

28 feb 2013 11 Eksponential og logaritme funksjoner

(1) Potens  $a^r$   $a$  grunntall,  $r$  eksponent  
 $a > 0$   $r$  reelt tall

Fast eksponent  $y(x) = x^r$   
 (Potensfunksjoner:  $k \cdot x^r$ )

eks:  $x = x^1, x^2, x^{19}, x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$   
 invers funksjonen til  $x^r$  ( $r \neq 0$ ) er  $x^{1/r}$   
 $(x^{1/r})^r = x^{r/r} = x^1 = x$

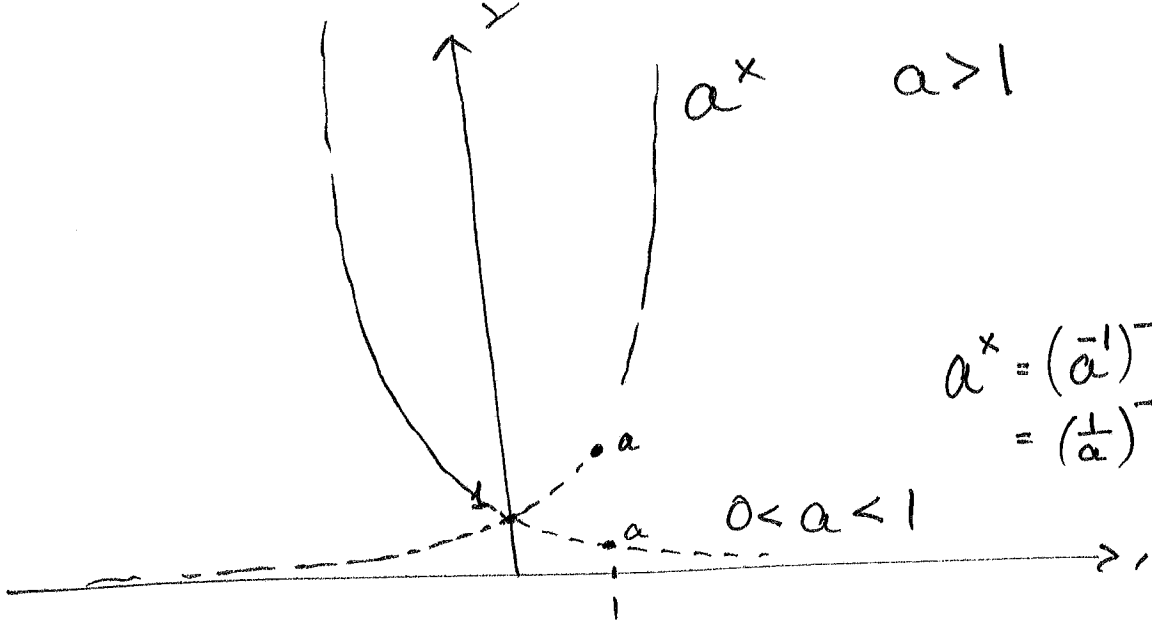
$a = 1$ :  $1^r = 1$  alle reelle  $r$

$r = 0$ :  $a^0 = 1$  alle  $a > 0$

Fast grunntall:  $y(x) = a^x$   $0 < a, a \neq 1$   
 $x$  alle reelle tall.  
 (Eksponentialfunksjoner  $k \cdot a^x$ ,  $k$  konstant.)

eks:  $2^x, 10^x, \pi^x, (\frac{1}{2})^x$

$x$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
$10^x$	$1/1000$	$1/100$	$1/10$	1	10	100	1000	10000	100000



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

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

$y = a^x$  vokser for  $a > 1$   
(2) avtar for  $a < 1$

Verdimengden er alle positive reelle tall,  $(0, \infty)$

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Logaritmen til  $x$  med basis  $a$

$\text{Log}_a x$  (eller  $\log_a x$ ) er eksponenten til  $a$  som gir  $x$ .

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

$\text{Log}_a x$  er invers funksjonen til  $a^x$  :

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

$\text{Log}_a(x)$  er definert for  $x > 0$   
( $0 < a, a \neq 1$ )

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$$\text{Log}_{10}(100) = \text{Log}_{10}(10^2) = \underline{2}$$

$$\text{Log}_9(3) = \text{Log}_9(\sqrt{9}) = \text{Log}(9^{1/2}) = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$a = 10$  er en vanlig basis for Logaritme

$$\text{Log}_{10}(x) = \text{Log}(x) = \lg(x) \text{ (bukt av bokst.)}$$

(Dette er en innebygd funksjon på mange kalkulatorer)

③ Ligningen  $a^x = z$  med variabel  $x$   
har løsning  $x = \text{Log}_a(z)$ .

eks.  $10^x = 100000 = 10^5$   
 $x = \text{Log}_{10}(100000) = 5$   
 $2^x = 32\sqrt{2} = 2^5 \cdot 2^{1/2} = 2^{(5+1/2)}$   
så  $x = 5 + \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{11}{2}}}$

eks  
④  $10^{2x-1} - 9 \cdot 10^{x-1} - 1 = 0$  ganger med 10:

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

Faktoriser polynomel  
i  $(10^x)$

$$(10^x - 10)(10^x + 1) = 0$$

$$10^x - 10 = 0 \quad \text{eller} \quad 10^x + 1 = 0$$
$$10^x = 10 \quad \text{eller} \quad 10^x = -1$$

ingen løsning.

$x = 1$

④ har løsningen  $x = 1$

$$3^x + 3^{1-x} - 4 = 0$$
$$3^x + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3^x} - 4 = 0$$

ganger med  $3^x$   
2. grads ligning i  $3^x$

$$(3^x)^2 + 3 - 4 \cdot (3^x) = 0$$
$$(3^x - 3)(3^x - 1) = 0$$

Dette er ekvivalent til  $3^x - 3 = 0$  eller  $3^x - 1 = 0$

$x = 1$  eller  $x = 0$

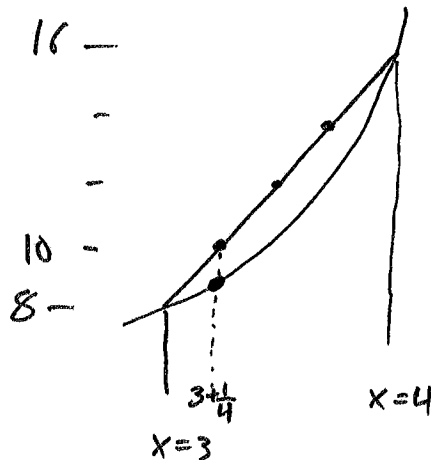
④

$$2^x = 10$$

$2^x$  økende funksjon

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$2^4 = 16$$



Prøver med  $3 + \frac{1}{3}$

$$2^{3 + \frac{1}{3}} = 8 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} = 10.079\dots$$

Løsningen til  $2^x = 10$  er  $x = 3.3219\dots$

Egenskaper til eksponential funksjonen

$$a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y} \quad \text{"sum til produkt"}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y}$$

Egenskaper til logaritme funksjonen

$$\text{Log}_a(x \cdot y) = \text{Log}_a(x) + \text{Log}_a(y) \quad \text{"produkt til sum"}$$

$$\text{Log}_a(1) = 0 \quad (\text{Log}_a(a) = 1)$$

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

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

Alle logaritmer kan uttrykkes ved 10-logaritmen:

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

$$\left( \text{dvs } \text{Log}_2(10) = \frac{\text{Log}(10)}{\text{Log}(2)} = \frac{1}{\text{Log}(2)} \right)$$

"bevis" Enhelt eksempel

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ Log}(100 \cdot 1000) = \text{Log}(10^2 \cdot 10^3) = \text{Log}(10^5) = 5$$
$$\text{Log}(100) + \text{Log}(1000) = \text{Log}(10^2) + \text{Log}(10^3) = 2 + 3 = 5$$

Generelt:  $x \cdot y = a^{\text{Log}_a(x \cdot y)}$

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

eksponentene må være like:  $\text{Log}_a(x \cdot y) = \text{Log}_a(x) + \text{Log}_a(y)$ .

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

$$x = a^{\text{Log}_a(x)} \quad \text{så} \quad x^r = (a^{\text{Log}_a(x)})^r = a^{r \cdot \text{Log}_a(x)}$$

eksponentene må være like:  $\text{Log}_a(x^r) = r \cdot \text{Log}_a(x)$ .

$$\text{Log}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \text{Log}(x \cdot (y^{-1})) = \text{Log}(x) + \text{Log}(y^{-1})$$
$$= \text{Log}(x) + (-1) \cdot \text{Log}(y)$$

$$\text{Log}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \text{Log}(x) - \text{Log}(y)$$

$$a^x = z \quad \text{ved def. av Log: } x = \text{Log}_a(z)$$

$$\text{Log}_b(a^x) = \text{Log}_b(z)$$

$$x \cdot \text{Log}_b(a) = \text{Log}_b(z)$$

$$\text{så} \quad x = \frac{\text{Log}_b(z)}{\text{Log}_b(a)} = \text{Log}_a(z)$$

$$\left( \left( \text{Log}_a(x) = k \cdot \text{Log}(x) \quad k \text{ konstant.} \right) \right)$$

setter  $x=a$ :  $1 = \text{Log}_a(a) = k \cdot \text{Log}(a)$ , så  $k = \frac{1}{\text{Log}(a)}$

Hva er  $\text{Log } 2 + \text{Log } 5$ ?  $= \text{Log } (2 \cdot 5) = \text{Log } (10)$   
 $= 1$

(6)

Løs likningen

$$5^x = 10$$

$$x \approx 1.43$$

Løs likningen

$$3 \text{Log } (x+1) = 2$$

$$x+1 = 10^{\frac{\text{Log } (x+1)}{3}} = 10^{\frac{2/3}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{10^2}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt[3]{100} - 1}{1} \quad (\approx 3.64)$$

Løs likningen

$$\text{Log } x - \text{Log } (1-x) = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{1-x} = 10^{\text{Log } \left( \frac{x}{1-x} \right)} = 10^1 = 10$$

$$\frac{x}{1-x} = 10, \text{ ganger med } 1-x$$

$$x = 10(1-x) = 10 - 10x$$

$$x + 10x = 11x = 10$$

$$x = \frac{10}{11}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^x} = \frac{\left( 10^{\text{Log } a} \right)^x}{10^{x \cdot \text{Log } a}}$$

$$a^x \text{ er lik } \frac{10^{k \cdot x}}{10^{k \cdot x}} \text{ hvor } k = \text{Log } a$$