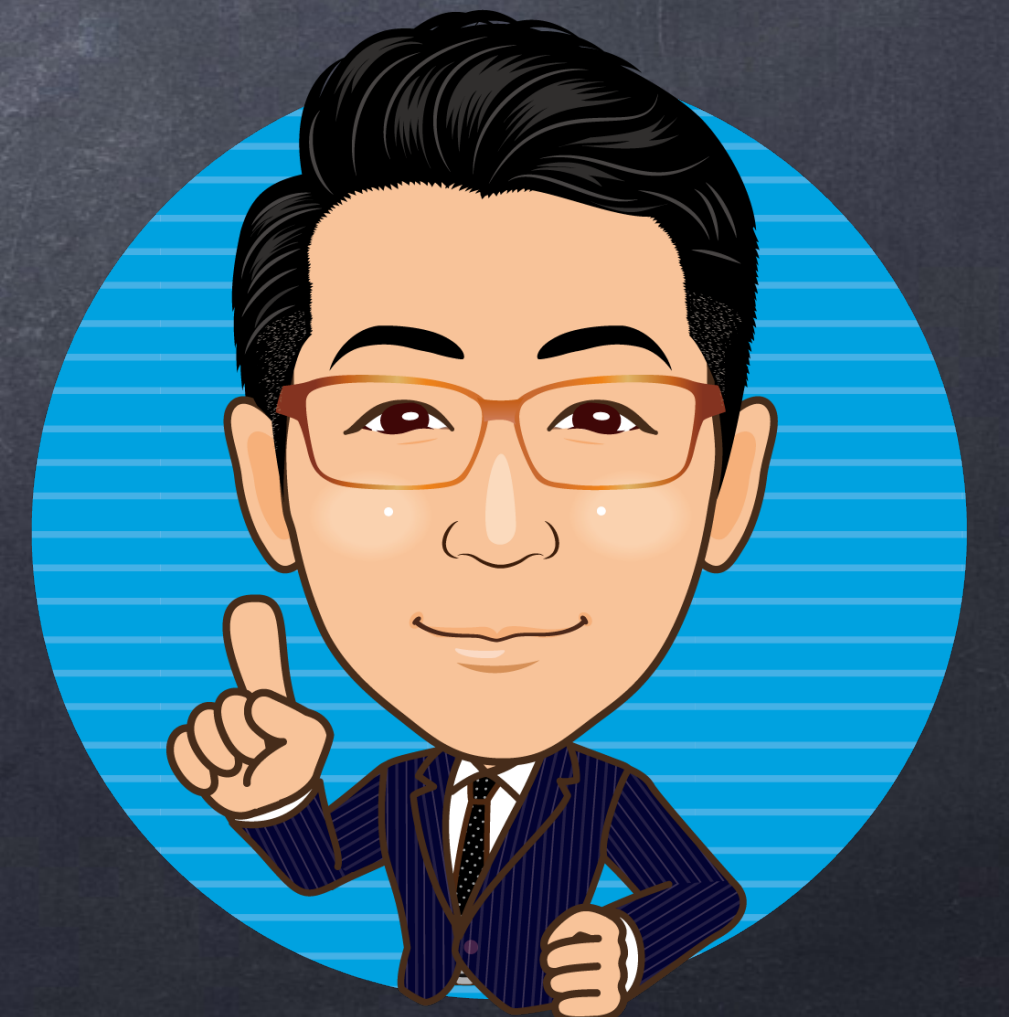


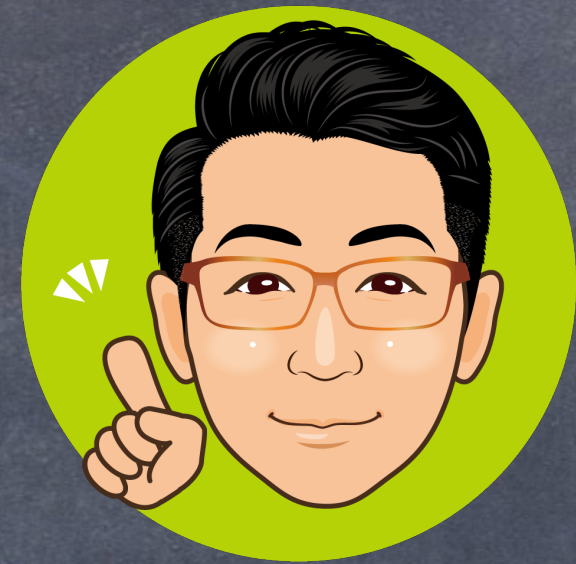
テーマ：
対数関数の導関数



。 対数関数, 導関数

$(\log_a x)' \text{ について } (a \neq 1)$

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



$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(x+h) - \log_a x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \log_a \frac{x+h}{x}$$

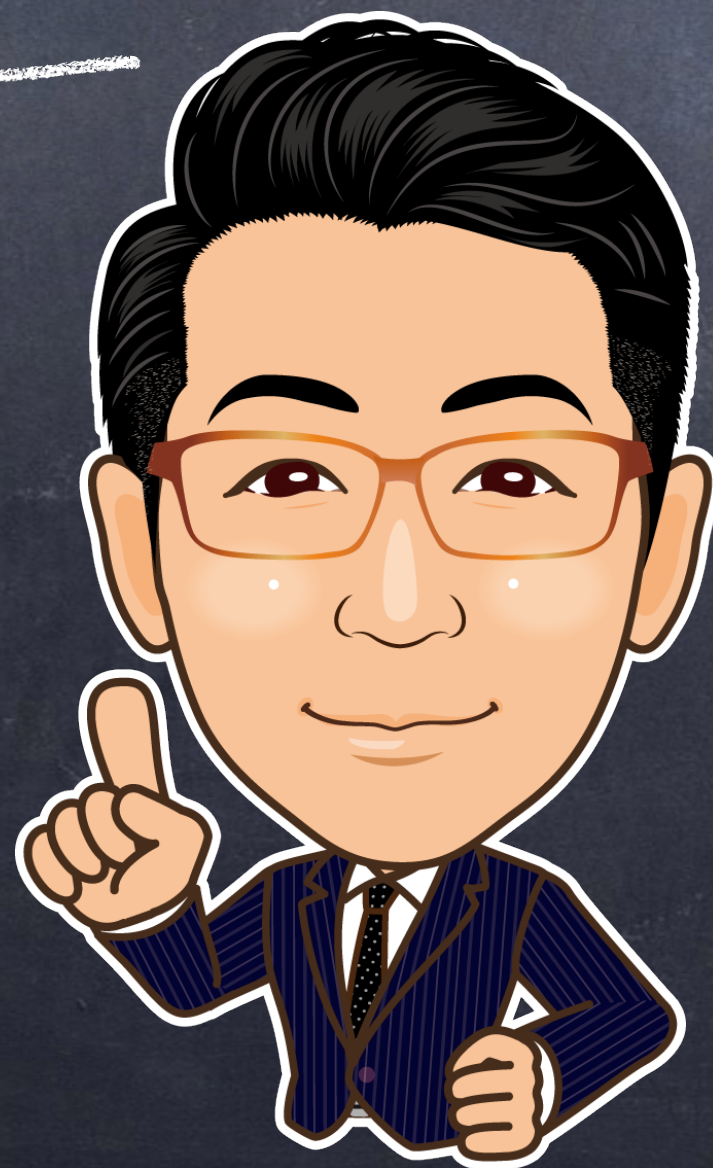
$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{x}{h} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{h}}$$

=: z , $\frac{h}{x} = k \quad \varepsilon z' < z$.

$h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow z \rightarrow 0, \quad \frac{x}{h} = \frac{1}{k} \quad \varepsilon z \delta$



$$= \frac{1}{x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \log_a \left(1 + \frac{h}{a} \right)^{\frac{x}{h}}$$

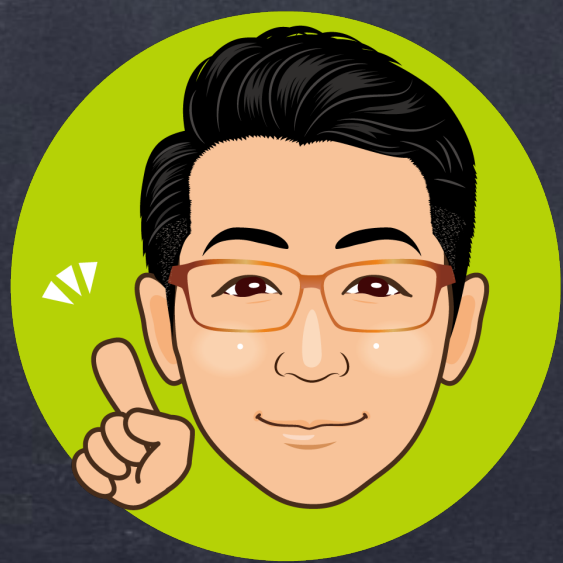


$$\Rightarrow \text{置} \frac{h}{a} = k \quad \text{と} \quad h' < h$$

$$h \rightarrow 0 \text{ と} \quad k \rightarrow 0, \quad \frac{x}{h} = \frac{1}{k} \quad \text{と} \quad \text{置}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \log_a \left(1 + k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \xrightarrow{\text{置}} e$$

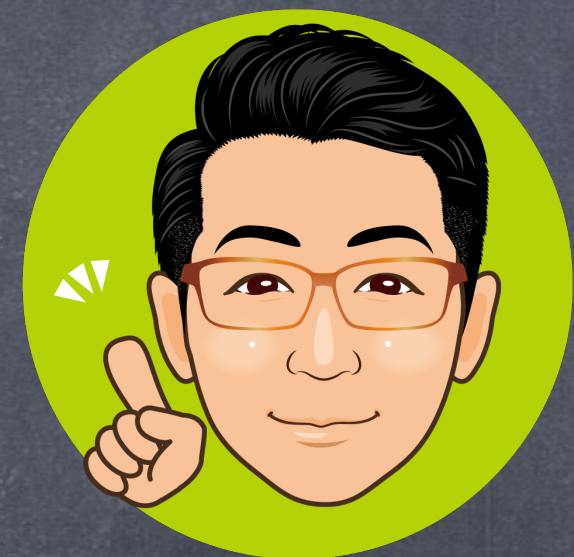
$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \text{ に} \quad \text{注目} \quad !!$$



$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \text{ の} \quad \text{値} \quad \text{に} \quad \text{近} \quad \text{く}$$

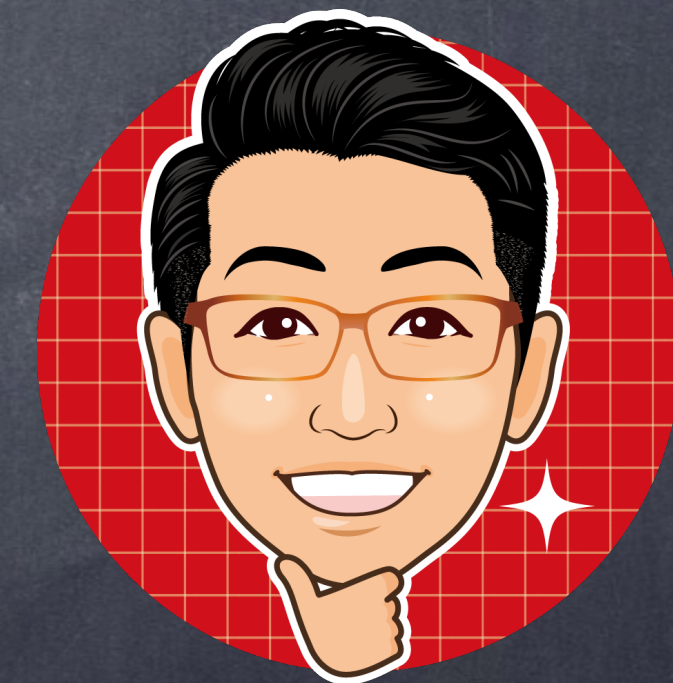
とる値 ε e とする。

$$e = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}}$$



$$\text{約} \quad e = 2.7182 \dots$$

(e は $2.7 < e < 2.8$)



$$L' = \log_a x$$

$$\left(\log_a x \right)' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$$

まだ、わからないじゃない!!



$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$$

底の変換

$$= \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{1}{\log_e a}$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \log_e a}$$

特に、底が e のとき、

$$(\log_e x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

底が e にもつ対数 **自然対数** といふ。

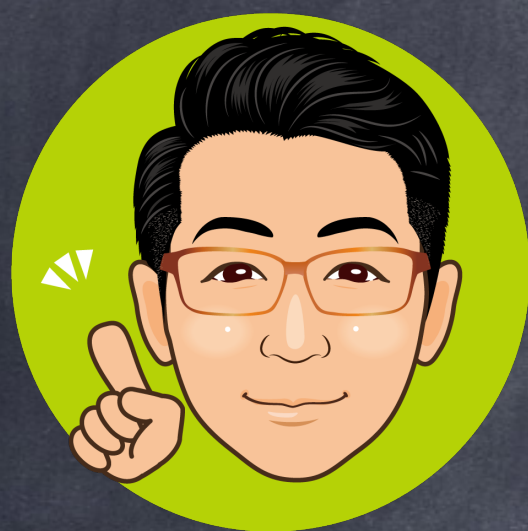
数直線では、 $\log_e x \Leftrightarrow \log x$ と書く。

e は省略

以上です。

$$\textcircled{1} (\log x)' = \frac{1}{x} \quad \textcircled{3} (\log |x|)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \log a} \quad \textcircled{4} (\log_a |x|)' = \frac{1}{x \log a}$$

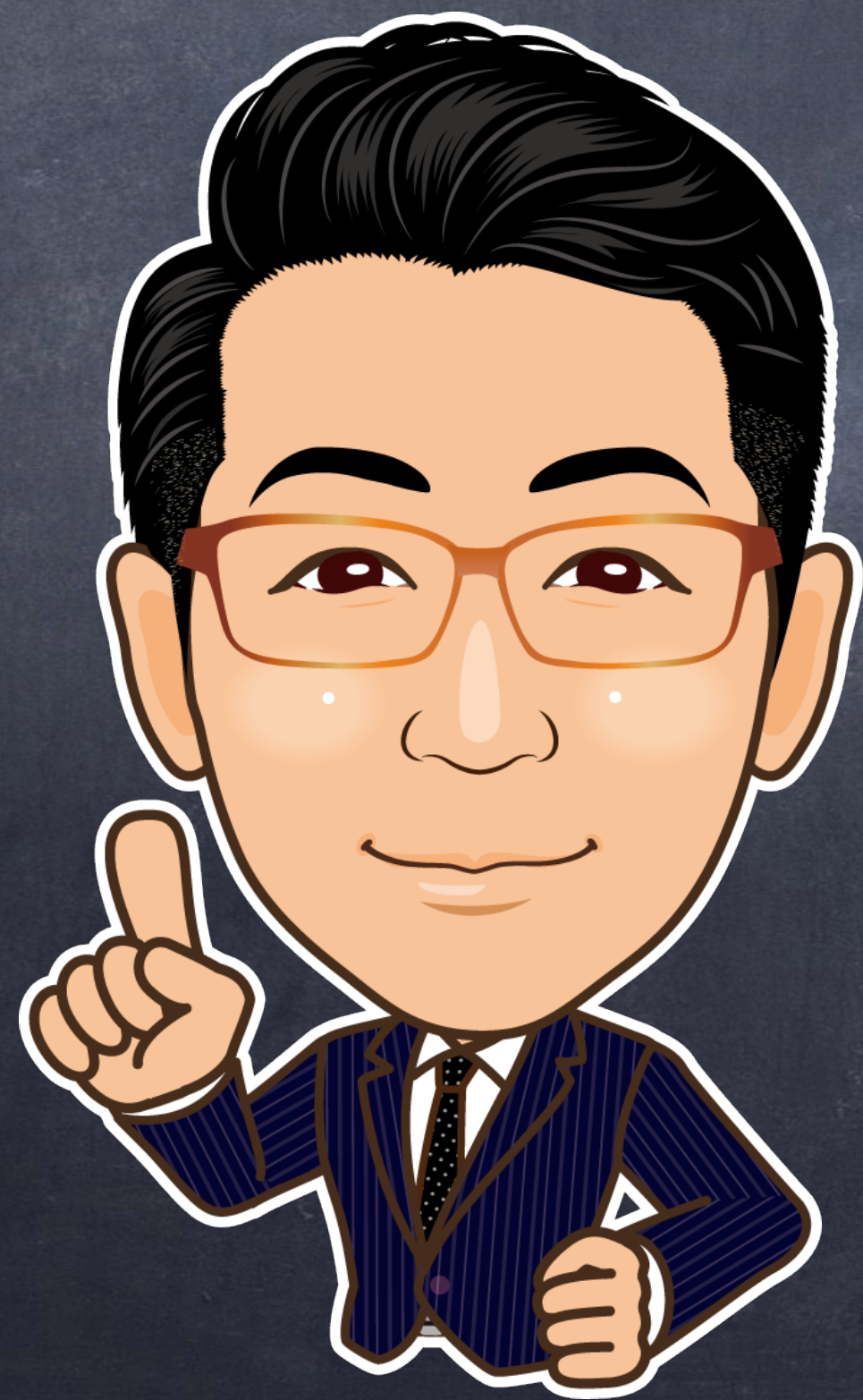


(Ex)

$$(1) y = \log(2x+3)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2x+3} \times (2x+3)'$$

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



$$(2) y = x \log_2 x$$

$$y' = x' \cdot \log_2 x + x \cdot (\log_2 x)'$$

$$= \log_2 x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x \log 2}$$

$$y' = \log_2 x + \frac{1}{\log 2}$$

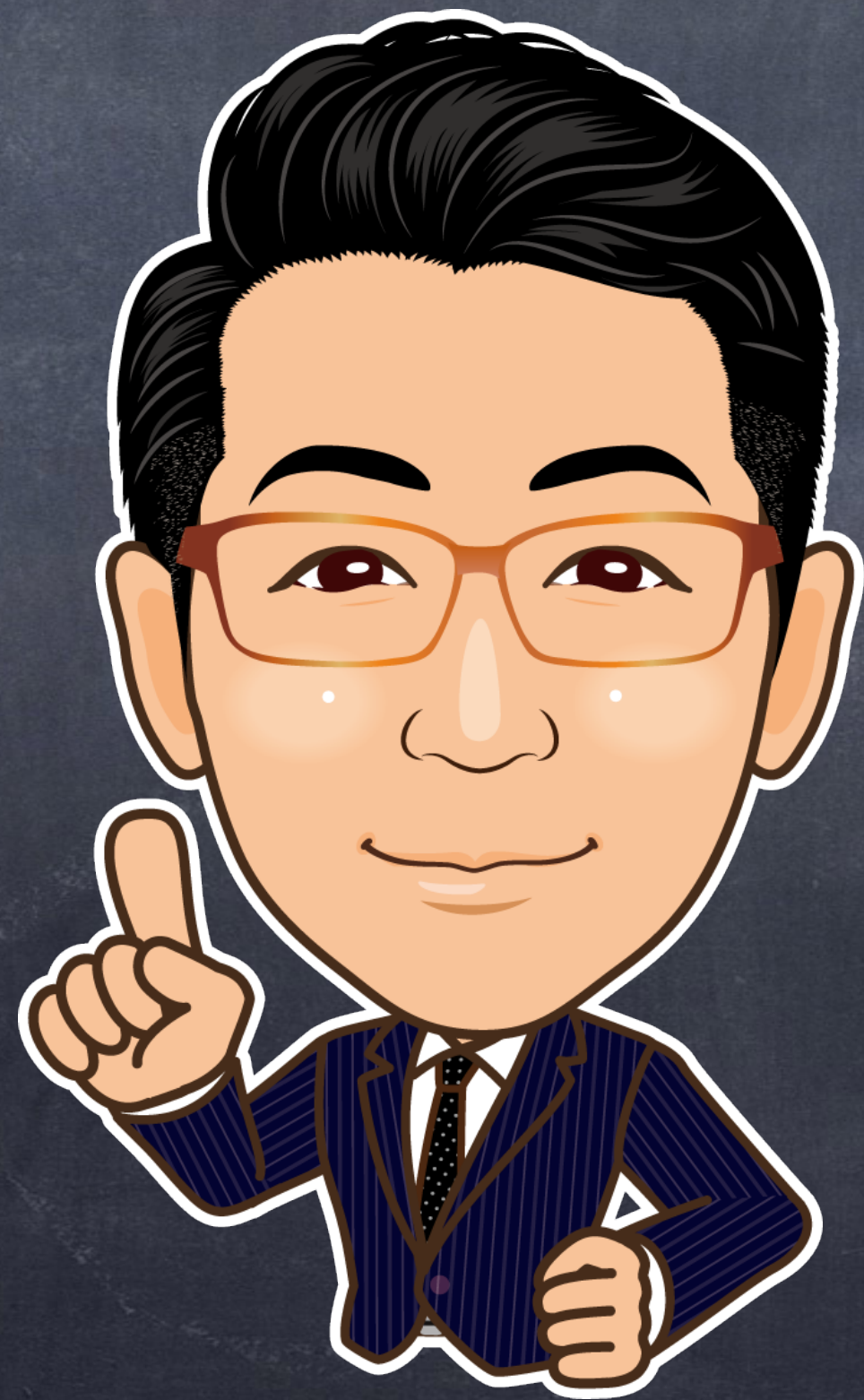
(ex)

$$(3) \quad y = \log |\cos x|$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos x} \times (\cos x)'$$

$$= \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$y' = -\tan x$$



$$(4) \quad y = \log_3 |x^2 - 1|$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{(x^2 - 1) \log 3} \times (x^2 - 1)'$$

$$y' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - 1) \log 3}$$
