

27. feb. 2012 / II Eksponentialfunksjoner og Logaritmefunksjoner

① a^r $a > 0$ $a \neq 1$
 r reelt tall

r potens, a grunntall.
eksponent

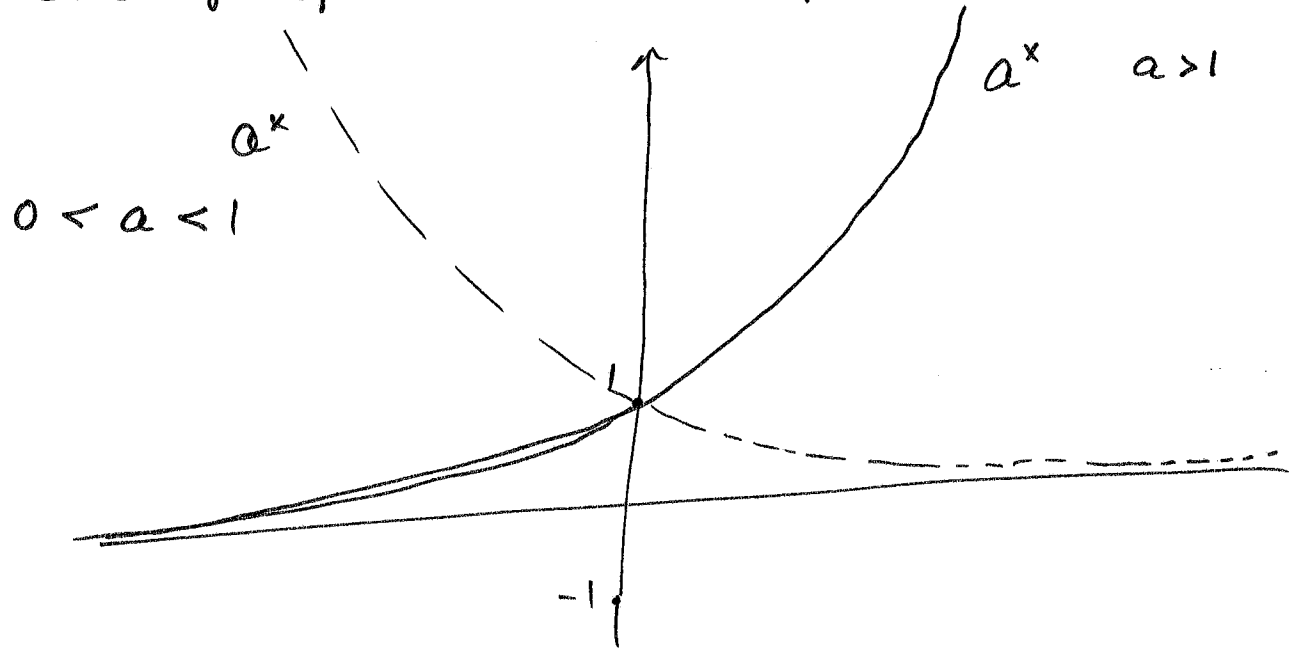
Til nå har vi sett på funksjonen x^r (r fast)

Vi skal nå holde grunntallet fast og la eksponenten

være variabelen : $f(x) = a^x$

eks. 2^x , 10^x , $(\frac{1}{3})^x$.

Slike funksjoner kalles eksponentialfunksjoner.



x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
2^x	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8	16

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

$f(x) = a^x$ er voksende for alle x når $a > 1$
avtagende ————— når $0 < a < 1$.

② Verdimengden til a^x $0 < a$ $a \neq 1$
er alle positive reelle tall.

For alle $y > 0$ så finnes det akkurat
en x slik at $a^x = y$.

eks $10^x = 1000$ Løsningen er $x = 3$.

$10^{2x} - 9 \cdot 10^x - 10 = 0$ (*)

eks $(10^x)^2 - 9 \cdot 10^x - 10 = 0$ $U = 10^x$

$U^2 - 9 \cdot U - 10 = 0$

$((U - r_1)(U - r_2) = U^2 - (r_1 + r_2)U + r_1 \cdot r_2)$

$(U - 10)(U + 1) = 0$

$U = 10$ og $U = -1$.

$10^x = 10$

$10^x = -1$

$x = 1$

ingen løsning

Løsningen til (*) er $x = 1$

eks $10^x = 10^{12}$ $x = 12$

$10^x = 0,001 = \frac{1}{1000}$ $x = -3$

$10^x = 10000000$ $x = 6$

$$10^x = 2 \quad ?$$

③ Prøve oss fram.

$$10^{1/2} = \sqrt{10} = 3.162\dots$$

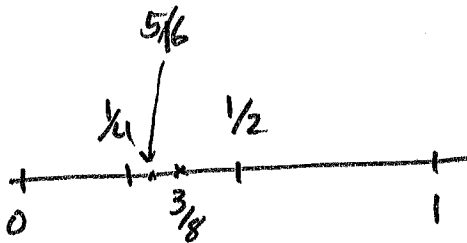
$$10^{1/4} = 1.778\dots$$

$$10^{3/8} = 2.37\dots$$

$$10^{5/16} = 2.0535\dots$$

$$5/16 = 0.3125\dots$$

$$10^{0.3} = 1.995\dots$$



Løsningen til $10^x = y$ $y > 0$
kalles logaritmen til y , $\text{Log}(y)$.

$\text{Log}(y)$ er en funksjon definert for alle positive reelle tall.

$10^x = 2$ har løsning

$$x = \text{Log } 2$$

$$x = 0.301029995\dots$$

Eles

$$5^x = 10$$

④

(et forsøk: $5^x = 5 \cdot 2$, $5^{x-1} = 2$)

$$\text{Log } 5^x = \text{Log } 10 = 1$$

$$x \cdot \text{Log } 5 = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\text{Log } 5} = \underline{\underline{1,43067\dots}}$$

oppg

$$3^{2x} = 1000$$

$$\text{Log } 3^{2x} = \text{Log } 10^3 = 3$$

$$2x \text{Log } 3 = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2 \text{Log } 3} = \underline{\underline{3,143854911}}$$

$$\left(= \frac{3}{(\text{Log } 3) \cdot 2} \right)$$

elles * $10^x = 5,37$

⑤ $x = \text{Log } 5,37 = \underline{0,7299\dots}$

* $10^{5x} = 0,0111$

$5x = \text{Log } 0,0111$

$x = \frac{1}{5} \text{Log } 0,0111 = \underline{-0,3909\dots}$

* $10^{2x} - 4 \cdot 10^x = 0$

$10^x (10^x - 4) = 0$

$10^x = 0$

ingen løsning

og

$10^x = 4$

$x = \text{Log } 4 = \underline{0,6020\dots}$

Egenskaper til 10^x

1) $10^0 = 1$

2) $10^x \cdot 10^y = 10^{x+y}$

3) $(10^x)^y = 10^{x \cdot y}$

Egenskaper til Log

1) $\text{Log } 1 = 0$

2) $\text{Log}(x \cdot y) = \text{Log } x + \text{Log } y$

3) $\text{Log}(x^r) = r \cdot \text{Log } x$

bevis 2) $x \cdot y = 10^{\text{Log}(x \cdot y)}$
 $= 10^{\text{Log } x} \cdot 10^{\text{Log } y} = 10^{\text{Log } x + \text{Log } y}$

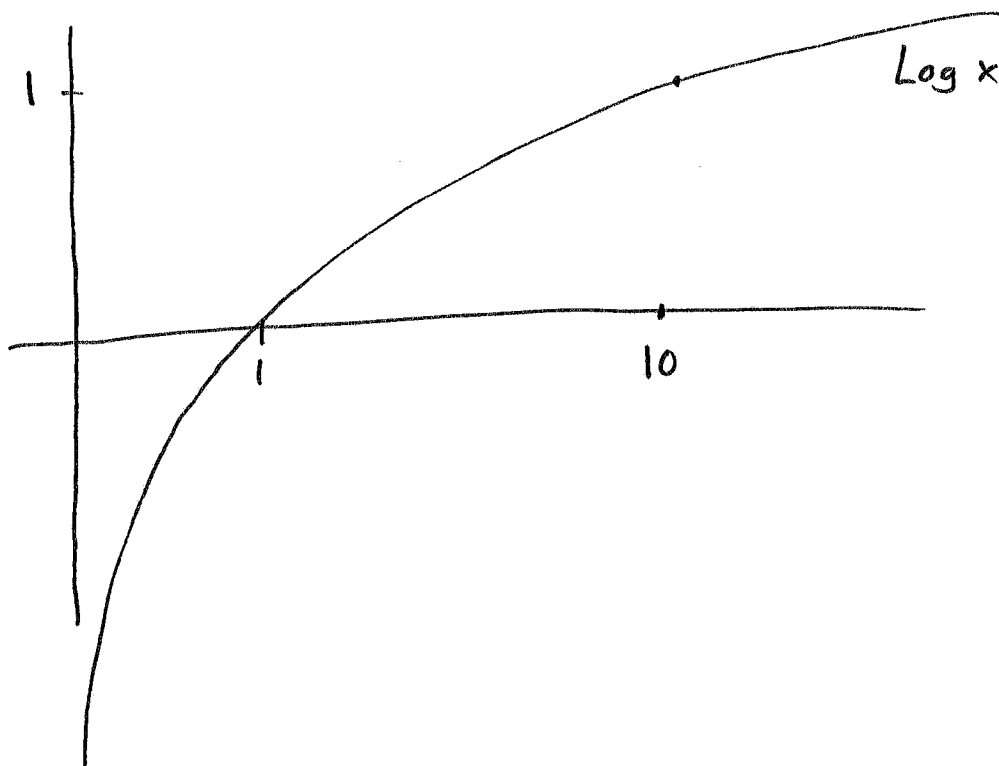
Derfor er $\text{Log}(x \cdot y) = \text{Log } x + \text{Log } y.$

3) $x^n = 10^{\text{Log}(x^n)}$
 $= (10^{\text{Log } x})^n = 10^{n \cdot \text{Log } x}$

Derfor er $\text{Log } x^n = n \cdot \text{Log } x.$

6)

$10^{\text{Log } x} = x$ for $x > 0$ og $\text{Log } 10^y = y$ for alle $y.$



$$La \quad a > 0 \quad a \neq 1$$

Logaritme med basis a

Log_a er defineret ved

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \underline{a^{\text{Log}_a x} = x}$$

$$\text{Log}_a x = \frac{\text{Log } x}{\text{Log } a}$$

$$\text{Log}_2 x = \frac{1}{\text{Log } 2} \cdot \text{Log } x = (3.3219\dots) \cdot \text{Log } x.$$

↑
2-er logaritme

bevis: $a = 10^{\text{Log } a}$

$$x = a^{\text{Log}_a x} = (10^{\text{Log } a})^{\text{Log}_a x} = 10^{\text{Log}(a) \cdot \text{Log}_a x}$$
$$= 10^{\text{Log } x}$$

Derfor er $\text{Log } x = \text{Log}(a) \cdot \text{Log}_a x$

og $\text{Log}_a x = \frac{\text{Log } x}{\text{Log}(a)}$

eks

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$\text{Log}_2 8 = 3$$

$$\text{Log}_2 8 = \frac{\text{Log } 8}{\text{Log } 2} = \frac{\text{Log } 2^3}{\text{Log } 2} = \frac{3 \text{Log } 2}{\text{Log } 2} = 3$$

els

$$3 \operatorname{Log} x = -1$$

$$\operatorname{Log} x = \frac{-1}{3}$$

$$10^{\operatorname{Log} x} = 10^{-1/3}$$

$$(8) \quad x = 10^{-1/3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{10}} = 2.1544\dots$$

$$\operatorname{Log} x^7 + \operatorname{Log} \frac{1}{x^5} = 1 + \operatorname{Log} x$$

$$7 \cdot \operatorname{Log} x + (-5) \operatorname{Log} x = 1 + \operatorname{Log} x$$

$$2 \operatorname{Log} x = 1 + \operatorname{Log} x$$

$$\operatorname{Log} x = 1$$

$$x = 10 = 10^1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \operatorname{Log} x = \operatorname{Log} x + \operatorname{Log} x = 1 + \operatorname{Log} x \\ \quad \quad \quad - \operatorname{Log} x \quad \quad \quad - \operatorname{Log} x \\ \text{så} \quad \operatorname{Log} x = 1 \end{array} \right)$$