7.7. Hyperbolic Funs

مددال (دارد من تعریف بلتذا) (دالس م ع الا من این می الا حدوال لها تطبيقاتها ، وتسم جذه ورداد بأسماء من جهة مذ مماء وردال (كمثلثة) وذاك لأبه وروال وزائدي له ساول وخصاف، علامًا ت تشبه ملك ومرومة للدوال والمشك Defs:

1- The hyperbolic cosine of x:

$$\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + \bar{e}^x}{2} \qquad (Kosh of x)$$

2- The hyperbolic sine of x:

$$\sinh(x) = \frac{e^{x} - \bar{e}^{x}}{2} \qquad (Cinsh of x)$$

3- The hyperbolic tangent of
$$x$$
:
$$\tanh(x) = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e - e}{e^x + e^x}$$

4- The hyperbolic cotangent of x:

$$\coth(x) = \frac{1}{\tanh(x)} = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \frac{x - x}{x - x}$$

5 - The hyperbolic secant of x:

$$Sech(x) = \frac{1}{\cosh(x)} = \frac{2}{e^x + e^x}$$

6- The hyperbolic cosecout of x.

$$Csch(x) = \frac{1}{sinhx} = \frac{2}{e^x - e^x}$$

١- بلتمام موانيم تعرف ركدوال (زارزم ماكة / يمكم (كومول للمكانئان (كادية.

- $\cosh^2 x \sinh^2 x = 1$
- $= 2 \sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$
- $2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x$
- $\cosh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x + 1}{2}$
- $\sinh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x 1}{2}$
- $\tanh^2 x = 1 \operatorname{sech}^2 x$
- $\frac{7}{2} \coth^2 x = 1 + \operatorname{csch}^2 x$

1) $\cosh^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \left(e^2 + e^2 + 2 \right)$

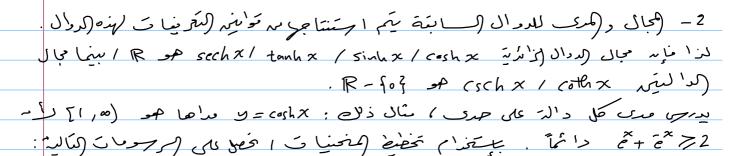
 $\sinh^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \left(e + e - 2 \right)$

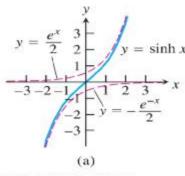
: cosh x - sinh x =

1 | 2x -2x -2x -2x -2x +2]

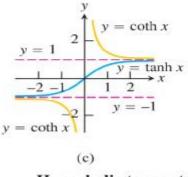
 $=\frac{1}{4}\left\{4\right\}=\boxed{1}$

STUDENTS-HUB.com Uploaded By: Ayham Nobani





$y = \frac{e^{x}}{2} \frac{3}{2}$ $y = \sinh x$ $y = \frac{e^{-x}}{2} \frac{3}{2}$ $y = \frac{e^{x}}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2}$ $y = \frac{e^{x}}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2}$



Hyperbolic sine:

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

Hyperbolic cosine:

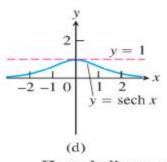
$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

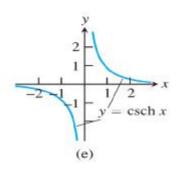
Hyperbolic tangent:

$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

Hyperbolic cotangent:

$$\coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$





Hyperbolic secant:

$$\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x} = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}} \qquad \operatorname{csch} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x} = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

Hyperbolic cosecant:

$$\operatorname{csch} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x} = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

Derivatives and Integrals of Hyperbolic Functions

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(y = \cosh x = \frac{e + e^{x}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left($$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{x} - e^{x}}{2} = \sinh x$$

d cosh u = sinhu + C

STUDE'NTS-HUB.com

بطرقة من جهة عامر ايماد مشقات (دوال الزارة رئاملاً كالله: في منافلة على المنتقات مدول المشتقات مدول المشتقات

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh u) = \cosh u \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \qquad \int \sinh u \, du = \cosh u + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh u) = \sinh u \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \int \cosh u \, du = \sinh u + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tanh u) = \operatorname{sech}^2 u \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \int \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, du = \tanh u + C$$

4)
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\coth u) = -\operatorname{csch}^2 u \frac{du}{dx}$$
 $\int \operatorname{csch}^2 u \, du = -\coth u + C$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sech} u) = -\operatorname{sech} u \tanh u \frac{du}{dx} - \int \operatorname{sech} u \tanh u \, du = -\operatorname{sech} u + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{csch} u) = -\operatorname{csch} u \operatorname{coth} u \frac{du}{dx} - \int \operatorname{csch} u \operatorname{coth} u \, du = -\operatorname{csch} u + C$$

Examples:

1) Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = \tanh(\sqrt{1+\hat{e}^{x}})$

sol:
$$y' = sech^2(\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}) * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} * e^{2x} * 2$$

2)
$$\int coth 5 \times dx = \int \frac{\cosh 5 \times}{\sinh 5 \times} dx$$
 $u = \sinh 5 \times$

$$du = \cosh 5 \times 4 \times 5 dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{5}\int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{5}\ln|u| + C$$

$$=\int \frac{1}{5}\ln|\sin |5x| + C$$

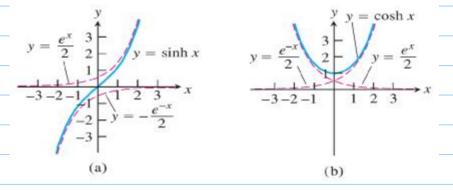
3)
$$\int \sinh^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{\cosh 2x - 1}{2} \, dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\sinh 2x}{2}-x\right]+C$$

$$= \frac{\sinh 2x}{4} - \frac{x}{2} + C$$

4)
$$\int 4e^{x} \sinh x \, dx = \int 4e^{x} + \frac{e^{x} - e^{x}}{2} \, dx$$
$$= 2 \int e^{2x} - 1 \, dx = e^{x} - 2x + C$$

The Inverse Hyperbolic Funs



مدالة (كوالدُن في به المائدة المعادي على حالة المائد المائدة الموالة (كوالدُن في المعادي المع

Defs:

1)
$$\forall x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$
, $y = \sinh x$ iff $\sinh y = x$, $y \in (-\infty, \infty)$

2)
$$\forall x \in [1, \infty)$$
, $y = \cosh^{-1}x$ iff $\cosh y = x$, $y \in [0, \infty)$

3)
$$\forall x \in (-1,1)$$
, $y = \tanh^{-1}x$ iff $\tanh y = x$, $y \in (-\infty,\infty)$

5)
$$\forall x \in (0,1]$$
, $y = \operatorname{sech}'_{x}$ iff $\operatorname{sech} y = x$, $y \in [0,\infty)$

Thym:

z)
$$\operatorname{csch} \chi = \sinh \frac{1}{\chi}$$

Pf: 1)
$$y = \operatorname{sech} x \Rightarrow \operatorname{sech} y = x$$

$$\frac{1}{\cosh y} = x \quad \text{or } \cosh y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \cosh^{-1}(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sinh x} = \cosh^{-1}(\frac{1}{x})$$

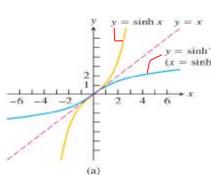
$$\frac{1}{\sinh x} = \cosh^{-1}(\frac{1}{x})$$

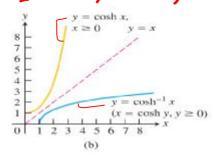
$$\frac{1}{\sinh x} = \cosh^{-1}(\frac{1}{x})$$

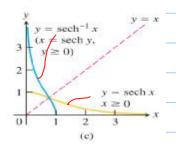
STUDE NTS-HUB.com

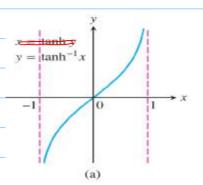
Uploaded By: Ayham Nobani

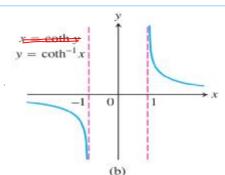
ر مومان (د و الا (مزائد مة ركعات ية

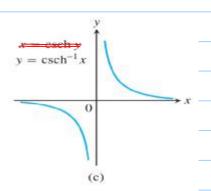












Derivatives of Inverse Hyperbolic funs

$$\frac{d(\sinh^{-1}u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d(\cosh^{-1}u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}} \frac{du}{dx}, \qquad u > 1$$

$$\frac{d(\tanh^{-1}u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{1-u^2}\frac{du}{dx}, \qquad |u| < 1$$

$$\frac{u}{dx} = \frac{1}{1 - u^2} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad |u| > 1$$

$$\frac{d(\operatorname{sech}^{-1} u)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{u\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad 0 < u < 1$$

$$\frac{d(\operatorname{csch}^{-1} u)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{|u|\sqrt{1+u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}, \quad u \neq 0$$

Integrals Leading to Inverse hyp. funs

1.
$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}} = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \qquad a > 0$$

$$2. \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \qquad u > a > 0$$

3.
$$\int \frac{du}{a^2 - u^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, & u^2 < a^2 \\ \frac{1}{a} \coth^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, & u^2 > a^2 \end{cases}$$

4.
$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sech}^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad 0 < u < a$$

5.
$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a}\operatorname{csch}^{-1}\left|\frac{u}{a}\right| + C, \quad u \neq 0 \text{ and } a > 0$$

Examples:

1) Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if $y = \int \tanh^{-1}(\frac{-2x}{e^x})$

sol:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tanh^{-1}(\frac{-2x}{e})}} \times \frac{1-(\frac{-2x}{e})^2}{1-(\frac{-2x}{e})^2} \times e \times -2$$

$$=\frac{-2x}{(1-e^{4x})\sqrt{\tanh^{-1}(e^{2x})}}.$$

2) Find the value of
$$x$$
 where $\sin x = -\frac{3}{4}$.

$$Sol: Note that $x = Sinh^{-1}(-\frac{3}{4})$

$$: 2inh / (-\frac{3}{4})$$

$$: 2inh / (-\frac{3}{4})$$

$$: 2inh / (-\frac{3}{4})$$

$$= -0.69315$$$$

Now,
$$\sin h \times = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{e^{2} - e^{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi^{3}}{4} \implies e^{2} - 1 = \frac{3}{2} e^{2}$$

$$\therefore 2e^{2} + 3e^{2} - 2 = 0 \qquad \vdots \qquad e^{2} + 3e^{2} = 0$$

$$\therefore e^{2} = \frac{3}{4} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$e^{3} + \sqrt{9 - 4(e^{2})(-2)} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4} +$$