

# Exponentials and Logarithms by First Principles

## Exponential Base $e$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^{(x+h)} - e^x}{h} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^x e^h - e^x}{h} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^x (e^h - 1)}{h} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (e^x) \times \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{e^h - 1}{h} \right)$$

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1 + h)^{\frac{1}{h}}, \quad h = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{h} \left( \left( \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1 + h)^{\frac{1}{h}} \right)^h - 1 \right) \right) = e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1 + h) - 1}{h} \right)$$

$$= e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 + h - 1}{h} \right) = e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{h}{h} \right) = e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1)$$

$$= e^x$$

## Natural Logarithm

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_e(x)) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\log_e(x+h) - \log_e(x)}{h} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{h} \log_e \left( \frac{(x+h)}{x} \right) \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{h} \log_e \left( \frac{x+h}{x} \right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{h} \log_e \left( 1 + \frac{h}{x} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{Let } u = \frac{h}{x}, \quad h = ux, \quad u \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_e(x)) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{ux} \log_e(1+u) \right) = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left( \log_e(1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}} \right) = \frac{1}{x} \log_e(e) = \frac{1}{x}$$