

Ekspont- og logaritme funksjoner. §. 5, 6 og 8

4.02

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Ekspont funksjon $f(x) = a^x$ $a > 0$
 $a \neq 1$

($f(x) = x^r$: potensfunksjon)

Logaritme funksjon $g(x) = \text{Log}_a(x)$

a^x og $\text{Log}_a(x)$ er inverse funksjoner

$$a^{\text{Log}_a(x)} = x \quad x > 0$$

$$\text{Log}_a(a^x) = x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ekst Logaritme likning

$$2 \log(x+1) = \log(x-1) + 1$$
$$\log((x+1)^2) + \log(x-1)^{-1} = 1$$

$$\log \left(\frac{(x+1)^2}{x-1} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{x-1} = 10$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 10(x-1)$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 11 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4 \cdot 11}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{5}}{1}$$

Geogebra

plotter

a^x

for ulike a

$$\frac{a^{x+h} - a^x}{h}$$

(tilnærming til $(a^x)'$)

$$(a^x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+h} - a^x}{h}$$

Enfer a^x eig $(a^x)'$ sammenfaller for $a \approx 2.7$.

til

$$(a^x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{a^x \cdot a^h - a^x}{h} = a^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h}$$

konstant.

vi ønska å velge a slik at $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} = 1$.

Tallet med denne egenskapen kalles Euler tallet

$e = 2.718281828\dots$ (irrasjonalt)
tall

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

$$\ln = \log_e$$

logaritme med grunn tall e.

Naturlig

logaritme

$$e^{\ln x} = x, \quad \ln e^x = x$$

e^x og $\ln x$ er invers funksjoner av hverandre.

$$\ln x = \frac{\text{Log } x}{\text{Log}(e)}$$

$$\text{Log } x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln(10)}$$

$$\sim \frac{\ln x}{2.30258\dots}$$

$$a^x = \underbrace{(e^{\ln a})^x}_{a^x} = e^{x \ln a}$$

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

linear fall

$$(a^x)' = \ln(a) \cdot a^x$$

$$(10^x)' = \ln 10 \cdot 10^x \approx (2.302\dots) \cdot 10^x$$

$$(2^x)' = \ln 2 \cdot 2^x \approx 0.693147\dots \cdot 2^x$$

Eksempel

$$(3e^{5x})' = 3(e^{5x})' = 3e^{5x}(5x)' = 15e^{5x}.$$

$$(e^{-x^2})' = e^{-x^2} \cdot (-x^2)' = \underline{-2x e^{-x^2}}$$

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

$$(e^{-x})' = e^{-x} \cdot (-x)' = \underline{-e^{-x}}$$

Grafene til
 e^x og $(\frac{1}{e})^x$
 Spejles om y -aksen

Deriver

$$1) e^{-3x}, \quad (e^{-3x})' = e^{-3x} \cdot (-3x)'$$
$$= \frac{-3 e^{-3x}}{e^{-3x}}$$

$$(e^{1/x})' = e^{1/x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} e^{1/x}}{e^{1/x}}$$

$$2) e^{1/x}$$

$$3) x e^{2x} \quad (x e^{2x})' = (x)' e^{2x} + x (e^{2x})'$$
$$= 1 \cdot e^{2x} + x (e^{2x} \cdot (2x)')$$
$$= \frac{2x e^{2x} + e^{2x}}{e^{2x}}$$

$$e^x = \exp(x) \quad \text{alternativ notation}$$

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

$$e^{\ln x} = x$$

$\ln x = y$ ketikener

$$1 = \frac{d}{dx} x = \frac{d}{dx} (e^{\ln x}) = \frac{d e^y}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

ketikenergele

$$1 = e^y \cdot \frac{d \ln x}{dx}$$

Sa

$$\frac{d \ln x}{dx} = \frac{1}{e^y} = \frac{1}{e^{\ln x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\ln(2x+1))' &= \frac{1}{2x+1} \cdot (2x+1)' \\
 &= \frac{2}{2x+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

opg:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\ln(2x) - \ln x)' &= (\ln(2x))' - (\ln x)' \\
 \frac{1}{2x}(2x)' - \frac{1}{x} &= \frac{2}{2x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

for alle $x > 0$.

$$\ln 2x - \ln x = \ln\left(\frac{2x}{x}\right) = \ln(2)$$

konstant...

opg

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x \ln x)' &= (x)' \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)' \\
 &= 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\
 &= \ln(x) + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{(x \ln(x) - x)'} = \ln(x)$$

$\ln(-x)$ nat. def. Menge $x < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln(-x))' &= \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-x)' \\ &= \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{x}}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x^x \quad x > 0$$

$$1^1 = 1$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$3^3 = 27$$

$$4^4 = (2^2)^4 = 2^8 = 256$$

\vdots

$$X = E_{ln X}$$

$$X^X = (E_{ln X})^X = E^X \cdot ln X$$

$$(X^X)' = (E^X \cdot ln X)'$$

$$= E^X \cdot ln X \cdot (X \cdot ln X)'$$

$$= X^X (ln X + 1)$$

$$= \underline{ln X \cdot X^X + X^X}$$

divis

$$8.129 \text{ d) } \frac{(3^{2x} + 3)(2^{3x} - 5)}{x-4} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3^{2x} + 3)(2^{3x} - 5) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^{2x} + 3 = 0 \vee \begin{matrix} \text{oder} \\ 2^{3x} - 5 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{ingen Lsgung} \quad 2^{3x} = 5$$

$$3x \log 2 = \log 5$$

$$x = \frac{\log 5}{3 \log 2} = \frac{\log(10/2)}{3 \log 2} =$$

$$\frac{1 - \log(2)}{3 \log(2)}$$

Lsgung $\underline{-1 \log 2}$

$$8.132 \text{ d) } \log_{10}(\log_{10}(x+2)^2) = \log_{10} x^4$$

$$(x+2)^2 = x^4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{(x+2)^2}{x^4} = 1$$

$$(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{4} = 0$$

$$x^2 + x + 2 = 0,$$

$$-x^2 + x + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{x+2}{x^2}\right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x+2}{x^2}\right) = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow$$