

a^b ^{Potenz}
 ← exponent
 Grundfall → a

$a > 0$
 $b \in \mathbb{R}$
 alle reelle Zahl

Potenzregeln

$$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

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

Eks:

$$\sqrt{12} = (12)^{1/2} = (4 \cdot 3)^{1/2} = 4^{1/2} \cdot 3^{1/2} = 2 \cdot 3^{1/2} = \underline{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\underbrace{a \cdots a}_m \cdot \underbrace{a \cdots a}_n$$

$m+n$

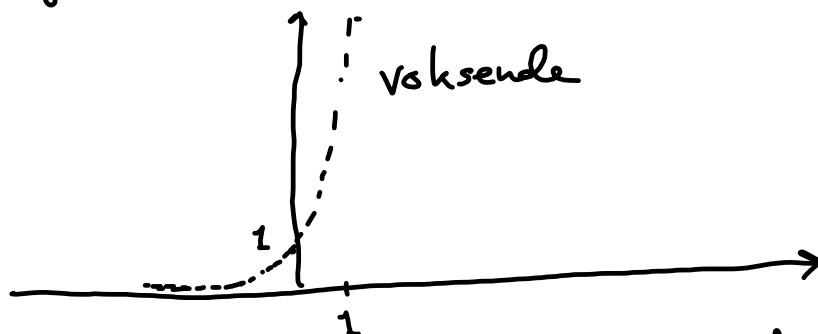
$$\underbrace{(a \cdots a)}_m \cdots \underbrace{(a \cdots a)}_n$$

$m \cdot n$

Kapitel 8

Logaritmer og eksponentfunktioner

Grafen til eksponentfunktioner 10^x



$x > 0$ Logaritmen til x er eksponenten til 10 slik at potensen blir lik x

$$10^{\text{Log } x} = x \quad (\text{Log } 10^x = x)$$

Log x er ikke def. for $x \leq 0$.

Eks $\text{Log } 100 = 2$ $\text{Log } 10 = 1$

$\text{Log } 1 = 0$ $\text{Log}(0.001) = -3$

$\text{Log}(\sqrt{10}) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\text{Log}(\sqrt[4]{10}) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\text{Log } 5 = 0.69897\dots$$

$$\text{Log } 2 = 0.30102\dots$$

$$\text{Log}(13.2) = 1.12057\dots$$

Logaritme reglene

$$\text{Log}(a \cdot b) = \text{Log } a + \text{Log } b$$

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

$$10^2 \cdot 10^3 = 10^5$$

$$\text{Log}(10^5) = \text{Log } 10^2 + \text{Log } 10^3$$

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

$$b = 10^{\text{Log } b}$$

$$\text{så } a \cdot b = 10^{\text{Log } a} \cdot 10^{\text{Log } b} = 10^{\text{Log } a + \text{Log } b}$$

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

$$\text{Derfor er } \text{Log}(a \cdot b) = \text{Log } a + \text{Log } b.$$

$$a^r = (10^{\text{Log } a})^r = 10^{r \text{Log } a}$$

$$= 10^{\text{Log}(a^r)}$$

$$\text{Derfor er } \text{Log}(a^r) = r \text{Log } a.$$

Log kaldes Briggske logaritmer eller tie-logaritmer
Log skrives også som lg.

$$\begin{aligned}\log 2 + \log 5 &= \log(2 \cdot 5) \\ &= \log 10 = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)}{1} &= \log\left(a \cdot \frac{1}{b}\right) = \log(a \cdot b^{-1}) \\ &= \log a + \log(b^{-1}) = \underline{\log a - \log b}\end{aligned}$$

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

8.2 Eksponentlikninger

$2^x = 8$ Løser likningen ved bruk
av \log .

$$\begin{aligned}\log(2^x) &= \log 8 \\ x \log 2 &= \log 8 \\ x &= \frac{\log 8}{\log 2} = 3 \quad (\text{siden } 8=2^3)\end{aligned}$$

- $2 \cdot 4^x = 10$ deler med 2
 $4^x = 10/2 = 5$ tar logaritmen
 $\log 4^x = \log 5$ benytter $\log a^r = r \log a$
 $x \log 4 = \log 5$ deler med $\log 4$
 $x = \frac{\log 5}{\log 4} = 1.1609\dots$

Løs likningen $24^x = 10$

$$\log 24^x = \log 10$$

$$x \log 24 = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\log 24} = 0.7245\dots$$

$$2^x = 0.3$$

$$\log 2^x = \log 0.3$$

$$x \log 2 = \log 0.3$$

$$x = \frac{\log 0.3}{\log 2} = \underline{\underline{-1.736\dots}}$$

$$4^x - 2^{x+1} - 3 = 0$$

$(2^x)^2 - 2 \cdot 2^x - 3 = 0$ 2. gradslikning: 2^x

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

$$y^2 - 2y - 3 = 0$$

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

Så

$$2^x = 3 \quad \text{og}$$

$$2^x = -1$$

ingen løsning!

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

Løsningen er:

$$x = \frac{\log 3}{\log 2} = \underline{\underline{1.5849\dots}}$$

8.3 Logaritmiske ligninger

$$\log x = 5.5$$

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

$$10^{\log x} = 10^{5.5}$$

$$x = 10^{5.5} = 10^{5+1/2}$$

$$= 10^5 \cdot 10^{1/2}$$

$$x = \underline{100\,000 \cdot \sqrt{10}}$$

$$\log x - \log(x+1) = 1$$

↑ $\log \frac{x}{x+1} = 1$ opphøyer i 10 endepoter

$$\frac{x}{x+1} = 10^1 = 10$$

gyldig
også
når
både

x og $x+1 < 0$
(mulighet for
falske løsninger)

$$x = 10(x+1) = 10x + 10$$

$$-10 = 9x$$

$$x = -\frac{10}{9}$$

. Dette er ikke
en løsning!
 $\log \frac{-10}{9}$ eksisterer ikke

Regn 8.1 - 8.3

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