

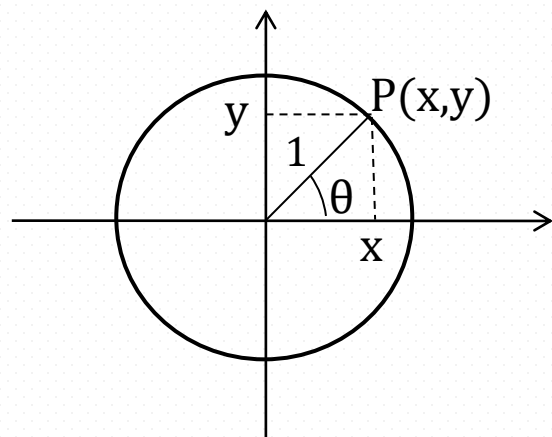
Introdução ao Cálculo Diferencial e Integral

**Funções
Hiperbólicas**

Prof. Dani Prestini

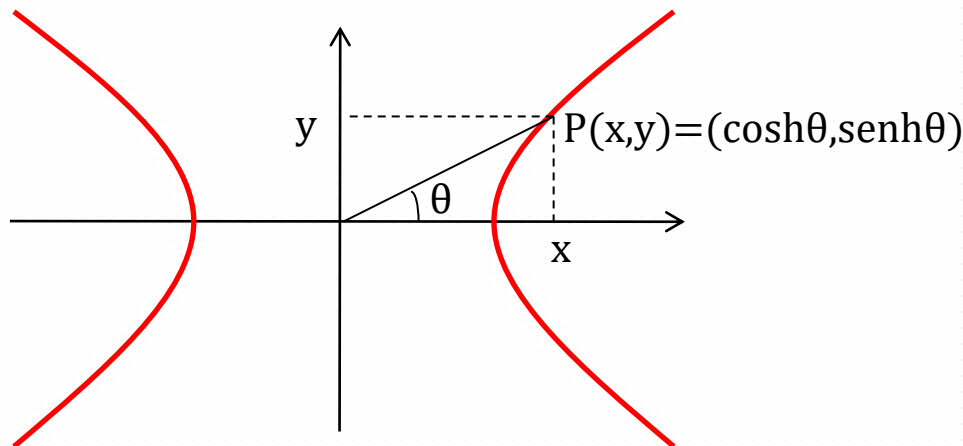
Funções Hiperbólicas

Das funções trigonométricas, temos que $P(x,y)=(\cos\theta,\sin\theta)$ está sobre uma circunferência de equação $x^2+y^2=1$.



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos\theta &= \frac{x}{1} = x \\ \sin\theta &= \frac{y}{1} = y \end{aligned} \right\} x^2 + y^2 = \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$$

Para as funções hiperbólicas, temos que $P(x,y)=(\cosh\theta,\sinh\theta)$ está sobre uma hipérbole de equação $x^2-y^2=1$.



Funções Hiperbólicas

$$\text{Definições: } \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} & \Rightarrow \text{Seno hiperbólico} \\ \cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} & \Rightarrow \text{Cosseno hiperbólico} \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x} - e^{2x} + 2 - e^{-2x}}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

Funções Hiperbólicas

Gráficos

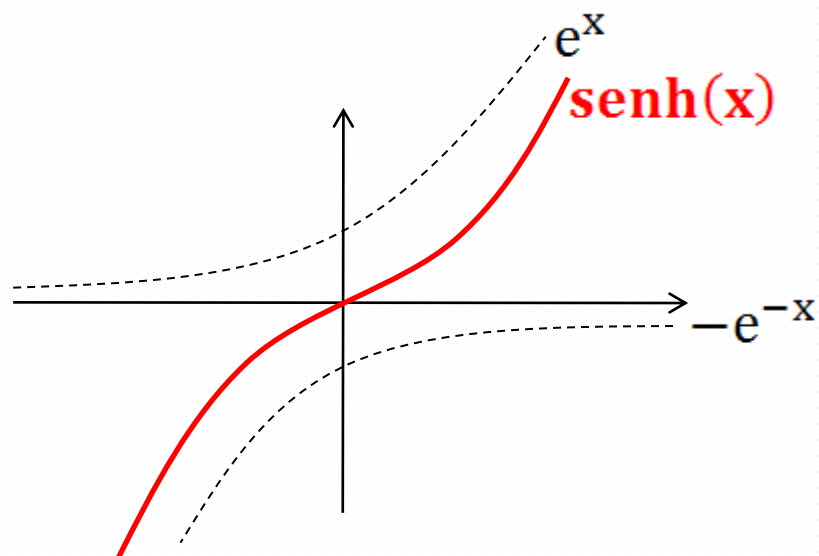


gráfico de $f(x) = \sinh(x)$

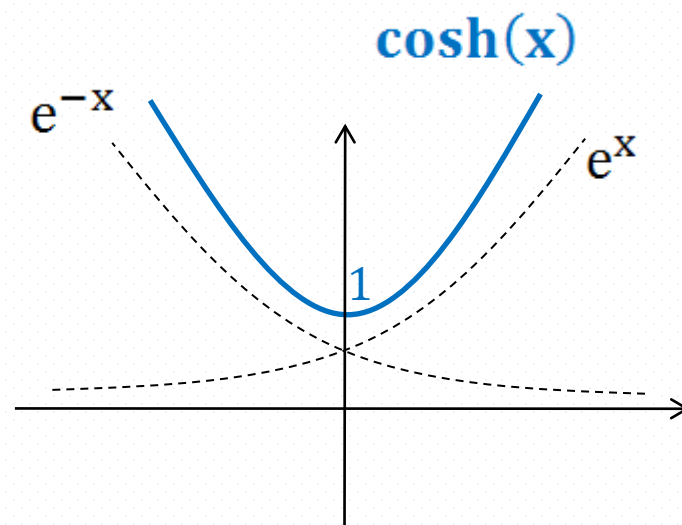


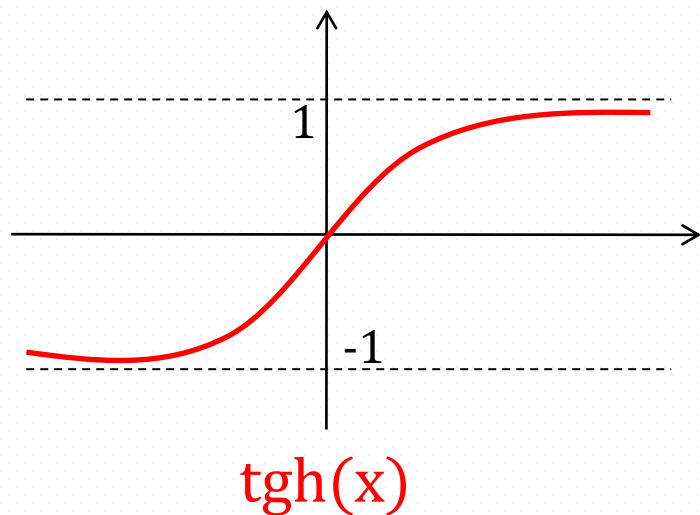
gráfico de $f(x) = \cosh(x)$

Outras Funções Hiperbólicas

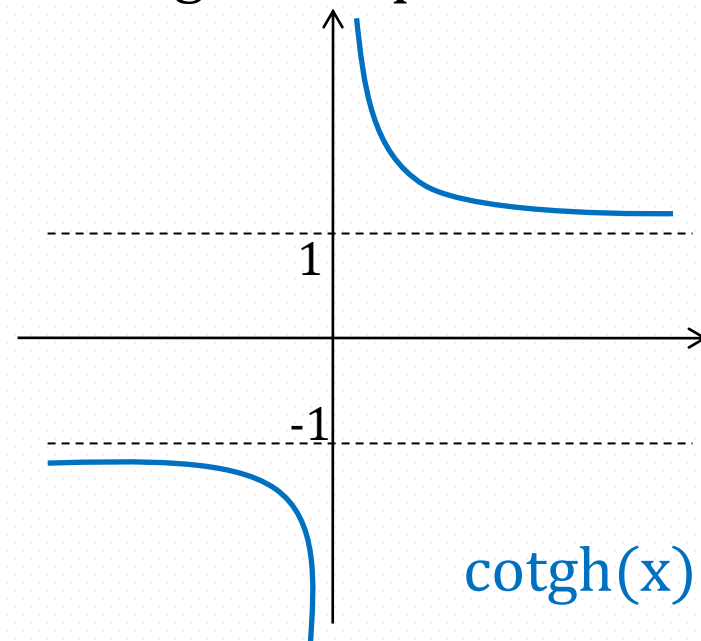
$$\operatorname{tgh}(x) = \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)}$$

$$\operatorname{cotgh}(x) = \frac{\cosh(x)}{\sinh(x)}$$

Tangente hiperbólica



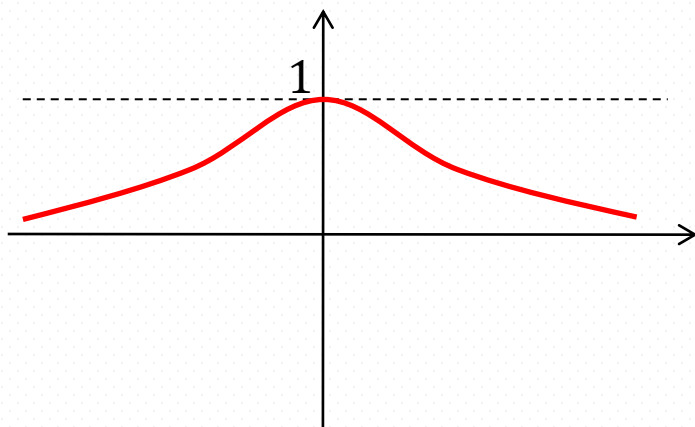
Cotangente hiperbólica



Outras Funções Hiperbólicas

$$\operatorname{sech}(x) = \frac{1}{\cosh(x)}$$

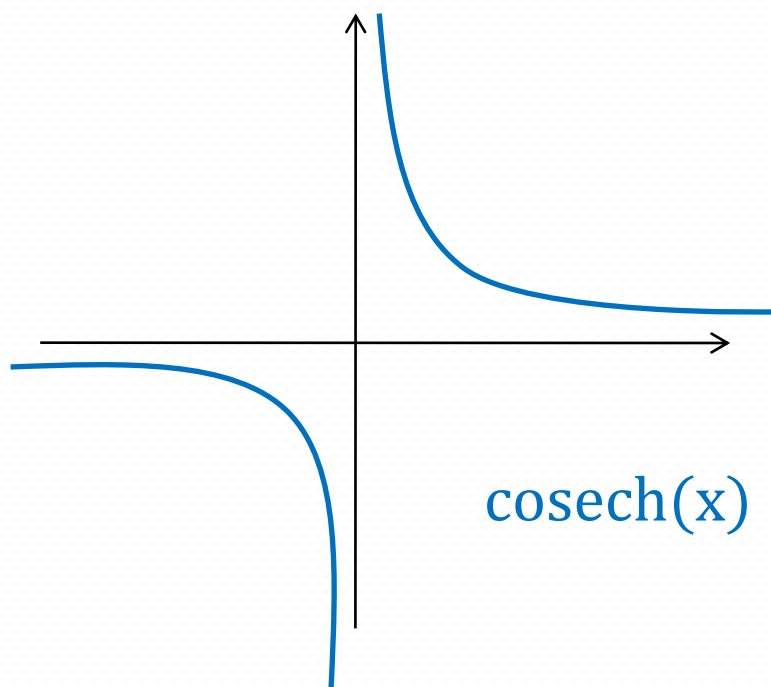
Secante hiperbólica



$\operatorname{sech}(x)$

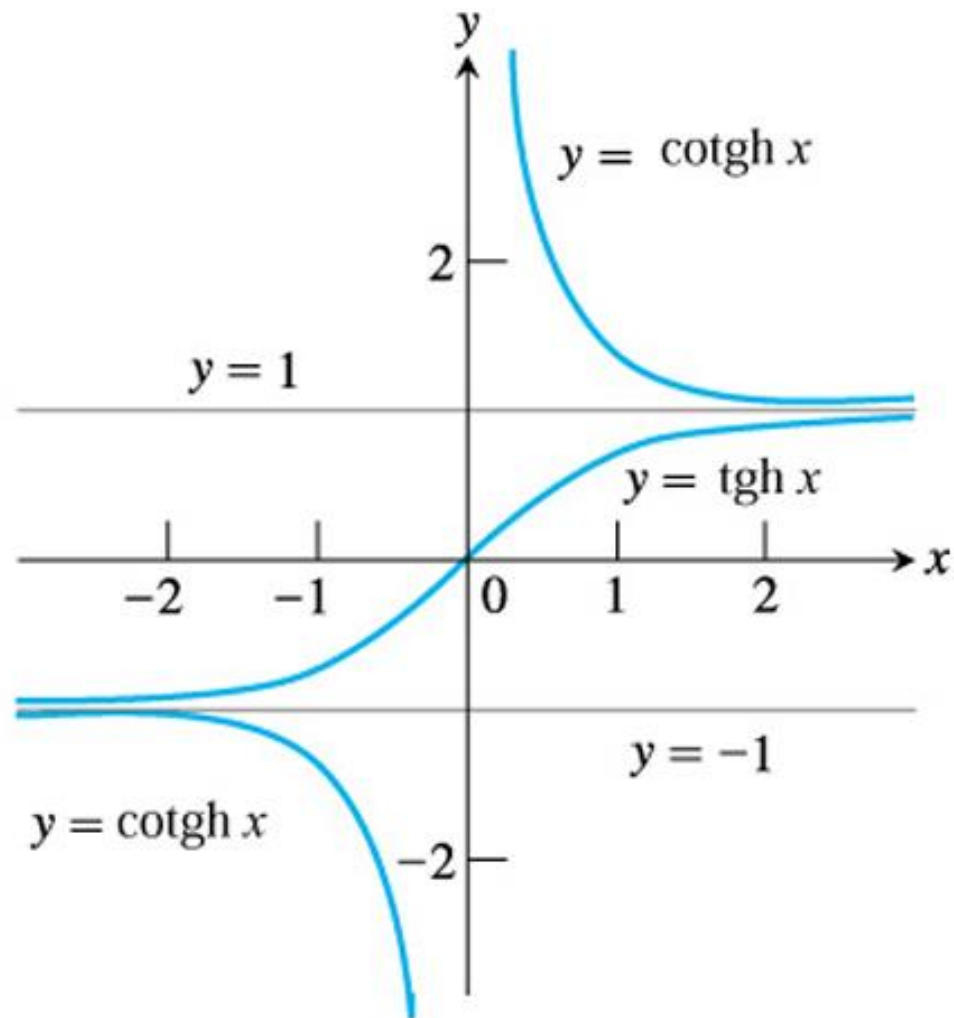
$$\operatorname{cosech}(x) = \frac{1}{\sinh(x)}$$

Cossecante hiperbólica



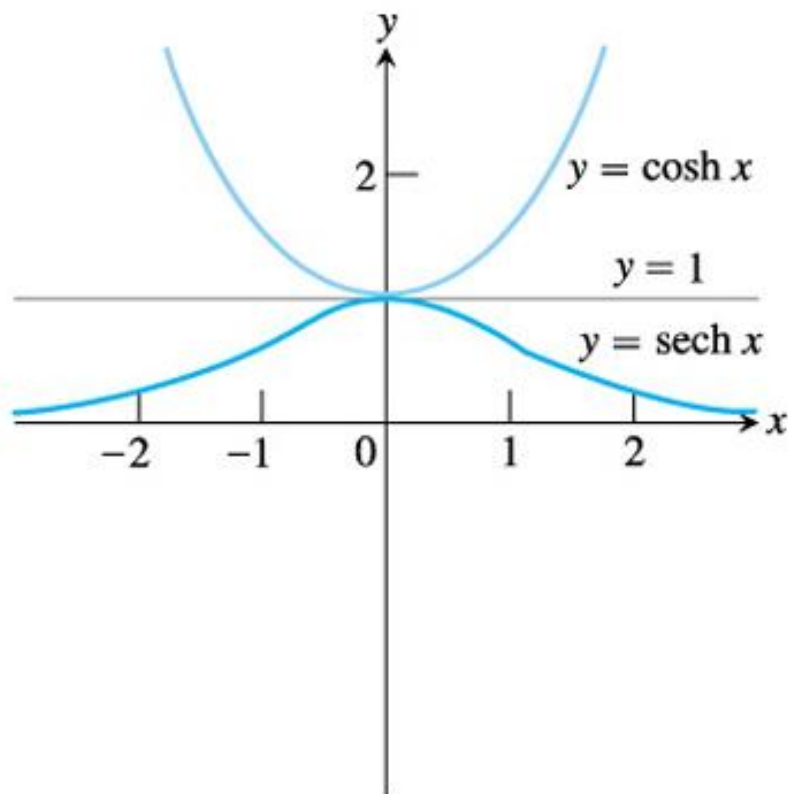
$\operatorname{cosech}(x)$

■ Funções Hiperbólicas

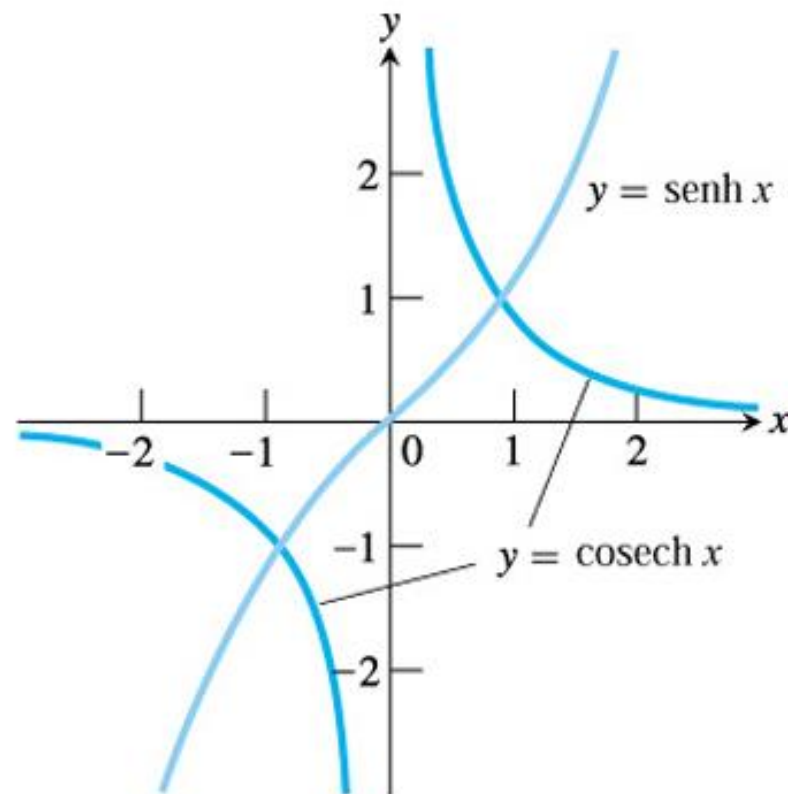


(c) Os gráficos de $y = \text{tgh } x$ e
 $y = \text{cotgh } x = 1/\text{tgh } x$

Funções Hiperbólicas



(d) Os gráficos de $y = \cosh x$ e $y = \operatorname{sech} x = 1/\cosh x$



(e) Os gráficos de $y = \sinh x$ e $y = \operatorname{cosech} x = 1/\sinh x$

Funções Hiperbólicas

Funções Hiperbólicas Básicas

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

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

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

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

Secante Hiperbólica: $\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x} = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

Cossecante Hiperbólica: $\operatorname{cosech} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x} = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$

Funções Hiperbólicas

Identities

$$\sinh(-x) = -\sinh x$$

$$\cosh(-x) = \cosh(x)$$

$$\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$$

$$\cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x$$

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

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

$$\cosh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x + 1}{2}$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{tgh}^2 x = 1 - \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{cotgh}^2 x = 1 + \operatorname{cossech}^2 x$$

Funções Hiperbólicas

Exemplo 1

Determine x sabendo que $\sinh(x) = 3/4$.

$$e^x = y$$

$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$e^x - \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{(e^x)^2 - 1}{e^x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2e^{2x} - 2 = 3e^x$$

$$2y^2 - 2 = 3y$$

$$2y^2 - 3y - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$y = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4}$$

$$y' = 2$$

$$y'' = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Funções Hiperbólicas

Continuação do Exemplo 1

$$e^x = y$$

$$e^x = 2$$

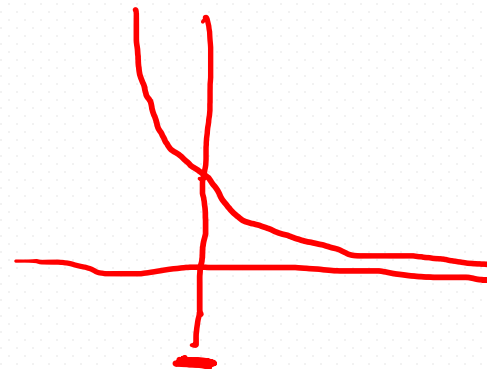
$$\ln(e^x) = \ln(2)$$

$$x \cdot \ln(e) = \ln(2)$$

$$x = \ln(2) *$$

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

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Funções Hiperbólicas

Exemplo 2

Resolva a equação $2 \cosh(2x) + 10 \sinh(2x) = 5$.

$$2 \cdot \left(\frac{e^{2\pi} + e^{-2\pi}}{2} \right) + 10 \cdot \left(\frac{e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi}}{2} \right) = 5$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} e^{2n} + e^{-2n} + 5e^{2n} - 5e^{-2n} &= 5 \\ 6e^{2n} - 4e^{-2n} &= 5 \\ 6e^{2n} - \frac{4}{e^{2n}} &= 5 \end{aligned} \right) \quad \left| \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{6e^{4n} - 4}{e^{2n}} &= \frac{5e^{2n}}{e^{2n}} \\ 6e^{4n} - 5e^{2n} - 4 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

Funções Hiperbólicas

Continuação do Exemplo 2

$$6.e^{4x} - 5.e^{2x} - 4 = 0$$

$$6.y^2 - 5.y - 4 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 25 + 96 = 121$$

$$y = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{121}}{12}$$

$$y = \frac{5 \pm 11}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{4}{3} \\ y'' &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{e^{2x} = y}$$

$$e^{2x} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\ln(e^{2x}) = \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$2x = \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

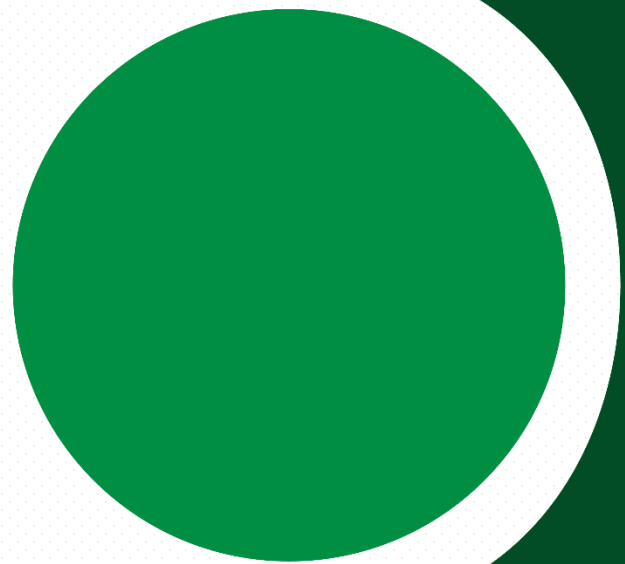
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \approx 0,1938$$

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

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Exercícios

1) Lista de Exercícios postada no Moodle.



Obrigado