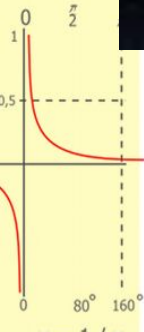




Логарифмическая функция

функция

обликая

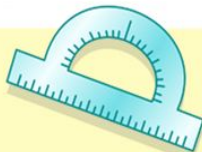


$\frac{1}{2500}$
 $\times 42$
 $\frac{210}{84}$
 $\frac{105000}{105000}$



$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

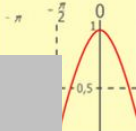
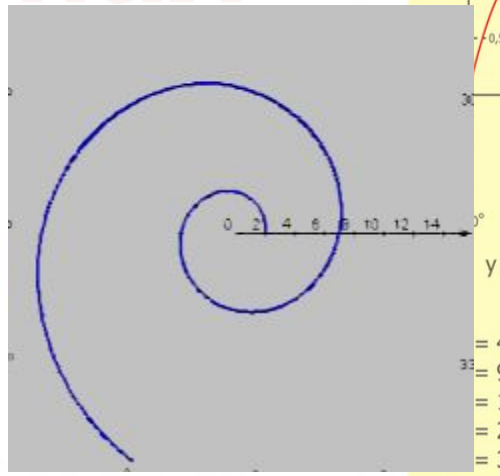
$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

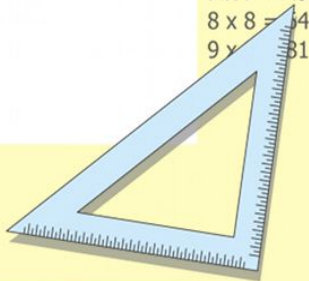
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



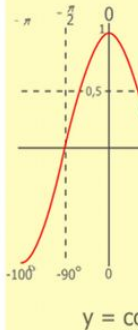
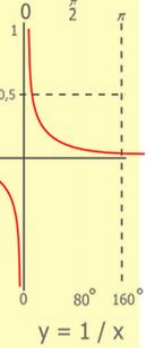
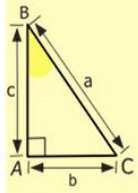
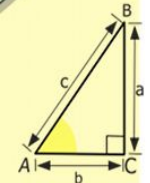
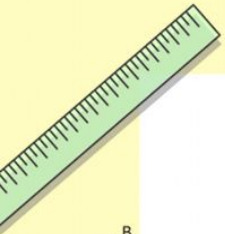
$y = \cos$

- = 4
- = 9
- = 16
- = 25
- = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



Морской бой

№	1	2	3	4
a				
b				
c				
d				



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 2100 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



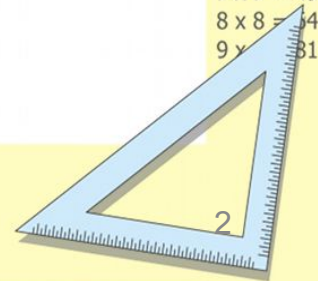
$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{c} = \sin$

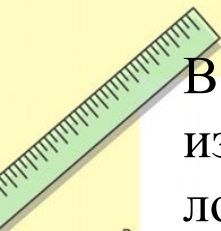
$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{b}{c} = \sin$

$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{b}{c} = \sin$

$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{b}{c} = \sin$

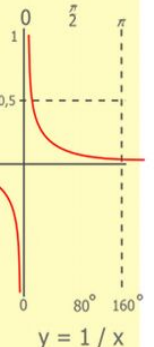
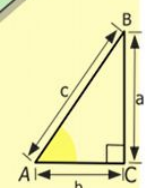
$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{b}{c} = \sin$





В области математики Джон Непер известен как изобретатель системы логарифмов, основанной на установлении соответствия между арифметической и геометрической числовыми прогрессиями.

В «Описании удивительной таблицы логарифмов» он опубликовал первую таблицу логарифмов (ему же принадлежит и сам термин «логарифм»), но не указал, каким способом она вычислена. Объяснение было дано в другом его сочинении «Построение удивительной таблицы логарифмов», вышедшем в 1619, уже после смерти Непера. Таблицы логарифмов, насущно необходимые астрономам, нашли немедленное применение.



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



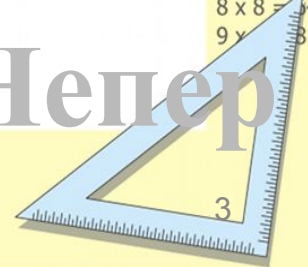
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

Джон Непер

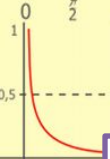
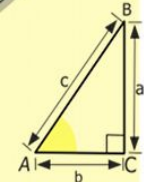
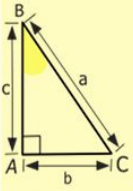
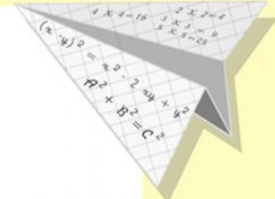
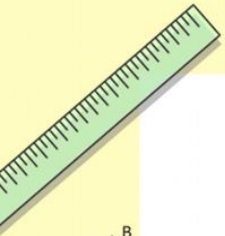
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



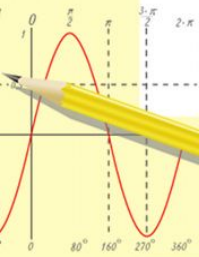
Определение логарифмической функции

Функцию, заданную формулой $y = \log_a x$ (где $a > 0$ и $a \neq 1$), называют *логарифмической функцией* с основанием a .



$y = 1$

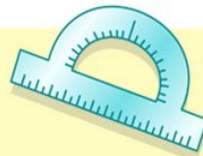
$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 1050 \end{array}$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

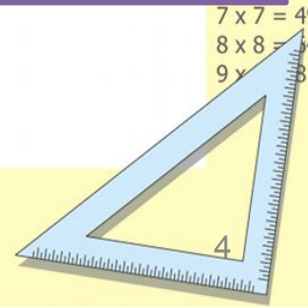


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

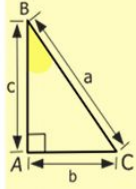
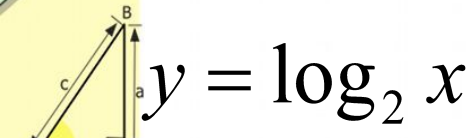
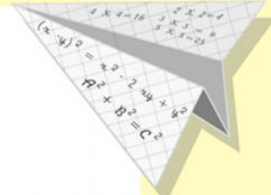
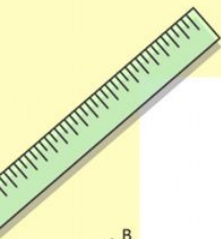
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$\begin{array}{l} 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$

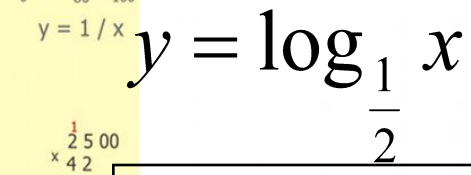
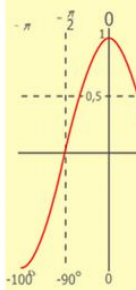
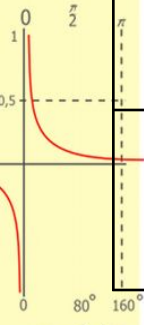
Построить графики функций

$y = \log_2 x$ и $y = \log_{1/2} x$



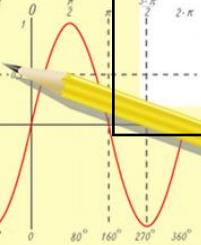
$y = \log_2 x$

x	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8
$y = \log_2 x$						



$y = \log_{1/2} x$

x	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8
$y = \log_{1/2} x$						



- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

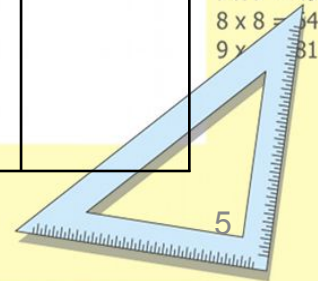
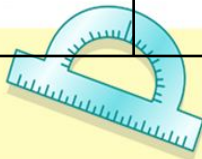
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

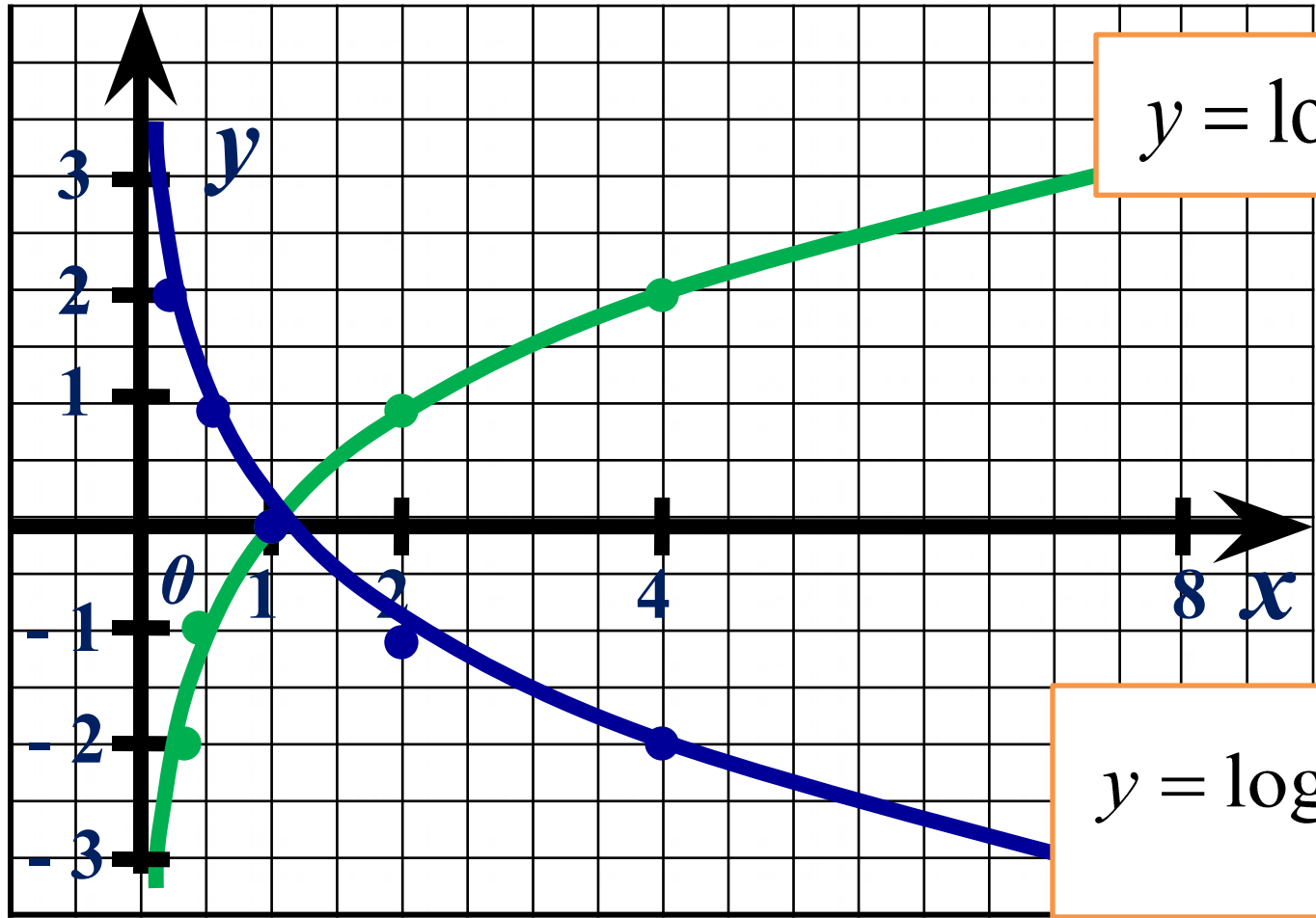
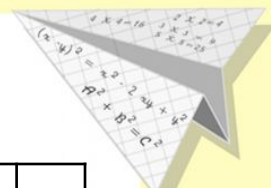
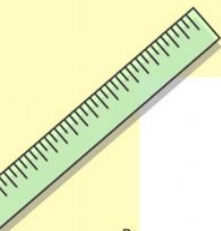
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90^\circ \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

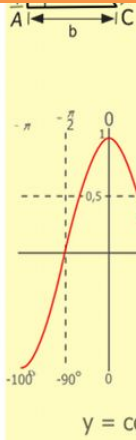
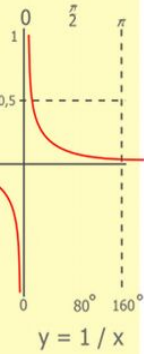
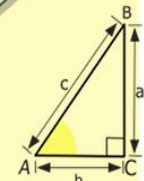
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$





$$y = \log_2 x$$

$$y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 12500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

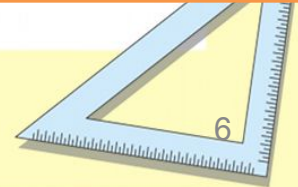
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



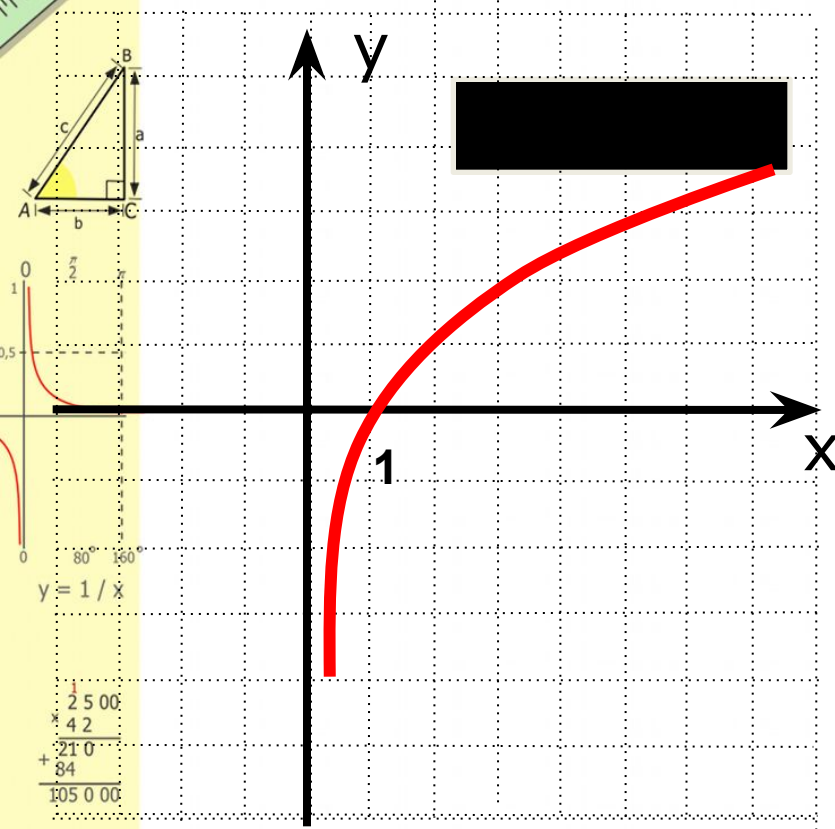
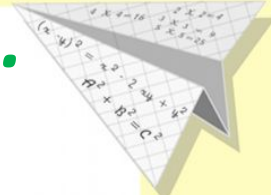
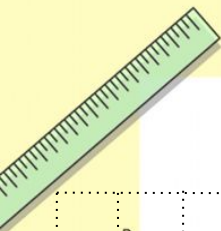
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

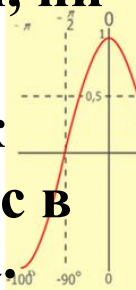
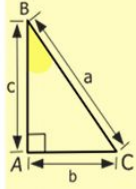
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Свойства функции $y = \log_a x, a > 1$.



1. $D(f)$ – множество всех положительных чисел R^+ .
2. $E(f)$ – множество всех действительных чисел R .
3. Функция является ни четной, ни нечетной
4. График функции пересекает ось абсцисс в точке $x = 1$.
5. Промежутки знакопостоянства: $y > 0$ при $x \in (1; +\infty)$, $y < 0$ при $x \in (0; 1)$.
6. Функция возрастает при $x \in (0; +\infty)$.
7. Функция непрерывна.



- $y = \cos$
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

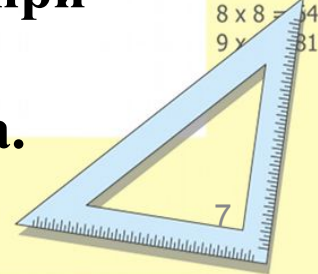
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



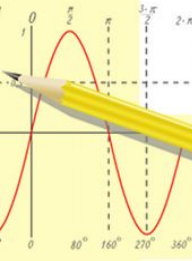
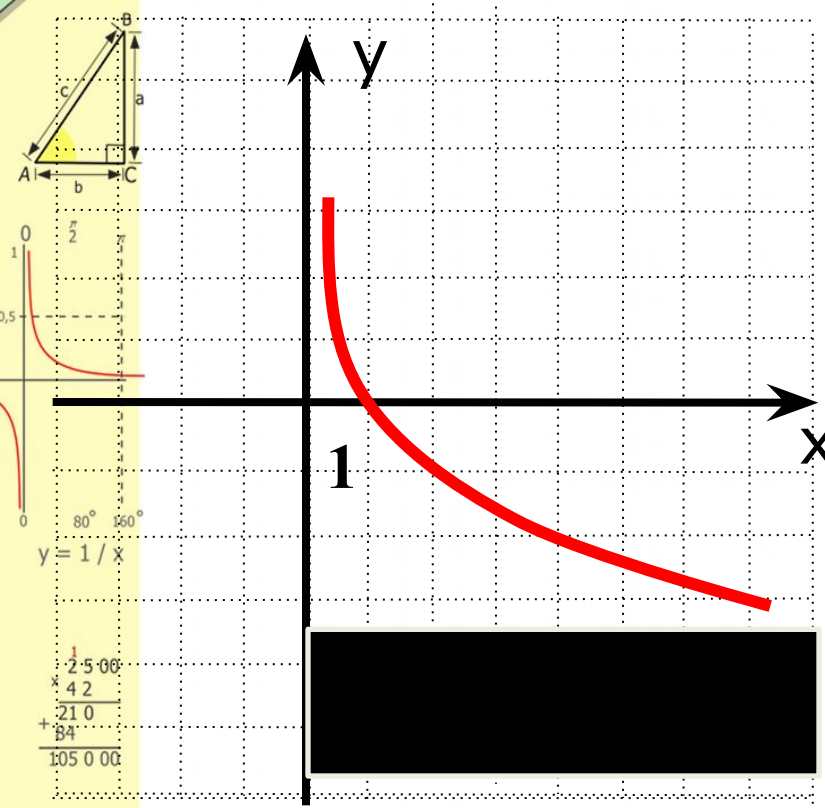
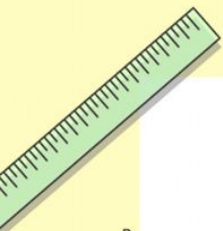
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



Свойства функции $y = \log_a x, 0 < a < 1$.

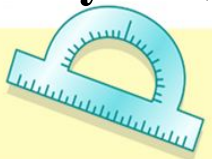
1. $D(f)$ – множество всех положительных чисел \mathbb{R}^+ .
2. $E(f)$ – множество всех действительных чисел \mathbb{R} .
3. Функция является ни четной, ни нечетной.
4. При всех значениях x график функции пересекает ось абсцисс в точке $(1, 0)$.
5. Промежутки знакопостоянства:
 6. Возрастание (убывание):
 - $y < 0$ при $x \in (1; +\infty)$.
 7. Функция непрерывна.



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

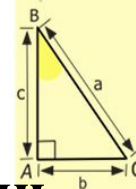
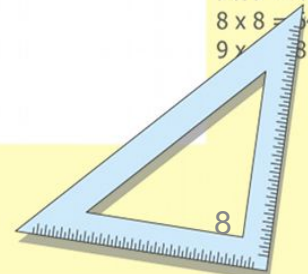
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



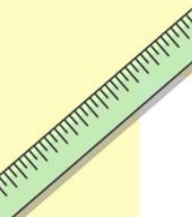
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$

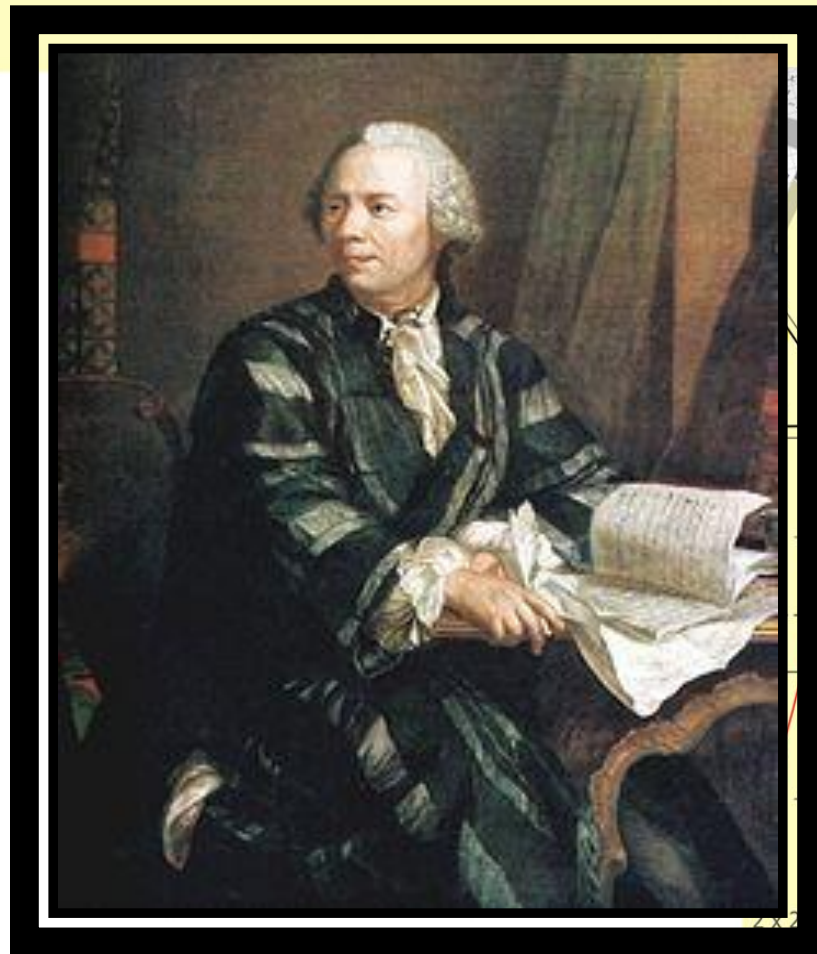


Идеальный математик 18 века - так часто называют Эйлера. Он родился в маленькой тихой Швейцарии.

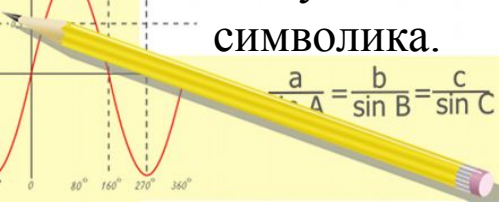
В 1725 году переехал в Россию. Поначалу Эйлер расшифровывал дипломатические депеши, обучал молодых моряков высшей математике и астрономии, составлял таблицы для артиллерийской стрельбы и таблицы движения Луны.

В 26 лет Эйлер был избран российским академиком, но через 8 лет он переехал из Петербурга в Берлин. Там "король математиков" работал с 1741 по 1766 год; потом он покинул Берлин и вернулся в Россию.

Современное определение показательной, логарифмической и тригонометрических функций — заслуга Эйлера, так же как и их символика.



ЛЕОНАРД ЭЙЛЕР


$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{B} = \frac{c}{C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

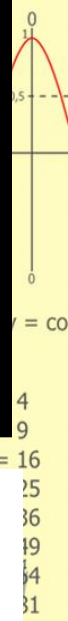


$$\frac{x=25+45}{x=70}$$

$$y = x^2 - 4^2$$



$$4 \times 4 = 16$$



Из указанных функций назовите логарифмическую.

$$y = 4x, \quad y = \log_5 25 + x^2, \quad y = \ln(x + 2),$$

$$y = 2,5^x, \quad y = \log_5 125 + \frac{5}{x}.$$

Найти область определения функции $y = \log_2(5 - 3x)$

$$1. \left(-1 \frac{2}{3}; \infty\right). \quad 2. \left(-\infty; -1 \frac{2}{3}\right). \quad 3. \left(1 \frac{2}{3}; \infty\right). \quad 4. \left(-\infty; 1 \frac{2}{3}\right).$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

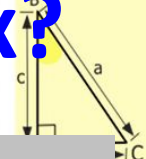
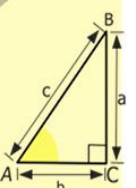
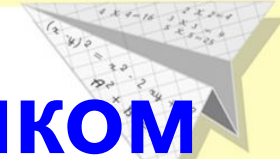
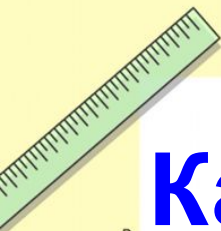
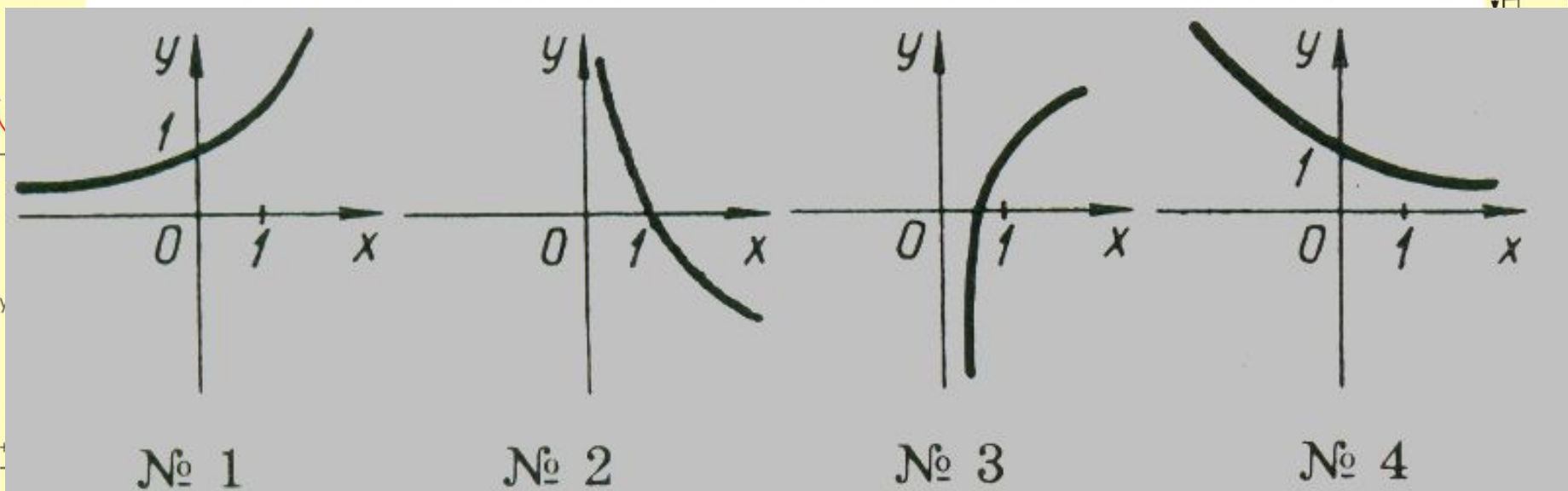
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

Какой график является графиком функции $y = \log_{0,4} x$?



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

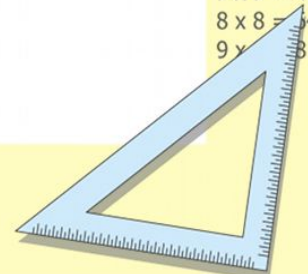


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

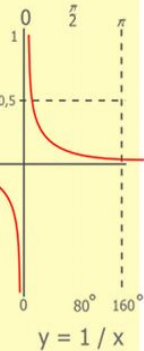
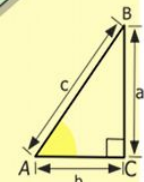
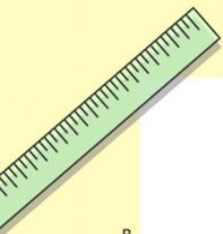
$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



Определите, какие из перечисленных ниже функций являются возрастающими, а какие убывающими:

- 1) $y = \log_3 x$;
- 2) $y = \log_2 x$;
- 3) $y = \log_{0,2} x$;
- 4) $y = \log_{0,5} (2x+5)$;
- 5) $y = \log_3 (x+2)$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

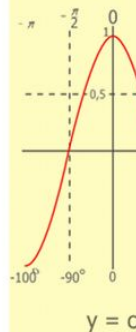
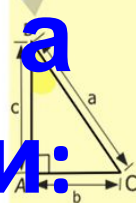


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

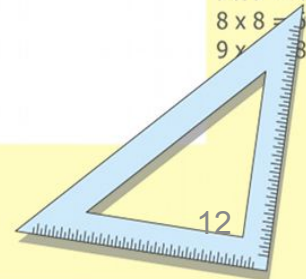
$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

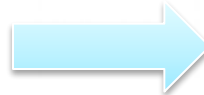


$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Решить графически уравнения:

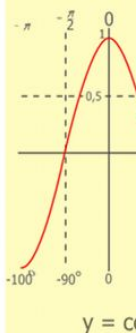
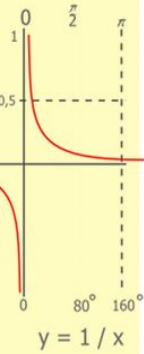
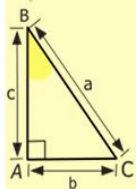
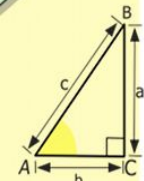
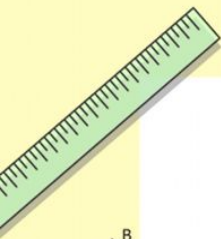
а) $\lg x = 1 - x;$



б) $\log_{1/5} x = x - 6;$



в) $\log_{1/3} x = x - 4;$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 2 = 4$
 $3 \times 3 = 9$
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
 $5 \times 5 = 25$
 $6 \times 6 = 36$
 $7 \times 7 = 49$
 $8 \times 8 = 64$
 $9 \times 9 = 81$



$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$

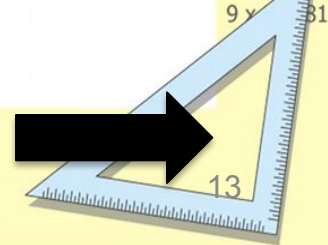
$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



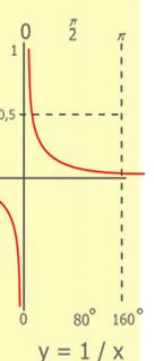
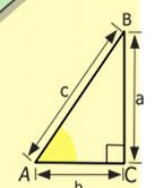
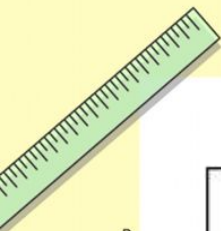
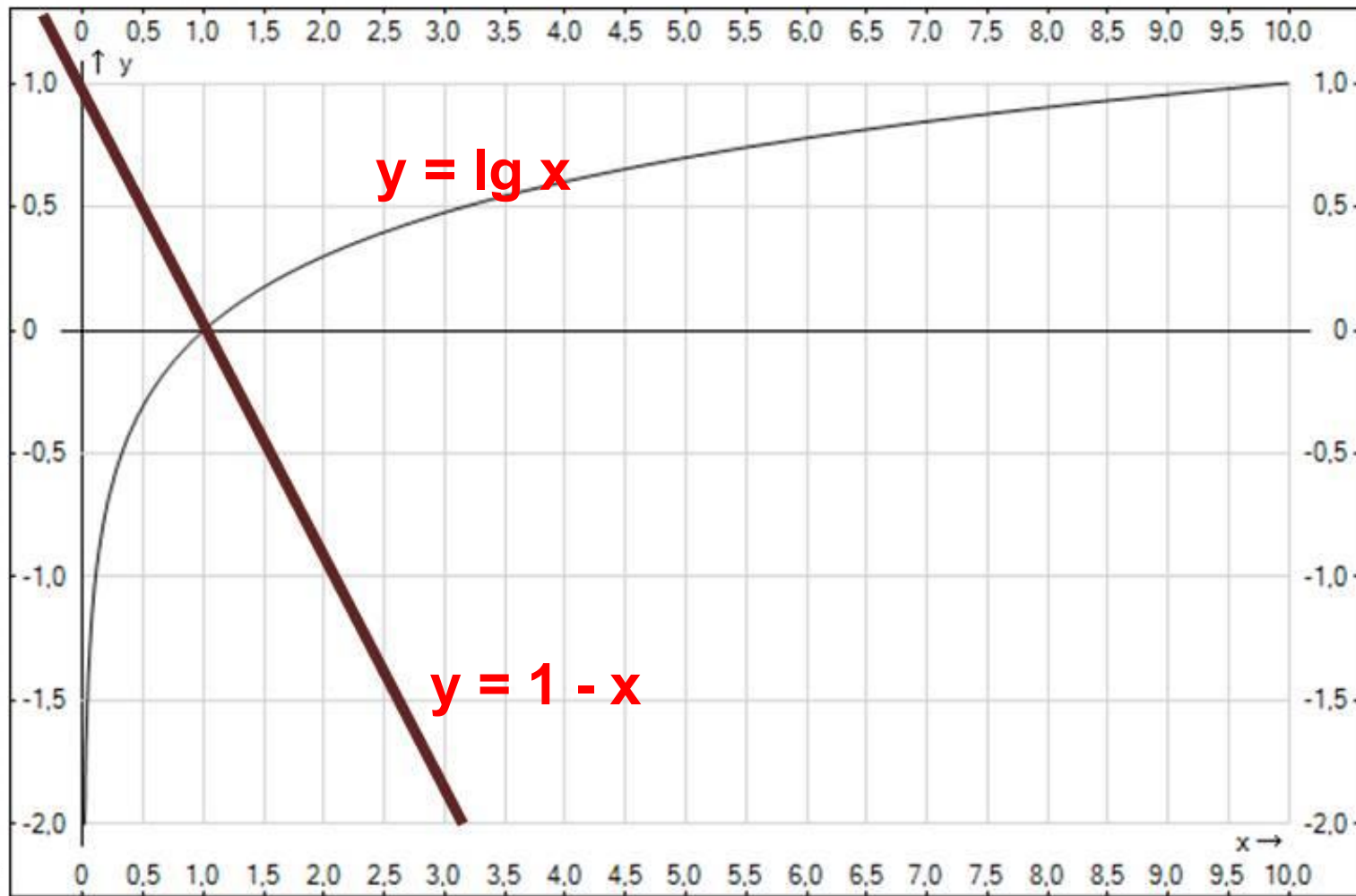
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

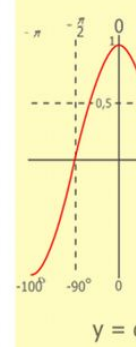
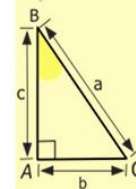
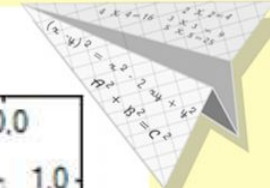
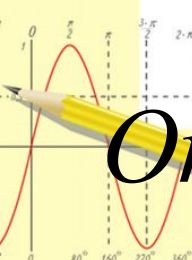
$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$



a) $\lg x = 1 - x$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ \hline 2500 \\ + 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$



- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$

Ответ: $x = 1$

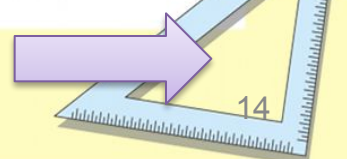
$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



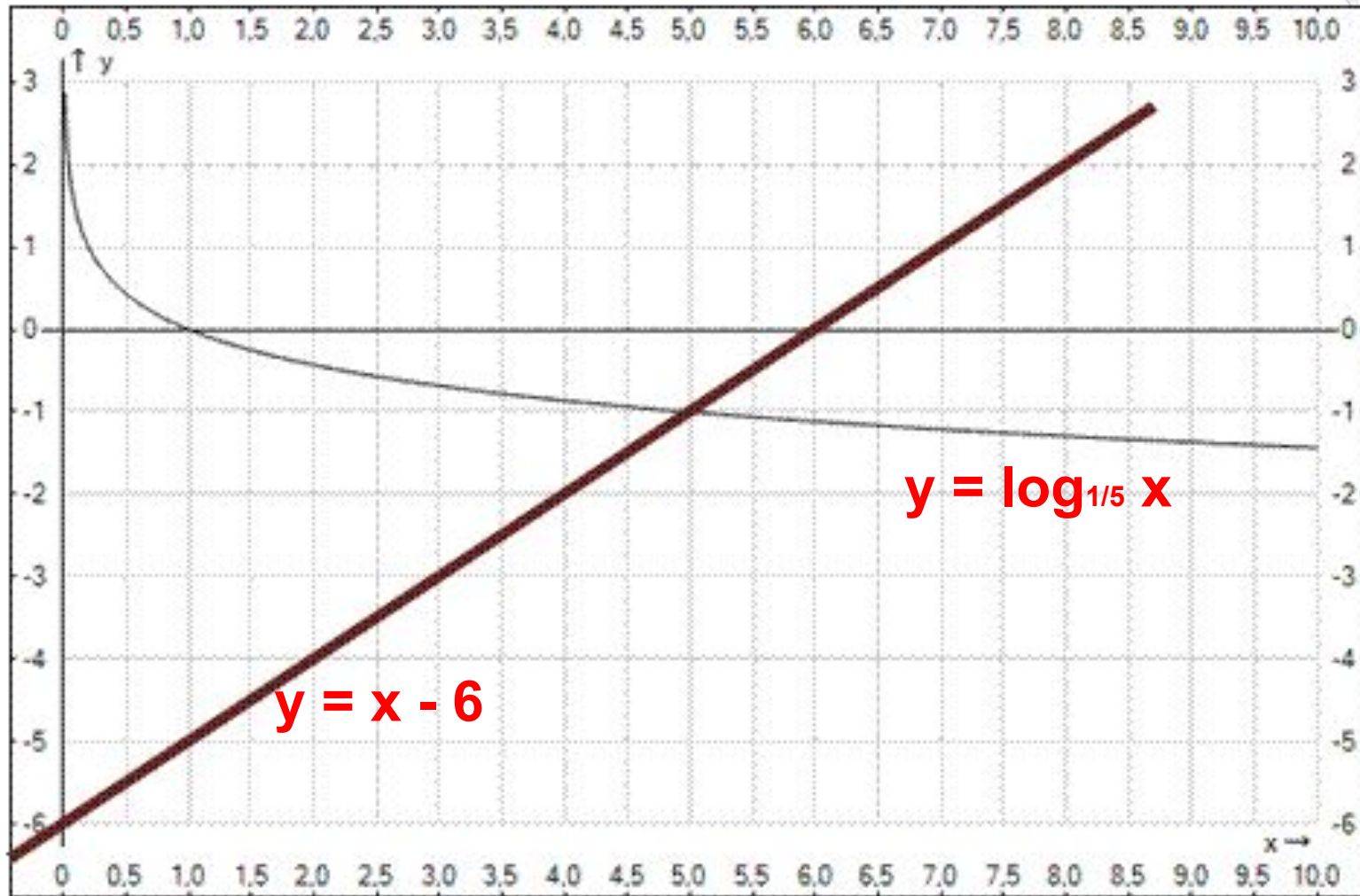
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

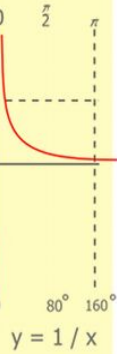
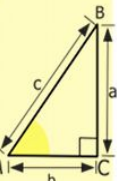
$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$



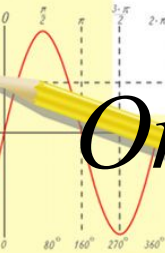
б) $\log_{1/5} x = x - 6$



Ответ: $x = 5$



$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$

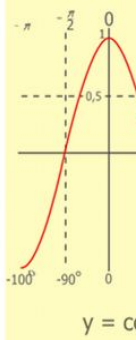
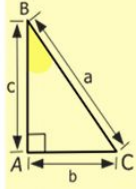
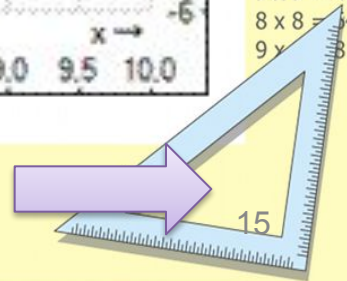


$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



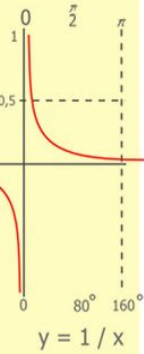
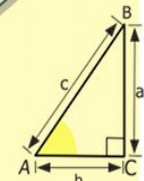
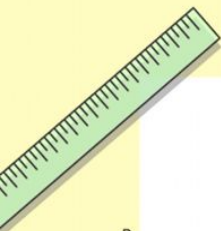
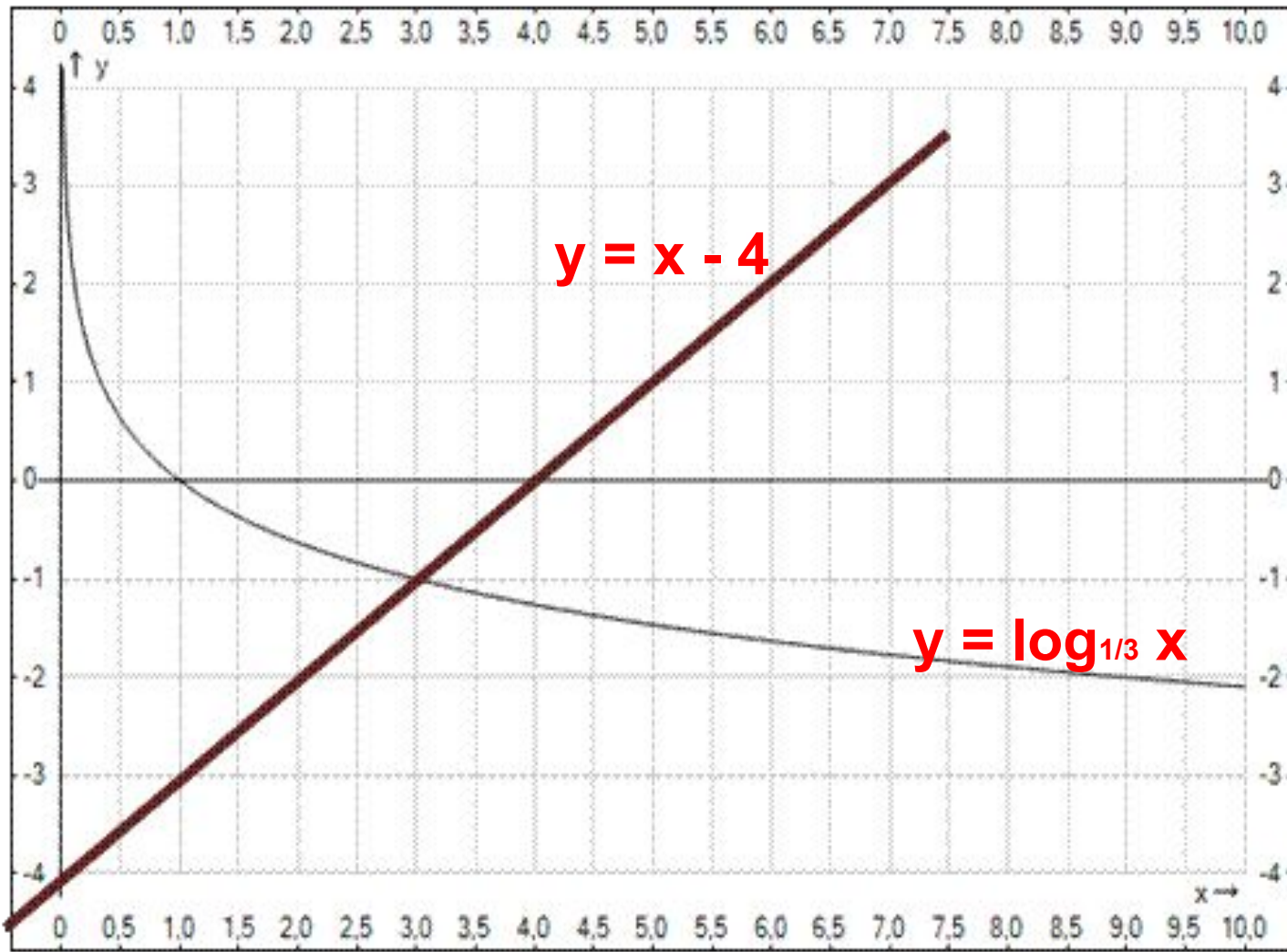
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

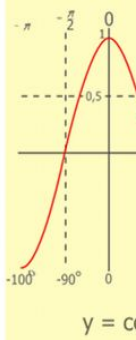
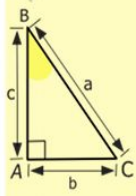
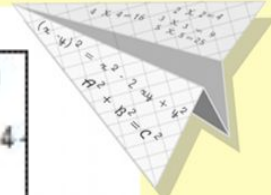
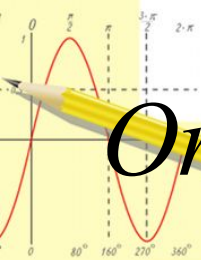


- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$

B) $\log_{1/3} x = x - 4$



$\frac{1}{2} 500$
 $\times 42$
 $\hline 210$
 $+ 84$
 $\hline 10500$



- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$

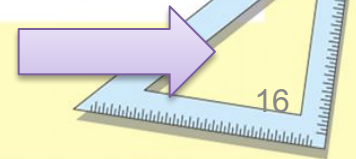
Ответ: $x = 3$

$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \\ y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$



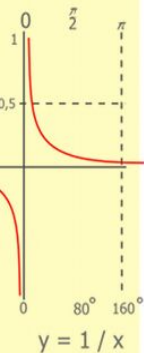
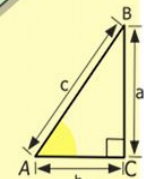
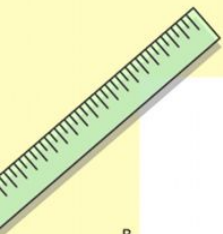
Используя свойства логарифмической функции, сравнить:

а) $\log_2 3$ и $\log_2 5$;

б) $\log_2 1/3$ и $\log_2 1/5$;

в) $\log_{1/2} 3$ и $\log_{1/2} 5$;

г) $\log_{1/2} 1/3$ и $\log_{1/2} 1/5$.



$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ 5\ 00 \\ \times 4\ 2 \\ \hline 21\ 0 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105\ 0\ 00 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

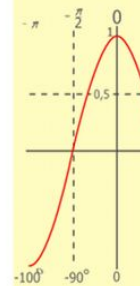
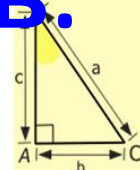
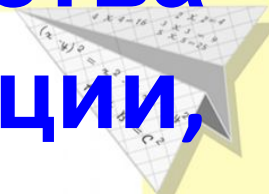


$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90^\circ \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \end{cases}$$

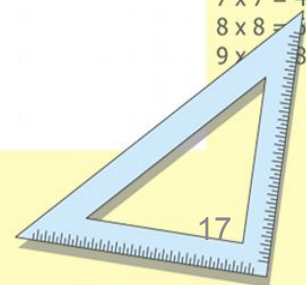
$$x = 70$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



$$y = \cos$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



Ответьте на вопросы

1. Ось Oy является вертикальной асимптотой графика логарифмической функции.

2. Графики показательной и логарифмической функций симметричны относительно прямой $y = x$.

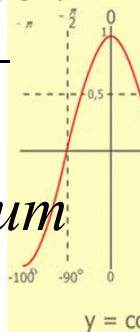
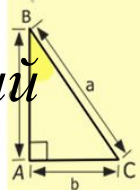
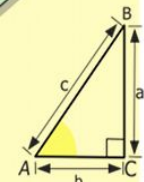
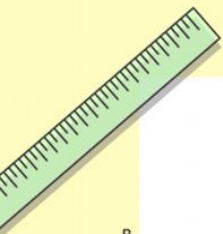
3. Область определения логарифмической функции – вся числовая прямая, а область значений этой функции – промежуток $(0, +\infty)$.

4. Монотонность логарифмической функции зависит от основания логарифма.

5. Не каждый график логарифмической функции проходит через точку с координатами $(1; 0)$.

6. Логарифмическая функция является ни чётной, ни нечётной.

7. Логарифмическая функция непрерывна.



$$\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 6 \times 6 = 36 \\ 7 \times 7 = 49 \\ 8 \times 8 = 64 \\ 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

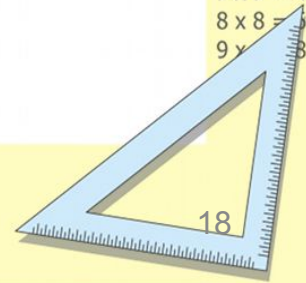
$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



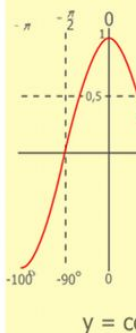
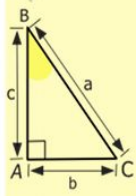
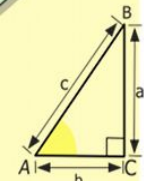
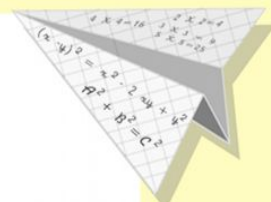
$$\begin{cases} x=25 \\ y=45 \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} y=1 \\ x=25+45 \\ x=70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$



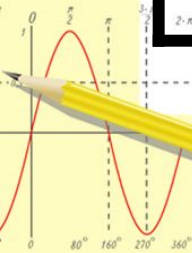
Взаимопроверка:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
да	да	нет	да	нет	да	да



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2500 \\ 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 105000 \end{array}$$

- 2 x 2 = 4
- 3 x 3 = 9
- 4 x 4 = 16
- 5 x 5 = 25
- 6 x 6 = 36
- 7 x 7 = 49
- 8 x 8 = 64
- 9 x 9 = 81



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

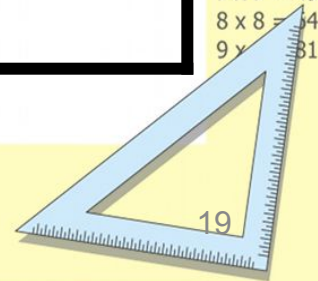
$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$



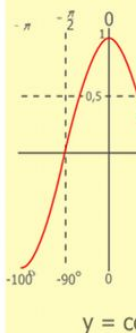
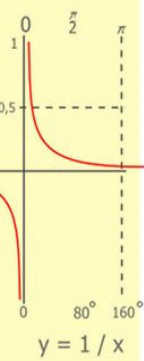
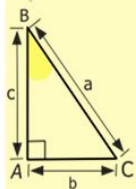
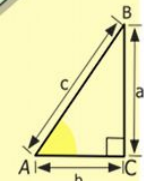
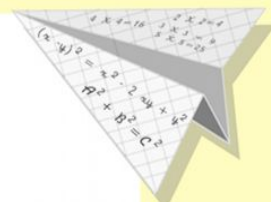
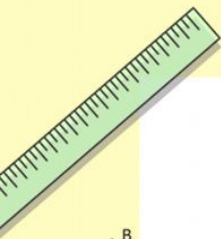
$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

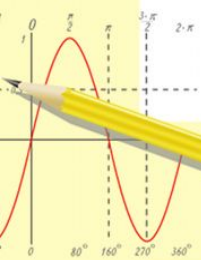


Спасибо за внимание!



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2500 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 210 \\ + 84 \\ \hline 10500 \end{array}$$

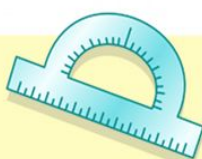
- $2 \times 2 = 4$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $4 \times 4 = 16$
- $5 \times 5 = 25$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 7 = 49$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $9 \times 9 = 81$



$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$\sin 90^\circ = 1$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sin 90 \\ x = 25y + 45 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x = 25 + 45 \\ \hline x = 70 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = x^2 - y^2$$

