Hyperbolic functions formula sheet.

1 Definitions.

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

$$coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{e^{x} - e^{-x}}, \quad x \neq 0, \quad \sec hx = \frac{1}{\cosh x} = \frac{2}{e^{x} + e^{-x}}, \quad \csc hx = \frac{1}{\sinh x} = \frac{2}{e^{x} - e^{-x}}, \quad x \neq 0$$

2. Identities

Hyperbolic

Trigonometric

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

 $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

$$1 - \tanh^2 x = \sec h^2 x$$

 $\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$

$$\coth^2 x - 1 = \csc h^2 x$$

 $\csc^2 x = 1 + \cot^2 x$

3. Derivatives

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh x) = \cosh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh x) = \sinh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh x) = \sinh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh x) = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tanh x) = \sec h^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

4. Inverses

$$\sinh^{-1} x = \ln\{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\}$$

$$\cosh^{-1} x = \ln\{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}\}$$

$$\tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + x}{1 - x}, \quad |x| < 1$$

5. Derivatives

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \qquad \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, \quad x > 1 \qquad \frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1}x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tanh^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}, \quad |x| < 1 \qquad \frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

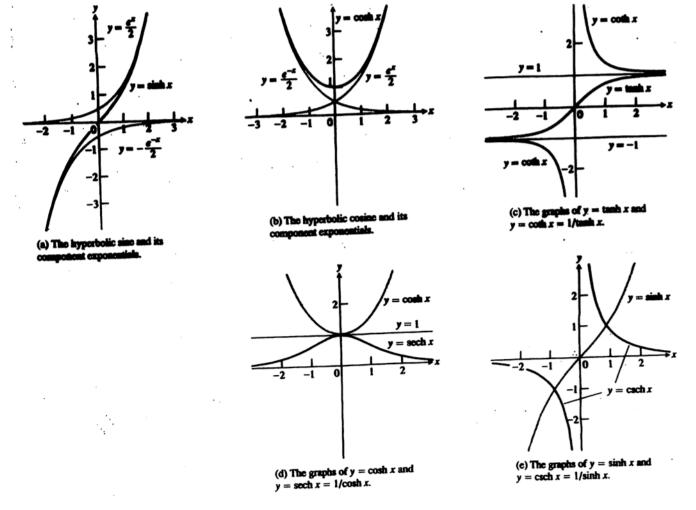


Figure 1. Graphs of the indicated hyperbolic functions

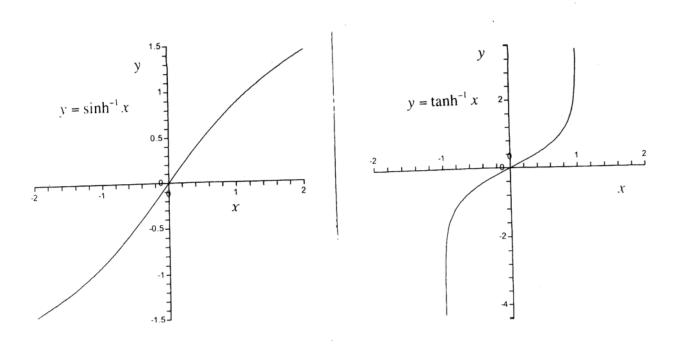


Figure 2. Graphs of the indicated inverse hyperbolic functions