

7.3 Exponential Funs:

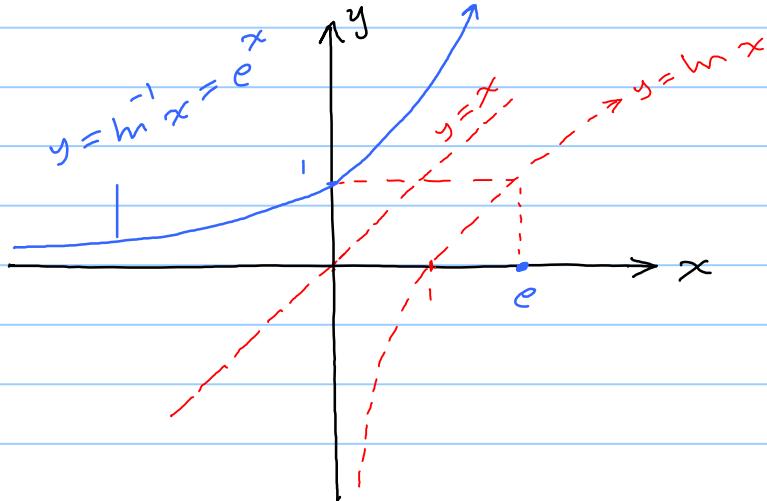
Note Title

23/03/18

The Inverse of $\ln x$ and the number e :

In sec 7.2, we see that $\ln x$ is 1-1 fun with domain $(0, \infty)$ and range $(-\infty, \infty)$, so the inverse fun $\ln^{-1}x$ exists with domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ and range $(0, \infty)$.

The graph of $\ln^{-1}x$ is the graph of $\ln x$ reflected about $y = x$



Finding $\ln^{-1}x$ algebraically:

Let e be the number were $me=1$. Consider the exponential e^x with base e . For example, $e^2=e \cdot e$, $e^{-2}=\frac{1}{e^2}$, $e^{\frac{1}{2}}=\sqrt{e}$ and so on.

Now for $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\ln e^x = x \ln e = x \cdot 1 = x$$

but $\ln(\ln^{-1}x) = x$ and $\ln x$ is 1-1, therefore the natural exponential fun

$$\boxed{\ln^{-1}x = e^x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}} \dots \dots (*)$$

Remarks: 1) From (*), we get that

$$\forall x > 0, e^{\ln x} = x \quad \text{and} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \ln e^x = x.$$

2) From graph of $y = e^x$ above, we get that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = \infty, \quad \text{and} \quad e^0 = 1$$

Moreover, we can approximate $e = e^1 \approx 2.718281828\dots$
which is irrational number.

Examples:

$$1) \ln e^2 = 2$$

$$(2) \ln \sqrt{e} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3) \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

$$= x^2 + 1 \quad (4) \quad e^{3 \ln 2} = e^{\ln(2^3)} = 2^3 = 8$$

$$5) \ln e^{-5x+2} = -5x + 2$$

$$6) \text{ Solve for } x: e^{2x-6} = 10$$

Sol:

$$\ln(e^{2x-6}) = \ln 10 \implies 2x-6 = \ln 10$$

$$\therefore 2x = 6 + \ln 10$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x = 3 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 10}$$

The Derivative and Integral of e^x

$$\text{Suppose } y = e^x \Rightarrow \ln y = \ln e^x = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y. \text{ Hence}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

By chain rule we have

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{dx} e^u = e^u \frac{du}{dx}}$$

And this implies that

$$\int e^u du = e^u + C$$

Remark: We can prove that $\int e^{ku} du = \frac{e^{ku}}{k} + C$

Examples:

1) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if

a) $y = e^{-5x}$

sol: $y' = e^{-5x} * -5 = -5 e^{-5x}$

b) $y = 3 e^{\sin x} \Rightarrow y' = 3 e^{\sin x} * \cos x^2 * 2x$
 $= 6x \cos x^2 e^{\sin x^2}$

c) $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{e}$

$$y' = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{e} * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} * 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} e^{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$e^{2x^2+y} = \sin(x + 3y^2)$$

sol: $e^{2x^2+y} (4x + y') = \cos(x + 3y^2) (1 + 6y y')$

$$\therefore y' \left[\frac{(2x^2+y)}{e} - 6y \cos(x + 3y^2) \right] = \cos(x + 3y^2) - 4x e^{(2x^2-y)}$$

$$y' = \frac{\cos(x + 3y^2) - 4x e^{(2x^2-y)}}{\frac{(2x^2+y)}{e} - 6y \cos(x + 3y^2)}$$

$$2) \int e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int e^u du$$

$u = 3x$
 $du = 3dx$

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^u + C = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} + C$$

$$3) \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{\sin x} \cos x dx$$

$u = \sin x$
 $du = \cos x dx$

$$\int_0^1 e^u du = e^u \Big|_0^1 = [e - 1]$$

$x = 0 \rightarrow u = 0$
 $x = \pi/2 \rightarrow u = 1$

Laws of Exponents:

THEOREM 3 For all numbers x, x_1 , and x_2 , the natural exponential e^x obeys the following laws:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. $e^{x_1} \cdot e^{x_2} = e^{x_1+x_2}$ | 2. $e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x}$ |
| 3. $\frac{e^{x_1}}{e^{x_2}} = e^{x_1-x_2}$ | 4. $(e^{x_1})^r = e^{rx_1}$, if r is rational |

Examples: 1) $e^{x-\ln 2} = e^x \cdot e^{-\ln 2} = e^x \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\ln 2}} = \frac{1}{2} e^x$

2) Solve for $x > 0$: $e^{x^2} e^{(2x+1)} = 5$

sol. $e^{(x^2+2x+1)} = 5 \Rightarrow e^{(x+1)^2} = 5$

$\therefore (x+1)^2 = \ln 5 > 0$ so $x+1 = \sqrt{\ln 5}$

Therefore $x = \sqrt{\ln 5} - 1$

The General Exponential function a^x .

DEFINITION
base a is

For any numbers $a > 0$ and x , the **exponential function with**

$$a^x = e^{x \ln a}.$$

مخطوات : ١- نذكر $a > 0$ نعم خط سير (التعريف) مجال وسی (الدالة) هو نفس مجال وسی (الدالة) e^x وبالناتج $y = a^x$

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

٢) (الدالة) $y = a^x$ هي حالة خاصة من (الصورة) $y = e^x$ في حالة خاصية $y = e^x$

$$a = e \approx 2.718281828 \dots$$

بروتوكول الدالة $y = a^x$ و $y = e^x$ مماثل (٣)

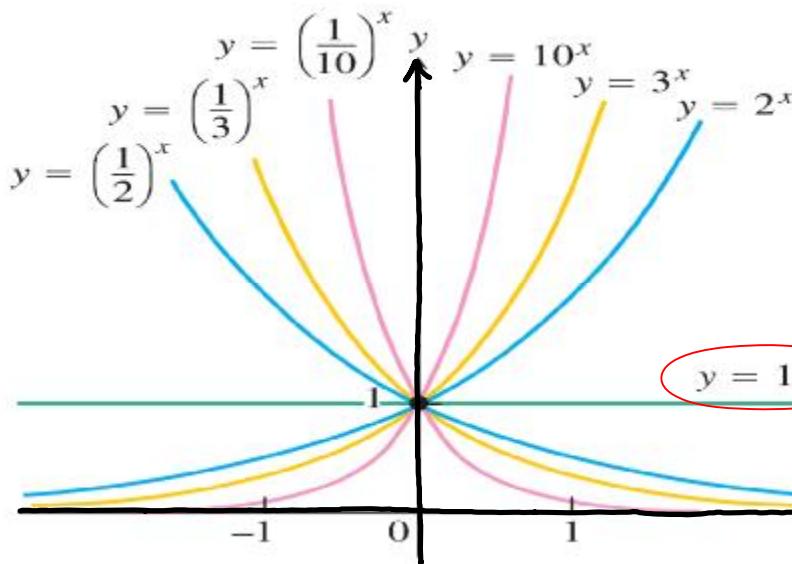
(٤) عندما $ma = 0$ فإن $a = 1$ دالة $y = 1^x$ هي خط مستقيم يمر بـ $(1, 1)$

ـ رسم (خط المستقيم) $y = 1$

(٥) عندما $ma > 0$ فإن $a > 1$ دالة $y = a^x$ هي رسمة (الدالة) $y = e^x$

(٦) وعندما $ma < 0$ فإن $0 < a < 1$ دالة $y = a^x$ هي رسمة (الدالة) $y = e^{-x}$

ـ رسم (خط المستقيم) $y = 1^x$ (انظر إلى (٤))



(٧) تدفع مما سبق أن a^x دالة $y = a^x$ ، $a \neq 1$ ، $a > 0$

ـ حسن دالة $y = a^x$ دالة عكسية سوف ندرس لاحقاً.

ـ سر (بروتوكول) ملخصه - مماثل (٨)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = 0 \quad / \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^x = \infty$$

(٩) إذا كانت $a > 1$ فإن a^x

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = \infty \quad / \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^x = 0$$

(١٠) إذا كانت $0 < a < 1$ فإن a^x

لما $a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$ ، $\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$ ، $\bar{a}^x = \frac{1}{a^x}$ ، و $(a^x)^y = (a^y)^x = \bar{a}^{xy}$.

Proof of Power Rule (final form)

DEFINITION For any $x > 0$ and for any real number n ,

$$x^n = e^{n \ln x}.$$

General Power Rule for Derivatives

For $x > 0$ and any real number n ,

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}.$$

If $x \leq 0$, then the formula holds whenever the derivative, x^n , and x^{n-1} all exist.

PF: For $x > 0$, $x^n = e^{n \ln x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = e^{n \ln x} \cdot \frac{n}{x}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = x^n \cdot \frac{n}{x} = nx^{n-1}$$

Example 6: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = (5x^2 + 3x - 2)^{\sqrt{2}}$

Sol: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{2} (5x^2 + 3x - 2)^{\sqrt{2}-1} * (10x + 3)$.

The Derivative of $y = a^x$:

Thrm: $\frac{d}{dx} (a^x) = a^x \ln a$.

PF: $y = a^x \Rightarrow \ln y = x \ln a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} y' = \ln a$

$$\therefore y' = y \ln a = a^x \ln a. \quad \square$$

$\frac{d}{dx} (a^u) = a^u \ln a \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$ الى درس / امثلة خاتمة **مخطوطة:**

The Integral $\int a^x dx$

مقدمة في تفاضل وتكامل (كما في المقدمة)

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

Examples: 1) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if

a) $y = 5^{-x^2}$

sol: $y' = 5^{-x^2} \cdot \ln 5 \cdot (-2x)$

b) $y = 3^{\ln x}$

$\therefore y' = 3^{\ln x} \cdot \ln 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x}$.

c) $y = \ln^3 x (= (\ln x)^3)$

$$y' = 3 \ln^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x}.$$

d) $y = x^x$

برایه حب ایستاده اور (کسرا نیز) (مشتقه نہ مثبتات (عویض میں
اما لاموره (دالہ) کا نیز (تفصیل (c) اور لاموره (دالہ) کا نیز (تفصیل (b) و (a)
ر (دالہ) (عویض میں (دالہ) x^x ر دیکھیں علیہ اسی سے (عوایض) (سابقہ) لذلک فرماتا حب اور
ستیں عوایض (لوگاریتمیات بڑی) (کی تفاضل طے کریں) :

$$\ln y = \ln x^x = x \ln x.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \ln x = 1 + \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = y (1 + \ln x) = x^x (1 + \ln x).$$

2) Evaluate the following Integrals:

a) $\int 2^{\sin x} \cos x dx$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

$$= \int 2^u du = \frac{2^u}{\ln 2} + C = \boxed{\frac{2^{\sin x}}{\ln 2} + C}$$

b) $\int \frac{e^x}{4^{e^x}} dx$

$$= \int \frac{e^x}{4^{\tilde{e}^x}} \cdot \tilde{e}^x dx$$

$$= - \int 4^u du = - \frac{4^u}{\ln 4} + C$$

$$= \frac{-4^{\tilde{e}^x}}{\ln 4} + C = \boxed{\frac{-1}{4^{\tilde{e}^x} \ln 4} + C}$$

$$u = -\tilde{e}^x \\ du = -\tilde{e}^x dx$$

THEOREM 4—The Number e as a Limit

The number e can be calculated as the limit

$$e = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x}.$$

PF: Let $f(x) = \ln x$. So $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ and hence $f'(1) = 1$. Using definition, we get that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= f'(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h) - \ln 1}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln(1+h) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}} \\ &= \ln \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}} \right) \quad \text{since } \ln x \text{ is continuous} \\ \therefore \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}} &= e^1 = e. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Logarithms with Base $a > 0$:

في مادحة تدوين $a \neq 1 / a > 0$ هي زرلى ديجى لابنة / ديجى دبابى بانه ديجى معلومى / $y = a^x$ دى دلولىاريم بارلاس كم

DEFINITION

For any positive number $a \neq 1$,

$\log_a x$ is the inverse function of a^x .

$a \neq 1$ ($a > 0$ و $a \neq 1$) معرف نجد انه ثواب معرف

$$D(\log_a x) = (0, \infty), \quad R(\log_a x) = (-\infty, \infty)$$

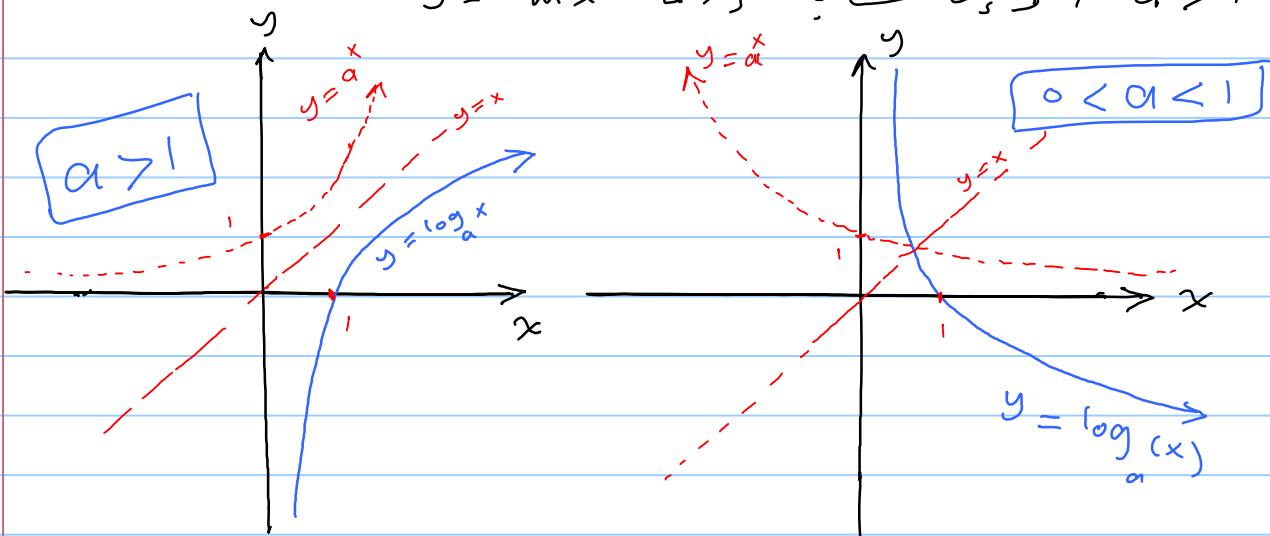
$$\log_a(a^x) = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{and} \quad -2$$

$$a^{\log_a(x)} = x \quad \forall x > 0,$$

لـ $y = a^x$ نقوم بـ $y = \log_a x$ لـ $y = \log_a x$ (الـ $y = \log_a x$)

دعـ $y = \ln x$ نـ $y = \ln x$ لـ $y = \ln x$ (الـ $y = \ln x$)

$y = -\ln x$ دـ $y = -\ln x$ (الـ $y = -\ln x$) / $a > 1$



ـ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\log_a x)$ مـ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\log_a x)$ مـ

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\log_a x) = \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{if } a > 1 \\ \infty & \text{if } 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\log_a x) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } a > 1 \\ -\infty & \text{if } 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

عندما $a=e$ تكون المبرهنة $\log_e x = \ln x$

$$\boxed{\log_e x = \ln x}$$

$$y = e^x \Rightarrow \ln y = x$$

Thrm: For $a > 0, a \neq 1$,

$$\boxed{\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}}$$

PF: Suppose $y = \log_a x \Rightarrow a^y = x$

خذ اللوغاريتم الطبيعي للطرفين

$$\Rightarrow y \ln a = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_a x = y = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

□

Derivatives and Integrals Involving $\log_a x$

Note that

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

so by chain rule we get that

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a u = \frac{1}{u \ln a} * \frac{du}{dx}.$$

ملاحظات - التكامل الذي يحتوي على لغارة معينة يتحول

$$\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \quad y = \log_a x \quad (\text{لغاية})$$

at $a > 0$ if $x > 0$, $y = \log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$ \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} يتحقق (لغاية) - c
 $x, y > 0$

$$\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y,$$

$$\log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y,$$

$$\log_a(x^k) = k \log_a x, \quad \text{and} \quad \log_a \frac{1}{x} = -\log_a x.$$

Examples:

1) Simplify the expression

$$\log_4 \left(2^{e^x \sin x} \right)$$

sol: (1.JP)

$$\begin{aligned}\log_4 \left(2^{e^x \sin x} \right) &= \log_4 \left(\left(4^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{e^x \sin x} \right) \\ &= \log_4 \left(4^{\frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x.\end{aligned}$$

(2.JP)

$$\begin{aligned}\log_4 \left(2^{e^x \sin x} \right) &= \frac{\ln 2^{e^x \sin x}}{\ln 4} = \frac{(e^x \sin x) \ln 2}{2 \ln 2} \\ &= \frac{e^x \sin x}{2}\end{aligned}$$

2) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \log_{10} (3x^2 + 1)$

sol:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(3x^2 + 1) \ln 10} * 6x = \frac{6x}{\ln 10 (3x^2 + 1)}$$

3) Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{dx}{x (\log_8 x)^2}$

sol: $\int \frac{dx}{x (\log_8 x)^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x \left(\ln^2 x / \ln 8 \right)}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \ln^2 8 \int \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} \quad u = \ln x \\ &= \ln^2 8 \int \frac{du}{u^2} = \ln^2 8 * \frac{-1}{u} + C \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \boxed{\frac{-\ln^2 8}{\ln x} + C}\end{aligned}$$