

12/03/2007

Logaritmer
Exponentialfunktioner

} Kap. 11.1-11.7

Repetisjon:

- Regler for potensregning

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a^m \cdot a^n &= a^{m+n} \\ a^m / a^n &= a^{m-n} \\ (a^m)^n &= a^{m \cdot n} \end{aligned} \right\} a > 0$$

- Prosentregning:

* en funksjon $f(t)$ vokser med $r\%$ per tidsenhet.

$$\begin{aligned} f(t+1) &= f(t) + f(t) \cdot \frac{r}{100} \\ &= f(t) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right) \leftarrow \text{vekstrate} \end{aligned}$$

* eks:

$$\begin{aligned} r = 5\% &\rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right) = 1.05 \\ r = -7\% &\rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right) = 0.93 \end{aligned}$$

Eks:

	År 1	År 2
Bank:	5%	5%
Fond 1:	40%	-30%
" 2:	-30%	40%

$$\begin{aligned} 1.05 \cdot 1.05 &= 1.1025 \\ 1.40 \cdot 0.70 &= 0.98 \\ 0.70 \cdot 1.40 &= 0.98 \end{aligned}$$

Exponentialfunktioner:

Exponentialfunktion med grundtall $a > 0$:

$$f(x) = a^x$$

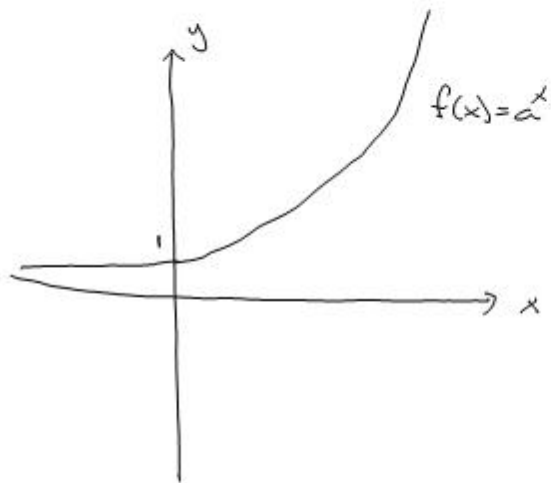
Vi kan tenke på $a = 1 + \frac{r}{100}$ som en velst faktor.

Ex: $a = 1.10 \rightsquigarrow r = 10\%$ velst

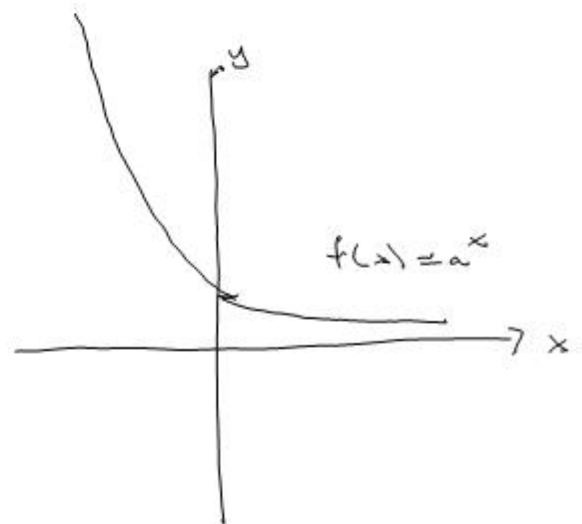
$$f(x+1) = f(x) \cdot 1.10$$
$$= f(x) + f(x) \cdot \frac{10}{100}$$

$$a = 3 \rightsquigarrow r = 200\%$$

$$a = 0.7 \rightsquigarrow r = -30\%$$



$$a > 1 \quad (r > 0)$$



$$0 < a < 1 \quad (r < 0)$$

Derivasi au $y = f(x) = a^x$, $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+h} - a^x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x \cdot a^h - a^x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x \cdot (a^h - 1)}{h} \\ &= a^x \cdot \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$a=2$: $f(x) = 2^x$
 $f'(x) = 2^x \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^h - 1}{h} \approx \underline{0.69 \cdot 2^x}$

$a=3$: $f(x) = 3^x$
 $f'(x) = 3^x \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^h - 1}{h} \approx \underline{1.10 \cdot 3^x}$

Euler - tallet e

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

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \approx 2.72$$

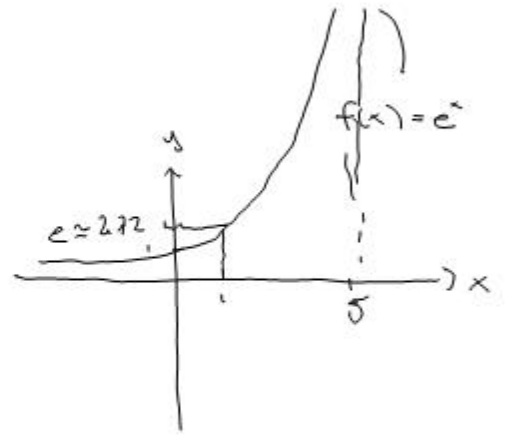
$$e = 2.718281828459045 \dots$$

En viktig funktion:

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$f(1) = e^1 = e \approx 2.72$$

$$f(5) = e^5 \approx 2.72^5 \approx 148.4$$



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

$$a = e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^{1/h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^{1/h}\right]^h - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+h) - 1}{h} = 1$$

Logaritmer:

$\log_a(x)$ = den omvendte funksjon til a^x
= det tallet vi må oppheve a i for \bar{a} for x
= den verdien av y som løser ligningen $a^y = x$.

Ex: $\log_2(4) = 2$
 $\log_2(8) = 3$

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 &= 100 \\x &= \pm\sqrt{100} \\x &= \pm 10\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2^x &= 16 \\ \log_2(2^x) &= \log_2(16) \\ x &= 4\end{aligned}$$

Hvordan regne ut $\log_2(3)$?

$$\left. \begin{aligned}2^1 &= 2 \\ 2^2 &= 4\end{aligned} \right\} \log_2(3) \in (1, 2)$$

To logaritmer på kalkulator:

$\ln(x) = \log_e(x)$ - naturlig logaritme, grunntall = e
 $\lg(x) = \log(x) = \log_{10}(x)$ - Briggsk logaritme, grunntall = 10.

Regneregler for logaritmer:

$$(1) \ln(a \cdot b) = \ln(a) + \ln(b)$$

$$(2) \ln(a/b) = \ln(a) - \ln(b)$$

$$(3) \ln(a^b) = b \cdot \ln(a)$$

$$(4) \log_a(b) = \frac{\ln(b)}{\ln(a)}$$

} også
riktig
for \log_a

Ex: $\log_2(3) = \frac{\ln(3)}{\ln(2)} \approx 1.58$

Ex: Løs ligningen $2^x = 3$

$$2^x = 3$$

Årlog

$$\log_2(2^x) = \log_2(3)$$

$$x = \log_2(3)$$

$$= \frac{\ln(3)}{\ln(2)}$$

$$x \approx 1.58$$

1.58

$$2^x = 3$$

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

$$\frac{x \cdot \ln(2)}{\ln(2)} = \frac{\ln(3)}{\ln(2)}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(3)}{\ln(2)} \approx \underline{\underline{1.58}}$$