

FONCTIONS EXPONENTIELLES ET LOGARITHMIQUES

Fonctions logarithmiques

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<https://bit.ly/3YNUCcg>

1. Calcule, en indiquant les étapes :

$$(1) \ln e^3 - 2 \ln e = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$(2) \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 4 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} = -2$$

$$(3) \log 5 + \log 2 = \log(5 \cdot 2) = \log 10 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \log_3 36 - \log_9 16 &= \log_3 36 - \frac{\log_3 16}{\log_3 9} = \log_3 36 - \frac{1}{2} \log_3 16 \\ &= \log_3 36 - \log_3 16^{\frac{1}{2}} = \log_3 36 - \log_3 4 \\ &= \log_3 \frac{36}{4} = \log_3 9 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Résous les (in)équations suivantes ; n'oublie pas les conditions d'existence :

$$(1) 2 \ln(x-3) + \ln(x-1) = \ln(2x-2)$$

$$\text{CE1: } x-3 > 0 \\ x > 3$$

$$\text{CE2: } x-1 > 0 \\ x > 1$$

$$\text{CE3: } 2x-2 > 0 \\ x > 1$$

$$\ln((x-3)^2 \cdot (x-1)) = \ln(2x-2)$$

$$(x-3)^2 \cdot (x-1) = 2 \cdot (x-1)$$

$$(x-3)^2 \cdot (x-1) - 2(x-1) = 0$$

$$(x-1) [(x-3)^2 - 2] = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad x^2 - 6x + 7 = 0$$

$$x=1$$

$$\Delta = 8$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$S = \{1, 3 + \sqrt{2}\}$$

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

$$\text{CE1: } x-2 > 0 \\ x > 2$$

$$\text{CE2: } x+1 > 0 \\ x > -1$$

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

$$(x-2)(x+1) = 4$$

$$x^2 + x - 2x - 2 - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$S = \{3\}$$

$$(3) 3\ln^2(x-1) + 4\ln(x-1) - 4 = 0$$

$$\text{CE: } x-1 > 0 \\ x > 1$$

On pose $y = \ln(x-1)$ et on a:

$$3y^2 + 4y - 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 64$$

$$y = \frac{-4 \pm 8}{6} \quad / \quad \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \ln(x-1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x-1 = e^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{e^2} + 1$$

$$\text{ou } \ln(x-1) = -2$$

$$x-1 = e^{-2}$$

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

$$S = \left\{ \sqrt[3]{e^2} + 1, \frac{1}{e^2} + 1 \right\}$$

$$(4) \log_2(x-1) = \log_4 3$$

$$\text{CE: } x-1 > 0 \\ x > 1$$

$$\log_2(x-1) = \frac{\log_2 3}{\log_2 4}$$

$$\log_2(x-1) = \frac{\log_2 3}{2}$$

$$2 \log_2(x-1) = \log_2 3$$

$$\log_2(x-1)^2 = \log_2 3$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 3$$

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

$$\Delta = 12$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$S = \{1 + \sqrt{3}\}$$

$$(5) \frac{\log(16-x^2)}{\log(3x-4)} = 2$$

$$\text{CE1: } 16-x^2 > 0 \\ -4 < x < 4 \quad \downarrow \text{TS}$$

$$\text{CE2: } 3x-4 > 0 \\ x > 4/3$$

$$\log(16-x^2) = 2 \log(3x-4)$$

$$\log(16-x^2) = \log(3x-4)^2$$

$$16-x^2 = 9x^2 - 24x + 16$$

$$-10x^2 + 24x = 0$$

$$-2x(5x-12) = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$x = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$S = \left\{ 0, \frac{12}{5} \right\}$$

$$(6) \log_2(x+1) + 4\log_4 x < 1$$

$$\text{CE1: } x+1 > 0 \\ x > -1$$

$$\text{CE2: } x > 0$$

$$\log_2(x+1) + 4 \cdot \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 4} < \log_2 2$$

$$\log_2(x+1) + 2 \log_2 x < \log_2 2$$

$$\log_2(x+1) + \log_2 x^2 < \log_2 2$$

$$\log_2((x+1) \cdot x^2) < \log_2 2$$

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

$$(x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 2) < 0$$

	1	1	0	-2
1	↓	1	2	2
	1	2	2	0

$$\text{Racine: } (x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 2) = 0$$

$$x=1$$

$$\Delta = -4 < 0$$

TS:

x		1	
$x-1$	-	0	+
$x^2 + 2x + 2$	+	+	+
$x^3 + x^2 - 2$	-	0	+

$$S =]0, 1[$$

$$(7) \log(1-5x) \leq 2 + \log(2x-3)$$

$$\text{CE1: } 1-5x > 0 \\ x < 1/5$$

$$\text{CE2: } 2x-3 > 0 \\ x > 3/2$$

Les CE sont incompatibles.

$$S = \emptyset$$

$$(8) \ln x - \ln 2 \leq \ln(1-3x)$$

$$\text{CE1: } x > 0$$

$$\text{CE2: } 1-3x > 0 \\ x < 1/3$$

$$\ln \frac{x}{2} \leq \ln(1-3x)$$

$$\frac{x}{2} \leq 1-3x$$

$$\frac{7x}{2} \leq 1$$

$$x \leq \frac{2}{7}$$

$$S =]0; \frac{2}{7}[$$

$$(9) \log_3 \left(\frac{4x+1}{2x+9} \right) \geq 0$$

$$\text{CE: } \frac{4x+1}{2x+9} > 0$$

$$\log_3 \frac{4x+1}{2x+9} \geq \log_3 1$$

$$\frac{4x+1}{2x+9} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{4x+1}{2x+9} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{4x+1-2x-9}{2x+9} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{2x-8}{2x+9} \geq 0$$

x	$-9/2$	$-1/4$	
$4x+1$	-	-	0 +
$2x+9$	-	0 +	+
$\frac{4x+1}{2x+9}$	+	-	0 +

$x < -\frac{9}{2}$ ou $x > -\frac{1}{4}$

$$S = \leftarrow -\frac{9}{2}[\cup]4; \rightarrow$$

x	$-9/2$	4	
$2x-8$	-	-	0 +
$2x+9$	-	0 +	+
$\frac{2x-8}{2x+9}$	+	-	0 +

3. Détermine la dérivée de chaque fonction, en ne laissant pas d'exposant fractionnaire, ni négatif :

$$(1) f(x) = 3 \ln x - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\cos x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \cos x - \ln x \cdot (-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\cos x + x \cdot \ln x \cdot \sin x}{x \cdot \cos^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) f(x) = (x+1)^3 \cdot \ln(2x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3 \cdot (x+1)^2 \cdot \ln(2x) + (x+1)^3 \cdot \frac{2}{2x} \\ &= (x+1)^2 \cdot \left(3 \ln(2x) + \frac{x+1}{x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) f(x) = \ln \left(\frac{2x+3}{3x+2} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{2 \cdot (3x+2) - (2x+3) \cdot 3}{(3x+2)^2}}{\frac{2x+3}{3x+2}} = \frac{6x+4-6x-9}{(3x+2)(2x+3)} = \frac{-5}{(3x+2)(2x+3)}$$

4. Exprime l'expression suivante en fonction de $\log a$ et de $\log b$: $\log \left[\left(\frac{a}{b^2} \right)^3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{b}} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} &\log \left(\frac{a}{b^2} \right)^3 + \log \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{b}} \\ &= 3 \log \frac{a}{b^2} + \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{a^2}{b} \\ &= 3 \cdot (\log a - \log b^2) + \frac{1}{3} (\log a^2 - \log b) \\ &= 3 (\log a - 2 \log b) + \frac{1}{3} (2 \log a - \log b) \\ &= 3 \log a - 6 \log b + \frac{2}{3} \log a - \frac{1}{3} \log b \\ &= \frac{11}{3} \log a - \frac{19}{3} \log b \end{aligned}$$

5. Calcule les limites suivantes :

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ CI}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$= 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\ln x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \text{ CI}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} = +\infty$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^1}{x^{1/2}} = x^{1-1/2} = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(x \cdot \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right) = +\infty \cdot \ln(1+0) = +\infty \cdot 0 \text{ CI}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ CI}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{1+\frac{1}{x}}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= 1$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} = \infty - \infty \quad \text{CI} \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x + (1+x) \cdot \ln(1+x)} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{CI}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{\ln(1+x) \cdot x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{CI}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{\frac{1}{1+x} \cdot x + \ln(1+x)} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{CI}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1+x-1}{1+x}}{\frac{x + (1+x) \cdot \ln(1+x)}{1+x}}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 + \ln(1+x) + \frac{1+x}{1+x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(e^x + 1)}{x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \quad \text{CI}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}}{1} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \quad \text{CI}$$

$$\stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x}$$

$$= 1$$