



Subject Name: Calculus I2

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Lecture No. 5

Lecture Title: Hyperbolic Functions

Hyperbolic Functions:

$$1. \sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

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

$$3. \tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$4. \coth(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

$$5. \operatorname{sech}(x) = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$6. \operatorname{csch}(x) = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

Remarks:

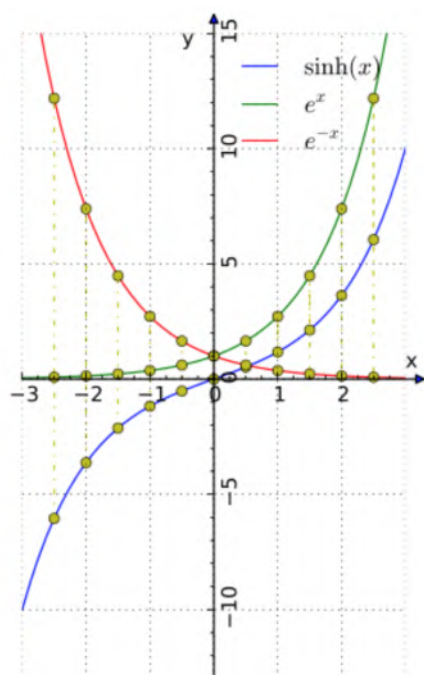
- $\tanh(x) = \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)}$
 - $\coth(x) = \frac{1}{\tanh(x)} = \frac{\cosh(x)}{\sinh(x)}$
 - $\operatorname{sec}(x) = \frac{1}{\cosh(x)}$
 - $\operatorname{csc}(x) = \frac{1}{\sinh(x)}$
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The Graph of Hyperbolic Functions:

1. $y = \sinh(x)$

Domain $:= \mathbb{R}$

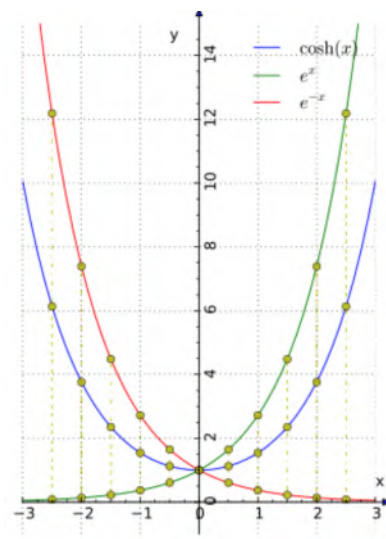
Range $:= \mathbb{R}$



2. $y = \cosh(x)$

Domain $:= \mathbb{R}$

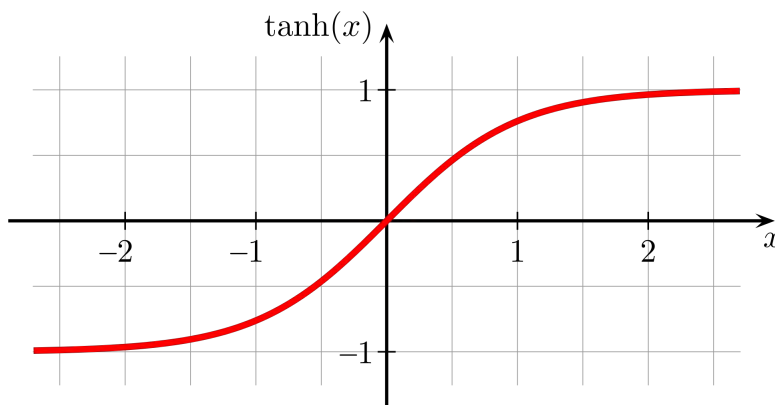
Range $:= [1, \infty)$



3. $y = \tanh(x)$

Domain $:= \mathbb{R}$

Range $:= (-1, 1)$



Some Facts about Hyperbolic Functions:

1. $\cosh^2(x) - \sinh(x) = 1$

2. $1 - \tanh^2(x) = \operatorname{sech}^2(x)$

3. $\coth^2(x) - 1 = \operatorname{csch}^2(x)$

4. $\cosh(-x) = \cosh(x)$ “ Even Function”,

$\sinh(-x) = -\sinh(x)$ “ Odd Function”,

$\tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$ “ Odd Function”

5. $\cosh(x) + \sinh(x) = e^x$,

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

6. $\cosh(x + y) = \cosh(x) \cosh(y) + \sinh(x) \sinh(y)$,

$\sinh(x + y) = \sinh(x) \cosh(y) + \cosh(x) \sinh(y)$,

$\tanh(x + y) = \frac{\tanh(x) + \tanh(y)}{1 + \tanh(x) \tanh(y)}$

7. $\cosh^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cosh(2x) + 1)$,

$\sinh^2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cosh(2x) - 1)$

8. $\cosh(2x) = \cosh^2(x) + \sinh^2(x)$,

$\sinh(2x) = 2 \sinh(x) \cosh(x)$

The Derivative of Hyperbolic Functions:

Let u be a function of x , then:

$$1. \frac{d}{dx}(\sinh(u)) = \cosh(u) \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$2. \frac{d}{dx}(\cosh(u)) = \sinh(u) \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$3. \frac{d}{dx}(\tanh(u)) = \operatorname{sech}^2(u) \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$4. \frac{d}{dx}(\coth(u)) = -\operatorname{csch}^2(u) \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$5. \frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sech}(u)) = -\operatorname{sech}(u) \cdot \tanh(u) \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$6. \frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{csch}(u)) = -\operatorname{csch}(u) \cdot \coth(u) \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

Examples: Find the derivatives of the following functions:

- $\sinh(3x)$

$$\implies y' = 3 \cosh(3x)$$

- $y = \cosh^2(5x)$

$$\implies y' = 2 \cosh(5x) \cdot \sinh(5x) \cdot 5$$

- $\tanh(2x)$

$$\implies y' = \operatorname{sech}^2(2x) \cdot 2$$

- $y = \coth(\tan(x))$

$$\implies y' = -\operatorname{csch}^2(\tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x$$

- $y = \operatorname{sech}^3 x$

$$\implies y' = 3\operatorname{sech}^2(x) \cdot (-\operatorname{sech}(x) \tanh(x) \cdot 1)$$

- $y = 4\operatorname{csch}(\frac{x}{4})$

$$\implies y' = 4 \cdot (-\operatorname{csch}(\frac{x}{4})) \cdot \coth(\frac{x}{4}) \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

Problems (6.3): Find y' of the following:

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

8. $y = \sinh^2(3w)$

2. $y = e^w \cdot \cosh(w)$

9. $\sin^{-1}(x) = \operatorname{sech}(y)$

3. $y = \tanh(\frac{4t+1}{5})$

10. $\tan(x) = \tanh^2(y)$

4. $y = \tanh^{-1}(\frac{1}{x})$

11. $\sinh(y) = \sec(x)$

5. $y = \coth(\frac{1}{\theta})$

12. $y^2 + x \cosh y + \sinh^2 x = 50$

6. $y = \cosh^2(5x) - \sinh^2(5x)$

13. $y = \operatorname{csch}^3(\sqrt{2x})$

7. $\sinh(y) = \tanh(x)$

14. $x = \cosh(\cos(y))$