

22.20 a)  $f(x) = \ln(\ln x)$

1°  $x > 0$

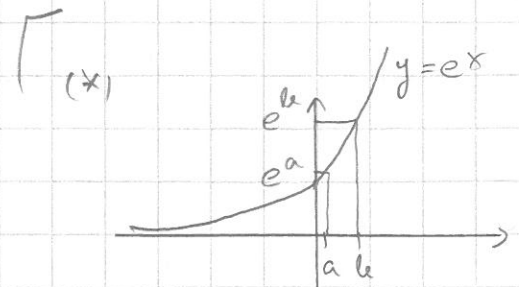
2°  $\ln x > 0 \quad | e^{(\cdot)}$  (\*)

$\Rightarrow e^{\ln x} > e^0$

$\Rightarrow x > 1$

1° ja 2°  $\Rightarrow \underline{x > 1}$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x \ln x}, x > 1$



$a < b \quad | e^{(\cdot)}$

$\Rightarrow e^a < e^b$

$e^x$  aidosti kasvava

$\rightarrow$  järjestys säilyy

Esim.

$D x^x = D e^{\ln x^x} = D e^{x \ln x}$   
 molemmat muuttujina  
 $= e^{x \ln x} \cdot (x \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x})$   
 $= e^{\ln x^x} (\ln x + 1)$   
 $= \underline{x^x (\ln x + 1)}$

kantaluken muuttuja  
 $D x^5 = 5x^4$  eksponentti, vakio potenssifunktio  
 $D 5^x = 5^x \ln 5$  eksponentti-  
 eksponentti muuttuja  
 kantaluken vakio

$D e^x = e^x$   
 $D e^{f(x)} = e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$

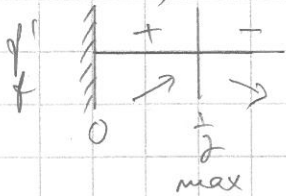
23. Eksponentti- ja logaritmilukujen ääriarvot

23.2  $f(x) = \ln x - 2x$

$f$  jatk. ja derivo. kun  $x > 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2 = 0 \quad | \cdot x$

$\Rightarrow 1 - 2x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow 2x = 1 \quad | :2 \quad \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$



$f'(\frac{1}{4}) = (\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} - 2 = 4 - 2 = 2 > 0$

$f'(1) = \frac{1}{1} - 2 = 1 - 2 = -1 < 0$

maksimiarvo:  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = \ln \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \ln 1 - \ln 2 - 1 = \underline{-\ln 2 - 1}$   
 $(\approx -1,69)$

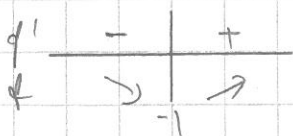
23.6

$f(x) = x \cdot e^x$

$f$  jatk. ja derivo.  $\mathbb{R} : \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = 1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x = 0$

$\Rightarrow e^x (1 + x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \underbrace{e^x}_{>0} = 0$  tai  $1 + x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x = -1$



$f'(-2) = -0,14 < 0 \quad f'(0) = 1 > 0$

$f$  vähenevä väl.  $]-\infty, -1]$