

7.2 Natural Logarithms

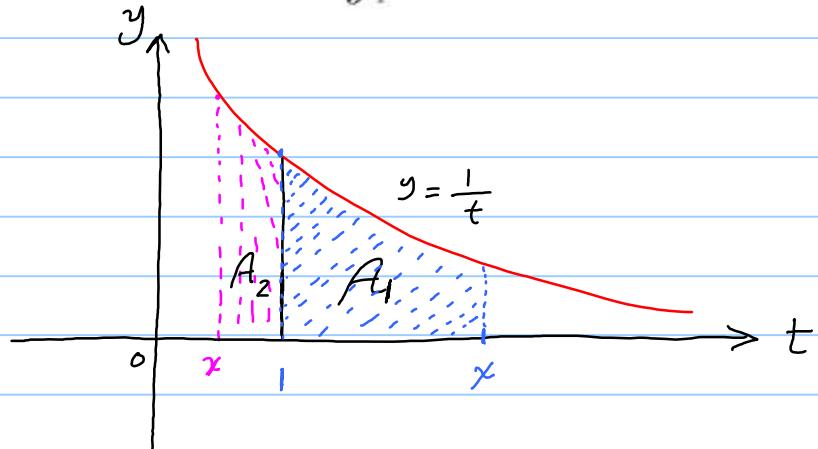
Note Title

٢٣/٠٣/١٦

DEFINITION

The natural logarithm is the function given by

$$\ln x = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt, \quad x > 0.$$



مخطّرات هامة:

- تَعْدَى $\ln x$ بِطَرْفٍ إِذَا $x > 1$ وَهُوَ مُنْسَبٌ لِـ $y = \frac{1}{t}$ وَبَاعِي صِوَافٍ

- تَعْدَى $\ln x$ بِطَرْفٍ إِذَا $0 < x < 1$ وَهُوَ مُنْسَبٌ لِـ $y = \frac{1}{t}$ وَبَاعِي صِوَافٍ

a) $\ln x = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt = A_1 > 0 \quad \text{if } x > 1$

b) $\ln x = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt = -A_2 < 0 \quad \text{if } 0 < x < 1$

c) $\ln 1 = \int_1^1 \frac{1}{t} dt = 0.$

- بِخَارِجِ التَّعْدَى لِـ $y = \frac{1}{t}$ فِي الْمُسَطَّحِ خَارِجِ

1- دَلَلَ مَعْلَمَة $y = \ln x$ (P)

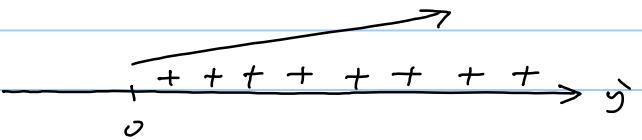
$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$ (C)

وَبِخَارِجِ قَاعِدَةِ الْمُسَطَّحِ خَارِجِ عَلَى

$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(u) = \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}.$

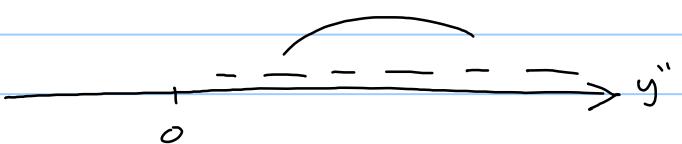
ج) باتخاذ التدابع (الهندسات راسيات) لاستغاثة بمنه أو

$$y = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x > 0$$



دالة $y = \ln x$ هي دالة راقية على $x > 0$.

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

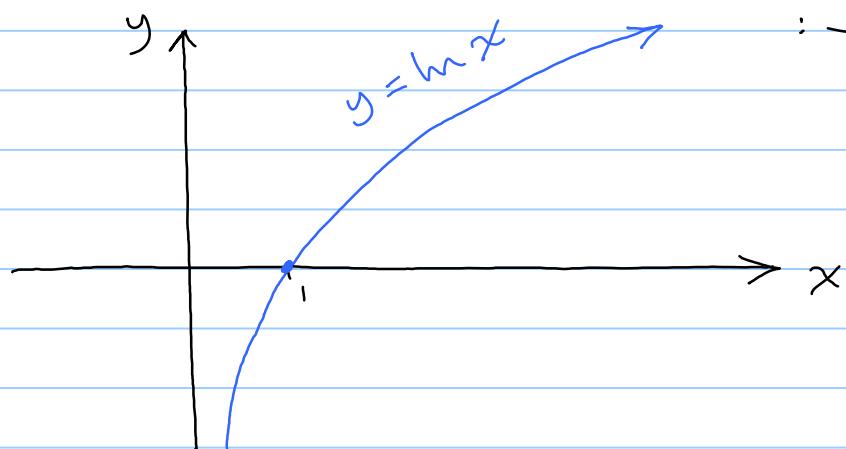


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جعو

ولذلك فإنه يكفي رسم كرسي بذخراً (مخطط) (عام) مع (معلومات) من $mx < 0$, $0 < x < 1$ / $mx > 0$, $x > 0$ / $m_1 = 0$.
النهاية - (١) رسم

$y \uparrow$, \times :



→ اجمع (3)

$$a) \quad D(\ln x) = (0, \infty) \quad \text{and} \quad R(\ln x) = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty.$$

٤) دالة $(x \mapsto m)$ هي متزايدة، فإنها دالة $1-1$ وهذا يعني بالضرورة وجود دالة عاكسية. (سوف ندرس لاحقاً)

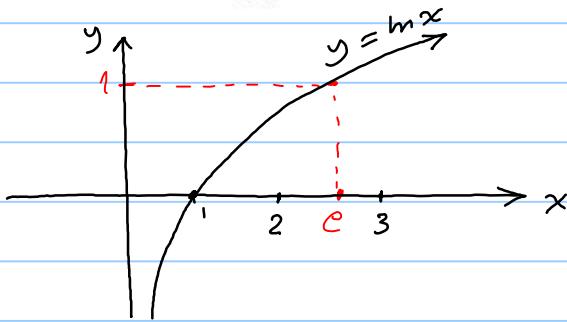
: $y = \ln x$ هي دالة على $(جبرول)$

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------|-------|---|------|-----|------|-----|
| x | 0 | 0.05 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| $\ln x$ | undefined | -3.00 | -0.69 | 0 | 0.69 | 1.1 | 1.39 | 2.3 |

لما $\ln 3 \approx 1.1 > 1$ و $\ln 2 \approx 0.69 < 1$ فـ $\ln x$ دالة متصلة في $[1, \infty)$ (جبرول) IVT (قيمة الوسيطة) $y = \ln x$ هي دالة متزايدة. يأخذ قيمة $y = 1$ في $x = e$. رسم بياني $y = \ln x$ له شكل:

DEFINITION The number e is that number in the domain of the natural logarithm satisfying

$$\ln(e) = 1.$$



Examples: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if

$$1) y = \ln(5x^2 + 2)$$

Sol: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{5x^2 + 2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(5x^2 + 2) = \frac{10x}{5x^2 + 2}$

$$2) y = \ln(-x), \quad x < 0$$

Sol: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(-x) = \frac{-1}{-x} = \frac{1}{x}.$

Remark: Since for $x \neq 0$, $|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, we get the following important result.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln|x| = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$$

Properties of Natural Logarithm:

THEOREM 2—Algebraic Properties of the Natural Logarithm For any numbers $b > 0$ and $x > 0$, the natural logarithm satisfies the following rules:

1. *Product Rule:* $\ln bx = \ln b + \ln x$

2. *Quotient Rule:* $\ln \frac{b}{x} = \ln b - \ln x$

3. *Reciprocal Rule:* $\ln \frac{1}{x} = -\ln x$ Rule 2 with $b = 1$

4. *Power Rule:* $\ln x^r = r \ln x$ For r rational

PF: 1) Note that $\frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$

and $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(bx) = \frac{1}{bx} \cdot b = \frac{1}{x}$

So by Corollary 2 of MVT in sec 4.2, we get that

$$\ln(bx) = \ln x + C \quad \text{where } C \text{ is constant}$$

: $x=1$ نے جو $\ln(1)$ کیا۔ $x \rightarrow \infty$ کے لئے C کا مجموعہ کیا جائے؟

$$\ln(b \cdot 1) = \ln 1 + C \Rightarrow C = \ln b.$$

$$\therefore \ln(bx) = \ln x + \ln b$$

4) $\frac{d}{dx} (r \ln x) = r \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{r}{x}$ and

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln x^r) = \frac{1}{x^r} \cdot r x^{r-1} = \frac{r}{x}.$$

کس جس کی 1 کا سلسلہ!

$$\ln x^r = r \ln x + C$$

$$\cancel{\ln 1}^0 = r \cancel{\ln 1}^0 + C \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\ln x^r = r \ln x.$$

(4) / (1) کا ایسا ماقومیت کیا جاتا ہے کہ (3) / (2) کی طرف سے!

لے لے

Examples:

1) Use the Properties of Logarithms to expand the following:

a) $\ln\left(\frac{4 \sin x}{2x-3}\right)$

Sol: $\ln\left(\frac{4 \sin x}{2x-3}\right) = \ln(4 \sin x) - \ln(2x-3)$

$$= \ln 4 + \ln(\sin x) - \ln(2x-3) = 2 \ln 2 + \ln \sin x - \ln(2x-3)$$

b) $\ln\left(\sqrt[5]{x^2-9}\right) = \ln(x^2-9)^{\frac{1}{5}}$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln((x+3)(x-3)) = \frac{1}{5} [\ln(x+3) + \ln(x-3)]$$

2) Solve for x :

$$\ln((2x+1)(x+2)) = 2 \ln(x+2)$$

Sol: $\ln(2x+1) + \ln(x+2) = 2 \underbrace{\ln(x+2)}$

$$\therefore \ln(2x+1) = \ln(x+2)$$

Since $\ln x$ is 1-1 fun $\Rightarrow 2x+1 = x+2$.

Hence $\boxed{x=1}$

3) If $f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{x}-1)$ and $f'(a) = 4$. find a .

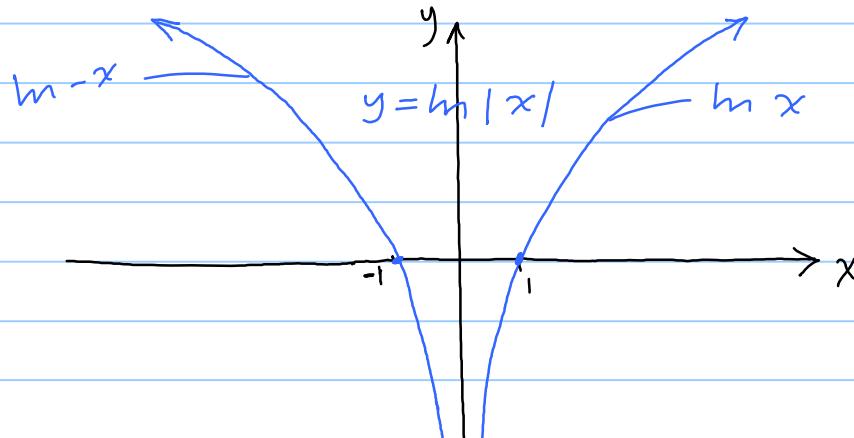
Sol: لـ f موجـدة فـ f' مـعـدـدـة لـ f' مـعـدـدـة فـ f مـعـدـدـة . $f \circ f'(x) = x$ تتحقق (عـدـدـة)

$$a = f \circ f'(a) = f(f'(a)) = f(4) = \ln(\sqrt{4}-1) = \ln 1 = 0.$$

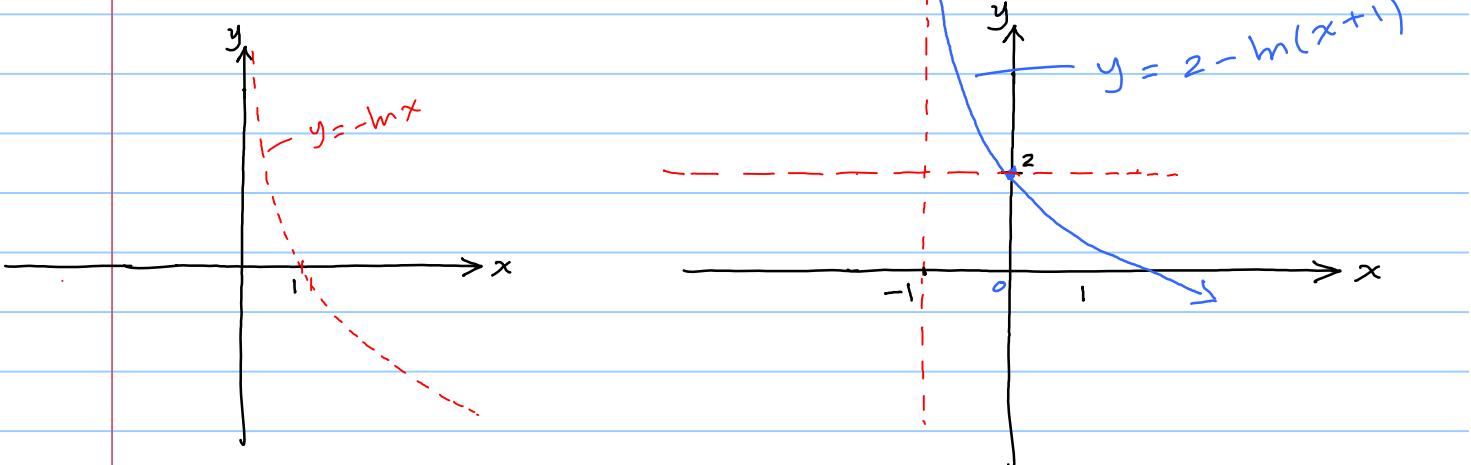
4) Graph the following funs

a) $y = \ln|x|$, b) $y = 2 - \ln(x+1)$.

sol: (a) داًخْلُونَ الْمَدِينَةَ بِمَا تَلَّهُ حَوْلَ مَحْوَرِ الْYَ وَنَذْهَبُ إِلَيْهَا
زَوْجَيْهُ، بِحَارَبَ R - f(x) ≥ 0 وَعِنْدَ x > 0 فَإِنْ x < 0
وَعِنْدَ x < 0 يَنْهَا . بِتَعْدِيمِ (الْمَادِلِيِّ) نَفْعُ عَلَى



(b) $y = -\ln x$ (الدالة $y = \ln x$ معكوسها $x = e^y$)
 بعد إزاحة الدالة $y = \ln x$ على عكسها $y = e^x$ دليل على بعثة $y = -e^{-x}$
 الدالة $y = -e^{-x}$ هي نفس الدالة $y = -\ln x$ بعد تحويل محور x وبالناتج:



Using Logarithm in Differentiation:

If $y = f(x) > 0$, then we can use the properties of logarithm to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in simple way as follows:

$$1) \ln y = \ln(f(x)) \xrightarrow{d^x} \text{Expanding.}$$

$$2) \quad \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [\ln(f(x))]$$

$$3) \frac{dy}{dx} = y \left(\ln f(x) \right)' = f(x) \cdot \left(\ln f(x) \right)' .$$

Example: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x(x+1)(x-2)}{(x^2+1)(2x+3)}}$.

Sol: اولاً (سبابات) $\frac{dy}{dx}$ رفعاً لـ y وتحليله في x ثم $\ln y$ في x ثم التفاضل (طبيعي لـ $\ln y$)

$$\ln y = \ln \left[\sqrt[3]{\frac{x(x+1)(x-2)}{(x^2+1)(2x+3)}} \right] \rightarrow \text{Expanding}$$

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

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{2}{2x+3} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{x(x+1)(x-2)}{(x^2+1)(2x+3)}} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{2}{2x+3} \right]$$

The Integral of $\int \frac{1}{u} du$:

We prove that $\frac{d \ln x}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$ when $x > 0$,

and $\frac{d \ln(-x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$ when $x < 0$. So in both

cases, we see that $\frac{d}{dx} \ln|x| = \frac{1}{x}$. Thus,

we have

$$\boxed{\int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| + C}$$

Examples: Evaluate the following integrals:

$$1) \int_0^2 \frac{2x}{x^2 - 5} dx$$

sol: Take $u = x^2 - 5$, so $du = 2x dx$

when $x=0 \rightarrow u=-5$, and when $x=2 \rightarrow u=-1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-5}^{-1} \frac{2x}{x^2 - 5} dx &= \int_{-5}^{-1} \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| \Big|_{-5}^{-1} \\ &= \ln|-1| - \ln|-5| = \boxed{-\ln 5} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \int \frac{\sec x}{\ln(\sec x + \tan x)} dx$$

$$u = \ln(\sec x + \tan x)$$
$$du = \frac{\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \ln|\ln(\sec x + \tan x)| + C.$$

$$= \sec x \frac{\sec x + \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

$$= \sec x dx$$

$$3) \int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x dx$$

$$= \int -\frac{du}{u} = -\ln|u| + C$$

$$= -\ln|\cos x| + C = \ln|\sec x| + C.$$

$$4) \int \cot x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$5) \int \sec x dx = \int \sec x \cdot \frac{\sec x + \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$$

$$u = \sec x + \tan x$$

$$du = (\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$6) \int \csc x dx = \int \csc x \cdot \left(\frac{\csc x + \cot x}{\csc x + \cot x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\csc^2 x + \csc x \cot x}{\csc x + \cot x} dx$$

$$u = \csc x + \cot x$$

$$du = (-\csc x \cot x - \csc^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-du}{u} = -\ln|u| + C$$

$$= -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C$$

$$= \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

Note that $-\ln|\csc x + \cot x| = \ln|\csc x + \cot x|^{-1}$

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

$$\text{since } (\csc^2 x - \cot^2 x) = 1 \quad \text{so} \quad \left(\frac{\csc x - \cot x}{\csc x - \cot x}\right) \rightarrow \text{cancel}$$

$$-\ln|\csc x + \cot x| = \ln|\csc x - \cot x|$$

7)

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} \tan 2x dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} \tan u \cdot \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/3} \tan u du$$

Substitute $u = 2x$,
 $dx = du/2$,
 $u(0) = 0$,
 $u(\pi/6) = \pi/3$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec u| \Big|_0^{\pi/3} = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln 1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

8)

$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x} + 2x} = \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}(1 + \sqrt{x})}$$

$u = 1 + \sqrt{x}$
 $du = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \ln|1 + \sqrt{x}| + C$$

□