# Domains of Functions - Example 2 

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When an expression involves logarithmic functions such as the natural log we need to be careful that the input is positive. The $\log$ base $b$ (with $b>1$ ) of a real number $x$ returns the number $y$ such that $x=b^{y}$. Since $b^{y}$ can never be negative, $\log _{b}(x)$ has no meaning for negative values of $x$. For 0 , we can say $\log _{b}(0)=-\infty$ since $b^{-\infty}=0$ (more precisely, $b^{x}$ tends to zero as $x$ approaches $-\infty)$, but $-\infty$ is not a real number and so 0 must be excluded from the input of $\log _{b}$. A plot of $2^{x}$ is given in Fig. 1 indicating that $2^{x}$ is never negative and tends to 0 as $x$ tends to $-\infty$.

Consider the expression below:

$$
\begin{equation*}
f(x)=\frac{1}{x \ln (x)} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

There are a few restrictions on $x$ for $f(x)$ to be well-defined. Firstly, we have a division so we need the denominator to be non-zero. We must avoid $x \ln (x)=0$. If $x \ln (x)=0$, then either $x=0$ or $\ln (x)=0$. For any $b>1, \log _{b}(x)=0$ is true precisely when $x=1$. If we want $1=b^{y}$, we use that fact that for any non-zero real number $b$ it is true that $b^{0}=1$. This gives us $\log _{b}(1)=0$. So, in particular, $\ln (1)=0$. To avoid a division-by-zero in our expression we need $x \neq 0$ and $x \neq 1$. There is another restriction. We need that $\ln (x)$ is well-defined as well. This occurs when $x>0$. So, in total we need $x \neq 0, x \neq 1$, and $x>0$. The requirement $x>0$ excludes 0 so we can rid ourselves of the first requirement, and need $x>0$ and $x \neq 1$. We can write the domain of $f$ as:

$$
\begin{equation*}
D=(0,1) \cup(1, \infty) \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

The function is plotted in Fig. 2.


Figure 1: The function $2^{x}$


Figure 2: The function $f(x)=1 / x \ln (x)$

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