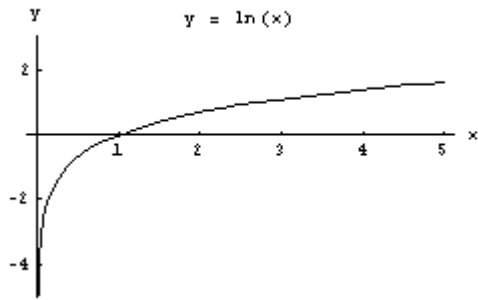


The Natural Log Function $f(x) = \ln x$

Can't remember the rules of $f(x) = \ln x$? Go to our webpage or to <http://www.rapidtables.com/math/algebra/Ln.htm>



$$y = \ln x, \quad (1, 0), \quad (e, 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{which means that} \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$$

Note: We might have domain issues that we will consider in the next class.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x \ln t dt = \ln x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{x}$$

2nd FTC

Now that we know that $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$ on $(0, \infty)$ we can

analyze!!!

Does $f(x) = \ln x$ have any critical values on its domain?

NO

On $(0, \infty)$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$f'(x) > 0$, $f(x) = \ln x$ is ALWAYS
increasing

If $f(x) = \ln x$, then $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ and on $(0, \infty)$

$f''(x) < 0$, therefore $f(x) = \ln x$ is

ALWAYS CONCAVE DOWN

What is the average rate of change of $f(x) = \ln x$ on $[1, e]$?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AR of } \Delta \text{ on } [1, e] &= \frac{f(e) - f(1)}{e - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{e - 1} \end{aligned}$$

What is the average value of $f(x) = \ln x$ on $[1, e]$?

$$\begin{aligned} AV &= \frac{1}{e-1} \int_1^e \ln x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{e-1} \end{aligned}$$

The Product Rule and the Quotient Rule along with the Chain Rule and u-sub still apply! **Caution: you may want to simplify if you can before differentiating or integrating.**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \ln x^2 & \quad [\text{Can you simplify first?}] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} (2 \ln x) \\ &= \frac{2}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} (x^2 \ln x) & \\ &= 2x \ln x + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)(x^2) \\ &= 2x \ln x + x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \ln(2x) & \quad [\text{Can you simplify?}] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} [\ln 2 + \ln x] \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(5x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} [\ln 5 + \ln x]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \ln u$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln\left(\frac{2}{x^2}\right)$$

[Can you simplify?]

$$= \frac{d}{dx} [\ln 2 - \ln x^2]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} [\ln 2 - 2 \ln x]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{x}$$

Let $f(x) = \int_2^{\ln 2x} (t+1) dt$ and find $f'(x)$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_2^{\ln 2x} (t+1) dt \right] \quad \text{RASPBERRY}$$

$$f'(x) = (\ln 2x + 1) \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

Finding equations of tangent lines – we still need the same two items: a point and a slope

Find the equation of the line tangent to the graph of

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - \ln x \text{ at } (1, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{slope : } f'(x) &= 6x - \frac{1}{x} \\ f'(1) &= 5 \\ y - 3 &= 5(x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

Implicit Differentiation

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln y = \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Consider the curve: $x^2 - 3 \ln y + y^2 = 0$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^2 - \frac{d}{dx} 3 \ln y + \frac{d}{dx} y^2 = \frac{d}{dx} 0$$

$$2x - 3 \left(\frac{1}{y} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \left(2y - \frac{3}{y} \right) = -2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{2y - \frac{3}{y}}$$

Consider the curve $\ln(xy) + 5x = 30$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(xy) + \frac{d}{dx} 5x = \frac{d}{dx} (30)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x + \frac{d}{dx} \ln y + \frac{d}{dx} 5x = \frac{d}{dx} (30)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} + 5 = 0$$

You try:

$$\frac{1}{x} + 5 = -\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$-y \left(\frac{1}{x} + 5 \right) = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x^4$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} (4 \ln x)$$

$$= \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^4 \ln x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^4 \ln x + C) = \frac{d}{dx} (x^4)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(\cos x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \ln u$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$= \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x} (-\sin x)$$

$$= -\tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{\ln x}{x^4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(x^4) \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) - (\ln x) (4x^3)}{x^8}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{\ln x}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\ln(2y)] = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}}$$

$$u = \ln x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} [\ln 2 + \ln y]$$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Homework: page 330 #46, 48, 54, 56, 64, 70, 80