

A missing function:

$f(x)$  such that  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ .

$\frac{d}{dx} \downarrow$	$-1x^{-1}$	(?)	$x$	$\frac{1}{2}x^2$	$\frac{1}{3}x^3$	$\frac{1}{4}x^4$	...
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
	$x^{-2}$	$x^{-1}$	$1=x^0$	$x$	$x^2$	$x^3$	

?

$$f(x) = \ln|x| := \log_e x$$

= inverse function of  $\log_e e^x$

satisfies  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

Recall:  $10^3 = 1000 \iff \log_{10} 1000 = 3$

so  $2^x = y \iff \log_2 y = x$

$e^x = y \iff \log_e y = x$

as  $e^{\log_e x} = x$  &  $x^{\log_e x} = x$

$$e^{g(x)} = x$$

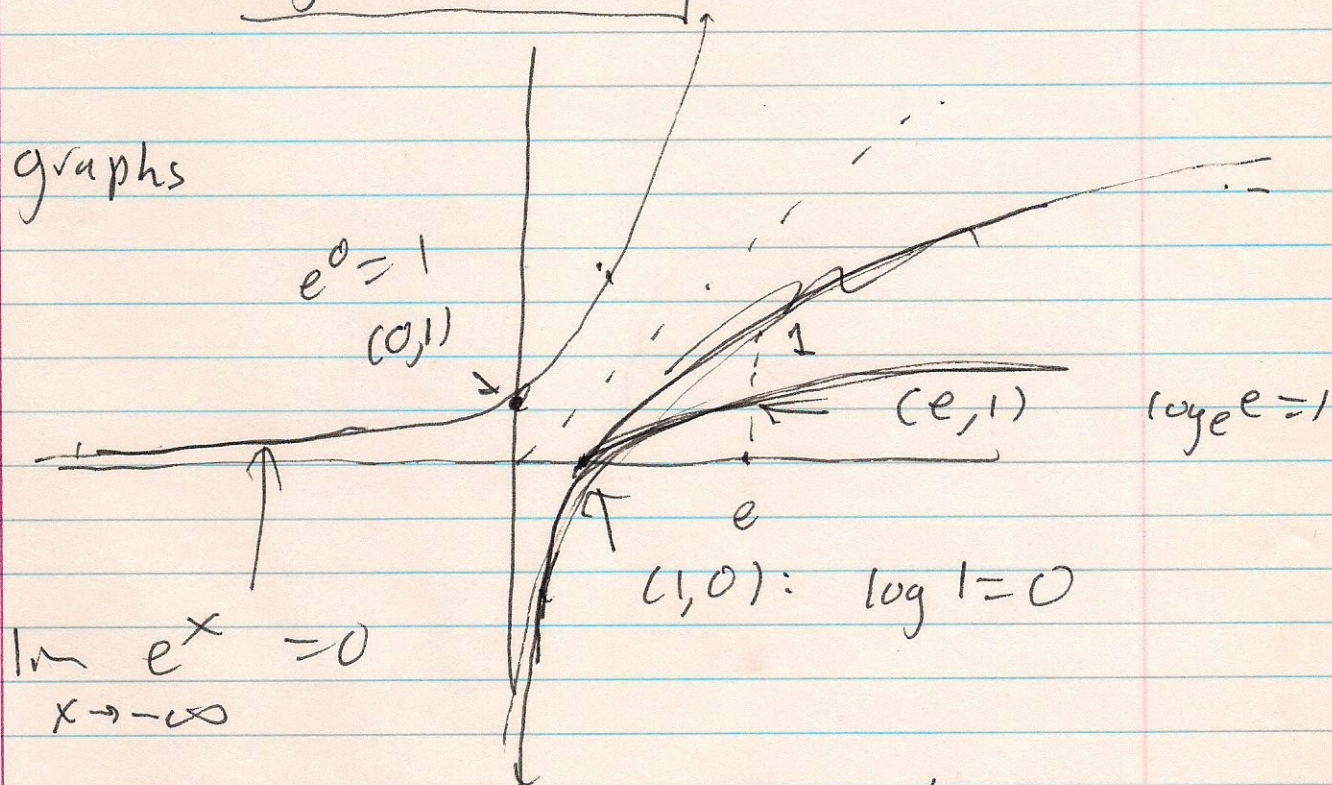
$$g(x) = \log_e x.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}: (e^{g(x)}) g'(x) = 1$$

$$(x) g'(x) = 1$$

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

graphs



$$(e^{-1000} \approx 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log x = -\infty$$

To compute:

$$\frac{d}{dt} 2^t$$

hint:  $2 = e^{(\log 2)}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^x$$

hint  $x = e^?$

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HW?

Questions?

Applications of log.

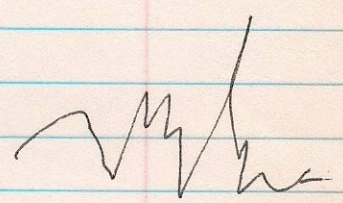
$$\frac{d}{dt} \log f(t) = \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)}$$

= rate of change of f  
size of f.

Earthquakes (wiki)

$$Richter = \log_{10} A - C.$$

$$= \log_{10} \left( \frac{A}{A_0} \right)$$



$$C = \log_{10} A_0$$

various empirical formula.

so:

$$A \rightarrow 10A$$

$$R \rightarrow R + 1$$

$$\log_{10}(10A) = 1 + \log_{10} A$$

$A \sim \text{Energy}$

$$\frac{dR}{dA} = ?$$

$$\log_{10} A = ? (\log_e A)$$

$$\log_{10} A = y \Rightarrow A = 10^y$$

$$A = e^w$$

$$\text{where } 10 = e^{\log_e 10}.$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^y = e^{(\log_e 10) y}$$

$$w = (\log_e 10) \log_{10} A.$$

So

$$\log_{10} A = (\log_e 10) \log_e A.$$

$$\frac{d}{dA} \log_{10} A = k \cdot \frac{1}{A} ; \quad \underline{k = \log_e 10}$$

~~[who cares?]~~

§ 1.6, Active Calculus.

$f''$ ; convexity; or from text  
in ch. 4.