

FUNZIONE LOGARITMICA

$$x \xrightarrow{\exp_a} a^x \xrightarrow{\log_a} x$$

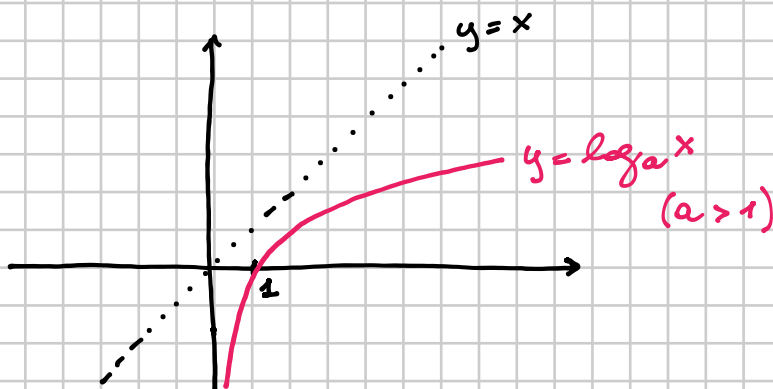
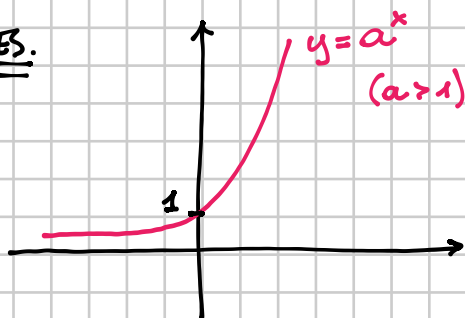
$$\exp_a(x) = a^x$$

$$\exp_2(x) = 2^x$$

FUNZIONE ESPONENZIALE

la funzione logaritmica \log_a è la funzione INVERSA della funzione esponenziale \exp_a

ES.



DEFINIZIONE

Dato un numero $a > 0$ e $a \neq 1$ e un numero $b > 0$, si chiama LOGARITMO IN BASE a DI b (e si indica con $\log_a b$) l'esponente da dare ad a per ottenere b , cioè

$$y = \log_a b \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a^y = b$$

ESEMPIO

$$\log_2 8 = 3 \quad \text{perché} \quad 2^3 = 8$$

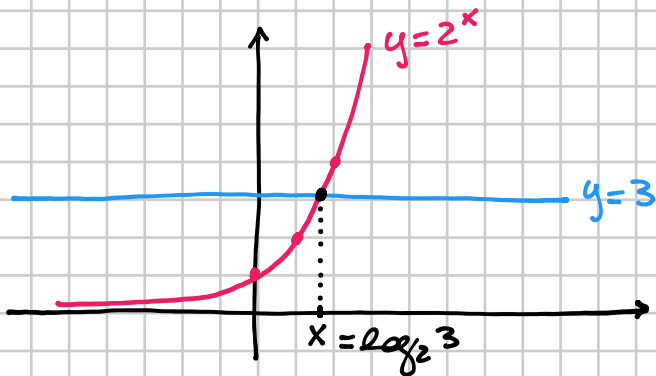
OSSERVAZIONE

$$\log_2 2^3 = 3 \quad \text{e in generale} \quad \log_2 2^x = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Viceversa, se $2^{\log_2 3} = 3$ e in generale $2^{\log_2 x} = x \quad \forall x > 0$
è l'esponente da dare a 2 per ottenere 3

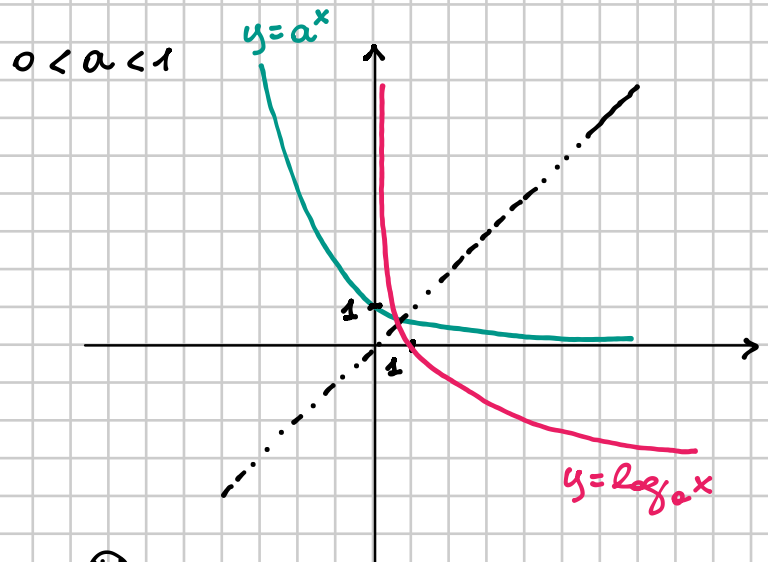
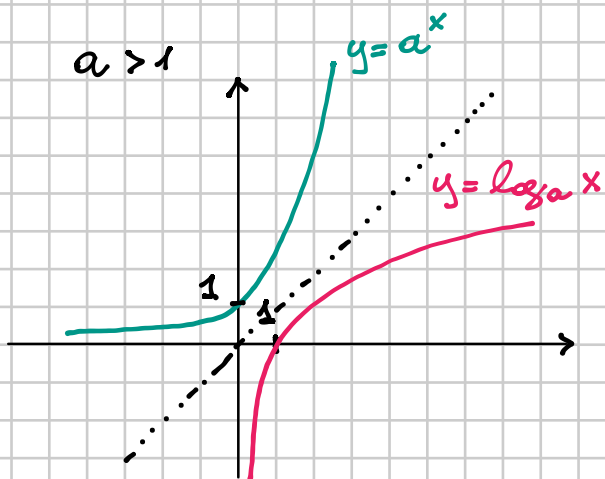
Esiste un numero x tale che $2^x = 3$?

RISPOSTA = SÌ perché $y = 2^x$ e $y = 3$ si intersecano



questa x la chiamo $\log_2 3$, cioè la soluzione dell'eq. $2^x = 3$

I GRAFICI DELLE FUNZIONI LOGARITMICHE SONO FATTI COSÌ:



$$\log_a: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Il DOMINIO di \log_a è $(0, +\infty) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 0\}$

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$$\log_3 27 = 3$$

$$\log_3 27 = \log_3 3^3 = 3$$

$$\log_5 25 = 2$$

$$\log_5 (5^2) = 2$$

$$\log_2 64 = 6 \quad \text{perché } 2^6 = 64, \text{ quindi } \log_2 64 = \\ = \log_2 (2^6) = 6$$

$$\log_2 1 = 0$$

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$$\log_3 \frac{1}{9} \sqrt{3};$$

$$\log_2 \frac{1}{16}.$$

$$\log_3 \frac{1}{9} \sqrt{3} = \log_3 (3^{-2} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \log_3 3^{-2+\frac{1}{2}} = \log_3 3^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\log_2 \frac{1}{16} = \log_2 2^{-4} = -4$$

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$$\log_5 \sqrt[5]{5};$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\log_5 \sqrt[5]{5} = \log_5 5^{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\log_{\frac{4}{9}} \frac{27}{8};$$

$$\log_{\sqrt[3]{9}} \sqrt[4]{27}.$$

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$$\log_{32} \sqrt[5]{8};$$

$$\log_{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{64}{27}.$$

$$\log_{\frac{4}{9}} \frac{27}{8} = \log_{\frac{4}{9}} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 = x$$

Ricordare che $\log_a b = x \Leftrightarrow a^x = b$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3}$$

$$2x = -3 \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt[3]{9}} \sqrt[4]{27} = x \Leftrightarrow \left(\sqrt[3]{9}\right)^x = \sqrt[4]{27}$$

$$3^{\frac{2}{3}x} = 3^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}x = \frac{3}{4} \quad x = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\log_{32} \sqrt[5]{8} = x \Leftrightarrow 32^x = \sqrt[5]{8}$$

$$2^{5x} = 2^{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$5x = \frac{3}{5} \quad x = \frac{3}{25}$$

$$\log_{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{64}{27} = x \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x = \frac{64}{27} \quad \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 \quad x = 3$$

$$36 \quad \log_a a; \quad \log_{2a}(4a^2).$$

$$37 \quad \log_{\sqrt{a}} a^3; \quad \log_a(a\sqrt{a}).$$

$$\log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_{2a}(4a^2) = \log_{2a}(2a)^2 = 2$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{a}} a^3 = x \quad (\sqrt{a})^x = a^3 \quad a^{\frac{x}{2}} = a^3 \quad \frac{x}{2} = 3 \quad x = 6$$

$$\log_a(a\sqrt{a}) = \log_a(a \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \log_a a^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$44 \quad \log_4 b = -2; \quad \text{Thore } b > 0$$

$$4^{-2} = b \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\log(1 - b) = -1 \quad \text{Thore } b \quad 1 - b > 0 \quad b < 1$$

BASE 10

$$10^{-1} = 1 - b \quad b = 1 - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$$

PROPRIETÀ DEI LOGARITMI

a base dei logaritmi $a > 0, a \neq 1$ x, y argomenti $x, y > 0$

$$1) \log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$a^{\log_a(x \cdot y)} = a^{\log_a x + \log_a y}$$

$$x \cdot y = a^{\log_a x} \cdot a^{\log_a y}$$

$$x \cdot y = x \cdot y$$

tutte le uguaglianze
equivalenti

$$2) \log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

Simile alla precedente

$$3) \log_a x^y = y \log_a x \quad (x > 0, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$a^{\log_a x^y} = a^{y \log_a x}$$

$$x^y = (a^{\log_a x})^y$$

$$x^y = x^y$$

4) FORMULA DEL CAMBIAMENTO DI BASE

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

$m = \text{"nuova" base}$ ($m > 0$ $m \neq 1$)

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$(\log_a x) \cdot (\log_m a) = \log_m x$$

↓ APPLICO LA PROP. 3)

$$\log_m a^{\log_a x} = \log_m x$$

$$\log_m x = \log_m x$$

Usare le proprietà dei logaritmi per scrivere l'espressione con 1 solo logaritmo

110 $\frac{1}{2} [\log_2 a + 2\log_2(a+4)] - \log_2(a-1) =$

$$\left[\log_2 \frac{\sqrt{a} \cdot (a+4)}{a-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\log_2 a + \log_2(a+4)^2] - \log_2(a-1) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\log_2(a \cdot (a+4)^2)] - \log_2(a-1) =$$

$$= \log_2 [a \cdot (a+4)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \log_2(a-1) =$$

$$= \log_2 \frac{[a \cdot (a+4)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a-1} = \log_2 \frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (a+4)}{a-1} =$$

$$= \log_2 \frac{\sqrt{a} (a+4)}{a-1}$$

SEMPLIFICARE LA SEGUENTE ESPRESSIONE

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$$\log_3 8 - \frac{1}{2 \log_8 3} + \log_3 4 \log_4 7 \sqrt{2} = [\log_3 28]$$

$$= \log_3 8 - \frac{1}{2 \frac{\log_3 3}{\log_3 8}} + \cancel{\log_3 4} \cdot \frac{\log_3 7 \sqrt{2}}{\cancel{\log_3 4}} =$$

$$= \log_3 8 - \frac{\log_3 8}{2} + \log_3 7 \sqrt{2} =$$

SI POTEVA ANCHE FARE

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \log_3 8 = \log_3 \sqrt{8}$$

$$= \log_3 8 - \frac{1}{2} \log_3 8 + \log_3 7 \sqrt{2} =$$

$$= \log_3 8 - \log_3 \sqrt{8} + \log_3 7 \sqrt{2} =$$

$$= \log_3 \frac{8}{\sqrt{8}} + \log_3 7 \sqrt{2} =$$

$$= \log_3 \left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{8}} \cdot 7 \sqrt{2} \right) = \log_3 \left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 7 \sqrt{2} \right) = \log_3 28$$