

5.02.2020

e^x eksponentfunksjonen definert for $x \in \mathbb{R}$

e Eulertallet $e \sim 2.71828182845\dots$

e^x skrives også $\exp(x)$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

e^x er økende for alle x og har da en
invers funksjon $\ln x$.

$$e^{\ln x} = x \quad \text{og} \quad \ln e^x = x$$

$x > 0$ $\text{alle } x$

$\ln x$ naturlig logaritme. Definert for $x > 0$

$$\ln |x| = \begin{cases} \ln x & x > 0 \\ \ln(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{for } x \neq 0$$

$$(\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{for } x \neq 0$$

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

$$\text{og} \quad \text{Log}_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \quad \begin{matrix} a > 0 \\ a \neq 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Dette gir:} \quad (a^x)' = \ln(a) \cdot a^x \quad \text{alle } x$$

$$(\text{Log}_a(x))' = \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad x > 0$$

Eks Deriver $3e^{-2x}$, e^{x^3} , $\sqrt{e^x}$

$$(3e^{-2x})' = 3(e^{-2x})' = 3e^{-2x}(-2x)' = \underline{-6e^{-2x}}$$

$$(e^{x^3})' = e^{x^3} \cdot (x^3)' = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

$$\sqrt{e^x} = (e^x)^{1/2} = e^{x/2}$$

$$(e^{x/2})' = e^{x/2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)' = \underline{\frac{1}{2} e^{x/2}}$$

OPP9 Deriver 2^{-x} , $\ln|x^3-8|$ $x \neq 2$

$$\ln\left(\frac{x}{x^3-1}\right), \quad \frac{1}{\ln(x)}$$

1) $2 = e^{\ln 2}$ så $2^{-x} = (e^{\ln 2})^{-x} = e^{-x \cdot \ln 2}$

$$\begin{aligned} (2^{-x})' &= (e^{-x \ln 2})' = (-x \ln 2)' \\ &= \underline{-\ln 2 \cdot 2^{-x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) (\ln|x^3-8|)' = \frac{1}{x^3-8} (x^3-8)' = \frac{3x^2}{x^3-8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) f(x) &= \ln\left(\frac{x}{x^3-1}\right) = \ln|x| - \ln|(x^3-1)| \\ &\text{(def. for } x > 1 \text{ or } x < 0), \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^3-1} (x^3-1)' = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3x^2}{x^3-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \left(\frac{1}{\ln x}\right)' &= ((\ln x)^{-1})' = (-1)(\ln x)^{-2} \cdot (\ln x)' \\ &= \underline{\frac{-1}{x(\ln x)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

* utfyllende eksempler

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(e^{-x})' = (e^{u(x)})'$$

$$u(x) = -x$$

$$u'(x) = -1$$

$$= e^{u(x)} \cdot u'(x) \quad \text{kjernerregelen}$$

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

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

* $u = -13x + 2$
 $u' = -13$

$$(e^{-13x+2})' = (e^{u(x)})'$$

$$= (e^{u(x)}) \cdot (u(x))' = e^{-13x+2} \cdot (-13)$$

$$= \underline{-13 e^{-13x+2}}$$

$$(e^{7x+1})' = e^{7x+1} \cdot (7x+1)'$$

$$= \underline{7 e^{7x+1}}$$

* $10 = e^{\ln 10}$

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

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

$$= 10^{-x} \cdot (-\ln(10)) = \underline{-\ln(10) \cdot 10^{-x}}$$

Alt-
onk

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

$$(10^{u(x)})'$$

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

$$= \underline{-\ln(10) \cdot 10^x}$$

$$u(x) = -x$$

$$u'(x) = -1$$

Logaritmisk skala

Bel enhet $\text{Log} \frac{E_2}{E_1}$

E_1, E_2 effekter

desibel = $\frac{1}{10}$ Bel

(desiLiter = $\frac{1}{10}$ Liter)

desibel : $10 \text{Log} \left(\frac{E_2}{E_1} \right)$

Lyd : Effekt / m^2 proporsjonalt til P^2
P lydtrykk.

Referanse lyd $P_0 = 20 \mu \text{Pascal}$ ($\mu = 10^{-6}$)
(svakest hørbar lyd ved 1kHz)

Lydstyrke : $10 \text{Log} \left(\frac{P^2}{P_0^2} \right)$ dBel
 $= 10 \text{Log} \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)^2$ dBel
 $= 20 \text{Log} \left(\frac{P}{P_0} \right)$ dBel.

En dobling av lydtrykket gir en økning
på $20 \text{Log} 2$ dBel $\sim (6.0206 \dots)$ dBel
 $\sim \underline{6 \text{ dBel}}$.

Menneskenes hørsel fungerer fra 0 dBel $\rightarrow$ 120 dBel

Området svarer til 20 steg av 6 dBel.

$$\frac{P}{P_0} = 2^{20} = (2^{10})^2 = (1024)^2 \approx 10^6$$

Forholdet mellom lydtrykket til en skrik og en veldig svak lyd er $\approx 10^6$!

Finne ekstremalpunkt og vendepunkt

til $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$.

$$f'(x) = e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) = -2x e^{-x^2}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \text{for } x < 0$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad \text{for } x > 0$$

toppunkt: $(0, f(0)) = (0, 1)$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^n} = 0$$

så x-aksen er en horisontal asymptote.

$$f''(x) = (-2x e^{-x^2})' = \underbrace{(-2x)'}_{-2} e^{-x^2} + (-2x) \underbrace{(e^{-x^2})'}_{-2x e^{-x^2}}$$

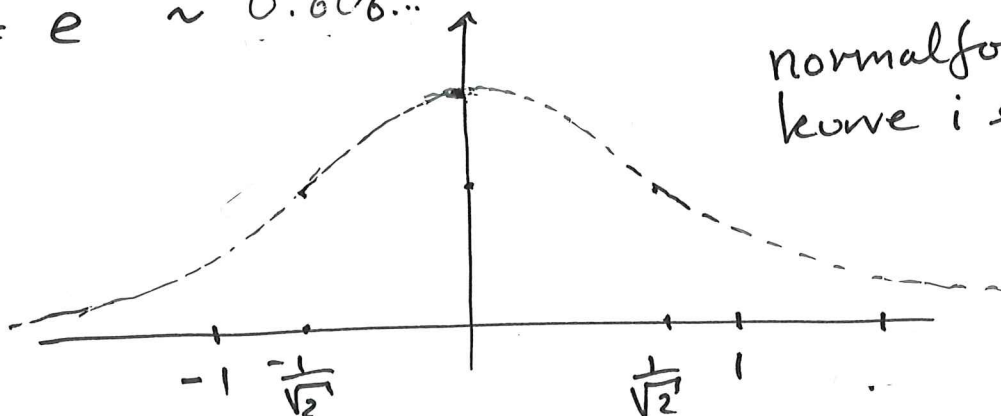
$$f''(x) = -2 e^{-x^2} + 4x^2 e^{-x^2} = (2x^2 - 1) \cdot 2 e^{-x^2}$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \text{ konkav ned}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \quad \text{for } |x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$f(x)$ er konkav opp (konveks) for $x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
og for $x < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

$$f\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = e^{-1/2} \sim 0.606...$$



normalfordelings-
kurve i statistikk

Ekspontentiell og polynomiell vekst

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0$$

Deriverer $f(x) = \frac{x^n}{e^x} = x^n e^{-x}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x^n)' \cdot e^{-x} + (x^n)(e^{-x})' \\ &= n x^{n-1} e^{-x} + x^n (-e^{-x}) \\ &= x^{n-1} e^{-x} (n - x) \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) > 0$$

$$x < n$$

$$f'(n) = 0$$

$$f'(x) < 0$$

$$x > n$$

toppunkt i

$$\frac{n^n}{e^n} = \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

største verdi
til $\frac{x^n}{e^x}$.

$$\frac{x^n}{e^x} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{e^x} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} n \sim 27 \text{ er} \\ \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sim 10^{27} \end{array} \right)$$

$\uparrow$ begrenset

så $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0$ for alle n .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt[n]{x}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{la } x = 10^{-n} = e^{-n \cdot \ln 10} \\ x \ln x = 10^{-n} \cdot (-n \cdot \ln 10) \\ = \frac{-n}{10^n} (\ln 10) \\ \rightarrow 0 \text{ når } n \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right)$$

② $L a \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad x > 0$ Funktionsanalyse fting

* nullpunkt

* extremalpunkt

* vendepunkt

* asymptoter.

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} (1 - \ln x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = (f'(x))' = \left((1 - \ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \right)'$$

$$= (1 - \ln x)' \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + (1 - \ln x) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)'$$

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

$$= \frac{-1}{x^3} + \frac{-2(1 - \ln x)}{x^3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3}$$

Nullpunkt: $f(x) = 0$

$$\ln x = 0$$

$$x = e^{\ln x} = e^0 = 1$$

$f(x)$ has nullpunkt $x=1$.

Extremalpunkt: $f'(x) = 0$,
 $(f(e) = \frac{\ln e}{e} = \frac{1}{e})$

$$1 - \ln x = 0$$

$$\ln x = 1$$

$$x = e^{\ln x} = e^1 = e$$

Kritisk punkt: $x = e$.

$$f''(e) = \frac{2 \ln e - 3}{e^3} = \frac{2 - 3}{e^3}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{e^3} < 0 \text{ (konkav ned)}$$

Toppunkt:

$$\underline{\left(e, \frac{1}{e} \right)}$$

Vendepunkt: $f''(x)$ eksisterer for alle $x > 0$.

$$f''(x) = 0.$$

$$2 \ln x - 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{2 \ln x}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\ln(x) = 3/2$$

$$x = e^{\ln x} = e^{3/2} = e^{1+1/2} \\ = e^1 \cdot e^{1/2} = \underline{e\sqrt{e}}$$

herover x^3 til $f''(x)$ er positiv

$\ln x$ er en øgende funktion

Derfor er $f''(x) = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^3}$ negativ for $0 < x < e^{3/2}$
positiv for $x > e^{3/2}$

$$f(e^{3/2}) = \frac{\ln(e^{3/2})}{e^{3/2}} = \frac{3/2}{e^{3/2}} = \underline{\frac{3}{2\sqrt{e} \cdot e}}$$

Punktet $(e^{3/2}, \frac{3}{2e^{3/2}})$ er et vendepunkt.

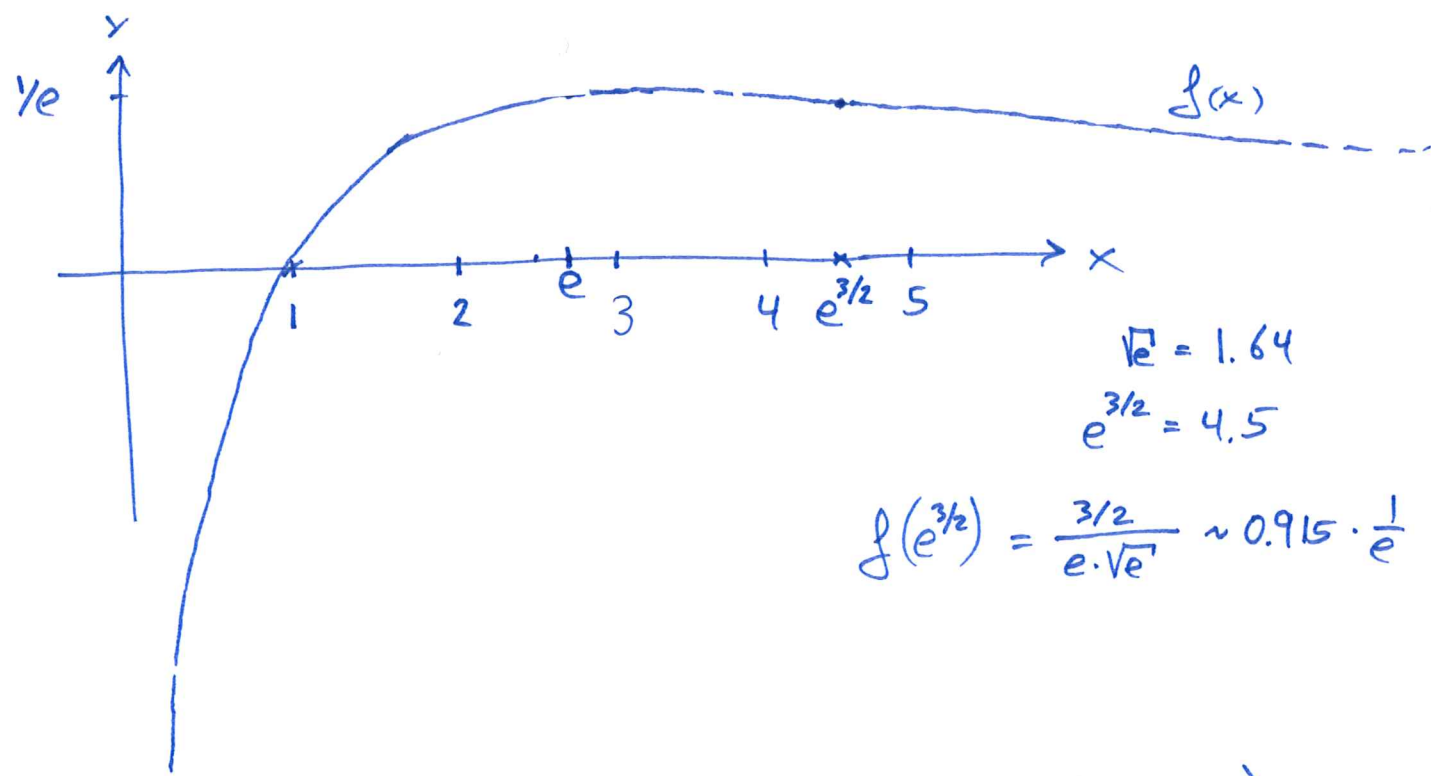
Asymptoter: Horizontal asymptote $y = 0$ (x-aksen)

$$\text{siden } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x = -\infty$$

Så $x = 0$ (y-aksen) er en vertikal asymptote.

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$$\sqrt{e} = 1.64$$

$$e^{3/2} = 4.5$$

$$f(e^{3/2}) = \frac{3/2}{e \cdot \sqrt{e}} \sim 0.915 \cdot \frac{1}{e}$$

Digresjon : $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{n} \cdot (\text{antall primtall} \leq n) = 1.$
 Primtalls teorem.

Eks. $n = 10^9$ (en milliard)

$$\ln n = \ln 10^9 = 9 \cdot \ln 10 \sim 9 \cdot (2.30) \sim 20.7.$$

Blant de milliard første positive heltall er
 omtrent ett av tjue tall primtall.
 (5%)