Logarithmic Differentiation

$$y \times x^2 \times x^*$$

$$y' \times x^2 \times x^*$$

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$$2^* \ln(2) \qquad ????$$

To find the derivative of $y = f(x)^{g(x)}$, we can use <u>logarithmic</u> differentiation.

Idea: Apply In to both sides and differentiate

Ex: Let
$$y = x^{\times}$$
, $x > 0$. Find y' .

Solution: $y = x^{\times} \Rightarrow lny = ln(x^{\times}) = x ln(x)$

differentiate!

 $\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = (x)' lnx + x \cdot (lnx)'$
 $\Rightarrow y' = y (lnx + x \cdot \frac{1}{x})$
 $\Rightarrow y' = x^{\times} (lnx + 1)$

$$\frac{Ex!}{Ex!}$$
 Let $y = (sin x)^{cosx}$, $sin x > 0$. Find y' .

Solution:
$$y = (\sin x)^{\cos x}$$

differentiate!

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = (\cos x)' \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \cos x \cdot \left[\ln(\sin x)\right]'$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = y \left(-\sin x \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \cos x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left(-\sin x \cdot \ln(\sin x) + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} \right)$$

We can also use logarithmic differentiation to find $f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$ tricky derivatives, even when the function isn't f(x).

$$\underline{E_{X}:} \quad \text{Let} \quad f(x) = \underline{X \cdot (x^2+1)^{10} \cdot e^{X}}, \quad X > 0.$$

Use logarithmic differentiation to find f'(x).

Solution:

$$ln(f(x)) = ln\left(\frac{x \cdot (x^{2}+1)^{10} \cdot e^{x}}{x^{4}+3}\right)$$

$$= ln(x) + ln((x^{2}+1)^{10}) + ln(e^{x}) - ln(x^{4}+3)$$

$$= ln(x) + l0 ln(x^{2}+1) + x - ln(x^{4}+3)$$

Differentiating, we have

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{x} + 10 \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} + 1 - \frac{4x^3}{x^4 + 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = f(x) \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{20x}{x^2 + 1} + 1 - \frac{4x^3}{x^4 + 3} \right)$$

$$= \int f'(x) = \frac{x \cdot (x^2 + 1)^{10} \cdot e^x}{x^4 + 3} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{20x}{x^2 + 1} + 1 - \frac{4x^3}{x^4 + 3} \right)$$