

Räknelagar

För $x, y > 0$ och $k \in \mathbb{R}$ gäller att:

- ${}^a \log(xy) = {}^a \log(x) + {}^a \log(y)$
- ${}^a \log\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = {}^a \log(x) - {}^a \log(y)$
- ${}^a \log(x^k) = k {}^a \log x$

Bevis

$$\begin{aligned} {}^a \log(xy) &= {}^a \log(a^{{}^a \log x} a^{{}^a \log y}) = \\ &= {}^a \log(a^{{}^a \log x + {}^a \log y}) = \\ &= {}^a \log x + {}^a \log y \end{aligned}$$

Logaritmer i olika baser är proportionella

$${}^a \log x = \frac{{}^b \log x}{{}^b \log a} \quad \text{eller} \quad {}^a \log x = {}^a \log b \cdot {}^b \log x$$

← konst →

Bevis

$${}^a \log x = {}^a \log(b^{{}^b \log x}) = \frac{{}^b \log x}{{}^b \log a} \cdot {}^a \log b$$

$$f(x) = x^x$$

$$\ln f(x) = \ln x^x = x \ln x$$

inversen av $\ln f(x)$

$$f(x) = e^{x \ln x}$$