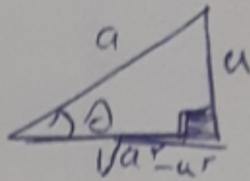


$$\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + u^2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} \quad \text{لـ} \sqrt{a^2 - u^2}$$

اولاً) اربع نتائج مترافقه لـ $\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}$ \rightarrow مع ذلك سهل

$$du = a \cos \theta d\theta, \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} = a \sin \theta \quad \text{حيث} \quad u = a \sin \theta \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$$

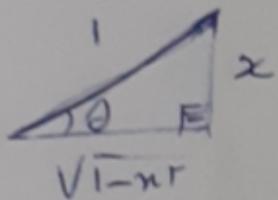


، ج ٢

$$I = \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta = \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$x = \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta) + C = \frac{1}{2} \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta + C$$

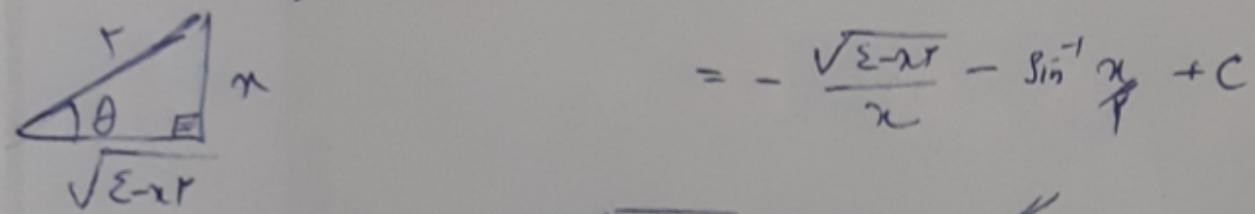


$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon - x^2}}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon - \varepsilon \sin^2 \theta}}{\varepsilon \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta = \int \cot^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$x = \varepsilon \sin \theta \rightarrow dx = \varepsilon \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int (\cot^2 \theta + 1 - 1) d\theta = -\cot \theta - \theta + C$$



$$= -\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon - x^2}}{x} - \sin^{-1} x + C$$

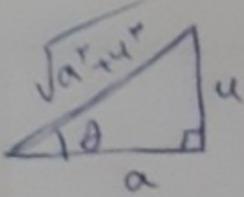
ثانياً) اربع نتائج مترافقه لـ $\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}$ \rightarrow مع ذلك سهل

ثالثاً) $\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}$ حيث $u = a \tan \theta \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + u^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2 \tan^2 \theta} = \sqrt{a^2 (1 + \tan^2 \theta)} = a \sec \theta, du = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

فـ

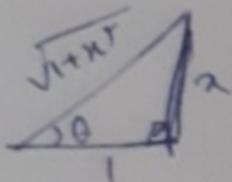
وـ



$$I_2 \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\tan \theta \sec \theta} = \int \frac{\sec \theta \cancel{\sec \theta} d\theta}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cancel{\sec \theta}}$$

$$x = \tan \theta \rightarrow dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

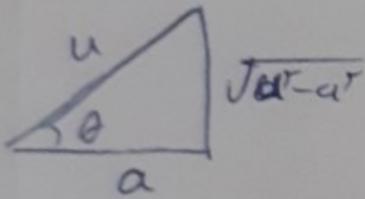
$$= \int \csc \theta d\theta = -\ln |\csc \theta + \cot \theta| + C$$



$$= -\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \right| + C$$

لـ $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{u^2-a^2}}$ \Rightarrow $x = a \sec \theta$ $\theta \in [0, \pi) \cup (\pi, \alpha]$

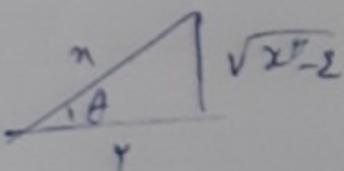
$$du = a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta, \sqrt{u^2-a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sec^2 \theta - 1)} = a \tan \theta$$



$$I_3 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{u^2-x^2}} = \int \frac{\cancel{x} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{\cancel{x} \tan \theta} = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

$$x = r \sec \theta \rightarrow dx = r \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

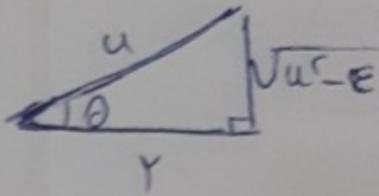
$$= \ln \left| \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{u^2-x^2}}{r} \right| + C$$



$$I_4 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{u^2+x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{u^2+x^2+u^2-u^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+u)^2 - u^2}} = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-x^2}}$$

F^W $u = r \sec \theta \rightarrow du = r \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$ $x+r=u$

$$= \int \frac{x \sec \theta \tan \theta \, dx}{\tan \theta} = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$



$$= \ln \left| \frac{u}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{u^2 - E}}{r} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{u+r}{r} + \frac{\sqrt{(u+r)^2 - E}}{r} \right| + C$$

اسنگال سی لازم باشند

برای این اسنگال $\int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \, dx$ را در آن $f(x)$ و $g(x)$ خواهیم بود که استاداً مرقی

محسیم (و) از درجه n نظریت زیرا ریاضیاتی $f(x)$ را درجه n تئیم می‌کنیم.

خواهیم داشت $f(x)$ را به صورت $(x+a)^m$ اول درجه درجه نایاب نماییم

فرض می‌کنیم $(x+a)^m$ را عوامل را $(x+a)$ بزرگترین توانی را آن دارد و هر عوامل $(x+a)$ آنها به این عوامل مجموع m که جزو بیان

$$\frac{A_1}{x+a} + \frac{A_2}{(x+a)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_m}{(x+a)^m}$$

فرض می‌کنیم $(x^2+bx+c)^n$ را عوامل را (x^2+bx+c) بزرگترین توانی از آن داشته باشد که هر عوامل (x^2+bx+c) به این عوامل مجموع n که جزو این را نسبت به درجه

$$\frac{B_1 x + C_1}{x^2+bx+c} + \frac{B_2 x + C_2}{(x^2+bx+c)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_n x + C_n}{(x^2+bx+c)^n}$$

اسنگال را برای هر میکه را عوامل سایر مخلوط از اول و دوم $g(x)$ ایجاد کردیم

و خواص $\int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx$ ، مجموع کسرهای ساده و مجموع کسرهای مختلط

$\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{a_j}{x - c_j}, b_j \right)$

$$I = \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + ax + b} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{x^2 + ax + b} &= \frac{x}{(x+a)(x+b)} = \frac{A}{x+a} + \frac{B}{x+b} = \frac{A(x+b) + B(x+a)}{(x+a)(x+b)} \\ &= \frac{(A+B)x + Ab + Bb}{(x+a)(x+b)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ Ab+Bb=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2}, B=\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+a} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+b} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+a| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+b| + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^r + r}{(x+1)^r (x-r)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^r + r}{(x+1)^r (x-r)} &= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^r} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^r} + \frac{D}{x-r} \\ &= \frac{A(x+1)^r (x-r) + B(x+1)^r (x-r) + C(x-r) + D(x+1)^r}{(x+1)^r (x-r)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{Ax^r - Dx - Ar + Bx^r - Br + Cx - Cr + Dx^r + Dr}{(x+1)^r (x-r)}$$

$$= \frac{(A+D)x^r + (B+Dr)x^r + (-Ar - Br + Cr + Dr) + (-RA - RB - RC + RD)}{(x+1)^r (x-r)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+D=0 \rightarrow A=-D \\ B+Dr=1 \\ -Ra - Rb - Rc + D = r \\ -ra - rb - rc + d = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B - Ra = 1 \rightarrow B = 1 + Ra \\ -ra - rb - rc = r \\ -ra - rb - rc = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -9A - 1 + C = 0 \\ -9A - 4C - r = r \end{cases}$$

$$D = \frac{r}{2}, B = \frac{1}{2}, A = -\frac{r}{2}, C = -1$$

جواب فیضی علی بن ابی طالب

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{(x+1)^r} dx + \int \frac{-1}{(x+1)^r} dx = \int \frac{x}{x+r} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln |ax+b| + C \quad \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^r} = \int \frac{du}{u^r} = \int u^{-r} du = \frac{u^{-r+1}}{-r+1} + C = \frac{(x+1)^{-r+1}}{-r+1} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{1}{a} \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{r} \frac{(x+1)^{-1}}{-1} - x \frac{(x+1)^{-r}}{-r} + \int \frac{1}{a} \ln |x+r| + C$$

$$I_2 \int \frac{x^r}{(x+r+1)^r} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{rx+r+1}{(x+r+1)^r}\right) dx = x - \int \frac{rx+r+1}{(x+r+1)^r} dx$$

$\overbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}^J$

$\frac{x^r}{(x+r+1)^r} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x+r+1)} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x+r+1)^r} = \frac{(Ax+B)(x+r+1) + Cx+D}{(x+r+1)^r}$

$$\frac{rx+r+1}{(x+r+1)^r} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x+r+1)} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x+r+1)^r} = \frac{(Ax+B)(x+r+1) + Cx+D}{(x+r+1)^r}$$

$$= \frac{Ax^r + Ax^r + Bx^r + B + Cx + D}{(x+r+1)^r}$$

$$= \frac{Ax^r + Bx^r + (A+C)x + B+D}{(x+r+1)^r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=0 \\ B=r \\ A+C=0 \rightarrow C=-r \\ B+D=1 \rightarrow D=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \int \frac{r}{x+r+1} dx - \int \frac{dx}{(x+r+1)^r} = \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sec^r \theta} \cdot \int \cos^r \theta d\theta = \int \frac{1 + \cos^r \theta}{r} d\theta.$$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{rtan}\theta \\ \sqrt{1+\tan^2 \theta} \\ \tan \theta \\ 1 \end{array}$

$$= \frac{1}{r} (\theta + \frac{1}{r} \sin r\theta)$$

$$= \frac{\theta}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \cos r\theta$$

$$= \frac{\theta}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{1}{r \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = x + r \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{r} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{r} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$$

Fy

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^c + 1}, \int \frac{dx}{e^x - 1}$$

$\cos x, \sin x$ با واحد

با $\tan x = t$

$$\sin x = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{r}}{\cos \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{\sin \frac{x}{r} \cos \frac{x}{r}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{r} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{\tan \frac{x}{r}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{r} - \sin \frac{x}{r}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{r} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{1 - \tan \frac{x}{r}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{r}} = \frac{1-t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{r} = \tan^{-1} t \rightarrow x = r \tan^{-1} t \rightarrow dx = \frac{r dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{rt}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{r dt}{1+t^2}$$

(\sin, \cos با واحد)

$$I_2 \int \frac{dx}{r \sin x + r \cos x + r} = \int \frac{\frac{r dt}{1+t^2}}{r \frac{t}{1+t^2} + r \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + r} = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |ct + r| + C$$

FV

$$I_2 \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x - \cos x} = \int \frac{\frac{r dt}{1+tr}}{1 + \frac{rt}{1+tr} - \frac{1-tr}{1+tr}} = \int \frac{\frac{r dt}{1+tr}}{1 + \frac{r + rt - 1 + tr}{1+tr}}$$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{r} \quad t = \int \frac{dt}{tr+t} = \int \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$= \ln|t| + \ln|t+1| + C$$

$$= \ln|\tan \frac{x}{r}| + \ln|\tan \frac{x}{r} + 1| + C$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \frac{1}{tr+t} = \frac{1}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} : \frac{A(t+1) + Bt}{t(t+1)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow B=-1$$

لَوْاجِ هَذِلُولِيٍّ :

كَسْنِيٌّ هَذِلُولِيٌّ رَأْيِيٌّ، $\sinh x = \frac{1}{r}(e^x - e^{-x})$ ، $\cosh x = \frac{1}{r}(e^x + e^{-x})$.

مَسْتَقِيٌّ دَسْقَنْيُونَدٌ، لَذَا لَوْاجِ مَسْتَقِيٌّ دَسْقَنْيُونَدٌ، $R = (-\infty, +\infty)$ ، e^x, e^{-x}

كَسْنِيٌّ نَزِيرٌ $(-\infty, +\infty)$ دَسْقَنْيُونَدٌ $\cosh x \rightarrow \sinh x$

كَسْنِيٌّ نَزِيرٌ زَرِيجٌ سَرِيجٌ $\cosh x, \sinh x$

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

$$\cosh(-x) = \frac{1}{r}(e^{-x} + e^{-(x)}) = \frac{1}{r}(e^{-x} + e^x) = \cosh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{r}(e^x + e^{-x})\right) = \frac{1}{r}(e^x - e^{-x}) = \sinh x$$

هَمْ جَنِينٌ

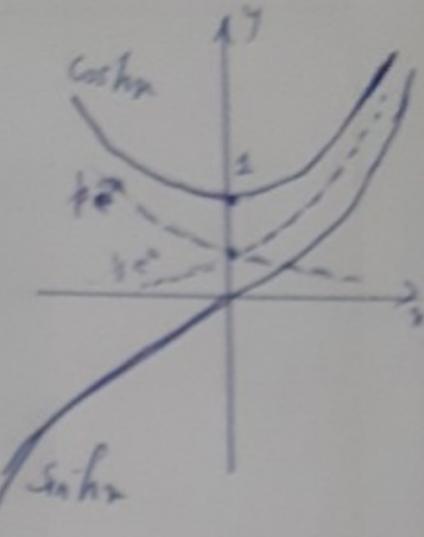
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{r}(e^x - e^{-x})\right) = \frac{1}{r}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \cosh x$$

$$\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C, \quad \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C$$

$$F_1 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \sinh x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{r}(e^x - e^{-x}) = \pm\infty$$

وَلَزِي

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \cosh x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = +\infty$$



أولاً ندرس متغير x لـ $\cosh u$ و $\sinh u$

$$(\cosh u)' = u' \sinh u, \quad (\sinh u)' = u' \cosh u$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sinh u du = \cosh u + C, \quad \int \cosh u du = \sinh u + C$$

$y = \sinh(\cosh x) \rightarrow y' = u' \cosh u = \sinh x \cosh(\cosh x)$

$y = \cosh(\tanh x) \rightarrow y' = u' \sinh u = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \sinh(\tanh x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cosh x dx &= \sinh x \Big|_0^{\ln r} = \sinh(\ln r) - \sinh 0 = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\ln r} - e^{-\ln r}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(r - \frac{1}{r}) = \frac{r^2 - 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x &= \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \right]^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} + 2e^x e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) - \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} - 2e^x e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} + 2 - e^{-2x}) - \frac{1}{2}(e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x}) = \frac{1}{2}(4) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y &= \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^y - e^{-y}) \right] + \frac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y}) \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ e^{x+y} + e^{-(x+y)} - e^{(x-y)} - e^{-(x+y)} + e^{(x+y)} + e^{-(x+y)} + e^{(x-y)} - e^{-(x+y)} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ e^{x+y} - e^{-(x+y)} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ e^{x+y} - e^{-(x+y)} \right\} = \sinh(x+y) \end{aligned}$$

٣) $\sinh(x-y) = \sinh x \cosh y - \cosh x \sinh y$ ويمتاز بـ مترافق

٤) $\cosh(x \pm y) = \cosh x \cosh y \pm \sinh x \sinh y$

$$\text{ا) } \sinh x = \nu \sinh x \cosh x \quad \text{ب) } \cosh x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x = \nu \cosh^2 x - 1 = 1 + \sinh^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \cosh^2 x = \frac{\cosh^2 x + 1}{\nu} \Rightarrow \sinh^2 x = \frac{\cosh^2 x - 1}{\nu}$$

$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \quad \text{ويمتاز بـ مترافق} \quad \coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

$$\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x} = \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}}, \quad \operatorname{cosech} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x} = \frac{1}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{tanh} x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}\right) = \frac{\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\coth x) = -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} = -\operatorname{cosech}^2 x \quad \text{ويمتاز بـ مترافق}$$

$$(\tanh u)' = u' \operatorname{sech}^2 u, \quad (\coth u)' = -u' \operatorname{csch}^2 u$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^r u du = \int \frac{du}{\operatorname{cosh}^r u} = \tanh u + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{csch}^r u du = \int \frac{du}{\operatorname{sinh}^r u} = -\coth u + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{sinh}^2 x dx, \quad \int \frac{1}{r} (\operatorname{cosh} rx - 1) dx = \frac{1}{r} \operatorname{sinh} rx - \frac{x}{r} + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{coth} x dx, \quad \int \frac{\operatorname{cosh} x}{\operatorname{sinh} x} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \ln|\operatorname{tanh} x| + C$$

$u = \operatorname{sinh} x$

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{sinh} x}{r \operatorname{cosh} x + r} dx = \int \frac{du}{u+r} = \frac{1}{r} \ln|r u + r| + C = \frac{1}{r} \ln|r \operatorname{cosh} x + r| + C$$

$$u = \operatorname{cosh} x \quad \begin{matrix} \text{if } r > 0 \\ \text{if } r < 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\operatorname{sinh} x \operatorname{cosh} x} = \int \frac{\operatorname{cosh} x dx}{\operatorname{sinh} x \operatorname{cosh} x} = \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{tanh} x} \frac{dx}{\operatorname{cosh} x} = \ln|\operatorname{tanh} x| + C$$

$\frac{d(\operatorname{tanh} x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosh}^2 x}$

$$\int \operatorname{Sech}(rx) dx, \quad \int \frac{r}{e^{rx} + e^{-rx}} dx = \int \frac{r}{x + \frac{1}{r}} dx = \int \frac{r x dx}{x^2 + 1}$$

$= \ln(x^2 + 1) + C$

$$\int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \tanh x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(e^x + e^{-x})^r} dx = \int \operatorname{Sech}^r x dx = \tanh x + C$$

Q1

$$\int \sqrt{\cosh^2 x - 1} dx = \int \sqrt{r^2 \sinh^2 x} dx = r \sqrt{r} \int |\sinh x| dx = r \sqrt{r} \cosh x \frac{1}{r} + C$$

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\cosh \theta + \sinh \theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{e^\theta} = \int e^{-\theta} d\theta = -e^{-\theta} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cosh \theta d\theta}{\cosh \theta + \sinh \theta} &= \frac{1}{r} \int e^\theta (e^\theta + e^{-\theta}) d\theta = \frac{1}{r} \int (1 + e^{2\theta}) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{r} (\theta + \frac{1}{2} e^{2\theta}) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^x \sinh x dx &= \int e^x \left(\frac{1}{r} (e^x - e^{-x}) \right) dx = \frac{1}{r} \int (e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + e^{-2x} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \int (u^{r-1}) du = \frac{u^r}{r} - u + C = \frac{1}{r} \cosh^r x - \cosh x + C$$

$u = \cosh x \rightarrow du = \sinh x dx$

$$(\cosh x + \sinh x)^r = \cosh rx + \sinh rx$$

$$(\cosh x + \sinh x)^r = (e^x)^r = e^{rx} = \cosh rx + \sinh rx$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \ln \frac{1 + \tanh x}{1 - \tanh x} = x$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \ln \frac{1 + \frac{e^{rx}-1}{e^{rx}+1}}{1 - \frac{e^{rx}-1}{e^{rx}+1}} = \frac{1}{r} \ln e^{rx} = \frac{1}{r} rx = x$$

$$\tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^{rx} - 1}{e^{rx} + 1}$$

QY