

## 7.3 Exponential Funs:

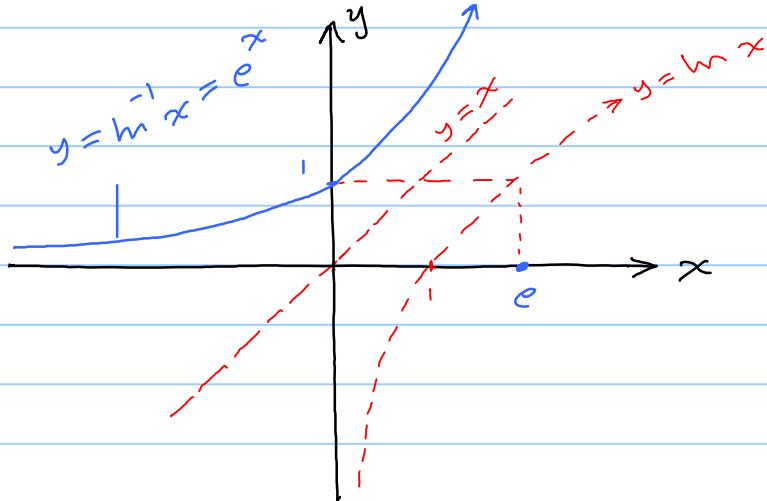
Note Title

٢٣/٠٣/٢١

### 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

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

**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:

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

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

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

$$= x^2 + 1$$

$$(4) \quad 3 \ln 2 = \ln(2^3) = 3$$

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

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

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:

$$1. e^{x_1} \cdot e^{x_2} = e^{x_1+x_2}$$

$$2. e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x}$$

$$3. \frac{e^{x_1}}{e^{x_2}} = e^{x_1-x_2}$$

$$4. (e^{x_1})^r = e^{rx_1}, \text{ if } r \text{ is rational}$$

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

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

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 base  $a$**  is

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

**محاضرات** : ١- **نذر**  $\Rightarrow \alpha > 0$  نذر خصم (تبرع) مجان دری (درالة) هونفس مجان دری (درالة) خ / وبالناتج می باشد

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

(2) كلية  $y = a^x$  هي حالة خاصة من المجموعة العامة  $y = e^x$  حيث

$$\alpha = e \approx 2.718281828 \dots$$

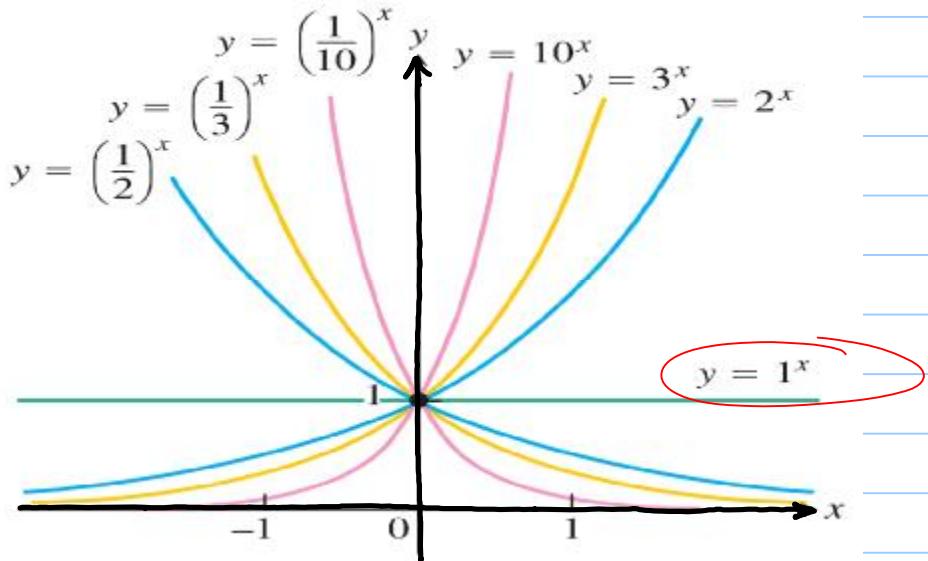
تمام درایه  $y = a^x$  را ملاحظه مایلیس : ) ۳

$$y = a = e^{x \ln a} = e^{\circ} = 1 \quad \text{for } \ln a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 \quad \text{by defn} \quad (P)$$

١- الخط الظفري  $y=1$

## بِرَحْمَةِ رَحْمَةِ الرَّحْمَنِ

لـ رحمة متابعة ترجمة المقالة  $\bar{x} = y$ . (انظر في المراجع)



$y = a^x$  الى اليمين ،  $a \neq 1$  (  $a > 0$  ) يُنبع ما ذكر (٤)

صـ دـ الـهـ ١-١ رـ لـ زـ ١ فـ اـ رـ حـ دـ الـ هـ عـ كـ سـ يـ حـ وـ فـ تـ دـ بـ لـ اـ حـ مـ اـ .

(5) میرا کریمہ علیہ السلام ملا مصطفیٰ - عالیہ السلام :

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

٢) اذا  $\alpha > 1$  فـ

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

ب) إذا كان  $0 < \alpha < 1$  فإن

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

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

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

**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 / الفصل عاشر **مخطوطة:** مخطوطة

## The Integral $\int a^x dx$

مقدمة في التكاملات المثلثية (كما في المثلث)

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

**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)  $y = x^x$

برأيي يجب أن نتباين  $y$  (نعتبر  $y$  ضمن  $x$ ) من مستويات (العوالي) من  
دالة للصورة (دالة) كأنه (تفاوت)  $y$  أو للصورة (تابع) كأنه (متباين)  $y$  (أ) و (ب)  
ـ (أ) دالة (صعوبة) دالة  $y = x^x$  لا يتحقق على  $x > 0$  معايير (سابقة) لذلك فاتتا يجب أن  
نستعين بخواص (الدوافع) بعدها (يمكن) (تكميل)  $y$  (أ)

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

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

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

2) Evaluate the following Integrals:

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

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$u = -e^x \\ du = -e^x dx$$

#### 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 طيبة سلسلة / دروس / دروس معاصرة  
 دروس معاصرة بانو يوجي (جامعة طنطا)  
 د. ابراهيم باقر

## 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 بـ  $\log_a x$  :

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

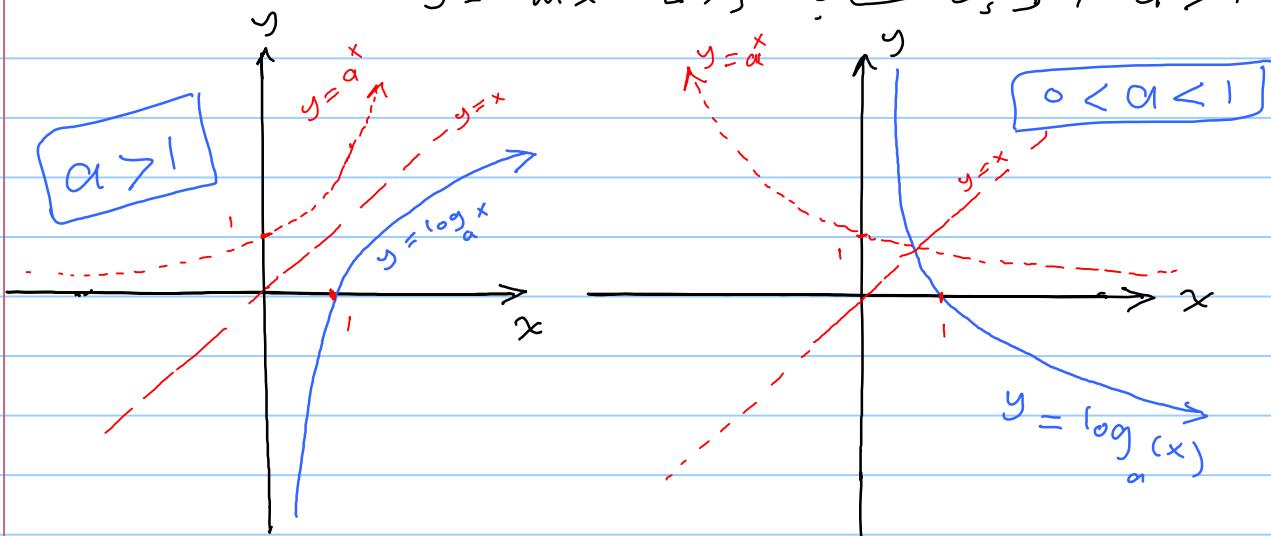
$$\log_a(a^x) = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \text{and} \quad -2$$

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

لـ  $y = a^x$  (دالة نمودي)  $y = \log_a x$  (دالة معاكسة)  $-3$

دعى  $y = \ln x$  دالة لـ  $\ln$  (دالة طبيعية مترابطة)  $y = \ln x$   $\rightarrow$  دالة طبيعية مترابطة

$y = -\ln x$  دالة طبيعية مترابطة /  $a > 1$



: تقييم حالات  $-4$

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

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

- عندما يساوي a=e هي دالة لogn(x) المعاشرية

$$\log_e x = \ln x \quad \text{3වල, } y = e^x \text{ නිසුල}$$

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

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

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

خند المعرفاتیم (الجیل) لکھر منیں /

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

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

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## 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

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

**محضات ١ -** التكامل الذي يحتوى على  $\int x^m \cdot e^{nx} dx$  يمكن إيجاده بتحويل

$$\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a} \quad \text{لما نوّهنا} \quad y = \log_a x \quad \text{إذ} \quad (y)$$

- عکس پذیری از مقادیر  $x$  و  $y$  باید این شرط را داشته باشد:  $a^x > 0$  و  $a^y > 0$

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

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

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

## Examples:

1) Simplify the expression

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

sol: (1)  $\log$

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

(2)  $\log$

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

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

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