

FUNZIONE LOGARITMICA

$$x \longmapsto a^x \longleftarrow \log_a$$

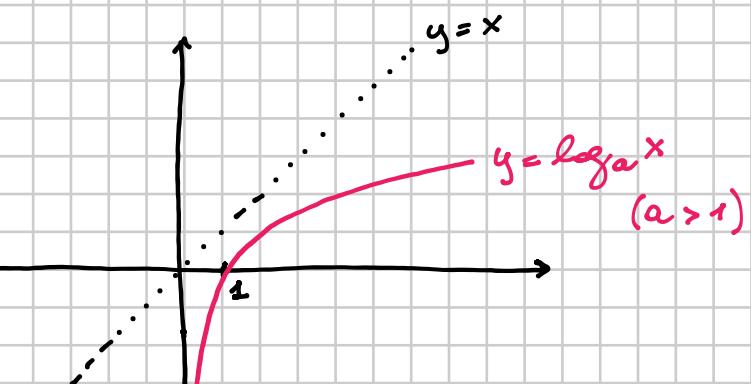
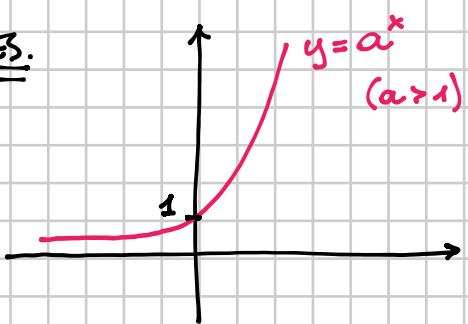
$$\exp_a(x) = a^x$$

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

FUNZIONE ESPONENZIALE

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

E.S.



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

$$y = \log_a b \iff a^y = b$$

ESEMPIO

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

OSSERVAZIONE

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

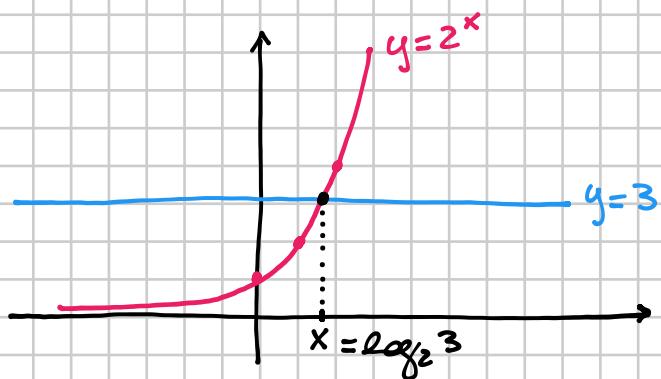
Viceversa, se $2^{\log_2 3} = 3$ e in generale $2^{\log_2 x} = x \quad \forall x > 0$

$\log_2 3$

è l'esponente da dare a 2 per ottenere 3

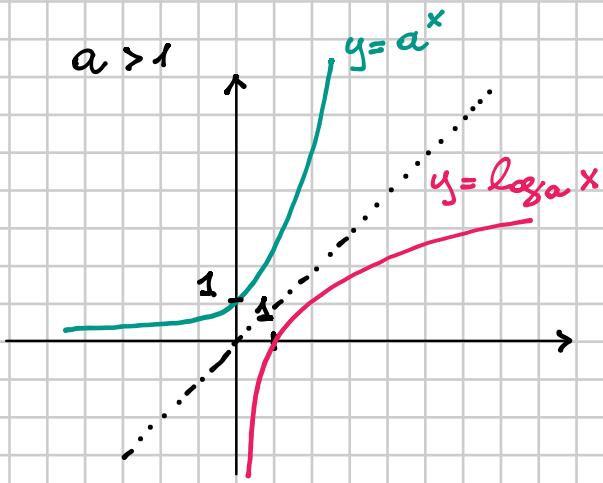
Esiste un numero x tale che $2^x = 3$?

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

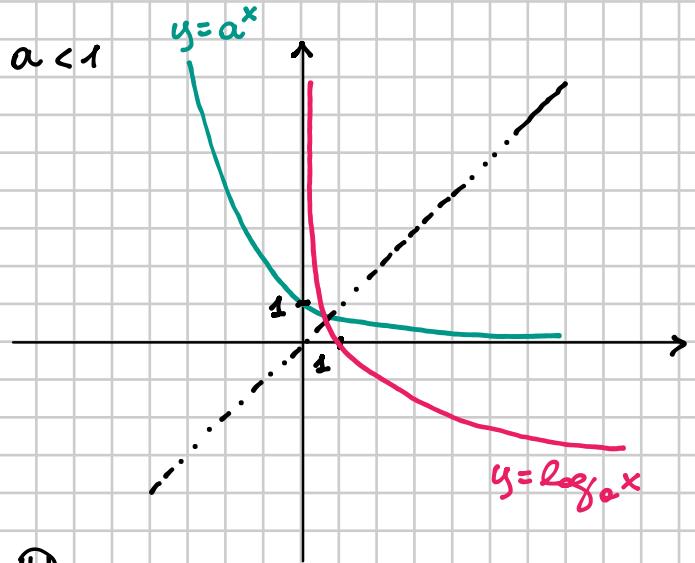


questo x lo chiamiamo $\log_2 3$, cioè la soluzione dell'eq. $2^x = 3$

I GRAFICI DELLE FUNZIONI LOGARITMICHE SONO FATTI così:



$0 < a < 1$



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

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

17

$$\log_3 27 = 3$$

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

$$\log_5 25 = 2$$

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

$$\log_2 64 = 6$$

perché $2^6 = 64$, quindi $\log_2 64 =$

$$= \log_2 (2^6) = 6$$

$$\log_2 1 = 0$$

20

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

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

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

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

26

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

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

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

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

34

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

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

35

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$2x = -3$$

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

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

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

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

$$x = \frac{9}{8}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3$$

$$x = 3$$

36

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

37

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

$$\log_a a = 1$$

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

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

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

44

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

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

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

✓
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 ragionevoli
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 = "nuova" base ($m > 0, m \neq 1$)

DIMOSTRAZIONE

$$(\log_a x) \cdot (\log_m a) = \log_m x \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \text{APPLICO LA PROP. 3} \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\log_m x = \log_m x$$

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

149

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \log_3 \left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{8}} \cdot 7\sqrt{2} \right) = \log_3 \left(\frac{8^4}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot 7\sqrt{2} \right) = \log_3 28$$

SI POTESSE ANCHE FARE

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