

31.10.22 Eksponent- og logaritmefunktioner

2^x , 10^x , $(1/3)^x$ eksponentialfunktioner

(grundtallet er fast)

x^2 , x^{10} , $x^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{x}$ potensfunktioner. (eksponenten er fast)

$$y = x^2 \quad x \geq 0 \quad x = \sqrt{y} = y^{1/2}$$

$$y = 1/x \quad x \neq 0 \quad x = 1/y$$

inversfunktioner
til x^r er $x^{1/r}$,
på samme form.

Hva er x ?

$$y = 10^x$$

$$10^x = 100 \quad x = 2 = \log(100)$$

$$10^x = \sqrt{10} = 10^{1/2} \quad \text{så } x = 1/2 = \log(\sqrt{10})$$

$$\text{så } x = -1 = \log(1/10)$$

$$10^x = 1/10 = 10^{-1} \quad \text{så } x = -1 = \log(1/10)$$

$$10^x = -2$$

ingen løsning for x

Biggs logaritmer $\log(Y)$ er eksponenten

Lid 10 som gir Y .

$$10^{\log(Y)} = Y \quad Y > 0$$

$$\log(10^a) = a \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

OPPG

$$\begin{aligned} \log(100 \cdot 1000) &= \log(10^2 \cdot 10^3) = 2+3 = 5 \\ \log(\sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt[3]{100}) &= \log(10^{1/2} \cdot (10^2)^{1/3}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3+4}{6} = \frac{7}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10^x &= 2 & 2^3 &= 8 & \text{s\u00e5} & 10^{3x} &= 8 \\ & & & & & 3x & \text{litt mindre enn} & 1 \\ & & & & & x & \text{---} & 0.33... \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\log 2}{\log 10} = 0.3010299\dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10^x &= 7 & x &= \log 7 = 0.845\dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{GPP9} \quad \log(1) = 0$$

$$10^0 = 1 \quad \text{since } \log_a(1) = 0$$

$$\text{estimer} \quad \log(63) \quad (\text{hint } \log 2 \sim 0.301)$$

$$10^{3/2} = 10 \cdot 10^{1/2} = 10\sqrt{10} \sim 10 \cdot 3.16 \dots \sim 31.6$$

$$\text{Si } 1.5 < \log 63 < 2$$

$$10^2 = 100$$

$$63 \sim 64 = 2^6 = (10^{0.301})^6 \sim 10^{1.8}$$

$$\text{estimat} \quad \log 63 \sim 1.8$$
$$\log 63 = \underline{\underline{1.79934\dots}}$$

$$5^x = 11 \quad x = \log_5 11 = \frac{\log(11)}{\log(5)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{estimat } \sim 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 3/2 \\ \text{Si } 5 \cdot \sqrt{5} \sim 11 \end{array} \right) = \frac{1.04139\dots}{0.69897\dots} = \underline{\underline{1.48989\dots}}$$

Log skrives også som lg og Lg.

Logaritme med grundtall $a > 0$
 $a \neq 1$

$$a^{\log_a Y} = Y$$

$$\log_3(9) = 2$$

sidan $3^2 = 9$

$$64 = 8^2 = (2^3)^2 = 2^6$$

$$\log_2(64) = 6$$

$$\log_{1/10}(100) = -2$$

fordi: $(\frac{1}{10})^{-2} = ((\frac{1}{10})^{-1})^2$

$$= 10^2 = 100.$$

$$\log_{1/a}(Y) = -\log_a(Y)$$

$$a^x = Y$$

$$(a^{-1})^{-x} = Y$$

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

$$a^x = (10^{\log a})^x = 10^{x \cdot \log a} = Y$$

$$x = \log_a(Y)$$

$$= \frac{\log(Y)}{\log(a)}$$

og $x \log a = \log Y$ så

$$\log_a Y = \frac{\log Y}{\log(a)}$$

Logaritme med base a uttrykt ved
10-er logaritme.

Logaritmereglene

$$\log(a \cdot b) = \log(a) + \log(b)$$

Logaritme for produkt blir sum

$$\log(a^n) = n \cdot \log(a)$$

Logaritme for eksponenter går utfor:

$$\log(1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log \left(\underbrace{10^m}_a \cdot \underbrace{10^n}_b \right) &= \log (10^{m+n}) = m+n \\ &= \log \left(\underbrace{10^m}_a \right) + \log \left(\underbrace{10^n}_b \right)\end{aligned}$$

mer detailier

$$a = 10^{\log a} \quad \text{og} \quad b = 10^{\log b}$$

$$\frac{\log (a \cdot b)}{\log (a \cdot b)} = \frac{\log (10^{\log a} \cdot 10^{\log b})}{\log (10^{\log a + \log b})}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\log (a^r) &= \log \left((10^{\log a})^r \right) = \log (10^{r \log a}) \\ &= r \log a.\end{aligned}$$

$$3^x = 14$$

$$x = \log_3 14 = \frac{\log(14)}{\log(3)}$$

Anwende \log på begge sider og = -logarit

$$\log(3^x) = \log 14$$

$$x \cdot \log 3 = \log 14 \quad \text{Så } x = \frac{\log 14}{\log 3}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{2.40217\dots}}$$

$$4 \cdot 3^x = 2^x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 = 2^x / 3^x = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = \left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-1}\right)^x$$

Anwende $\log \dots$

$$\log(4 \cdot 3^x) = \log 2^x$$

$$\log 4 + \log(3^x) = x \log 2$$

$$\log 4 + x \log 3 = x \log 2$$

$$\text{Så } x = \frac{\log 4}{\log 2 - \log 3}$$

$$\log 4 = -x(\log 1.5)$$

$$x = \frac{-\log 4}{\log 1.5}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{-3.419}}$$

$$(1.5)^2 = 2.25$$

$$(1.5)^3 < 4$$

$$(1.5)^4 > 4$$

$$\log 3/2 =$$

$$\log(3 \cdot 2^{-1}) =$$

$$\log 3 - \log 2.$$

Oppg løses likningen $2 \cdot 3^x = 15$

$$\log(2 \cdot 3^x) = \log 15$$

$$\log 2 + \log 3^x = \log 15$$

$$x \log 3 = \log 15 - \log 2$$

$$x = \frac{\log 15 - \log 2}{\log 3}$$

$$\approx \underline{\underline{1,834}}$$

Ekst

$$25^x + 5^x = 42.$$

$$(5^2)^x + 5^x = 42$$

$$(5^x)^2 + 5^x = 42$$

2. gradslikning i 5^x .
 $u = 5^x$

$$u^2 + u - 42 = 0$$

$$42 = 6 \cdot 7$$

$$u^2 + u - 42 = (u+7)(u-6) = 0$$

$$5^x = u = -7$$

ingen løsning

$$5^x = u = 6$$

$$\log 5^x = \log 6$$

$$x \log 5 = \log 6$$

$$\text{Løsningen er: } x = \frac{\log 6}{\log 5} \approx \underline{\underline{1.113..}}$$

opp

Løs

$$(2^x)^3 - 5 \cdot (2^x)^2 + 4 \cdot 2^x = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 8^x - 5 \cdot 4^x + 2^{x+2} = 0$$

3. grads likning i 2^x .

$$2^x \left((2^x)^2 - 5 \cdot 2^x + 4 \right) = 0$$

$$2^x > 0$$

$$2^x (2^x - 4)(2^x - 1) = 0$$

$$2^x = 0 \quad \text{ingen løsning}$$

$$2^x = 4 = 2^2 \quad x = 2$$

$$2^x = 1 = 2^0 \quad x = 0$$

Løsningene er

$$\underline{x = 0 \quad \text{og} \quad x = 2.}$$

Ells

$$9^x - 3^{x+1} - 4 = 0$$

$$(3^x)^2 - 3 \cdot 3^x - 4 = 0$$

$$(3^x - 4)(3^x + 1) = 0$$

$$3^x = 4 \Leftrightarrow \log 3^x = \log 4$$

$$3^x = -1 \quad \text{ingen løsning}$$

Løsningene er

$$x = \frac{\log 4}{\log 3} = 1.2618\dots$$

$$9 = 3^2$$

$$9^x = (3^2)^x = 3^{2x}$$

$$= (3^x)^2$$

$$3^{x+1} = 3^1 \cdot 3^x = 3 \cdot 3^x$$

$$* \log X = 10000$$

$$X = 10^{\log X} = 10^{10000}$$

$$* \log X = 4$$

$$X = 10^{\log X} = 10^4 = 10000$$

$$* \underbrace{\log(X^3)}_{3 \log X} + \underbrace{\log(5X)}_{\text{linear: } \log X} = 7$$

linear:
log X

$$(3+1) \log X = 7 - \log 5$$

$$\log X = \frac{1}{4} (7 - \log 5)$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{10^{7 - \log 5}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{10^7}{5}}$$

$$X = 10^{\frac{1}{4} (7 - \log 5)}$$

$$\sim 10^{1.57525} \dots \sim 37.60663 \dots$$

$$(\log x)^2 - 2 \log x = 3$$

$$u = \log x$$

$$u^2 - 2u - 3 = 0$$

$$(u-3)(u+1) = 0$$

$$\log x = u = 3$$

$$x = 10^{\log x} = 10^3 = 1000$$

$$x = 10^{\log x} = 10^{-1} = 1/10$$

$$\log x = u = -1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{10} \quad \text{og} \quad \underline{\underline{1000}}$$

Løsningsene er

Ekst. $P_0 = 1000$ kr i banken vil rente 4%.

Hvor lang tid tar det før pengene har økt til 2000?

$$P_t = \left(1 + \frac{4}{100}\right)^t P_0$$
$$= (1.04)^t P_0$$

$$P_t = 2 P_0 = (1.04)^t P_0$$

$$(1+0.04)^t = 2$$

$$(1.04)^t = 2$$

anvend log:

$$t = \log 2 \sim 0.301$$

$$t \cdot \log(1.04) = \log 2$$

$$t = \frac{\log 2}{\log(1.04)} \sim \underline{\underline{17.67 \text{ år}}}$$

Definitioner
 av den
 deriverte:

Derivat til eksponentfunksjoner

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

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

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

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

$$a^{x+h} = a^x \cdot a^h$$

undersøkke grensen i
 geogebra.

$$(10^x)' = (2.30258\dots) \cdot 10^x$$

konstant

$$(10^{x^2})' = (2.30258\dots) \cdot 10^{x^2} \cdot (x^2)'$$
$$= 2(2.30258\dots) \cdot x \cdot 10^{x^2}.$$

$$(2^x)' = (0.6931\dots) \cdot 2^x$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x' = (2^{-x})' = -(0.6931\dots) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$

Det finnes et tall e slik at

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1.$$

Da $(e^x)' = 1 \cdot e^x = e^x$
Den deriverte blir endrless e .
beskrive med grunn tall e .

$e \sim 2.71828182845\dots$
Eulerfallst.

irrationell Zahl.

$\ln x = \log_e x$ natürlig logarithme.

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

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

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

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

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

$$(2^x)' = \frac{\ln 2}{2^x} \cdot 2^x$$