

The Natural Logarithm and Exponential Functions

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1 The Natural Logarithm Function

2 The exponential Function

3 Integration Using Natural Logarithm and Exponential Functions

Definition

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- (iii) $\ln(p^r) = r \ln(p)$, r is a rational number.

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Facts:

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = \infty.$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0.$
- $e = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} (1 + h)^{1/h} = \lim (1 + 1/h)^h.$

Theorem: For every real number x , there is a unique positive real number y such that:

$$\ln(y) = x.$$

If $\ln(x) = 1$, then by the theorem, there is a unique positive real number which is $x = e$, so $\ln(e) = 1$, where $e \approx 2.718$.

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The Natural
Logarithm and
Exponential
Functions

Bander
Almutairi

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Integration
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$$\int 4x^5 e^{x^6+3} dx = \frac{4}{6} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{3} e^u + c = \frac{1}{3} e^{x^6+3} + c.$$

[4]

$$\int \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 9} dx.$$

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[4]

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Integrations of Trigonometric Functions:

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(d)

$$\int \csc(x) dx = \ln |\csc(x) - \cot(x)| + c$$