

Logarithmic Functions and Derivatives

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April 2023

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Chapter 1

1.1 Derivatives of Logarithmic Functions

Definition 1.1.1: Logarithmic Functions

Functions in the form:

$$y = \log_a[f(x)] \quad \text{or} \quad y = \ln[f(x)]$$

1.1.1 Derivate of $\ln(x)$

$$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{x'}{x}$$

Proof:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Where $f(x) = \ln(x)$ and $f(x+h) = \ln(x+h)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln(x)}{h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln(x)}{h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right)}{h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)}{h}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\ln\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right) \right)$$

Let $v = \frac{h}{x} \quad \therefore h = vx \implies \text{As } h \rightarrow 0 \quad v \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{vx} (\ln(1+v))$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{v} \times \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+v)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{v} \ln(1+v)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+v)^{\frac{1}{v}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \ln[\lim_{v \rightarrow 0} (1+v)^{\frac{1}{v}}]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \ln[e]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

⊗