

2. Logarithmic Derivative

A **logarithmic derivative** of a function $y = f(x)$ is the derivative of the logarithm of the function, i.e.

$$(\ln y)' = \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}.$$

Finding the derivative is sometimes simplified by first taking the logarithm of the function.

Example. Find the derivative of the exponential function $y = u^v$, where $u = u(x)$ and $v = v(x)$.

Solution: Taking logarithms, we get $\ln y = v \cdot \ln u$ (by formula $\log_a c^k = k \cdot \log_a c$). Differentiate both sides of this equation with respect to x :

$$(\ln y)' = v' \ln u + v(\ln u)' \text{ or } \frac{y'}{y} = v' \ln u + v \frac{u'}{u}$$

whence $y' = y \left(v' \ln u + \frac{v}{u} u' \right)$ or $y' = u^v \left(v' \ln u + \frac{v}{u} u' \right)$.

Example. Find y' if $y = (1 - 2x)^{\sin x}$ tuletis.

Solution:

$$\ln y = \ln (1 - 2x)^{\sin x}$$

$$\ln y = \sin x \cdot \ln (1 - 2x)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = (\sin x)' \cdot \ln(1 - 2x) + (\ln(1 - 2x))' \cdot \sin x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \cos x \cdot \ln(1 - 2x) + \frac{1}{1 - 2x} (-2) \cdot \sin x$$

$$y' = \left[\cos x \cdot \ln(1 - 2x) - \frac{2}{1 - 2x} \cdot \sin x \right] \cdot (1 - 2x)^{\sin x}$$

Example. Find y' , if $y = \sqrt[3]{x^2} \frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x$

Solution:

$$\ln y = \ln \left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} \frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x \right)$$

Using the formulae $\log_a m \cdot n = \log_a m + \log_a n$ and $\log_a \frac{m}{n} = \log_a m - \log_a n$ one has

$$\ln y = \frac{2}{3} \ln x + \ln(1 - x) - \ln(1 + x^2) + 3 \ln \sin x + 2 \ln \cos x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + 3 \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x - 2 \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x$$

$$y' = y \left(\frac{2}{3x} - \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + 3 \cot x - 2 \tan x \right)$$

Example. Find y' , if $y = (\sin x)^x$.

Solution:

$$\ln y = \ln(\sin x)^x$$

$$\ln y = x \cdot \ln \sin x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln \sin x + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$y' = y(\ln \sin x + x \cdot \cot x) = (\sin x)^x (\ln \sin x + x \cdot \cot x).$$

Exercises. Find the derivatives of the presented functions

$$\begin{array}{lllll}
 1) y = x^x & 2) y = (2x)^{1-x} & 3) y = (1-x)^{2x} & 4) y = (\sin x)^{\cos x} & 5) y = (\tan x - 1)^{x^2} \\
 6) y = [\ln(4-x^2)]^{\sqrt{x}} & 7) y = (\arcsin x)^{e^{\sin x}} & 8) y = x^{x^2} & 9) y = \sqrt[x]{x}, & 10) y = x^{\sqrt{x}} \\
 11) y = x^{x^x} & 12) y = x^{\sin x} & 13) y = (\cos x)^{\sin x} & 14) y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x & 15) y = (\arctan x)^x. \\
 16) y = (x+1)(2x+1)(3x+1) & 17) y = \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+1)^3(x+3)^4}, & 18) y = \sqrt{\frac{x(x-1)}{x-2}}, & 19) y = x \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{x^2+1}}, \\
 20) y = \frac{(x-2)^9}{\sqrt{(x-1)^5(x-3)^{11}}}, & 21) y = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2} \cdot \sqrt{(x+3)^3}}.
 \end{array}$$

Answers.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 1) [\ln x + 1] \cdot x^x & 2) \left[-\ln 2x + \frac{1-x}{x}\right] \cdot (2x)^{1-x} & 3) \left(2\ln(1-x) - \frac{2x}{1-x}\right) \cdot (1-x)^{2x} \\
 4) \left[-\sin x \ln \sin x + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x}\right] \cdot (\sin x)^{\cos x} & 5) \left[2x \ln(\tan x - 1) + \frac{x^2}{(\tan x - 1)\cos^2 x}\right] \cdot (\tan x - 1)^{x^2} \\
 6) \left[\frac{\ln(4-x^2)}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{4-x^2}\right] \cdot [\ln(4-x^2)]^{\sqrt{x}} & 7) \left[e^{\sin x} \cos x \ln(\arcsin x) + \frac{e^{\sin x}}{\arcsin x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot e^{\sin x}\right], \\
 8) x^{x^2+1}(1+2\ln x), & 9) \sqrt[x]{x} \cdot \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2}, & 10) x^{\sqrt{x}-\frac{1}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{\ln x}{2}\right], & 11) x^{x^x} \cdot x^x \left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln x + \ln^2 x\right), \\
 12) \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x \ln x\right] \cdot x^{\sin x}, & 13) \left[\cos x \ln \cos x - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}\right] \cdot (\cos x)^{\sin x} & 14) \left[\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{1+x}\right] \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x, \\
 15) \left[\ln \arctan x + \frac{x}{(1+x^2)\arctan x}\right] \cdot (\arctan x)^x & 16) (1+2x)(1+3x) + 2(1+x)(1+3x) + 3(1+x)(1+2x), \\
 17) -\frac{(x+2)(5x^2+19x+20)}{(x+1)^4(x+3)^5}, & 18) \frac{x^2-4x+2}{2\sqrt{x(x-1)(x-2)^3}}, & 19) \frac{3x^2+5}{3(x^2+1)} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{x^2+1}}, & 20) \frac{(x-2)^9(x^2-7x+1)}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)\sqrt{(x-1)^5(x-3)^4}}, \\
 21) -\frac{5x^2+x-24}{3\sqrt{(x-1)(x+3)^5}\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^5}}.
 \end{array}$$