

8 Feb. 2021

Exponentialfunktion

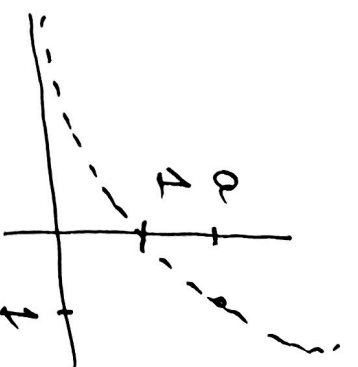
$$a^x$$

$$a > 0$$

$$a \neq 1$$

$$a > 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^x = a^{-x}$$



$$(a^x)' = (\text{konstant}) \cdot a^x$$

↑
1

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$a = e^{\log_e a}$$

$$= e$$

$$a = e \sim 2.718281828...$$

Euler'sche Zahl

$$(a^x)' = (e^{\ln a \cdot x})' = a^x \cdot (\ln a \cdot x)'$$

$$a^x = \frac{\ln a \cdot a^x}{\ln a}$$

$$\log_a x = x$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\lg x = \log x = \log_{10} x$$

$$\ln(x) = \log_e(x)$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

$$(e^{\ln x})' = (x)'$$

$$e^{\ln x} \cdot (\ln x)' = 1$$

$$x \cdot (\ln x)' = 1$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln a}$$

$$(\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x} \quad x \neq 0$$

Kurvengraphing.

$$f(x) = e^x - 3x + 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^x - 3$$

$$f'(x) \underset{\ln 3}{\overset{- - - - 0}{\text{---}}} \text{---}$$

$$f''(x) = e^x \geq 1$$

$$f(0) = e^0 + 0 + 1 = 2$$

$$\frac{x \geq 0}{\text{---}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 : e^x = 3$$

$$\ln e^x = \ln 3$$

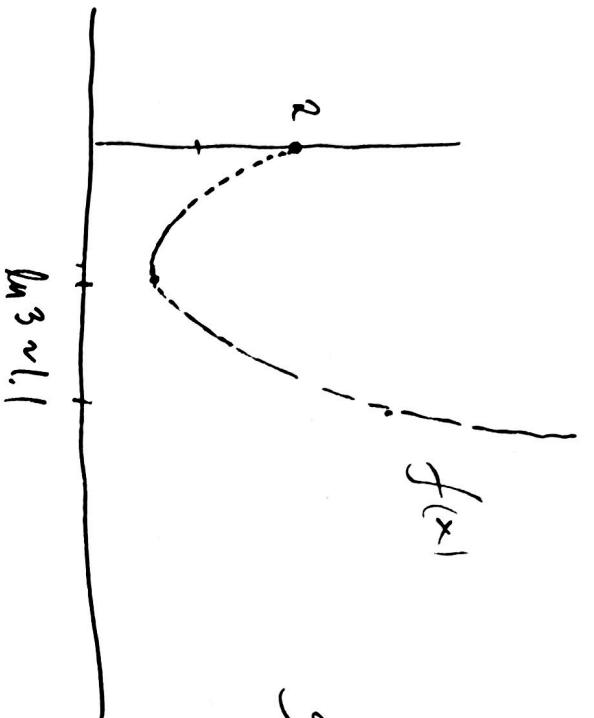
$$(x \ln e)^1 = \ln 3$$

$$x = \ln 3$$

$$\sim 1.0986..$$

$$\sim 1.1$$

$$f(\ln 3) = e^{\ln 3} - 3 \ln 3 + 1 = 3 - 3 \ln 3 + 1 \sim 0.7.$$



lochst ~~unter~~ ^{toppunkt} $(0, 2)$

gebelt ^{brin} ~~bunnpunkt~~ $(\ln 3, 3(1 - \ln 3) + 1)$

ges ^{konkav} ~~ogt~~ ; Df

$$(\ln x)^2 = (\ln x)(\ln x)$$

spaltswahl

$$\ln(x^2)$$

$$= \ln(x \cdot x)$$

$$= 2 \ln x$$

$$\ln x^2 = 2$$

$$2 \ln x = 2$$

$$\ln x = 1$$

$$x = e^1 = e$$

$$(\ln x)^2 = 2$$

$$(\ln x) = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{x = e^{-\sqrt{2}}}{\text{og } x = e^{\sqrt{2}}}$$

Logaritmisk skala

$$\log \frac{P_2}{P_1} \quad \text{Bel} = 10 \log \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) \quad \text{desibel}$$

$$\text{desibel} = \frac{1}{10} \text{Bel}$$

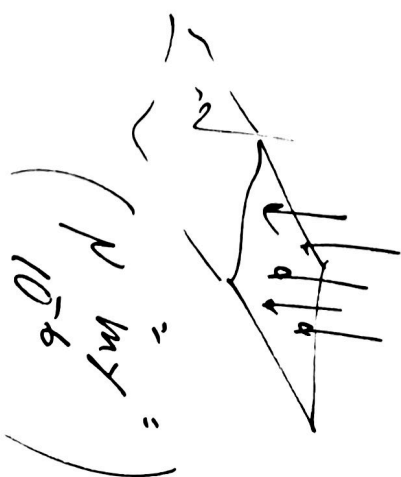
$$\begin{aligned} \log P_2 - \log P_1 &= \log \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) \\ \log P_2 &= \log (P_2/P_1) + \log P_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Lydtryk} \quad \frac{\text{tryk}}{\text{areal}} \quad \left(\frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} \right) \quad \text{enhets} \quad \text{vatten} \quad \text{Pascal Pa.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Miska hörbart lydtryk} \quad P_0 &\sim 20 \mu\text{Pa} \\ &= 20 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ Pa.} \end{aligned}$$

Referans lydtryk.

$$10 \log \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)$$



Lydstyrke (energi) $\propto P^2$

Lydstyrke: $10 \log \frac{P^2}{P_0^2}$ desibel = $10 \log \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)^2$ desibel
 $= 20 \log \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)$ desibel.

$\log 2 = 0.30103$
 ~ 0.30

Dobbe lydtrykket gir skilling 20. Log (2)
 ~ 6 dB.

" Dobbelte høyde : skilling på 6 dB.

skilling på 20 dB : 10 ganger så sterk lyd.

($P_0 \sim 20 \mu Pa$) grensen for hørbart lyd.

0 dB
 svært høy lyd.

120 dB

$120 \text{ dB} = 20 \log \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)$ dB
 $6 = \log \left(\frac{P}{P_0}\right)$ så $\frac{P}{P_0} = 10^6$



To tones er mest harmoniske når forholdet mellem frekvenser er en brøk med liden nevner.
(en oktav højere)

$$\frac{f_1}{f_2} = 2$$

1 oktav

C - C

Kvint

C - G

$$\frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

↓

C - F

$$\frac{4}{3} = 1.33...$$

Kvart

C - E

$$\frac{5}{4} = 1.25$$

ters

liken ters

$$\frac{6}{5} = 1.2$$

Kromatisk

honesystem

forholdet mellem efterfølgende
hæftninger skal være konstant.

Delar en oktav i n halvtoner
 forholdet til frekvensen mellem efterfølgende
 halvtoner må da være $\sqrt[n]{2}$.

Ønsker å gjenskape en kvint :

$$(\sqrt[n]{2})^m = 2^{m/n} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{m}{n} = \log_2 2^{m/n} = \log_2 (3/2)$$

undersøke hvilke naturlige tall n gir
 $m = n \cdot \log_2 (3/2)$ mest nøyaktig
 nær et heltall.

$$= n \cdot \frac{\ln(3/2)}{\ln(2)}$$

$$2^{7/12} = 1.4983...$$

$$n=12 : 12 \cdot \log_2 (3/2) \sim 7.0195...$$

Legger listen over $(2^{1/12}, 2^{2/12}, 2^{3/12}, \dots, 2^{12/12} = 2)$

Funktions-
afledning.

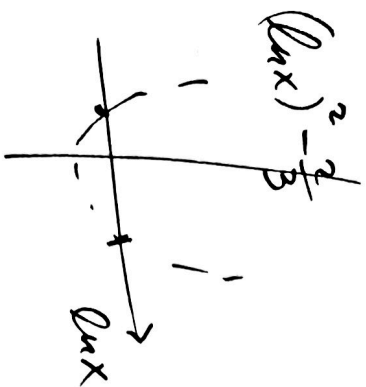
$$g(x) = (\ln x)^3 - 2 \ln x = U^3 - 2U \quad (\text{hvor } U(x) = \ln x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= (3U^2 - 2) \cdot U'(x) = (3(\ln x)^2 - 2) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left(3(\ln x)^2 - 2 \right) = \frac{3}{x} \left(\ln x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \left(\ln x + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{x} \left(\ln x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \left(\ln x + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

for $\ln x < -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ og for $\ln x > \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$.



$\ln x$ er en økende funktion. Så

$$0 < x < e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad x > e^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$g'(x) > 0$$

$$\text{og når } e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} < x < e^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

for

$$g'(x) < 0$$

$$g'(x) = 0$$

for

$$x_1 = e^{-\sqrt{2/3}}$$

$$\sim 0.442$$

$$g(x_1) \sim 1.08$$

or

$$x_2 = e^{\sqrt{2/3}}$$

$$\sim 2.26$$

$$g(x_2) \sim -1.08$$

Nulpunkt:

$$g(x) = 0 = (\ln x)^3 - 2 \ln x = \ln x (\ln(x)^2 - 2)$$

$$\ln x = 0 : x = 1$$

$$\ln x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

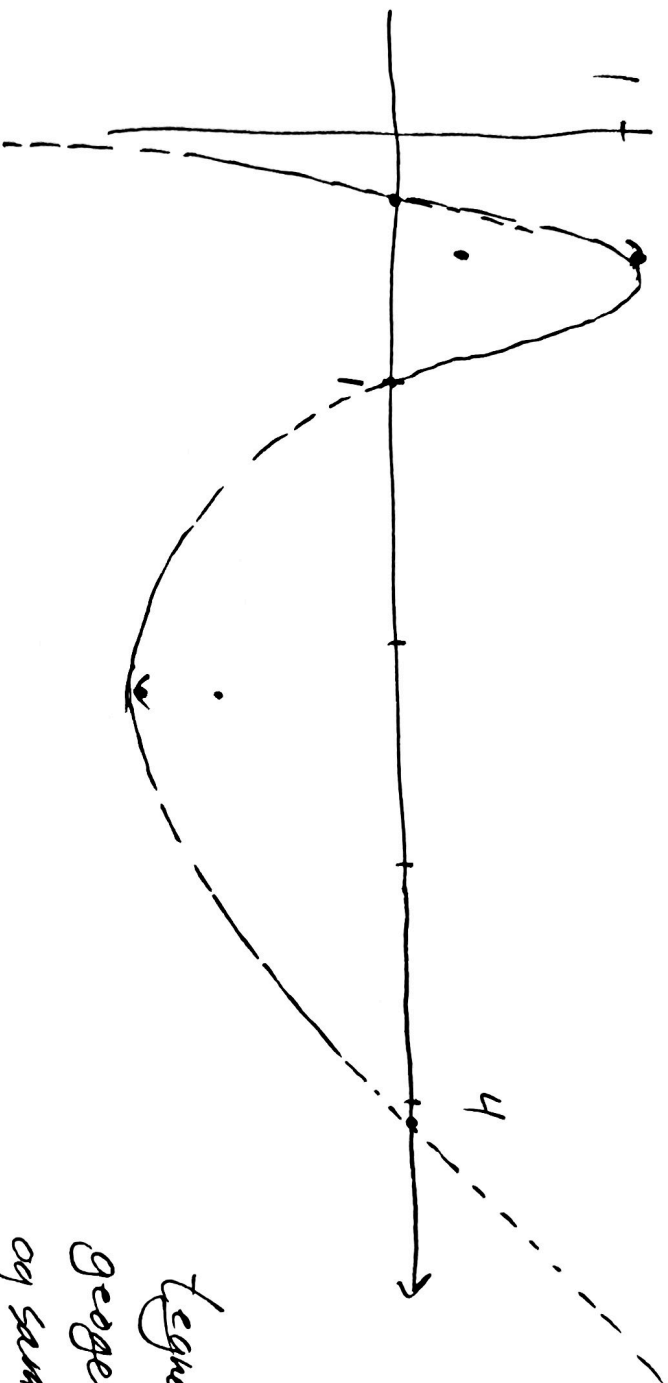
$$e^{-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = e^{-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sim 0.243$$

$$x = e^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = 4.11$$



teget i
 geogebra
 og sammenlignet
 med grafen her.