

La fonction logarithme Népérien

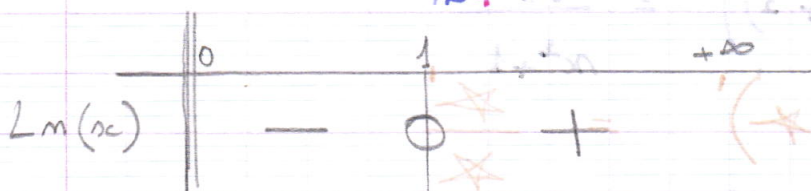
La fonction logarithme Népérien notée L_n est la primitive sur $]0, +\infty[$ de la fonction $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$ qui s'annule en 1.

$$f: x \mapsto L_n x$$

$$D_f =]0, +\infty[$$

$$f(1) = L_n 1 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = (L_n x)' = \frac{1}{x} > 0$$



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$$L_n x = L_n y \iff x = y$$

$$L_n x > L_n y \iff x > y$$

$$x > 0 \text{ et } y > 0$$

$$\rightarrow L_n(a \cdot b) = L_n(a) + L_n(b)$$

$$L_n\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = L_n(a) - L_n(b)$$

$$L_n\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) = -L_n(b) \Rightarrow L_n(1) - L_n(b)$$

$$L_n(a^n) = n \cdot L_n(a) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$L_n(\sqrt[n]{a}) = \frac{1}{n} L_n(a)$$

$$L_n|a \cdot b| = L_n|a| + L_n|b|$$

$$L_n(a+b) \Rightarrow \text{impossible}$$

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

$$(Lm (2x+5))' = \frac{2}{2x+5}$$

$$(Lm (4-3x))' = \frac{-3}{4-3x}$$

$$(Lm (x^2+1))' = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$$

$$(Lm \star)' = \frac{\star'}{\star}$$

Example :

$$(Lm (x^2+x+1))' = \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$(Lm L(x))' = \frac{L'(x)}{L(x)}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot Lm x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^n \cdot Lm x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} Lm x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{Lm x}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{Lm x}{x^n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{Lm x}{x-1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{Lm (x+1)}{x} = 1$$

$$Lm(e) = 1$$

→

Fonctions Logarithmes

$$f(x) = \ln(x) > 0$$

$$Df =]0; +\infty[$$

	0	1	$+\infty$
$\ln x$	-	0	+
$2 \ln x$	-	0	+
$-2 \ln x$	+	0	-

Tableau de signe

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

$$\star \lim_{+\infty} \ln x = +\infty$$

$$\star \lim_{0^+} x^n \ln x = 0$$

$$\star \lim_{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^n} = 0$$

$$\star \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = 1$$

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

$$\star \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\star \ln e = 1$$

$$\star (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\star (\ln U(x))' = \frac{U'(x)}{U(x)}$$

$$\star (\ln(x^2+1))' = \frac{(x^2+1)'}{x^2+1} = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$$

$$\star e \approx 2.7$$

$$\star \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 \xleftarrow{P} \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$\star \ln(a \cdot b) = \ln(a) + \ln(b)$$

$$\star \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \ln(a) - \ln(b)$$

$$\star \ln(a^n) = n \cdot \ln(a)$$

$$\star \ln\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = -\ln(a)$$

$$\star \ln(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(a)$$

$$\rightarrow \ln(\sqrt{e}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln e}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln(a+b) \Rightarrow \text{Impos}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$ la droite d'éq $x=0$
est une Asy verticale
à ℓf

$$x=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow \text{la droite d'éq } y=2$$

est une Asy horizontale à ℓf
au $V(+\infty)$

$$y=2$$

$\Delta: y=ax+b$ Asy oblique à ℓf au $V(+\infty)$

Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - \underbrace{(ax+b)}_{\Delta}] = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \infty$$

نزيه حسب

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$\infty$$

B.I.P
(0; $\vec{j}$)

$$0$$

B.I.P
(0; $\vec{i}$)

$$120$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - 120x] = \infty$$

B.I.P
 V du $D: y=120x$

$$T: y = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

Fonction logarithme Népérien

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

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 + \frac{\ln x}{x} = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$\frac{-\infty}{+\infty}$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x (\ln x - 1) \quad \text{FIndéterminée}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{1} - \frac{x}{1} = 0$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}$

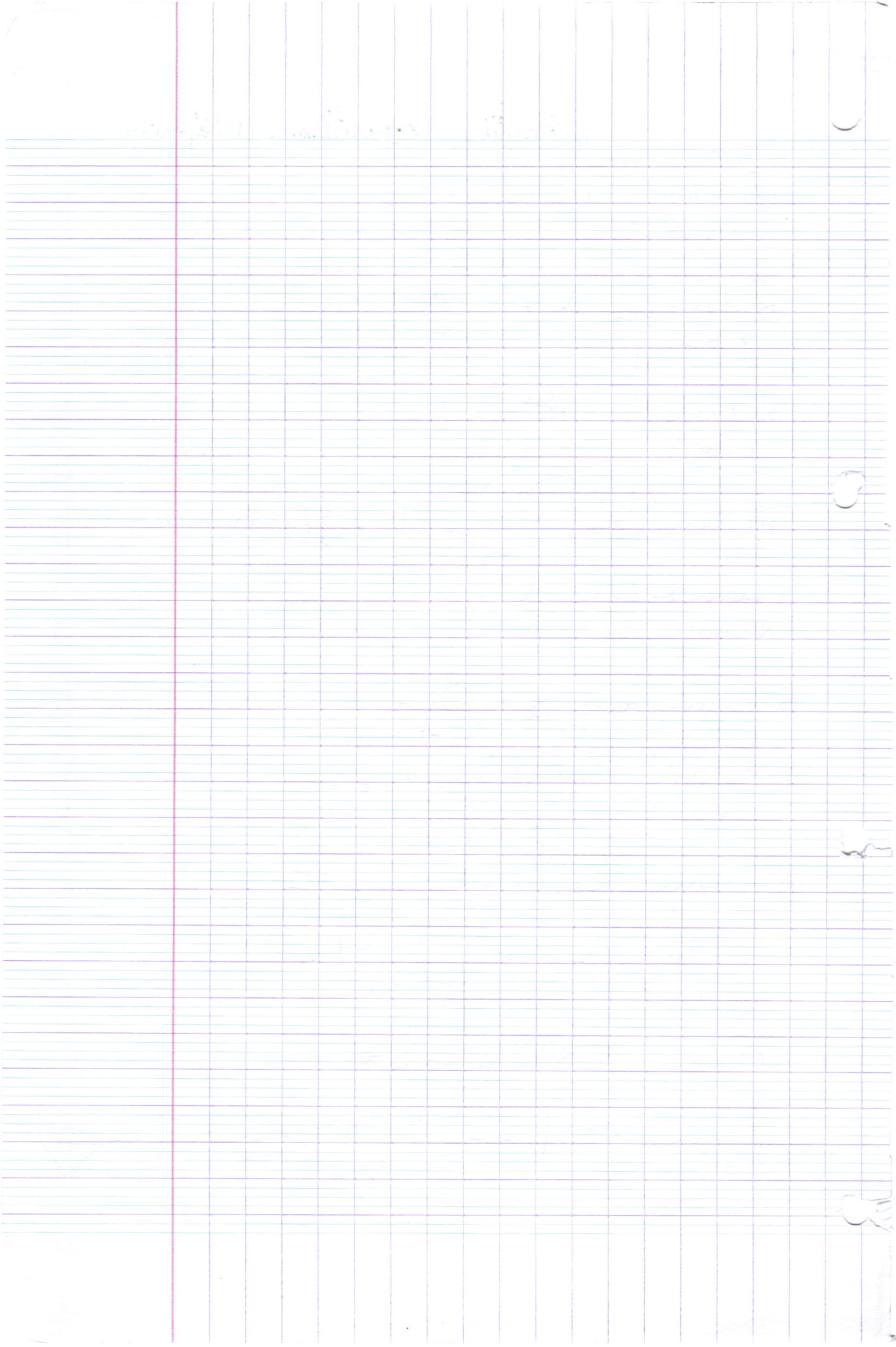
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \ln x + 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \ln x \quad \text{FI}$$

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

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 - x \ln x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(1 - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = +\infty$$



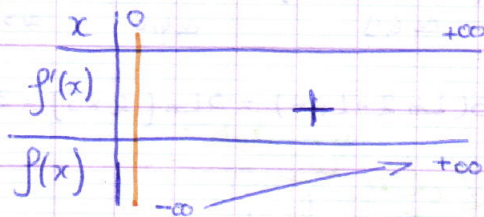
Logarithme Népérien

La f° logarithme Népérien notée Ln est la primitive de la f° $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$ sur $]0, +\infty[$ qui s'annule en 1.

$$f(x) = \ln(x) = \ln(x)^{>0}$$

$$\rightarrow Df =]0, +\infty[$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} > 0$$



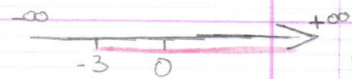
$$\begin{aligned} \ln x = \ln y &\Leftrightarrow x = y \text{ (avec } x > 0 \text{ et } y > 0) \\ \ln x > \ln y &\Leftrightarrow x > y \end{aligned}$$

x	0	1	+
Ln x	-	0	+
2 Ln x	-	0	+
-2 Ln x	+	0	-

App:

$$f(x) = \ln(x+3)$$

$$1) Df = ? ; \text{ cond : } x+3 > 0$$



$$Df =]-3, +\infty[$$

2) Résoudre dans R

$$a) \ln(x+3) = \ln(2)$$

$$\text{cond : } x+3 > 0$$

$$x > -3$$

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

$$x+3 = 2$$

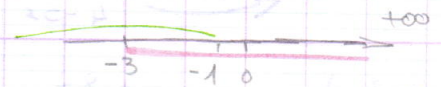
$$x = 2-3 = -1$$

$$S_R = \{-1\}$$

$$b) \ln(x+3) < \ln 2$$

$$\text{cond : } x+3 > 0$$

$$x > -3$$



$$\ln(x+3) < \ln 2$$

$$x+3 < 2$$

$$x < -1$$

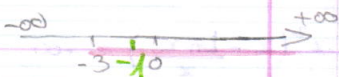
$$S_R =]-3, -1[$$

$$c) \ln(x+3) \leq \ln(2)$$

$$x+3 \leq 2$$

$$x \leq -1$$

$$S_R =]-3, -1]$$



★ Dérivées:

$$\ln x \leftarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\ln(x+1) \leftarrow \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\ln(2x+1) \leftarrow \frac{2}{2x+1}$$

$$\ln(4-5x) \leftarrow \frac{-5}{4-5x}$$

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

$$\ln(x^3+1) \leftarrow \frac{3x^2}{x^3+1}$$

$$\ln(x^3+x^2+x+1) \leftarrow \frac{3x^2+2x+1}{x^3+x^2+x+1}$$

$$\ln(U(x)) \leftarrow \frac{U'(x)}{U(x)}$$

Exercice:

Calculer la dérivée

$$① f(x) = 2x + 1 + \ln x$$

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

$$② f(x) = 3x - 3\ln(x) + 2$$

$$f'(x) = 3 - 3 \times \frac{1}{x} = 3 - \frac{3}{x}$$

$$③ f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\ln x)' \cdot x - (x)' \cdot \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$④ f(x) = x \cdot \ln x$$

$$f'(x) = (x)' \cdot \ln x + (\ln x)' \cdot x$$

$$= \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot x$$

$$= \ln x + 1$$

$$⑤ f(x) = 2x + \ln(2x^2+1)$$

$$f'(x) = 2 + \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$$

★ Propriétés:

$$\bullet \ln(a \cdot b) = \ln(a) + \ln(b) \quad \begin{matrix} a > 0 \\ b > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\bullet \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \ln(a) - \ln(b)$$

$$\bullet \ln\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = -\ln(a)$$

$$\bullet \ln(a^n) = n \times \ln(a) \quad ; n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\bullet \ln(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(a)$$

Exercice:

$$3(\ln 2 + \ln 5) = \ln 100 \quad \text{②} \quad \ln 30 \quad \text{③} \quad \ln 1000$$

$$\approx 6,9$$

$$\approx 4,6$$

$$\approx 3,4$$

$$\approx 6,9$$

$$3(\ln 2 + \ln 5) = 3\ln(2 \times 5) = 3\ln(10) = \ln(10^3) = \ln 1000$$

★ Les limites:

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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot \ln x = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = 1$$

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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = 0$$

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

Exercice: Calculer.

$$① \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2x - 1 + \ln x = -\infty$$

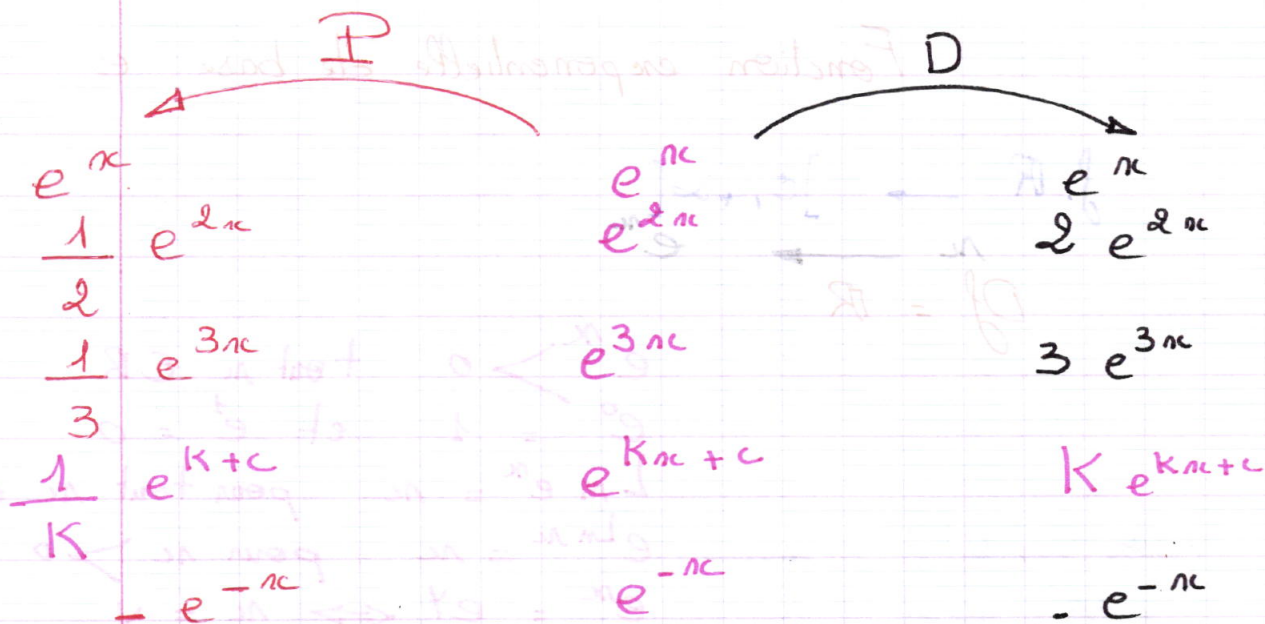
$$② \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 3x \ln x - 2 = -2$$

$$③ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 + \frac{2 \ln x}{x} = 1$$

$$④ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x(3 - \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 3x - x \ln x = 0$$

$$⑤ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3x - \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left(3 - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = +\infty$$

$$⑥ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 - x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(x - \frac{x \ln x}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \left(x - \frac{\ln x}{x} \right) = +\infty$$



Fonction exponentielle de base e

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow]0, +\infty[$$

$$x \mapsto e^x$$

$$Df = \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^x > 0 \quad \text{tout } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^0 = 1 \quad \text{et } e^1 = e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0 \quad \text{pour tout } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^{\ln x} = x \quad \text{pour } x > 0$$

$$e^x = e^y \Leftrightarrow x = y$$

$$e^x > e^y \Leftrightarrow x > y$$

pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $e^{\ln x} = x$
 $\ln e^x = x$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(e^{2x})' = 2e^{2x}$$

$$(e^{3x})' = 3e^{3x}$$

$$(e^{u(x)})' = u'(x) e^{u(x)}$$

$$(e^{-x})' = -e^{-x}$$

$$(e^{x^2+x+1})' = (2x+1)e^{x^2+x+1}$$

$$e^a \cdot e^b = e^{a+b}$$

$$\frac{e^a}{e^b} = e^a \cdot e^{-b} = e^{a-b}$$

$$(e^a)^m = e^{am}$$

$$e^{-a} = \frac{1}{e^a}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = +\infty$$

$$\textcircled{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{c} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} = +\infty \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\textcircled{d} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^n e^x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{e} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$