Logarithms done proper!

A logarithm is a function

$$\mathrm{Log} : (0, \infty) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

satisfying

- $\mathrm{Log}(xy) = \mathrm{Log}(x) + \mathrm{Log}(y)$
- $\mathrm{Log}(x^n) = n \,\mathrm{Log}(x)$

There should be an associated function

$$\mathrm{Exp} : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow (0, \infty)$$

satisfying

$$\mathrm{Log}(\mathrm{Exp}(x)) = x.$$

The formula

$$\mathrm{Log}_b x = \frac{\mathrm{Log}_c x}{\mathrm{Log}_c b}$$

$$\mathrm{Log}_b x = k \,\mathrm{Log}_c x$$

When I was in primary school

to divide

7.89123

by

3.142

I'd first calculate

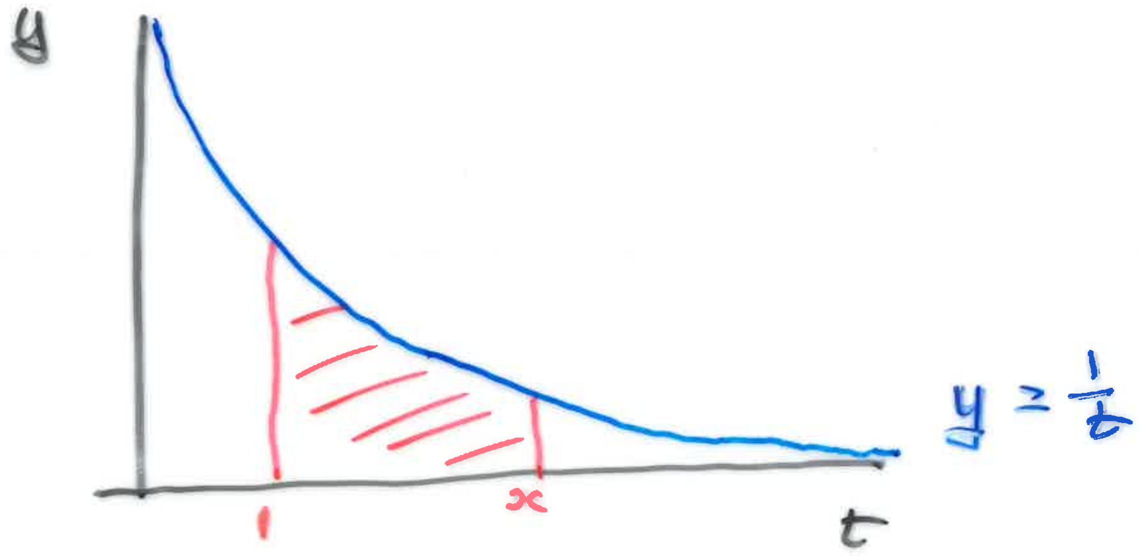
$$a = \log_{10}(7.89123)$$

$$b = \log_{10}(3.142)$$

and then

$$\exp(a-b) = \frac{7.89123}{3.142}$$

<u>Defn</u> for $x > 0$ let A be the area



between the curve $y = \frac{1}{t}$ and the t-axis from $t=1$ to $t=x$.

We define

$$\ln(x) = \begin{cases} A & \text{if } x \geq 1 \\ -A & \text{if } 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

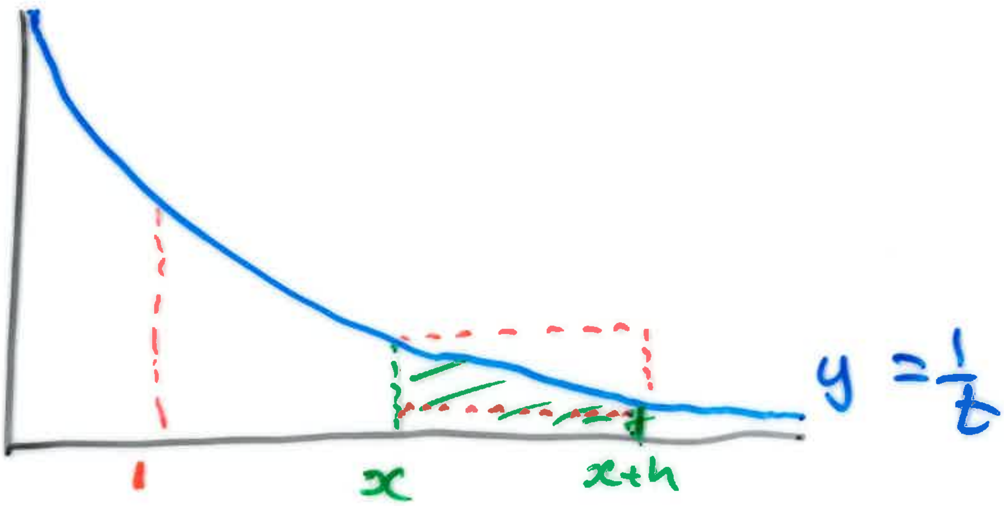
We call $\ln(x)$ the natural logarithm

Theorem

If $x > 0$ then

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

Proof



$\dfrac{h}{x+h}$ < Shaded green area < $\dfrac{h}{x}$

Divide throughout by h to get

$$\frac{1}{x+h} < \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln(x)}{h} < \frac{1}{x}$$

So

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\ln(x+h) - \ln(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{x}$$

using the sandwich Lemma.

Thus

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x}.$$

QED

Consequence 1 For $x, y > 0$ we have

$$\ln(xy) = \ln(x) + \ln(y).$$

Proof

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\ln(xy) - \ln(x)\right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx}\ln(xy) - \frac{d}{dx}\ln(x)$$

$$= \frac{y}{xy} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= 0$$

Thus

$$\ln(xy) - \ln(x) = c \quad (*)$$

c is a constant not depending on x.

Put for instance $x = 1$ in (*)

$$\ln(y) - \ln(1) = c$$

$$\ln(y) - 0 = c$$

So $c = \ln(y)$.

Thus, from (*)

$$\ln(xy) - \ln(x) = \ln(y)$$

or

$$\ln(xy) = \ln(x) + \ln(y).$$

QED

it is also easy to show

$$\boxed{\ln(x^n) = n \ln(x)}$$

Past exam question

Find the derivative y' of

$$y = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}{(x+4)}.$$

Sol^n

$$\ln(y) = \ln(x+1) + \ln(x+2) + \ln(x+3) - \ln(x+4)$$

Differentiate both sides with respect to x :

$$\frac{1}{y} y' = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{x+4}$$

Thus

$$y' = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}{(x+4)} \left\{ \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{x+4} \right\}.$$