

# FUNZIONE LOGARITMICA

DEF LOGARITMO

$$\log_a x = b \text{ significa } a^b = x$$

con  $a > 0$   
con  $x > 0$

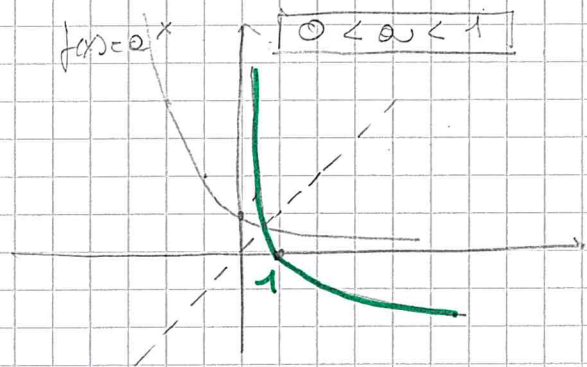
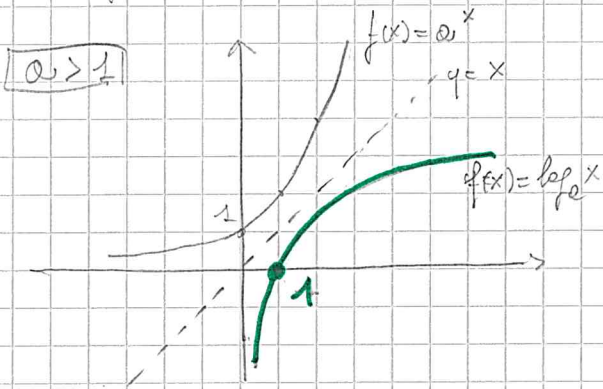
(perché  $a^{-} > 0$  sempre)

Da cui la funzione logaritmo

$$f(x) = \log_a x \quad f: ]0; +\infty[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{con } a > 0, a \neq 1$$

es:  $x > 0$

è la funzione inversa della funzione esponenziale



NB se  $a = 1 \quad f(x) = a^x = 1^x$

non è una funzione  
iniettiva,  
quindi non ha  
l'inversa.  
Ecco perché nelle  
funzioni logaritmiche  
è  $a \neq 1$

Poiché  $f(x) = a^x$  e  $g(x) = \log_a x$

sono l'una la funzione inversa dell'altra si ha che

$$f \circ g(x) = x$$

e

$$g \circ f(x) = x$$

$$f(g(x)) = x$$

$$g(f(x)) = x$$

$$f(\log_a x) = x$$

$$g(a^x) = x$$

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

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

# PROPRIETÀ

$$\log_a a = 1 \quad \text{perché } a^1 = a$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0 \quad \text{perché } a^0 = 1$$

$$\log_a x + \log_a y = \log_a (x \cdot y)$$

$$\log_a x \cdot \log_a y = \text{STOP}$$

$$\log_a x - \log_a y = \log_a \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\frac{\log_a x}{\log_a y} = \text{STOP}$$

$$\log_a x^n = n \cdot \log_a x$$

$$\log_b a$$

## Calcolare il logaritmo

$$\log_2 8 = x \Rightarrow 2^x = 8 \Rightarrow 2^x = 2^3 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{2} = x \Rightarrow 4^x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (2^2)^x = 2^{-1} \Rightarrow 2^{2x} = 2^{-1} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_3 1 = x \Rightarrow 3^x = 1 \Rightarrow 3^x = 3^0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\log_3 \sqrt{3} = x \Rightarrow 3^x = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow 3^x = 3^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

## Calcolare l'esponente

$$\log_2 x = 4 \Rightarrow 2^4 = x \Rightarrow x = 16$$

$$\log_3 x = -1 \Rightarrow 3^{-1} = x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log_3 x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = x \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}$$

## Calcolare la base

$$\log_x 9 = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = \pm 3 \begin{cases} x = 3 \text{ ok.} \\ x = -3 \text{ non ok. (perché base } > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\log_x 9 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 9 \Rightarrow x = 81$$



# EQUAZIONI LOGARITMICHE

Ter.  $\log_{10} x_1 = \log_{10} x_2 \iff x_1 = x_2$  con  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{D}$   
 (questo perché  $f(x) = \log_e x$  è una funz. iniettiva)

$\rightarrow 3 \log x = \log 8$  es  $x > 0$

$\log x^3 = \log 8$   
 $x^3 = 8 \Rightarrow x^3 = 2^3 \Rightarrow x = 2$  acc. per il CS

$\rightarrow \log(x-1) - \log(2-x) = 0$  es  $\begin{cases} x-1 > 0 & \{ x > 1 \\ 2-x > 0 & \{ x < 2 \end{cases}$

$\log(x-1) = \log(2-x)$   
 $x-1 = 2-x$   
 $2x = 3$   
 $x = \frac{3}{2}$  accettabile per il CS

$\rightarrow -x > -2$   
 $x < 2$   
 es:  $1 < x < 2$

$\frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{2}{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{2}{2}$   
 $\frac{3}{2}$

$\odot \rightarrow 2 \log x = \frac{1}{2} \log 4 = 0$  es  $x > 0$

$2 \log x = \frac{1}{2} \log 4$   
 $\log x^2 = \log 4^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $\log x^2 = \log \sqrt{4}$   
 $\log x^2 = \log 2$   
 $x^2 = 2$   
 $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{2} \text{ accettabile per il CS} \\ x = -\sqrt{2} \text{ non accettabile} \end{array} \right.$

$\frac{0}{2} \quad \frac{0}{2}$   
 $\frac{1}{-2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$

$$\rightarrow \log x + \log(x+1) = \log 3x$$

$$\text{C.S.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ x+1 > 0 \\ 3x > 0 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ x > -1 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\log [x(x+1)] = \log 3x$$

$$x(x+1) = 3x$$

$$x^2 + x - 3x = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \vee x - 2 = 0$$

NON acc. per il C.S.

$x = 2$   
accettabile per il C.S.

$$\boxed{x > 0}$$



$$\rightarrow \log_2(x-1) = 1$$

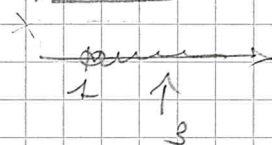
$$\text{C.S. } x-1 > 0$$

$$\boxed{x > 1}$$

$$\log_2(x-1) = \log_2 2 \quad \text{NB } 1 = \log_2 2$$

$$x-1 = 2$$

$$x = 3 \text{ acc. per il C.S.}$$



$$\rightarrow \log_2(x-1) = 0$$

$$\text{NB } 0 = \log_2 2^0$$

$$\text{C.S. } x > 1$$

$$\log_2(x-1) = \log_2 2^0 = 0$$

$$\log_2(x-1) = \log_2 1$$

$$x-1 = 1$$

$$x = 1+1$$

$$x = 2 \text{ acc. per il C.S.}$$

$$\text{NB } 2 = \log_2 2^2$$

$$\rightarrow \log_2(x-1) = 2$$

$$\text{C.S. } x-1 > 0 \quad x > 1$$

$$\log_2(x-1) = \log_2 2^2$$

$$\log_2(x-1) = \log_2 4$$

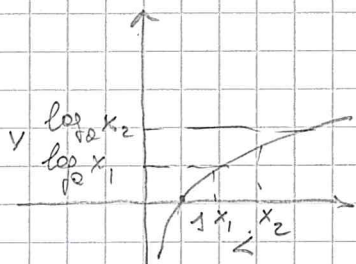
$$x-1 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ accettabile per il C.S.}$$



# DISEQUAZIONI LOGARITMICHE

1)  $f(x) = \log_a x$  con  $a > 0$  e  $a \neq 1$   
 e  $x > 0$

$a > 1$



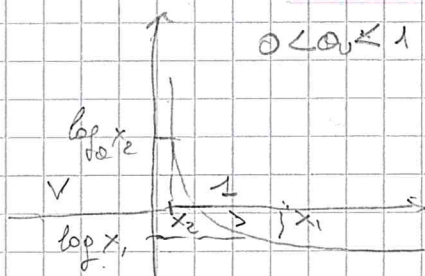
Teorema

Se  $a > 1$

$$\log_a x_1 < \log_a x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 < x_2$$

(mantiene il verso delle disuguaglianze)  
 "STESSO VERSO"

$0 < a < 1$



Teorema

Se  $0 < a < 1$

$$\log_a x_1 < \log_a x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 > x_2$$

(cambia il verso delle disuguaglianze)  
 "CAMBIO VERSO"

②  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) > \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2-x)$

$$x-1 > 2-x$$

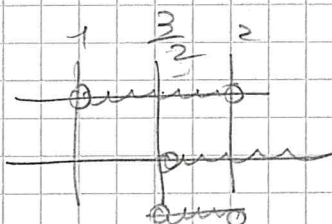
$$2x > 3$$

$$x > \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{CE } \begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \\ 2-x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x < 2 \end{cases}$$



CE  $1 < x < 2$



$$\boxed{\frac{3}{2} < x < 2}$$

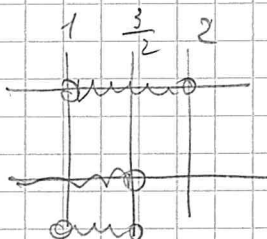
③  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1) > \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2-x)$

$$x-1 < 2-x$$

$$2x < 3$$

$$x < \frac{3}{2}$$

CE come sopra  $1 < x < 2$



$$1 < x < \frac{3}{2}$$

Disuguaglianze risolte con l'uso del grafico

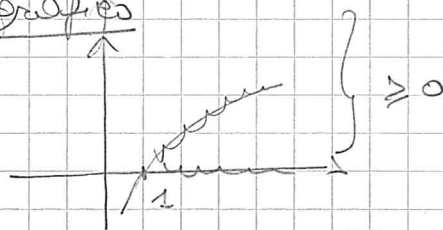
→  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \geq 0$

Calcolo punto  
 $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = 0$

$2^0 = x$

$x = 1$

per uso il grafico



punti  $x \geq 1$

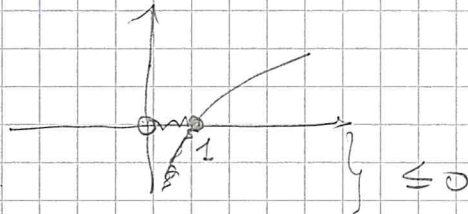
→  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \leq 0$

calcolo  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = 0$

$2^0 = x$

$x = 1$

per uso il grafico



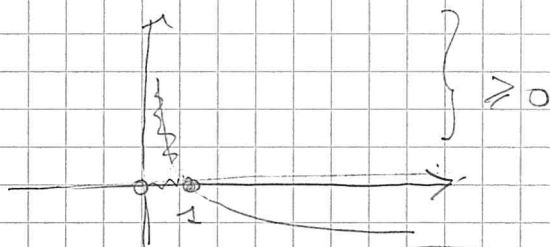
punti  $0 < x \leq 1$

→  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \geq 0$

calcolo  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = 0$

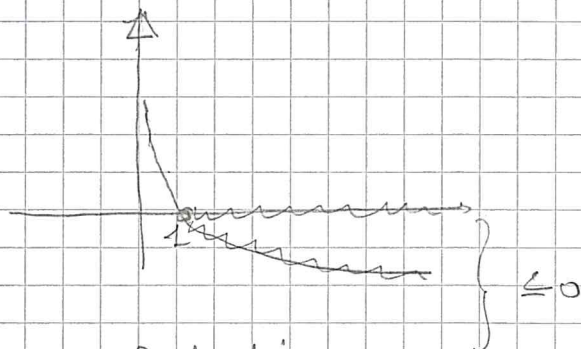
$(\frac{1}{2})^0 = x$

$x = 1$  per uso il grafico



punti  $0 < x \leq 1$

→  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \leq 0$



punti  $x \geq 1$



$$\rightarrow \log_2 x \geq 0$$

$$\log_2 x \geq \log_2 2^0$$

NB  $0 = \log_2 2^0$

Disuguaglianze risolte con i calcoli

$$\log_2 x \geq \log_2 1$$

base  $a=2 > 1$   
 $\Rightarrow$  mantengo il verso

$$x > 1$$

funzioni \*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 1 \\ \text{es } x > 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow x > 1$

$$\rightarrow \log_2 x \leq 0$$

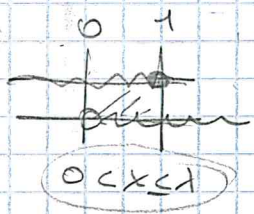
$$\log_2 x \leq \log_2 2^0$$

$$\log_2 x \leq \log_2 1$$

base  $a=2 > 1$   
 $\Rightarrow$  mantengo il verso

$$x \leq 1$$

funzioni \*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 1 \\ \text{es } x > 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$



$$\rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \geq 0$$

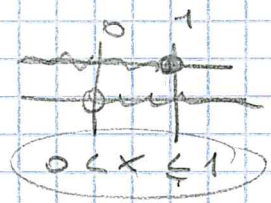
$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \geq \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \geq \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1$$

base  $a = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  cambio il verso

$$x \leq 1$$

funzioni \*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq 1 \\ \text{es } x > 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$



$$\rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \leq 0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \leq \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x \leq \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1$$

base  $a = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  cambio il verso

$$x \geq 1$$

funzioni \*  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 1 \\ \text{es } x > 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow x \geq 1$