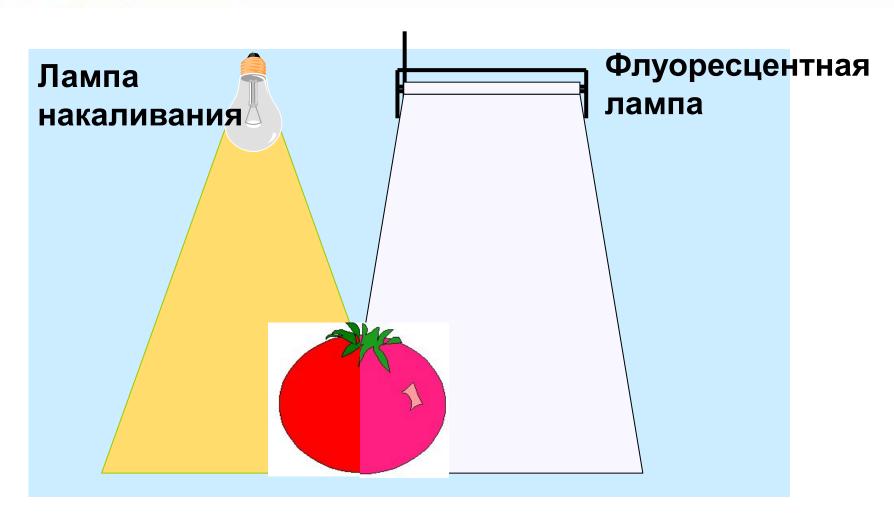


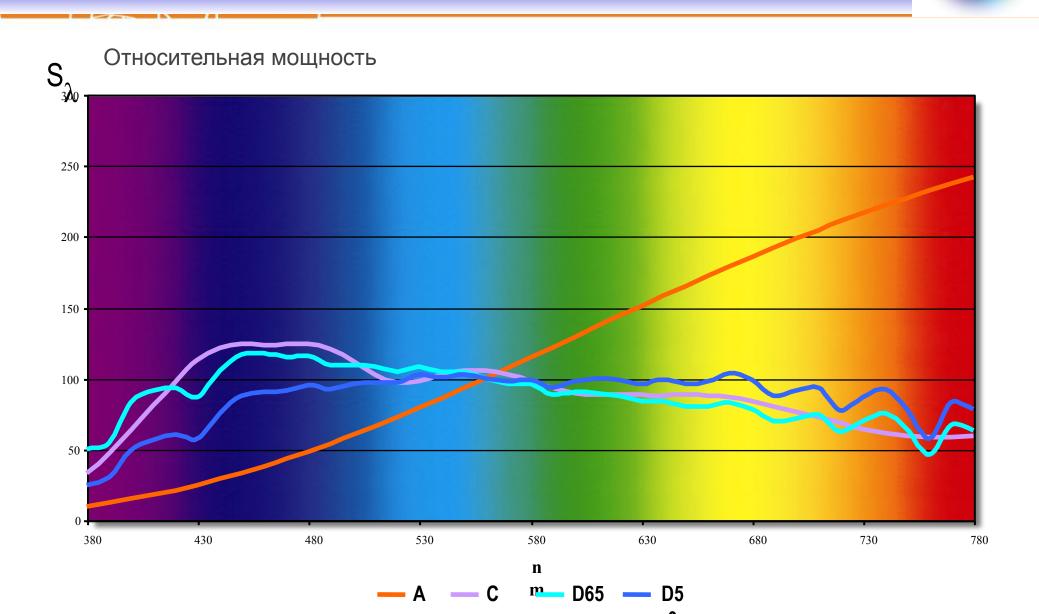




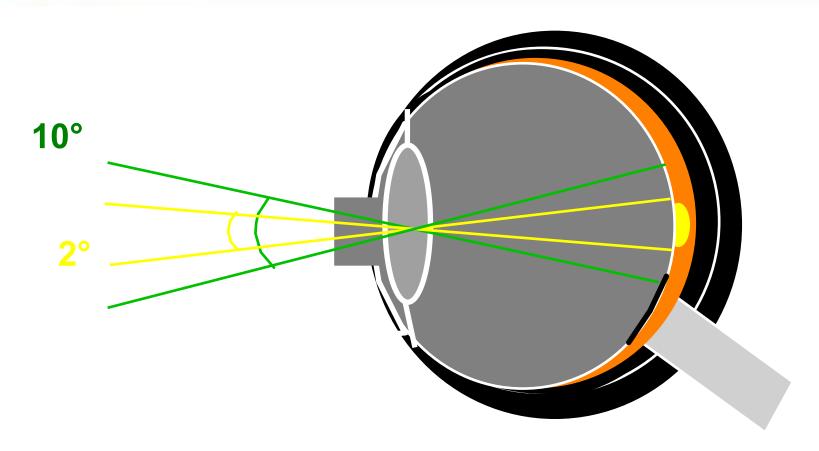


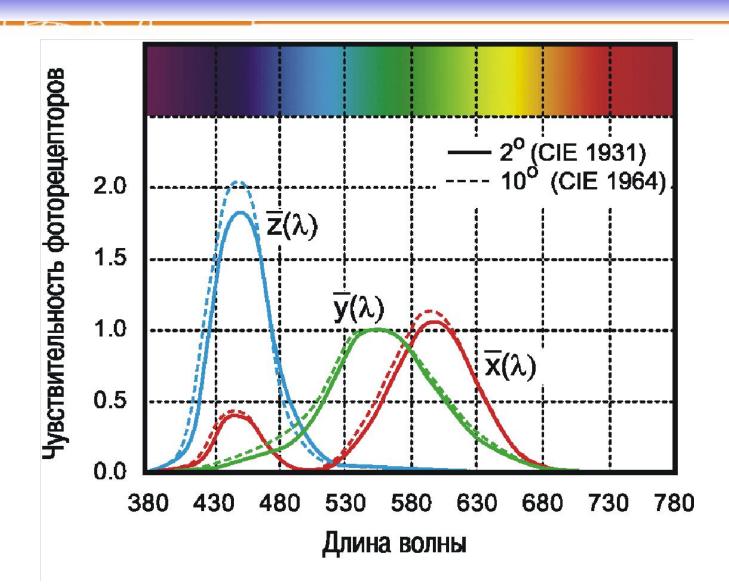


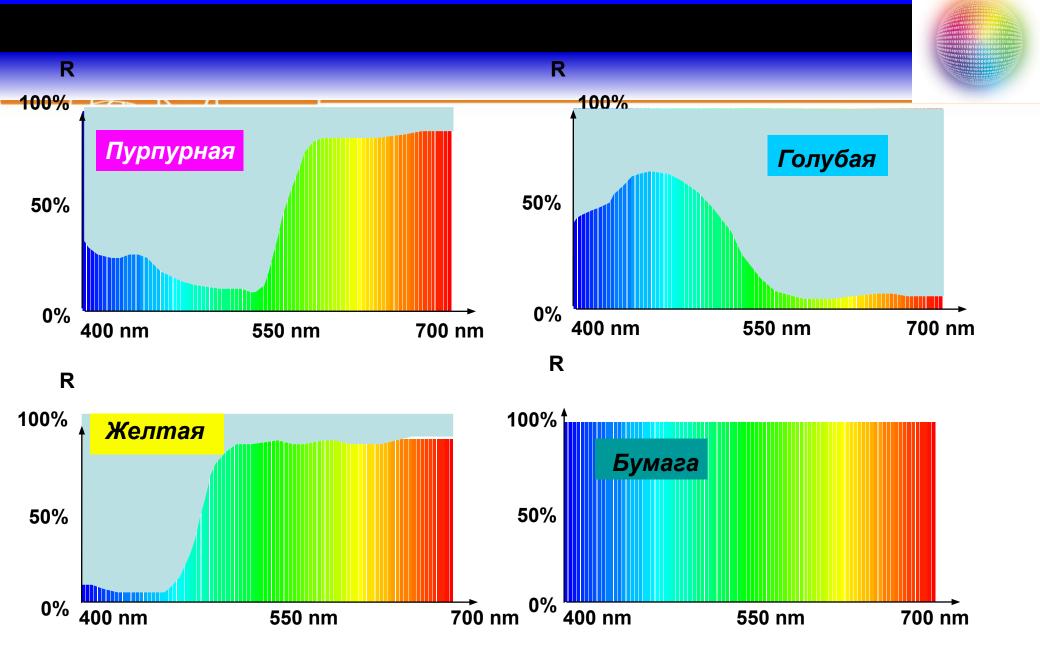




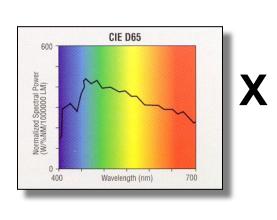


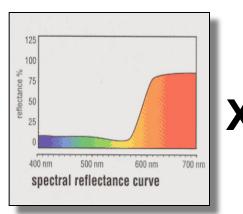


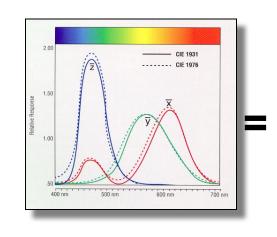










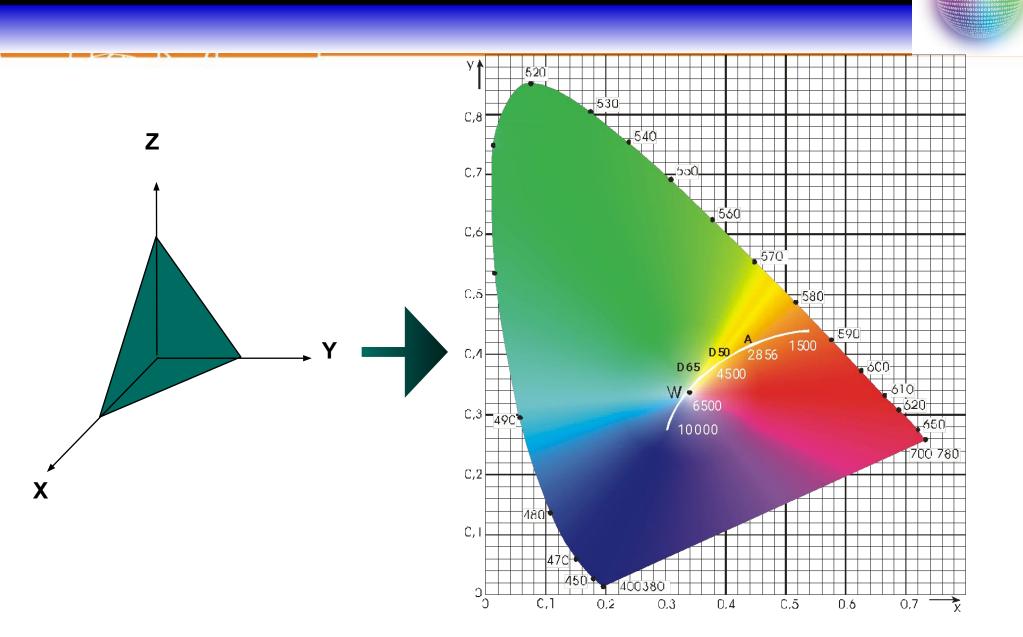


X=? Y=? Z=?

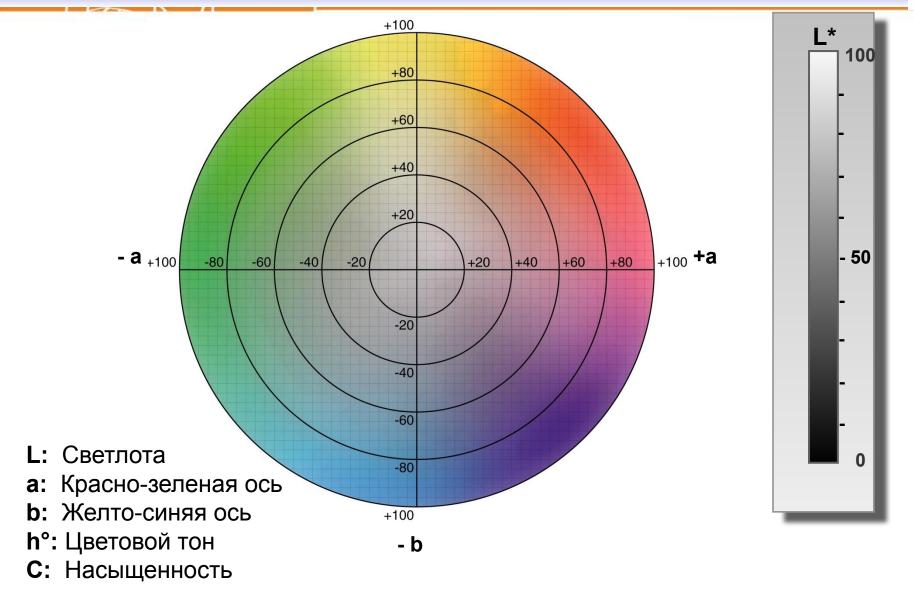
Источник света

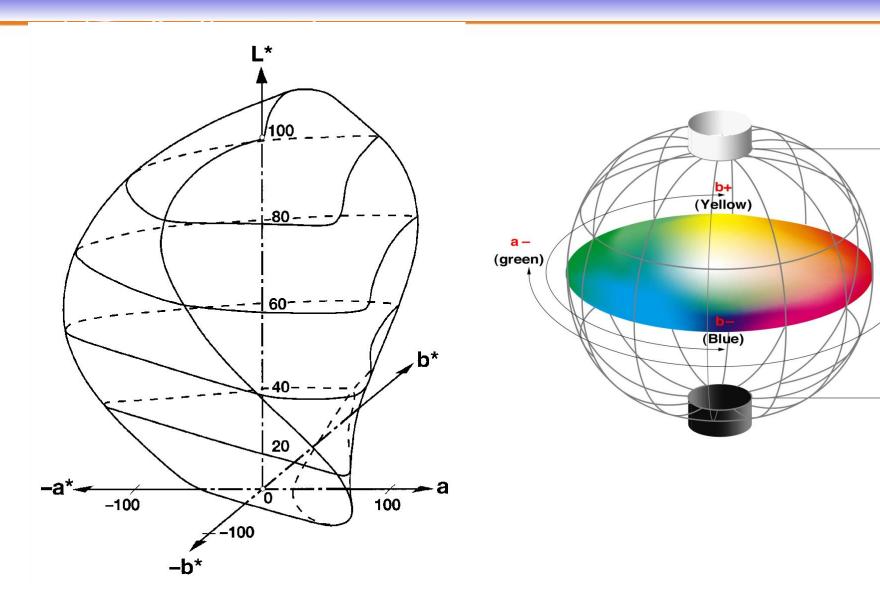
Объект

Наблюдатель









White

Black

a+

(red)



L* - светлота

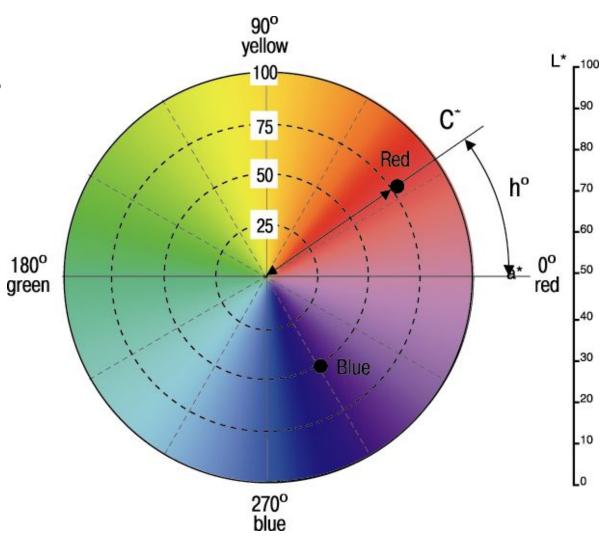
С* - насыщенность

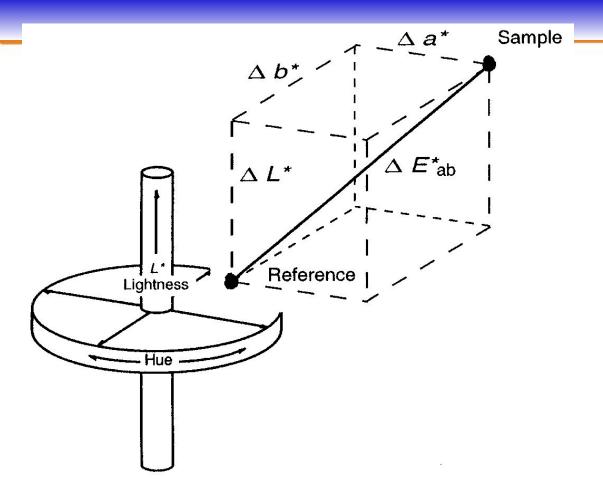
h* - цветовой тон

$$C^* = \sqrt{a^{*2} + b^{*2}}$$

$$h^* = arctg \frac{b^*}{a^*}$$

$$h^* = arctg \frac{b^*}{a^*}$$





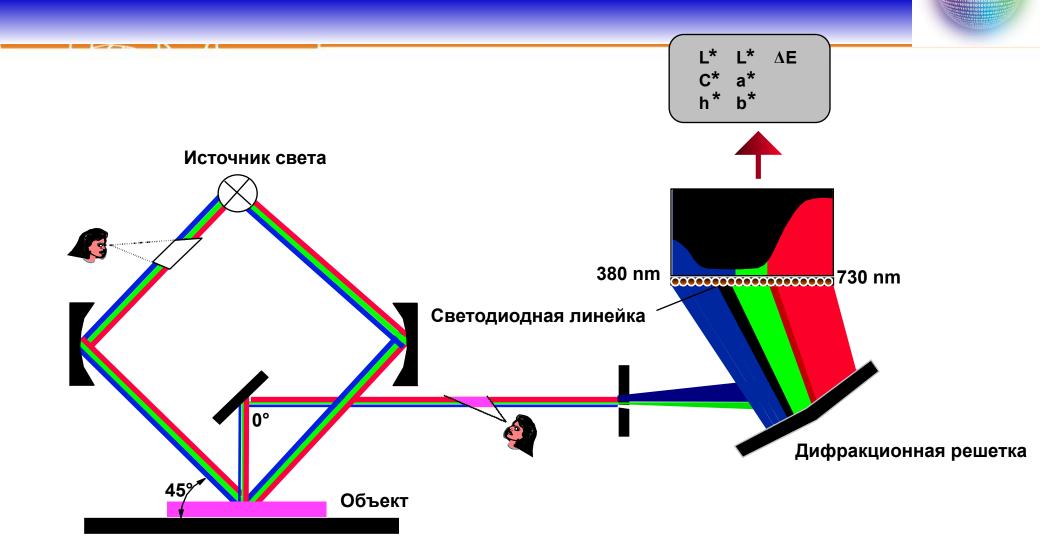
$$\Delta E = \sqrt{(L_1^* - L_2^*)^2 + (a_1^* - a_2^*)^2 + (b_1^* - b_2^*)^2}$$

Цветовые различия



| Цветовое различие, <u>Δ</u> E | Визуальная оценка наблюдателем |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0.5 до 2 | неразличимо |
| от 2 до 4 | слабо различимо |
| от 4 до 8 | отчетливо различимо |
| свыше 8 | контраст |

Принцип работы спектрофотометра



Смешение красок и излучений



