

8 feb
2022

8 Eksponential- og logaritme funktioner

$$(e^x)' = e^x \quad e \text{ Eder kaldet}$$

$e \approx 2.718281828$

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

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

$$a = e^{\ln a} \quad a > 0$$

$$a^x$$

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

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

$$(10^x)' = (\ln 10) \cdot 10^x$$

$$(10^x)' \approx \underline{2.30 \cdot 10^x}$$

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

So

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

$$(\log x)' \approx \frac{1}{2.30 \cdot x}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} & \log 25 + \log 4 \quad \text{Skiv snart esselt och bruk} \\ & = \log(25 \cdot 4) = \log(100) \quad \text{av regneregler...} \\ & = 2 \end{aligned} \right)$$

gppg.

Deriver

$$x e^x$$

$$(x e^x)' = (x)' e^x + x \cdot (e^x)'$$

produktregel

$$= 1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x = \underline{(x+1)e^x}$$

Deriver $(2x-1)e^{-3x+5}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left((2x-1)e^{-3x+5} \right)' = \underbrace{(2x+1)}_2 e^{-3x+5} + (2x+1) \underbrace{\left(e^{-3x+5} \right)'}_{e^{-3x+5} \cdot \underbrace{(-3)}_{-3}} \\ & = (2 + (-3)(2x+1)) e^{-3x+5} \\ & = \underline{\underline{(-6x-1)e^{-3x+5}}} = \underline{\underline{- (6x+1)e^{-3x+5}}} \end{aligned}$$

SPg

Deriver

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(x^2 e^{-x} \right)' = (x^2)' e^{-x} + x^2 \cdot \left(e^{-x} \right)' \\ & = 2x e^{-x} + x^2 \cdot \underbrace{\left(e^{-x} \right)'}_{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (2x - x^2) e^{-x}$$

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

Derive opg

$$\log(x^3)$$

$$= 3 \log(x) = \frac{3}{\ln 10} \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$(\log(x^3))' = \frac{3}{\ln 10} (\ln(x))'$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{\ln 10} \cdot x}{x}$$

$$\log x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} & (\ln(x^3))' \\ &= \frac{1}{x^3} (x^3)' \\ &= \frac{3x^2}{x^3} = \frac{3}{x} \end{aligned} \right)$$

Derive

$$\ln(\ln(x))$$

hjemme regelen gir:

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

$$= \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

Minus om x

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

$$x \neq 0$$

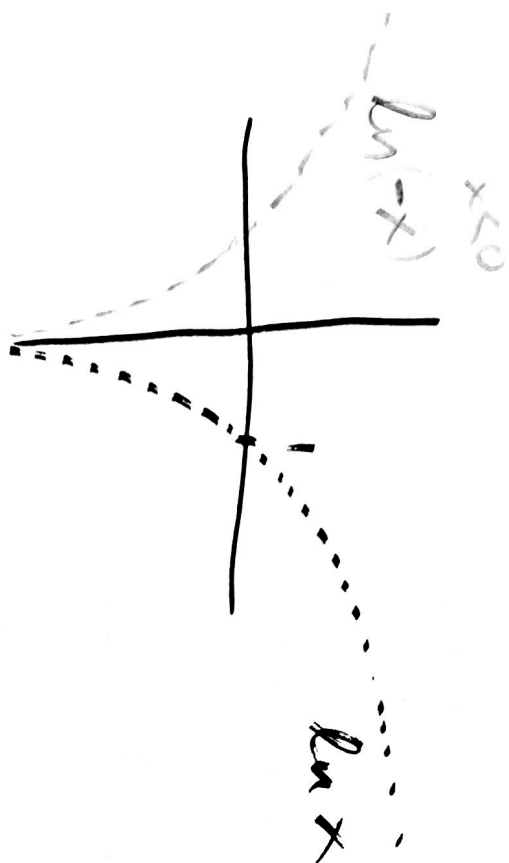
$$10^{\log x} = x$$

$$10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}$$

Så

$$\log(1000) = 3$$

$$\log\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = -1.$$



$$\begin{aligned} \ln(-x) \quad \text{def. for } x < 0 \\ (\ln(-x))' &= \frac{1}{-x} (-x)' \\ &= \frac{1}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

12-tonesystemet

Kromatisk tone skala

To toner sammen høres mest harmonisk, et når forholdet mellem frekvensene er en brøk med liten nævner.

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

$\frac{3}{2}$

Kvint

C - G

$\frac{4}{3}$

Kvart

C - F

$\frac{5}{4}$

ters

C - E

Kromatisk tonesystem : Forholdet mellem efterfølgende halvtoner er likt for alle toner.

Delar opp en oklav i n toner

Forholdet mellom etterfølgende toner

må da være $\sqrt[n]{2}$.

Ønsker en oppdeling slik at helaktlige polensar

av $\sqrt[n]{2}$ kommer nær $\frac{3}{2} = 1.5$

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

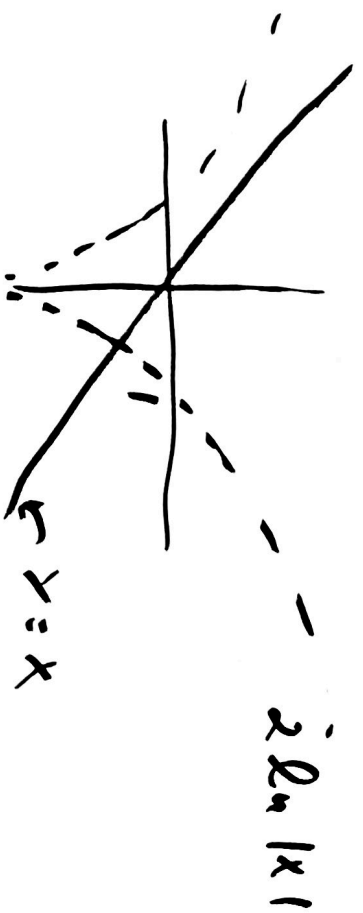
$$\frac{5}{4} = 1.25.$$

Se i geometri at $n=12$ fungerer bra

1.26, 1.335, 1.498.

Funktionsdröfting

$$f(x) = \ln(x^2) - x \quad x \neq 0$$



$$f'(x) = (2 \ln|x| - x)'$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1}{1}$$

$$f''(x) = (2x^{-1} - 1)'$$

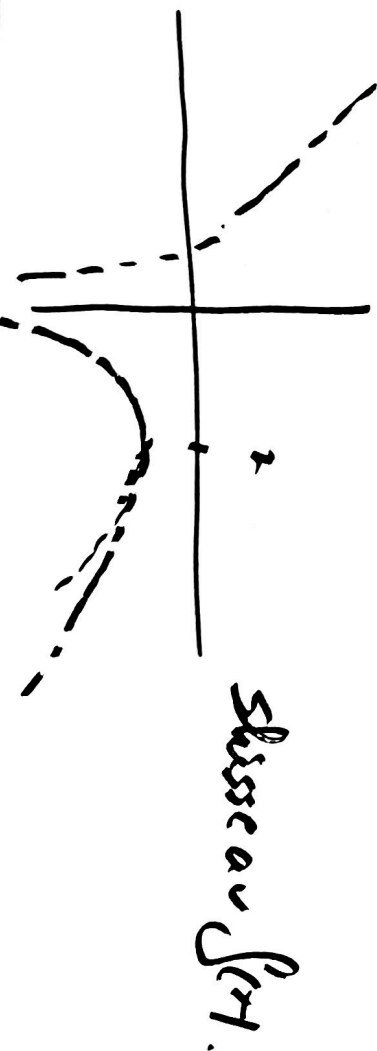
$$= \frac{-2}{x^2} < 0 \text{ för alla } x$$

konkav ned
i $(-\infty, 0)$
09 i $(0, \infty)$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad ; \quad \frac{2}{x} - 1 = 0$$

kritiskt punkt: $x = 2$

sidan $f''(2) < 0$ så är det
ett toppunkt: $(2, \ln 2 - 2)$

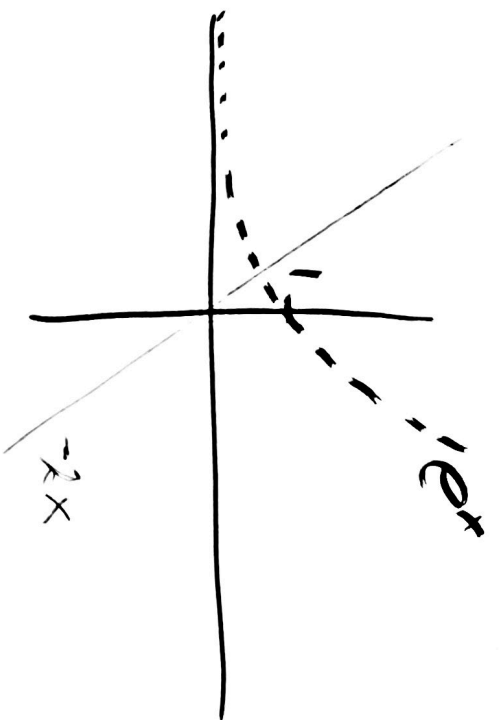


Skiss av $f(x)$.

geg. $g(x) = e^x - 2x$

Skäri asymptotik

$Y = -2x$ (när $x \rightarrow \infty$)



$g'(x) = e^x - 2$

$g'(x) = 0$ för $e^x = 2$
 $x = \ln 2 \sim 0.693$

$g''(x) = e^x > 0$

konkav upp för alla x

Barnpunkt $g(\ln 2) = e^{\ln 2} - 2 \cdot \ln 2 = 2 - 1.4 \sim \underline{0.6}$
 $\sim \frac{(\ln 2, 2 - 2\ln 2)}{(0.7, 0.6)}$

